Montreal Weekly Witness

and Canadian Homestead.

SIXTY-SECOND YEAR. MONTREAL, TUESDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 15, 1907 MONTREAL WEEKLY WITNESS $1.00 Post-Paid; 5c a Copy.

GREENHILL VERDICT.

Prisoner Guilty of Assault With Intent to Murder.

SENTENCE TO BE PASSED AT END OF TERM.

Sherbrooke, Que., Oct. 14.—The trial of Alfred Greenhill, charged with assault of Miss Lily Lynn, daughter of Mr. John Lynn, of Melbourne, has been going on during the past week. On Friday the father of the victim told what he knew of the happenings of July 3 last and the illness and suffering of his daughter which followed.

In the afternoon Miss Lilly Lynn went into the witness-box and told her story. The defence failed in an objection made to her testifying, on the ground that she did not know the nature of an oath. The young girl related how she went to the barn and asked permission of her mother to go and pick strawberries; how she went to the pasture for that purpose. The prisoner had been in the barn at the time she spoke to her mother and an hour later came up to her in the field. Then came the story of the brutal assault and how she fought her assailant until a blow on the back of the head rendered her unconscious. She had never been on friendly terms with the prisoner otherwise than to treat him in a respectful way.

The first witness called on Saturday was Jack Lynn, brother of Lily Lynn. He told how his mother sent him to find the horse so that his father could go to Richmond with the milk. When he got up to the top of the hill he thought he heard moaning, and was under the impression that there were two persons. He ran back to his father and told him that there was a man in the pasture. His father told him not to be afraid, and witness went ahead of his father and brother Harry, and when he got to the top of the hill a little ahead of his father, he saw Greenhill come up from behind a stump and come towards him. He said, 'Hello, Albert,' but received no answer. He had a funny look about him. The prisoner rose up from the spot where they afterwards found Lily.

John P. Martin, who caught Greenhill, was also examined.

William H. Randlett, a neighbor, told of having been called to the house of Mr. Lynn by two of the latter's children, and having gone into the pasture and afterwards carrying Lily into the house. He described the condition that she was then in in similar terms to that of the previous witnesses.

Chas. E. Bogie, who works on a neighboring farm, and who knew the prisoner, told of having seen him come through the pasture about ten o'clock on the day in question. On asking the prisoner why he was not at work the latter replied that he was out hunting with one J. Bishop. Witness noticed that there was blood on the prisoner's hand and was informed on asking the cause that it had been cut while coming through the bush. He talked about five minutes and then made off through the woods.

Sherbrooke, Oct. 14.—After a few minutes' consideration, the jury found Alfred Greenhill, the assailant of Lily Lynn, the 16-year-old daughter of John Lynn, farmer, of Melbourne, Que., guilty of assault with intent to murder, and he will be sentenced on the last day of the term.

The evidence in the case was completed at the end of the morning session of the court, and Mr. Cabana, the attorney for the defence, addressed the jury in the afternoon. Practically the only point made by the defence was that the indictment against the accused was one of assault with intent to murder, and that there was no proof of any such assault, but that the jury might find that there was proof of a lesser offence, for instance, assault with intent to commit grievous bodily harm. Following Mr. Cabana, Mr. Nicol addressed the jury in French, and Mr. Broderick spoke in English for the prosecution.

The jury returned a verdict of guilty as stated.

TAINTED MONEY

DISCIPLES OF CHRIST KEPT MR. ROCKEFELLER'S CASH BUT WILL ASK FOR NO MORE.

Norfolk, Va., Oct. 12.—Thomas W. Phillips, a wealthy oil and gas magnate, and former member of Congress from Western Pennsylvania, to-day made an unsuccessful effort to have the Foreign Christian Missionary Board of America, connected with 'Disciples of Christ,' return $25,000 given by John D. Rockefeller, on the ground that it was 'tainted money.' The money was accepted with a clause providing that no more will be 'solicited' from the same source.

LIEBKNECHT CONVICTED

GERMAN FOUND GUILTY OF HIGH TREASON AND SENT TO A FORTRESS.

Leipsic, Oct. 12—Dr. Karl Liebknecht, whose trial began here on Oct. 9, on the charge of high treason in the publication of a pamphlet in which he advocated a general military strike in the event of an unpopular war, was to-day sentenced to eighteen months' detention in a fortress.

LOSS OF THE 'CYPRUS.'

A Score of Persons Drowned in Lake Superior—Second Mate Only Survivor.

Sault Ste. Marie, Mich., Oct. 13.—Recovering consciousness after hours of constant nursing, Pitt, the second mate of the steamer 'Cyprus,' which foundered off Deer Park life saving station, in Lake Superior, on Friday night, gave a graphic account of the last moments of the crew on board the ill-fated vessel. The mate said the 'Cyprus' was making fairly good weather in the storm, when suddenly the cargo shifted, giving the craft a heavy list. This was about 7 p.m., when the vessel was off Deer Park, in the regular course of vessels bound up and down. Water began pouring in the hatches and a panic ensued, many of the crew putting on life preservers. Captain Huyck, however, felt confident he could reach shelter behind Whitefish Point, and the boats were not lowered. Both engine and pumps were working, and the crew felt sure the vessel would not sink without warning, when suddenly the big freighter rolled over on her side, and plunged almost instantly to the bottom. When the vessel rolled over, the first and second mates, a watchman and wheelsman were close to a life raft, which they cut loose, and cast off just in time to escape the whirlpool caused by the 'Cyprus' as she plunged beneath the surface of the water. The boat sank about 7 o'clock in the evening, and until 2 a.m. the four men clung to their frail support, while the waves drove them toward shore.

Five times in the angry surf off the rocky shore their raft was upset, the men each time having to fight the heavy tow for their lives. Each fight weakened the benumbed and disheartened sailors, and after the fifth battle with the surf only one of the quartette remained upon the raft. But the next time the raft was caught upon the surf it was thrown upon the beach. Pitt had just strength enough to crawl out of the reach of the waves before he fell exhausted, where he was later found by the patrol of the life-saving station.

The vessel lies in nineteen fathoms of water, and those who were caught in the vessel will probably never be heard from. Nine bodies in all have been recovered.

There seems now to be little doubt that the sinking of the 'Cyprus' was due directly to the failure of captain and crew of the wrecked vessel to cover the hatches with the canvas tarpaulins designed for that purpose.

PRINCE ALBERT BY-ELECTION

MR. BRADSHAW. PROVINCIAL RIGHTER, WINS BY ONE VOTE.

Winnipeg, Oct. 13.—Polling in Prince Albert city by-election to fill the vacancy in the Provincial Legislature caused by the appointment of the Hon. J. H. Lamont to the Bench, took place yesterday. The fight has been short, the candidates having been selected less than three weeks ago, but as this was the first by-election since the establishment of the province two years ago the event has attracted unusual interest. The contest was also increased in importance from the fact that it had brought into the public arena the youngest attorney-general in the history of Canada—the Hon. Alphonse Turgeon—a lawyer but thirty years of age, a man for whom the highest political honors are predicted by his friends. Mr. Turgeon's opponent, in the interests of the Provincial Rights party, was Mr. Bradshaw, a popular and public-spirited citizen, a resident of the city for sixteen years, and a former alderman and mayor of Prince Albert. Their assistance in the campaign has come from their respective leaders, Premier Scott and Mr. F. W. G. Haultain. Mr. Turgeon has also had the assistance of Mr. Calder, the Minister of Education, and Mr. Bradshaw has probably benefitted to some extent from the visit of Mr. R. L. Borden, who, on the lands question at least, expressed similar opinions to the Haultain candidate.

The result is that Bradshaw leads by one, but there are three hundred disputed ballots.

CRIME IN TORONTO

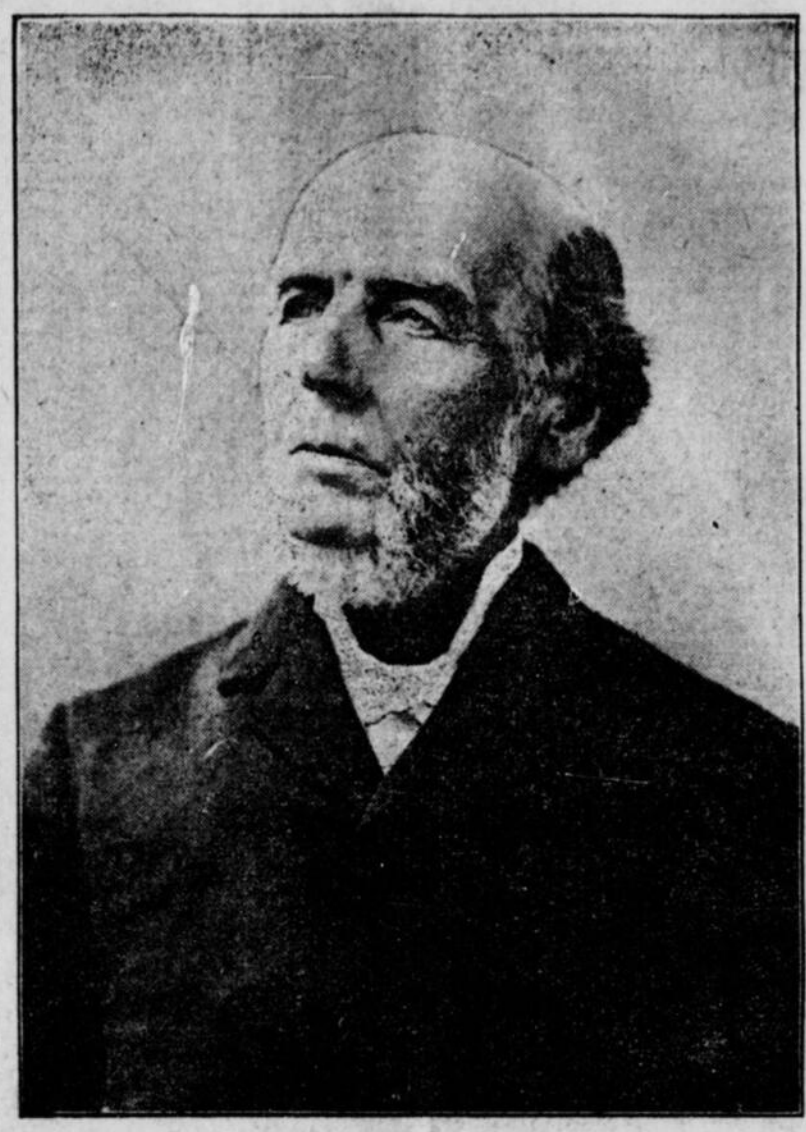
ONE MAN TO BE LASHED—BURGLARS AND THUGS PUNISHED.

Toronto, Oct. 12.—Judge Winchester to-day sentenced prisoners as follows:—Clarence C. Chandler, theft of postal letters, three years in penitentiary; John Wesley Moore, indecent assault, one year and 364 days in Central Prison and ten lashes; Charles M. Baquets, wounding with intent, three months; Henry Chantler, horse stealing, 44 months; John B. Jell, highway robbery, three years in penitentiary; George R. Cummings, sending immoral letters through the mails, one year and 364 days in Central Prison; Ernest Morrow, housebreaking and receiving, three years in penitentiary.

BODIES OF DUCK HUNTERS FOUND.

Winnipeg, Oct. 14.—The bodies of two young duck hunters, Thornton and Graham, who were lost about ten days ago, were found yesterday about half a mile from Oak Point.

DEATH OF THE REV. THEODORE LAFLEUR, LL.D



THE LATE REV. THEODORE LAFLEUR, L.L.D.

The public of Montreal and a very wide circle of readers outside the city learned yesterday with deep regret that the Rev. Theodore Lafleur, LL.D., so long and favorably known throughout Canada, the United States and in many parts of Europe, died Sunday afternoon at the residence of his son-in-law, 150 Durocher street, where he had been living for twenty years, and receiving from his daughter, Mrs. A. Lomer, the tenderest care.

Dr. Lafleur was born at Lacadie, Que., in July, 1821, and he had thus completed his eighty-sixth year. Very early in life he showed signs of possessing a superior intellect. He lived for a time at Napierville, and after studying in his native town and at the Feller Institute at Grande Ligne, Que., he pursued his course in arts and theology at the University of Geneva, Switzerland. He was noted for his superior talent and strong moral principles, and deep piety.

On his return to Canada, Dr. Lafleur was placed, by the board of the Grande Ligne Mission, at the head of the Feller Institute, then in its incipient state, and situated at St. Pie, County of Bagot. He also had charge of the Baptist Church and school in that place. When the school was transferred to Longueuil, about forty-three years ago, Dr. Lafleur again became its principal, and at the time he used to preach in Montreal where he founded the French Baptist Church of l'Oratoire, on Mance street. Here he acted as pastor for twenty-five years, drawing, by his powerful preaching, a large congregation of French Protestants. The church was built by the aid of the Grande Ligne Mission, and was dedicated free of debt.

Dr. Lafleur was a member of the Institut Canadien from its foundation, and for many years he has been its only surviving member. He was known for his broad culture, and his marked ability as a writer and as a platform speaker.

Endowed with a philosophical mind and great conversational powers he was always the centre of attraction in every social gathering that he attended. He was a typical French gentleman. As a preacher he was admittedly first among all the French-Canadian ministers and he often thrilled with his eloquence English as well as French congregations.

By his faithful labors as preacher, pastor and teacher, and in the gathering of special funds, the late Dr. Lafleur has rendered eminent service to the cause of French evangelization in the Province of Quebec. He was for thirty years secretary of the Grande Ligne Mission Board, and for several years editor-in-chief of the 'Aurore,' the organ of French Protestants in Canada. His articles under the nom de plume of 'Caveo' were always read with eagerness and profit. Some of his writings were reproduced in several languages in the European press. He received the degree of LL.D. from McMaster University, Toronto, some years ago, a degree which he richly merited, and bore with honor and distinction.

The late Dr. Lafleur married the daughter of Dr. Vornz, professor of mathematics in the University of Geneva. They had six children—three sons and three daughters—four of whom survive. They are Mr. Eugene Lafleur, K.C., Mr. Paul Lafleur, M.A., professor of English literature at McGill University; Mr. Henri Lafleur, M.D., and Mrs. Adolphe Lomer. The deceased had been ailing for the past three months, but it was not until about a month ago that his illness took a critical turn and all hope of his recovery was abandoned.

The funeral will take place at 2 o'clock to-morrow afternoon, from the residence of Mr. Lomer, 150 Durocher street, to L'Oratoire, the French Baptist Church on Mance street, where service will be conducted by the Rev. A. L. Therrien and the Rev. J. A. Gordon, D.D. A memorial service will be held on a subsequent Sunday.

JUDGE HAMILTON DEAD

HIGHLY RESPECTED CITIZEN OF KINGSTON, ONT., PASSES AWAY.

Kingston, Ont., Oct. 14.—Judge Hamilton died at 7.30 o'clock this morning.

Announcement of the death of Judge Hamilton will be received with very sincere regret by those who, in many places, were his warm friends. He has, since retiring from active duties, been enjoying his summers in Kingston, either in the old homestead or in a residence adjoining, formerly owned by his sister. His winters were spent in England. Just before leaving for Canada this spring, he was taken ill, and though he rallied promptly, an uncommonly stout constitution has gone down before an unconquerable complaint. Less than a month since, with Mrs. Hamilton, he sought special care at the sanitarium, Clifton Springs, New York. Relief was but temporary, and utter collapse preceded the calm ending of a life of public usefulness and personal honor.

CANADIAN CATTLE WIN

AYRSHIRES EXHIBITED BY MR. NESS AT CHICAGO AWARDED PRIZES.

Mr. R. R. Ness, of Howick, Que., who is among the Canadian exhibitors at the exhibition of milch cows at Chicago, has been very successful in the Ayrshire class, winning three championships, 12 first, 6 second and 3 third prizes. The awards were made on Saturday. There were numerous entries from all parts of the Dominion and the United States, and it is gratifying to find a Canadian exhibitor so well to the front in face of such keen competition.

London, Oct. 8.—Dr. G. R. Parkin, the secretary of the Rhodes scholarship trust, said to-day that the fact that in the last few years Canada had sent professors to the Universities of Oxford, Edinburgh, Birmingham and Manchester, indicated the extraordinary expansion of the academic horizon. Canada is clearly on the way to become such a nation as the United States.

WHEAT SITUATION.

Decrease in Acreage of Manitoba Offset by Increase in New Provinces.

NET DECREASE OF 3,192 ACRES IN WHEAT AREA.

Ottawa, Oct. 14.—Mr. John Byers, head of the inspection branch of the Trade and Commerce Department, who recently returned from a visit to the Canadian West, states that there is an estimated decrease in wheat acreage of Manitoba this year of 351,[illegible] acres, which is offset by an increase in Saskatchewan and Alberta of 348,792 acres, which thus leave a net decrease of 3,192 acres in the area under wheat this season. To meet this decrease in wheat there is an increased acreage of 435,056 acres in the coarser grains, of which 313,357 acres are under oats, and 183,533 under barley. In view of the reported damage by frost to the wheat crop, the good yield of barley is an unmixed blessing, as the Canadian grain is sure to bring a high price for malting purposes in the United States.

Mr. Byers is unable to agree with the men who say that this year will see no more than a two-thirds crop of wheat in the Canadian West. North-western Manitoba, Northern Alberta and Saskatchewan have suffered most from the frost, but the worst feature is the loss to individuals of their whole crop. On the other hand, many farmers have large crops of high grade wheat. I met one man who had 1,000 acres, that would grade at least No. 2 Northern. Threshing only started in Saskatchewan on Oct. 8, and has been much delayed in Manitoba by bad weather, from which it will be seen how hard it is to form an accurate estimate. Up to Oct. 9 eighty percent of the new wheat inspected at Winnipeg graded high, but there is no doubt that a great quantity will go for feed, for which there will be an increasing demand in Ontario throughout the whole winter. As this grade will be as high in price as No. 1 Northern last year, the majority of producers will still obtain a good return.

POST OFFICE ROBBERY.

MYSTERIOUS DISAPPEARANCE OF A MAIL BAG AND $3,500.

North Sydney, C.B., Oct. 14.—A daring robbery of a mail bag containing $3,500 and four registered letters has taken place here. The money, belonging to the Bank of Nova Scotia, was placed in the mail bag in the usual way, and nothing unusual was noticed. Later the small pouch containing the money was found to be missing, and although diligent inquiries have been made, no satisfactory clue has been found.

It is stated, however, that a person whose name is known had been hanging about the post-office all day, and had been standing close to the lady who looked after the registered parcels.

CANAAN WRECK

FATAL MISTAKE ORIGINATED IN OFFICE OF DESPATCHER AT CONCORD.

Manchester, N.H., Oct. 12.—A fatal mistake, as a result of which 26 lives were lost and 20 persons seriously injured in a head-on collision between a freight and passenger train on the Boston and Maine Railway at Canaan, N.H., on Sept. 15, originated in the office of the train despatcher at Concord, according to the report of the State Board of Railway Commissioners, made public to-day.

Investigations by the railway officials disclosed that the error lay between Jas. A. Browley, the train despatcher at Concord, and John S. Crosley, the telegraph operator at Canaan.

The report exonerates Crosley from blame. No recommendation is made with reference to the despatcher.

OBITUARY

HARVEY W. BURK, EX-M.P.

Bowmanville, Ont., Oct. 14.—Harvey W. Burk, ex-M.P., passed away at the family residence in this town on Sunday evening, in his eighty-sixth year. Deceased was the oldest native-born resident of the township of Darlington. He represented West Durham in the House of Commons from 1875 to 1878, and was succeeded by the Hon. Edward Blake. About twentyfive years ago he retired from public life and lived very quietly. Mr. Burk was twice married, and leaves a widow and four children: Mrs. S. J. Hall, Bowmanville; Mrs. (Colonel) Sam. Hughes, Lindsay; Mr. H. B. Burk, late of Indian Head, Sask., and Miss Burk, at home.

A Canadian Associated Press cable despatch from London says that the £35, awarded advanced students who have not commenced their residence at Cambridge University, has been obtained by Mr. J. C. Simpson, of McGill University, Montreal.

NEWS IN BRIEF.

The Emperor Francis Joseph became worse Sunday, and grave fears were felt. Monday he is reported considerably easier, is up in his chair, and busy again with affairs of state.

The campaign inaugurated by Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman to curtail the power of the House of Lords is in full swing. Almost daily throughout the country meetings are being addressed by members of the cabinet.

The Western Union Telegraph Company continues to refuse any concession to the striking operators, and President Small, of the Telegraphers' Union, has sent a telegram to all the local unions saying that the treasury is exhausted, and leaving with the the question of continuing the strike.

Lord Fairfax, whose family for four generations has lived in Northampton, Maryland, has applied for naturalization in Britain.

The Bishop of London preached in Yale Sunday. Many hundreds were unable to gain admittance.

A father and five daughters were suffocated in Gloversville, N.Y., on Friday night in a fire which destroyed their home. Only the mother and two little children escaped.

Tail Feathers, a famous Indian scout of the North-West Mounted Police, has committed suicide at Macleod, Alta.

The Wreck Commissioners' Court, which has been inquiring into the cause of the collision of the 'John Lambert' with the 'Cassandra,' of the Donaldson Line, on May 21 last, gave severe judgment on Saturday. Captain Sullivan, of the 'Lambert,' the court found, held only a United States license as pilot and master between Chicago and Duluth, and on the St. Lawrence as far east as Ogdensburg. In the port of Montreal, therefore, the 'Lambert' had been absolutely without an officer of any sort. Being a holder of only a United States license, he was outside the jurisdiction of the Canadian Wreck Commissioners' Court, but it was suggested that action be instituted against him in other courts.

The Roman Catholic church in Cote St. Paul was destroyed by fire on Saturday afternoon, and the convent adjoining badly damaged by water. The church was valued at $80,000.

THE ITALIAN MURDER.

IOZZI'S ASSASSIN IS STILL AT LARGE AND UNKNOWN.

(See also page 6.)

The adjourned inquest into the death of the Italian, Vincenzi Iozzi, who was murdered at his house, No. 302 De Montigny street, on Monday last, was resumed yesterday by Coroner McMahon.

Detectives Viens and McLaughlin being called, produced a letter handed them by Angelo Iozzi, in which Angelo's father was recommended to sell off and leave the city, or he would be assassinated.

Angelo Iozzi, son of the deceased, living at No. 580 Beaudry street, was next called. He said he had not, latterly, been much in his father's company. He knew Creato, who had lived for about one year at his father's house as a lodger. He deposed that his father turned Creato out of the house because of a quarrel between them. Before the fatal accident, this witness had not heard that Creato had left his father's house. A letter addressed to Domenico Sergo, and which threatened Iozzi dangerously, was shown to witness, who declared that he did not recognize the writing. He then withdrew.

Domenico Sebastiani, No. 287 St. Dominique, being called, said he knew Elviro Creato, and it was witness who was instrumental in bringing him to the house. Sebastiani had boarded at the house for a couple of years, but had left seven or eight months previously. He had never heard that Mrs. Iozzi had wanted to get rid of her husband. He had seen Creato on the Monday evening before the murder, but he had not spoken of his quarrel with Iozzi.

At this point a stiletto sharp and pointed, was produced, and the Coroner asked witness if he had ever before seen it in the hands of any Italian. He replied that never before had he seen the knife. Witness was also shown the sheath of the knife, and, as well, the letter which is under discussion in the case. He knew nothing [illegible] said.

Mrs. Iozzi was again called. She said that the knife under discussion was perfectly well known to her. She had seen it previous to the fatality, and also afterwards.

The case then closed. The jury did not consider that the evidence produced showed that any crime was imputed to anyone known to be interested in the case. They therefore recommended that the police officials continue their investigations.

London, Oct. 9.—Mr. J. H. Stanford, who has been here arranging for an exhibition of Canadian paintings to be held this winter, is returning to Canada per the Allan liner 'Virginian,' on Friday, to make final arrangements.

THE ILLEGAL SALE OF LIQUOR.

Sunday Selling Flourishing in Montreal as It Perhaps, Has Never Done Before.

A GENERAL FEELING THAT THE POLICE FORCE IS NOT SO MUCH TO BLAME AS THE 'MAN WITH A PULL.'

When Mr. Campeau became chief of police one of his first official acts was to warn every hotel and restaurant-keeper that the Sunday sale of liquor must cease. There was consternation in the liquor camp for they knew enough of Mr. Campeau to realize that he meant what he said and the first few Sundays of his regime were the 'dryest' Montreal had known for many a day.

But of course those liquor sellers who had been breaking the law for years and finding themselves on a Monday morning richer, by several hundred dollars, than they were on Saturday night, were not ready to fold their hands and do nothing. The average saloon-keeper is not without influence in his ward and so it came about that the Sunday sale of liquor gradually grew in volume until it is doubtful whether there ever was a time when the trade was more flourishing than now.

Those who generally know how these things are managed lay the blame upon higher powers than the police force.

An observer of current events said today: 'Chief Campeau is impeded in his work in other ways than by lack of men. There is no doubt about it that interference on his part with license holders is officially discouraged. If he had the whole-hearted support of the Police Committee and others with a 'pull' at the City Hall, behind him, Montreal could soon become a model for other cities of the continent in this matter.'

The openly-admitted charge that the Quebec license law is continually broken has caused much discussion in police circles, and the officials of the department feel keenly their position, as they declare that if the law is not being enforced the blame does not lie altogether with them.

In discussing the question of illegal liquor selling in Montreal, a gentleman who has made the license law a study, said that the whole system was wrong, and that so far as he could ascertain the police were in only a small degree responsible if the law is being openly defied during prohibited hours.

'As the law stands to-day,' said the same gentleman, 'the restaurant keeper has to be fined at least three times for illegal liquor selling before his license can be annulled by the court. For the first offence he is condemned to pay thirty dollars, for the second offence fifty dollars, and for the third offence, seventy-five dollars, with the option of cancelling his license. Of course, it lies with the judge whether he will use his prerogative in this respect.

'I maintain that the law regarding illegal liquor selling should be amended. For instance, it gives the judge the right to cancel any license on the third conviction, but, is it ever done? Then, again, the law, I understand, allows a hotel-keeper to sell his guests liquor during prohibited hours. Outsiders are by this means given the opportunity to obtain all the liquor they want, especially on Sundays.

'Now, if the law is to be made effective, I would suggest that instead of allowing a restaurant keeper to be fined three times, it should be so amended as to cancel his license on the first offence. If this were done you would soon see a radical change for the better throughout the city.

'In my opinion, and from what I know, I am convinced that if the law is not strictly enforced the fault does not lie with the police officials. They are prepared to do their duty, and it might be interesting to have Chief Campeau or certain of his subordinates tell what they know about the whole matter.

'If the law is not carried out as it should be, it would appear to be a question of money, and from what I have been told, many restaurant keepers feel that they must sell on Sunday if they are to retain their licenses. I have no hesitation in saying that four hundred restaurants are far too many for Montreal, and that half the number would be plenty. If they were reduced the license fees could be increased, so that if the authorities are after revenue they would lose nothing.

'There are a large number of restaurants in this city where vice is rampant, and if it were not for the vigilance of the police, who keep a sharp look-out for such places, there would be far more crime than there is to-day, and it is indeed bad enough now.

'The police, I can say, from intimate acquaintance with some of them, are in many ways prevented from doing their duty, and if the public were cognizant of the true state of affairs, as enacted behind the scenes, it would find certain well-known gentlemen using their influence to protect the liquor men.

'I know that on several occasions, within the past year, the police have recommended the cancellation of licenses but no heed is paid to their request, and then the public blame the poor police. The whole system of liquor-selling is in need of a thorough overhauling before we can expect any reform, and the police must be given a free hand to carry out the law if they are to do their duty.

'The police will tell you that they are well aware of all the liquor evils, but they are, as a rule, prevented from doing their duty.

INSULTED THE CHIEF JUSTICE

TWO MEN AND TWO WOMEN UP IN OTTAWA POLICE COURT—ONE OF THE WOMEN FINED.

Ottawa, Oct. 8.—Sir Charles Fitzpatrick, Chief Justice and Deputy-Governor General of Canada, whilst skirting Parliament Hill this morning on his way to court by what is known as the Lovers' Walk, met two men and two girls, who used most insulting language, and generally behaved in a most unseemly manner towards him. On a complaint by Sir Charles the quartette was arrested by a Dominion Police officer named Charron. They were tried in the Police Court, but as the Chief Justice did not appear, were let go with a warning, excepting one of the women, who had threatened to throw a stone at the policeman, and who paid a fine of one dollar and two dollars costs.

ATTACKED BY WOLF

MR. BLACKWELL CLUBBED ANIMAL WITH BUTT-END OF HIS RIFLE.

Lansdowne, Ont., Oct. 8.— William Blackwell, a well-known Toronto traveller, while out hunting, three miles east of here to-day, had an exciting experience with a wolf. Mr. Blackwell was returning to his hotel along the railway track, when, hearing something behind him, on looking around, he saw a big wolf about thirty yards away. He fired his only remaining shot at the animal, but, unfortunately, missed his mark. This seemed to make the wolf more desperate, and it came towards Mr. Blackwell at a rapid pace. Mr. Blackwell had to stand still, and when the approaching beast came near enough, he used the butt end of his rifle on the animal. After a hard struggle, in which Mr. Blackwell received some wounds from the wolf's claws, he finally suiceeded in killing it.

It is the first wolf seen in this section of the country for several years. O. E. Pultz, a well-known guide, of Lansdowne, will accompany Mr. Blackwell to-morrow, when they will try to find others.

Scrofula

Makes its presence known by many signs,—glandular tumors, bunches in the neck, cutaneous eruptions, inflamed eyelids, sore ears, catarrh and wasting diseases.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Effects permanent cures.

METHODIST MISSIONS

BOARD WILL ASK FOR INCREASE OF CONTRIBUTIONS THIS YEAR OF A HUNDRED AND FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS.

Toronto, Oct. 10.—The Methodist Board of Missions has inaugurated a very advanced policy for a general appeal to the church in the matter of missionary support and will ask for an increase over the present year's contributions amounting to $150,000. This means an advance in all from the congregations of forty percent.

The appointment of a finance committee in connection with this year's business of the board was a radical step and this committee's report has formed one of the leading features of the present meeting of the board.

WILFUL MURDER

VERDICT AGAINST ITALIAN WHO KILLED COUNTRYMAN AT HERVEY JUNCTION, QUE.

Quebec, Oct. 9.—The coroner's jury in the case of Bardi, the Italian, who was killed last week at Hervey Junction, on the Great Northern Railway, by another Italian, named Demonte, rendered a verdict of 'wilful murder,' and the prisoner is now in the Quebec jail waiting the preliminary investigation, which will take place to-morrow before Judge Chauveau. All the witnesses are here ready to make their depositions before the police magistrate. Demonte will have his trial next week before the criminal court, which opens here to-morrow morning at ten o'clock.

BOTH LEGS CUT OFF

Brantford, Ont., Oct. 10.— John Rowan, yardsman on the Grand Trunk Railway, here, was coupling cars last evening in the yard, when he in some way fell, and the cars passed over both legs, cutting them off. He was removed to the hospital, where he died at an early hour this morning.

SUCCEEDS MR. McGUIGAN.

Mr. W. G. Brownlee, general transportation manager of the Grand Trunk Railway, has been elected a director of the St. Clair Tunnel Company, the Grand Trunk Western, and the Detroit, Grand Haven and Milwaukee companies, in place of Mr. F. H. McGuigan.

LAFOND ARRESTED.

Winnipeg, Oct. 10.—Adelard Lafond, agent for the Travellers' Insurance Company, who absconded with $500 several months ago, was arrested at Allerva, Ills., on Tuesday. The authorities were notified yesterday and steps will probably be taken for his extradition.

ATTEMPTED POISONING.

Joshua Annable Has a Narrow Escape Near Moose Jaw—Farm Hand Arrested.

Cornwall, Oct. 9.—Joshua Annable, formerly of Winchester Township, who resides near Moose Jaw, Sask., recently had a narrow escape from being poisoned, and a farm hand named J. Barlow, was arrested on the charge of administering the poison. Mr. Annable claims that while they were at work in the fields, Barlow went to the house to prepare dinner. When Mr. Annable reached there Barlow claimed to be too ill to eat or even to drink tea. Mr. Annable took a mouthful of the tea, and finding it bitter, became suspicious. He hid the tea that was in the pot, and becoming ill, hastened to a doctor, where he obtained relief. The alleged motive for the poisoning was Mr. Annable's suspicion that Barlow had burned a neighbor's shack. Barlow was arrested.

THE PALMATER CASE

JUDGE CONDEMNS PRACTICE OF INSURING PROPERTY TOO HIGH—PRISONER ACQUITTED ON ONE CHARGE.

Toronto, Oct. 9.—'I think that some law should be enacted to prevent people from insuring their houses and property too high. Something should be done to prevent insurance agents and others from acting in that way towards people who do not understand their business as well as agents.' Judge Winchester made the above emphatic announcement to-day in charging the jury in the case of Ross Palmater, a young man who was found 'not guilty' on a charge of arson arising out of the burning of his house and barn in Dovercourt village, in which there were a series of fires about two months ago. There is still another indictment of arson pending against Palmater in connection with the burning of some other property in the village, which will likely be traversed till the December sessions. Palmater was admitted to bail in two sureties of a thousand dollars each for his appearance in the sessions on Saturday next, when the Crown will decide whether or not it will go on with the trial in the second charge.

DR. BEATTIE NESBITT MUST EXPLAIN

Toronto, Oct., 10.—In government circles to-day it is freely stated that Dr. Beattie Nesbitt, registrar for West Toronto, will cease before long to be a government office holder. Whether he will resign voluntarily or whether he will be asked to do so or be dismissed remains to be seen. His speech at Gravenhurst in regard to the cheap power question has caused a great annoyance in governme tncircles, adding to the irritation caused by other remarks of the doctor. It is rumored to-day that the government has asked Dr. Nesbitt for an explanation of his conduct.

LEVEL CROSSING CASES

PLEAS OF NOT GUILTY ENTERED BY C. P. R. AND GRAND TRUNK AT TORONTO.

Toronto, Oct. 10.—When the general sessions opened this morning, Messrs. Lally, McCarthy and Angus MacMurchy, representing the Grand Trunk and Canadian Pacific Railways, respectively, appeared and entered pleas of not guilty in connection with the indictments brought against the two railways as a result of the death of Francis Hart, who died from injuries caused by being struck by a train at the Bay street crossing on May 24 last. The companies are charged with maintaining a nuisance at the crossing. Counsel for the defendants also entered a demurrer to the right of the Crown to bring these proceedings, also to the sufficiency of the indictment in disclosing a criminal offence. The judge fixed Wednesday afternoon next for the hearing of the argument in the legal questions involved.

IN SELF DEFENCE

WHY REPRIEVE WAS GRANTED IN CASE OF CAPELLI, UNDER SENTENCE OF DEATH.

Toronto, Oct. 9.—The affidavit upon which a reprieve was granted in the case of Frank Capelli, the Italian under sentence of death for the murder of Michael McCormack at Parry Sound, was filed at Osgoode Hall to-day. It was sworn to by Albert Matuccio, a member of the Canadian Northern construction gang. Matuccio says that Capelli was dancing with Mrs. McCormack and the latter kissed him. McCormack was lying drunk on the bed and got up and attacked Capelli, and the latter killed McCormack in defending himself.

BIGAMY PUNISHED

St. John, N.B., Oct. 9.—James Little and his colored 'affinity,' Cecilia Eatman, were arraigned at Gagetown to-day on a charge of bigamy. Both pleaded guilty. Little was sentenced to five years in Dorchester penitentiary and the woman sent up for two. Little has another wife living, and the woman has another husband.

CHARGED WITH INCENDIARISM.

Toronto, Oct. 10.—A despatch received in the city to-day says that arrests have been made at Blind River in connection with a number of alleged incendiary fires there; the last of which occurred on Tuesday. No names are given. The provincial authorities have been making investigations there, and lately had a special officer sent up to work upon information gathered by one of the regular men.

GREAT STORM RAGED.

Shipping Have Narrow Escapes, Houses Damaged, and Apple Orchards Suffer in Maritime Provinces.

St. John, N.B., Oct. 8.—St. John today experienced the heaviest storm in years. A south-west gale prevailed and at one time reached 64 miles an hour. Shipping was endangered, houses were damaged, and fine big trees which had stood the assaults of years went down, cracked like pipestems.

A fearful storm raged in the Bay of Fundy, and in the harbor a great sea was kicked up. The American schooner 'John J. Ward' drifted her anchor and struck the light house, veering off and heading for the round reef. Two tugs, however, managed to save her, but not before both broke their hawsers. The schooner 'Arthur M. Gibson' lost part of her topmast and had her sails carried away. The Dominion Atlantic Railway steamer 'Prince Rupert' was unable to leave her wharf for Digby. The big steamer 'Bycland,' from Louisburg, with coal, dragged her anchors off Partridge Island and was forced to go out to sea, but later entered port without damage. The South Shore steamer 'Activ,' being unable to dock owing to the high sea, anchored in the harbor, and at noon started to drag. After drifting like a cork for a considerable distance and blowing her whistle for help, a second anchor and her own steam prevented her from crashing into the shipping at the head of the harbor. The large barque 'Strathern' rode at anchor off Partridge Island, plunging her bows under to nearly every sea.

ORCHARDS SUFFER.

Halifax, N.S., Oct. 8.—A fierce wind storm blew all the afternoon and continued till 8 o'clock to-night. A despatch to the 'Herald' from the centre of the Nova Scotia fruit growing region says the apple orchards suffered severely. Showery weather during the last week had delayed picking. While Gravensteins, Ribstons and Blenheims are mostly gathered in, there are still many of the last two varieties out, and nearly all the Kings, which have been wanting in color till now, and consequently had been allowed to remain, have suffered greatly by the storm.

The gale has swept this whole coast. At Sydney the wind attained a velocity of sixty-four miles an hour.

At 8 o'clock four men left in a dory in North Sydney harbor to board one of the Newfoundland bankers lying in the stream. When off Ballast Heap a huge sea struck their frail craft, overturning it and throwing the occupants into the water.

Halifax, N.S., Oct. 9.—The names of the four men who lost their lives off Sydney and were employed by the Harmsworth Pulp Mill, Newfoundland, were Arthur Moore, Louis Kelly, Oswold Bursey, and Wm. Hutt. They were drowned by the upsetting of their dory during yesterday's storm.

SCHOONER ASHORE.

Charlottetown, P.E.I., Oct. 8.—About 4 o'clock this morning, when a fierce south-west gale was at its highest, the sixty-ton schooner 'Martelle' was driven ashore at Souris, near the wharves, and her wreckage now strews the beach.

EDWARDS CASE

WINNIPEG BROKER HAS SENTENCE REDUCED TO TWO YEARS.

Winnipeg, Oct. 8.—John D. Edwards will serve two years in the Manitoba Penitentiary instead of ten. This is the sentence of the Court of Appeal, delivered this morning after a most careful consideration of the case. In passing judgment all the judges in appeal concurred. They paid a high tribute to the probity and ability of the police magistrate, Mr. Daly, but felt bound to decide that he had made an error in taking into consideration a former conviction which had not either been charged against Edwards or served. They also held it to be improper for any police magistrate or judge, in passing sentence upon a prisoner, to be influenced by anonymous communications or general accusations, as had been done in this case. These documents which had so influenced Mr. Daly in passing the extremely severe sentence had been forwarded by Mr. Daly to the Court of Appeal in the report he made to that court, but they should not be in any way be considered.

The court was composed of Mr. Justice Richards, Mr. Justice Perdue and Mr. Justice Phippen. Chief Justice Howell was on the bench, but took no part in the proceedings, as he had not heard the arguments. Mr. Geo. Paterson appeared for the Crown, and Mr. Geo. A Stewart Potts for the prisoner. Edwards was removed to the penitentiary this evening.

A TIMBER LIMITS PURCHASE.

Vancouver, B.C., Oct. 8.—Robertson Bros., of Elgin, Man., have purchased 45 square miles of timber on Vancouver Island. They will take up residence in Victoria.

WEST GOES TO JAIL.

Hamilton, Ont., Oct. 8.—At the Police Court this morning, King West, the colored follower of the horses, who fired several shots at another colored man to enforce the collection of an alleged debt, was sentenced to a year's imprisonment.

PROVINCIAL SUBSIDIES.

Ottawa, Oct. 11.—Arrangements have now been made by the officials of the Finance Department for the increased scale of provincial subsidies provided for by the recent act of the Imperial Parliament.

C.P.R. TELEGRAPHERS.

Agreement Reached With the Company - an Increase of Fourteen Percent.

Toronto, Oct. 10.—An all-round increase of fourteen percent in wages, to date from Oct. 1 last, overtime for all work done on Sundays, the granting of the annual holidays with pay, are the features of the award handed out tonight here in connection with the dispute between the C. P. R. and their operators, which has been before the board of conciliation for some weeks. The award has been accepted and signed by both parties, although the company appeared a little dissatisfied with the outcome, they wishing to get back in some things to the conditions prevailing on other roads. The company desired that students should be admitted to stations to learn telegraphy, but the commissioners sided with the men, who claimed that students would be there without any responsibility, and the agent or operator would have to take the blame for any trouble that ensued. The company will also be asked to pay a little more attention to the complaints of station agents and despatchers, who may claim they are overworked. The despatchers, if their duties warrant it, will have their circuits reduced instead of a reduction of hours, which is not thought to be feasible for operators or agents. The increase in wages amounts to about a hundred and seventy-five or two hundred thousand dollars to the C. P. R. The board was composed of Prof. Adam Shortt, chairman; Mr. Wallace Nesbitt, K.C., for the C. P. R., and Mr. J. G. O'Donoghue, for the men.

DEATH OF BISHOP KINGDON

PASSES PEACEFULLY AWAY ON FRIDAY EVENING.

Fredericton, N.B., Oct. 11.—The Right Rev. Hollingsworth Tuffey Kingdon, D.D., D.C.L., Bishop of the diocese of Fredericton, died at his home at 11.45 o'clock to-night in his seventy-second year. Since June, 1906, Bishop Kingdon had been in poor health, and in October of that year Canon Richardson,



THE LATE BISHOP KINGDON.

of St. John, was appointed coadjutor, and had assumed the greater amount of the work of the diocese. Since he was first taken seriously ill Bishop Kingdon has had several attacks, but rallied and has been able to drive out. During the last few days he suffered from intestinal trouble and weakness, and at eight o'clock to-night his condition became very serious. His physician, Dr. Crockett, was hurriedly called and remained with him until the end, and about the dying bishop's bedside were members of his family and Coadjutor Bishop Richardson. For half an hour after dissolution the bells of Christ Church Cathedral were tolled, and in this way the news of the Bishop's death became known throughout the city.

The Right Rev. Hollingworth Tulley Kingdon, Bishop of Fredericton, N. B., was the son of William Kingdon, F.R.C.S., and was born in London. Educated at Trinity College, Cambridge, he received his B.A. in 1858, his M.A. in 1861, and the degree of D.D. in 1881. He became a scholar of Cuddesden Theological College, and was ordained deacon by the Bishop of Oxford (Wilberforce), and priest by the Bishop of Salisbury (Hamilton). His Lordship was successively curate of Sturminster-Marshall, Dorset (1859-63), of Devizes (1863-64), vice-principal of Salisbury Theological College (1864-69), curate of St. Andrew's, Wells street, London (1869-78), and vicar of Good Easter, Essex (1878-81). In the last named year he was selected by the late Dr. Medley to be his coadjutor and successor in the See of Fredericton, N.B., and was consecrated in Christ Church Cathedral in that city by the Metropolitan (Dr. Medley), assisted by other prelates, on July 10, 1881. His enthronement as successor to Dr. Medley took place in the same Cathedral on Nov. 23, 1892.

Bishop Kingdon was married in the Cathedral, Fredericton, in 1890, to Anna Beverly, daughter of Lieutenant-Colonel Beverley Adino Robertson, and widow of George William Marsh. There is one daughter. Mrs. Kingdon's two daughters, born of her former marriage, also survive.

LICENSE TRANSFER REFUSED.

Ottawa, Oct. 7.—The board of license commissioners this morning refused to grant the transfer of the liquor license from the Rideau Hotel, New Edinburgh, to the Cecil Apartments, adjoining Bennett's Theatre. The transfer was opposed by the Council of Federated Churches.

LIQUOR AND DEATH.

Quebec, Oct. 8.—Maggie Maguire, an old habitue of police stations, went into the central station last night to seek protection, asking to be sent to one of the local institutions. This morning a constable called at the cell she occupied, and found her dead.

DARING PRISON ESCAPE.

Convicts Saw Iron Bars of Cells.

FILES CONVEYED TO PRISONERS IN BANANAS.

One of the most daring escapes from prison ever recorded in this province took place from the Three Rivers jail on Tuesday night, when two long-term and desperate convicts secured their freedom by sawing the iron bars of their cells. The police believe they are in hiding in Montreal, as they have friends with prison records in this city.

A few days ago two prisoners liberated from the Montreal jail went to Three Rivers, and while there visited the two who have since escaped. When they arrived at the prison each of the visitors carried a basket of fruit containing grapes and bananas. As there is nothing in the prison rules forbidding fruit being taken to a prisoner, the men were allowed to enter with their baskets. As they were known to have prison records they were watched closely by the guards. After a few inaudible words, the two visitors left the prison.

The officials feel certain that they have been outwitted, for some of the banana skins contained files. With these the prisoners did the rest.

The police also think that the fugitives, to aid their escape, stole the gasoline launch of Mr. J. N. Godin, for on Tuesday it was found at Gentilly, many mile from Three Rivers, and the craft showed signs of having been driven at high pressure. The provincial police have sent out to all parts of Canada and the United States photographs and descriptions of the two men. The Montreal detectives have been specially requested to hunt for the two men.

AMERICAN POACHER

FISHING SCHOONER 'FANNIE T. PRESCOTT' RELEASED AT HALIFAX.

Halifax, N.S., Oct. 11.—The Gloucester fishing schooner 'Fannie T. Prescott,' seized last spring by the cruiser 'Canada' for fishing for mackerel inside the three-mile limit, which has been lying dismantled at the dockyard, was released from custody yesterday, by order of the Admiralty Court. Captain Alwood, of Gloucester, who is here representing the owners, with a crew of eight men, took her over. The owners of the vessel at first contended that the fishing laws had not been violated, but recently they put in a plea of guilty, whereupon a fine of $200 and costs was imposed. Upon payment of the fine and costs the vessel's release was ordered and the captain and crew are now refitting her to leave today or Saturday for Gloucester, where she will fit out for the haddock fishing.

LIKED HER GRANDMOTHER

CHILD CRIED WHEN COURT ORDERED HER TO GO WITH HER MOTHER.

A case of habeas corpus for the possession of a child was up before Mr. Justice Loranger, Wednesday. The petitioner, Mrs. Donai Brischois, asked that Mrs. Olivier Cholette, mother of her first husband, be ordeed to give her back her eight-year-old daughter, Doria Cholette, who has been living with her grandmother since she was a babe. After hearing argument, the Court took the case en delibere, and rendered judgment, this morning. His Lordship held that the mother being now in a position to give her child a good home, and the latter being too young to choose her own domicile, the maternal rights must be enforced, nothing being established to show that Mrs. Brisehois is unworthy to have the custody of her daughter.

Little Doria was therefore given over to her mother, and there was quite a scene when the child was taken away crying that she wanted to go back to her grandmother.

GEORGIAN BAY CANAL

COUNCIL OF TORONTO BOARD OF TRADE DISCOURAGE INCREASING PUBLIC DEBT AT PRESENT.

Toronto, Oct. 11.—That at this juncture it would be unwise for the government to enter into obligations that would further increase the public debt or add to the burdens of the people, and that no private enterprise of this description should be encouraged by guarantee or otherwise, except without risk of expense to the public.

This was the recommendation regarding the scheme for the construction of a ship canal connecting Georgian Bay with Lake Ontario by way of Lake Simcoe, otherwise known as the Huron and Ontario Ship Canal, and for a canal by way of the French and Ottawa rivers to Montreal, passed by the Council of the Board of Trade at its meeting yesterday. The council had before it a memorandum advocating the claims of both routes, the Huron and Ontario ship canal, to cost forty-five million dollars, and the French River and Ottawa scheme, to cost from a hundred and twenty to a hundred and fifty million dollars, with the arguments advanced in favor of both routes. The council also recommended that these statements be laid before the Dominion Government, and that it be urged before adopting any plan for deepening or improving the great waterways of the country to investigate thoroughly the Huron-Ontario route.

HORSE THIEF SENTENCED.

Chatham, Ont., Oct. 9.—George Yott, of Big Point, was brought before Mr. Houston, magistrate, in the County Court to-day and sentenced to seven years in Kingston penitentiary, for horse stealing.

RAILWAY WRECKS.

Move to Have Trainmen Who Escape to United States Extradited—Protection for Crews.

Ottawa, Oct. 7.—Dr. Mills, of the Railway Commission, in explaining the procedure adopted by that body in the case of railway wrecks, said that there had been cases where railway men fled to the United States after having been found guilty of manslaughter by a coroner's jury before they could be arrested for appearance in the court of legal jurisdiction. It is understood that the opinion of the Department of Justice is to be asked as to whether such cases fall under the operation of the extradition treaty with the United States. If the decision is that it does not, then it is quite probable that negotiations will be set on foot to secure an amendment of the treaty in that direction.

The Railway Commission is preparing a circular, which will shortly be sent to the railway companies, calling their attention to various respects in which their present equipment fails to comply with the requirements of the Dominion Railway Act. The deficiencies consist in some cases of safety appliances which parliament has called for as a protection to the lives of train crews. The railways will be asked to see that these are all made good without delay, otherwise steps will be taken by the commission to compel the observance of the law.

INTERDENOMINATIONAL MISSIONARY INSTITUTE

PROBLEMS OF THE WORLD-WIDE WORK DISCUSSED.

The first public meeting held in connection with the Interdenominational Missionary Institute took place on Monday in Olivet Baptist Church, Montreal. day evening in Olivet Baptist Church, Montreal. The Rev. Principal Hill occupied the chair, and after emphasizing the need for promoting the missionary spirit during the next decade, he introduced the Rev. S. M. Zwemer, D.D., F.R.G.S., who dealt with the problem of the Mohammedan world, which, he said, had been so long neglected by the Church. He said there was room for thousands of willing helpers, and that in the rising generation were the people whom he looked to to complete the glorious work that was only commencing—especially the young people of Canada, who, he thought, were gifted with great intelligence.

The first meeting of the series opened at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, the Rev. E. Munson Hill, D.D., presiding. Mr. E. D. Soper conducted a Bible study hour, taking up the subject of Jesus and the woman of Samaria. This was followed by sectional classes, conducted by Mr. R. E. Diffendorfer, treating on the adaptation of missionary teaching to graded classes.

From 7 o'clock to 8 Mr. Diffendorfer gave his first lecture on 'Missions in relation to education,' dwelling particularly on the missionary organization of a Sunday school.

Previous to the Rev. Dr. Zwemer's address at night, Mr. E. D. Soper briefly explained the Young People's Missionary Movement, under whose auspices the institute is being conducted. The object of the movement was stated to be to promote the study of missions and to prepare leaders for directing the work in the principal centres of the Christian world.

The Rev. A. E. Armstrong and Mr. S. Earl Taylor arrived in the city today, the latter having been detained by illness in his family.

At the second public meeting, held on Tuesday, Mr. S. Earl Taylor gave an illustrated lecture on work among the Mohammedans.

The majority of Mr. Taylor's views showed what was being done and what a great need there is for thousands of willing helpers. He said that the best way in which to bring home these thoughts to Christian people, especially the children, was through pictures. Already thirty missionary societies had joined together. There were now nearly thirteen millions of young people interested in the great work of missions.

The meeting was attended by the large number of clergymen and young people. During the course of the address Miss Elleda Perley sang a solo.

The concluding session was held on Wednesday. The Rev. Principal Hill presided and gave a brief introductory address.

The first speaker was the Rev. Principal Rexford, whose topic was 'Mission study.' These were busy days in this busy world and it was hard to get business people to look out on other fields. Consequently it was found necessary to have able and enthusiastic specialists to come and create interest in such subjects as were presented by those men who had been lecturing before the institute during the last few days. Interest could only arise from knowledge and wonderful effects followed such knowledge.

The next speaker, the Rev. A. E. Armstrong, spoke on 'The bearing of missionary study on mission boards.' He traced the origin of the Institute Movement to the young people's missionary movement, commenced in Canada a few years ago in connection with the Methodist Church.

The speaker described the various branches of the work and the good results which followed. The Methodist young people in Canada under the direction of Dr. Stevenson, of Toronto, brought in, last year, $80,000 for missions. The Presbyterian young people, without the same organization, contributed forty thousand dollars, besides which their efforts were producing recruits for the foreign field.

The Rev. Mr. Russell, who has been in India for fourteen years, spoke on 'The missionary aspect as viewed by the man on the field.' The young people's missionary movement, he said, had a tremendous influence on field work. At the present time a great revival was in progress in India and southern China. He saw visions of a wonderful development of the people of India when they should get the gospel.

The closing address was given by the Rev. G. Osborne Troop, who expressed his firm belief in the young people's movement. It seemed to be a most practical means of circulating information among those who could best assist in its work and showed that unity of spirit with which are bound together all who are in Christ. Robert Louis Stevenson once said that the prejudices he entertained against mission work were removed when he visited the South Sea Islands.

WESTERN TEMPERANCE WOMEN.

Condemn Patent Medicines, Brandied Candies and Sweets, and Birds on Hats.

AND URGE A LAW SECURING A WIFE'S DOWRY.

Winnipeg, Oct. 9.—Among the closing resolutions passed at the W. C. T. U. convention for Saskatchewan and Alberta, held at Edmonton this week, were:

'That members of the W. C. T. U. should, by force of example, discourage the wearing of plumage of birds, the destruction of which would cause unnecessary suffering, and should encourage the formation of humane societies and bands of mercy.

'That the W. C. T. U. are opposed to the use of alcoholic medicine, and particularly alcoholic patent medicines.

'That the Union is opposed to the sale of brandied candies and ices, and that they should take steps to put a stop to their sale.

'That the necessary steps should be taken to have a bill introduced in Saskatchewan and Alberta providing for a wife's dowry upon the decease of the husband.'

THE REV. DR. POTTS

NO HOPES HELD OUT FOR RECOVERY.

Toronto, Oct. 12.— The condition of the Rev. Dr. Potts remained practically unaltered up to late last night. Earlier in the day there was a slight complication in connection with one eye, and Dr. R. A. Reeve was called in to consult with Dr. W. A. Young. Absolutely no hopes are held for the recovery of Dr. Potts, and his present condition is very low.

YORK COUNTY LOAN

LATEST BOMB TO BE THROWN AMONG THE ORDINARY SHAREHOLDERS OF THE DEFUNCT COMPANY.

Toronto, Oct. 11.—Damage claims from the thousand or more ex-employees of the York County Loan and Savings Company, who were suddenly thrown out of employment when the company went into liquidation on Dec. 16, 1905, is the latest bomb to be thrown among the 'ordinary' shareholders, who are anxiously waiting to know what percentage of their hard-earned money they are to get out of the assets.

Mr. W. J. Tremeear, counsel for the employees, gave a hint of this big claim to-day, during the proceedings before the referee, Mr. George Kappele, who is trying to straighten out this tangled skein of the company's affairs. Mr. Tremeear also presented a list of claims, under clause 7, for wages, bonuses, special and ordinary, and commissions due agents, superintendents, inspectors, clerks, and other employees of the company, amounting in all to $18,589.20. Mr. Tremeear also presented a list of wages due office employees and amounts contributed by them to the salary contingent fund, to Dec. 16, 1905, amounting to $912.66.

Mr. Kappele is also considering the claims of those employees who contributed to the contingent fund. This fund was created by Mr. Phillips, former president and managing director of the company, who ordered the treasurer to deduct ten percent each week from the salaries or commissions due all employees. The total amount standing to their credit in this fund is $10,317.51. An individual account was kept, showing the amount to the credit of each employee.

LOCAL OPTION DEFEATED

NEEPAWA THOUGHT IT COULD NOT HAVE HOTELS WITHOUT WHISKEY.

Neepawa, Man., Oct. 11.—Local option was defeated here to-day by a vote of 272 to 131. The local question entirely decided the vote. Large expensive hotels built last year were closed this year. The citizens thought it impossible to obtain accommodation without license. The merit of local option or its enforcement here, both sides admit, was not under question.

MR. GOBEIL TO RETIRE.

Ottawa, Oct. 10.—It is reported that Antoine Gobeil, Deputy Minister of Public Works, will be placed upon the superannuated list between this and the end of the year. Mr. Gobeil has been in the public service since 1872, but is still a man in middle life and will, it is said, take up the practice of law in Montreal.

CHURCH UNION.

The Rev. W. H. Stacy Secures 20,000 Names to a Petition Favoring the Movement.

Toronto, Oct. 10.—Twenty thousand names have been secured to a petition circulated by the Rev. W. H. Stacy advocating the union of all Protestant denominations to be presented later to the various church councils. Mr. Stacy, who is general secretary of the Church Evangelistic Movement, has planned to extend the work throughout the province the coming year. A petition with a hundred thousand names is aimed at. The number of names obtained in Toronto, divided as to denominations, runs as follows: Anglicans, 4,000; Methodists, 5,000; Presbyterians, 4,500; and 2,600 Baptists. The remainder are contributed by Congregational and other sects.

ASSIZES AT CORNWALL

Cornwall, Oct. 10.—There is a very large docket at the fall sittings of the High Court of Justice (with jury)—the Assizes—which opened on Tuesday, Mr. Justice Britton presiding. There are several criminal cases, none of which are of a very serious nature.

The first case tried was an action for $5,000 for libel instituted by Jas. Clark against B. Bouck, of Winchester. Clark sold Bouck some hundred and one tons of pressed hay, some of which, it is alleged, proved to be musty. Bouck then caused to be printed a bill on which it was stated that Clark had sold the musty hay as a first class article, and had been paid for it as such. The jury brought in a verdict of $300 for the plaintiff, Clark.

Another interesting case was the suit of William Garlough against the Toronto Paper Manufacturing Company for $2,000 for damages sustained last April. Garlough, who is eighteen years of age, was employed in the company's mill at Cornwall and was scalded on the arm and body, having the arm considerably disabled. It was also claimed that his speech was affected. The jury gave him a verdict for $900.

NEW BRUNSWICK POLITICS

ANOTHER SESSION OF LEGISLATURE WILL LIKELY BE HELD.

St. John, N.B., Oct. 10.—Only a few weeks ago it was generally believed a dissolution of the local legislature was imminent. Now it seems to be equally certain that there will be another session of the legislature. There are at the present time three vacancies in the House: Kings, Gloucester and Northumberland. One report current is that the elections will not be brought on first, but that the seats will be left vacant until the general election, which must be held next year.

It is expected that the Hon. Mr. McKeown will be appointed Attorney-General. He will, it is believed, not be opposed if he runs in the county. The friends of the Hon. Mr. Jones, Solicitor-General, are strenuously opposing Mr. McKeown's appointment, and there is even a threat of a split if the appointment is made.

ONE MAN KILLED, ONE INJURED

FREIGHT TRAINS COLLIDED NEAR TRENTON EARLY YESTERDAY MORNING.

Belleville, Oct. 10.—One young man dead and another probably fatally injured was the result of a collision between two freight trains just east of Trenton at five o'clock this morning. A freight was going west, and ran into another standing on a siding. William Reinhart, of Buffalo, who was in charge of a string of race horses, was killed, and Ernest Groves, of Toronto, was very badly hurt. Groves is now in the hospital here. Many of the cars were ditched.

DROP IN NEWSPAPER POSTAGE

RESULTS IN RAPIDLY INCREASING SALES OF BRITISH PERIODICALS IN CANADA.

Ottawa, Oct. 10.—The rapidly increasing sales of British newspapers and magazines in Canada since the lowering of the postal rates on second-class matter are most gratifying to all who are desirous of British and Canadians being kept in close touch with each other. During the months of July and August 5,569 bags of British mail of this class were brought to Canada, as against 2,120 bags in the corresponding months of last year, which represents an increase of 162 percent. In the case of Winnipeg there was an increase of 261 percent, Toronto 171 percent, and Montreal 132 percent.

McGILL CONSERVATORIUM

ONE OF ENGLAND'S BEST MUSICIANS APPOINTED DIRECTOR.

(Canadian Associated Press.)

London, Oct. 10.—Dr. H. C. Perrin, organist of Canterbury Cathedral, who has been appointed professor of music at McGill University, and director of the McGill Conservatorium of Music, goes to Canada next September.

WIDOW AWARDED DAMAGES.

Toronto, Oct. 9.—The jury brought in a verdict this afternoon, awarding $2,000 to Mrs. Ida J. Rositter and her two children, as damages for the death of her husband, Thomas J. Rositter, who was killed by a fall from a waggon struck by a street car in King street west during June last.

EXPORT PULP DUTY.

Text of Resolution Setting Forth Grounds for Manufacturers' Proposal.

Ottawa, Oct. 10.—The deputation of paper and pulp manufacturers who waited on Sir Wilfrid Laurier yesterday afternoon with a request for the passage of a Dominion law to prohibit the exportation of pulpwood, had what they characterized as a preliminary discussion of the subject with the Prime Minister, and expect to follow up the latter later on by furnishing the government with further information on this important subject.

The interests represented in the deputation were as follows: The Hon. J. D. Rolland, president of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association; F. J. Campbell, representing the Canadian Pulp Mills Company, Windsor, Quebec; Louis Armstrong, representing the Laurentide Pulp Company, of Grand'Mere; H. Bierman, representing the Belgo-Canadian Company, of Shawinigan Falls; Alexander Maclaren, representing the Maclaren Mills at Buckingham, Que.; J. R. Booth, of Ottawa, and Carl Riordan, of Toronto.

Their case was presented in the form of a resolution, which was in the following form, and which sets forth pretty fully the grounds on which their proposal was urged.

'Whereas, it has been the policy of the federal government to encourage and promote manufacture within the bounds of the Dominion by duties sufficiently high to protect home manufacture, and by bounties to encourage the use of home raw material; and,

'Whereas, the federal government has expended large amounts to promote agriculture and to encourage immigration from the Mother Country and foreign countries; and,

'Whereas, we have within the bounds of Canada as a natural product spruce pulpwood capable of providing employment for a large number of our present people, and for many who may come to find homes here; and,

'Whereas, this wood is being grown in Canada and shipped as pulpwood to the United States, to keep pulp and paper mills in that country running; and,

'Whereas, our present natural advantages should make pulp and paper our greatest industry; and,

'Whereas, the exporters are stripping the lands of wood while those with permanent interests in the country are striving to conserve the forest; and,

'Whereas, the crop of pulpwood is of very slow growth and the supply is already becoming inaccessible; and,

'Whereas, the free export of pulpwood to the United States, combined with a tariff against our pulp and paper, favors the development of the paper industry in the United States rather than in Canada;

'Therfore, your petitioners humbly pray that the exportation of wood pulp be prohibited by the federal government.'

It is only fair to add that the views submitted by these gentlemen are far from representing the unanimous wish of the pulp men of Canada on the subject in question, as was clearly shown by the Toronto 'Globe's' recent canvass of the Canadian mills. One of those most strongly opposed to the imposition of any export duty or to the prohibition idea advanced by Mr. Rolland and his colleagues, is Senator W. C. Edwards, of Rockland, himself the owner of almost unlimited areas of spruce forest. 'One would think we were living in China,' was comment on the deputation's proposal, 'when we have such ideas as these being seriously put forward.'

BOURASSA VS. PREVOST

EX-MINISTER OFFERS TO MEET MEMBER FOR LABELLE.

Mr. Jean Prevost, ex-Minister of Colonization, addressed a letter to Mr. Henri Bourassa, yesterday, informing him that as he (Mr. Bourassa), had often expressed a desire to discuss provincial politics with the member for Terrebonne, he was ready to meet him at St. Jerome, on Oct. 20, the date for which Mr. Bourassa has called a meeting in that locality.

Mr. Prevost fixes the condition as follows: The meeting to last three hours, each party having one and a half hour at their disposal, and Mr. Bourassa and Mr. Prevost to be the only speakers. Mr. Bourassa is to speak first during one hour and twenty minutes, and Mr. Prevost for one hour and thirty minutes. The meeting having been called by Mr. Bourassa, he will be allowed ten minutes, in which to reply, but Mr. Prevost relies on Mr. Bourassa's honor not to raise any new point, or to make any new attacks during the course of such reply.

INDIAN DRANK PERUNA

THEN FELL ASLEEP ON C. P. R. TRACK NEAR AGASSIZ, B.C.

Vancouver, B.C., Oct. 9.—What might have been a fatal accident occurred on the Canadian Pacific Railway, about 31 miles west of Agassiz, when westbound train No. 97, in charge of Conductor Buckley, struck an Indian on the shoulder, but without seriously injuring him. The man was asleep on the track, with two bottles of Peruna, one partly empty.

ENGINEER PUNISHED

STEPHENS SENTENCED TO SIX MONTHS FOR CAUSING WRECK AT ST. THOMAS, ONT.

St. Thomas, Ont., Oct. 9.—Murray Stephens, the former Wabash Railway engineer, was this afternoon sentenced to six months hard labor in the county jail on two counts of wilful negligence of duty in failing to stop his train on approaching the diamond crossing east of this city, where the C. P. R. and Wabash trains collided on Aug. 24, 1906, killing two people and injuring several others.

LETHBRIDGE MINERS.

Appeal to Government to Disregard Agreement of Last June.

Ottawa, Oct. 9.—When the strike of the coal miners at Lethbridge was settled last June, one of the provisions of the agreement was a stipulation that any future disputes should be referred to a board of four members, to be composed of two named by the company and two by the men, with the Chief Justice of the province, or his nominee, as chairman. Certain fresh matters of dispute having arisen, the miners nominated their members of the board of arbitration and notified the company to that effect. But there has been delay in the nomination of the members of the board on behalf of the company. As a result the miners have appealed to the department to authorize a new investigation under the act of 1906, and thus disregard the agreement reached in the conference of last summer. The Minister of Labor has replied that the Department cannot be a party to the disregard of the solemn agreement thus entered into.

THE VANCOUVER RIOTS

ROYAL COMMISSIONER TO SETTLE CLAIMS FOR DAMAGES TO JAPANESE PROPERTY.

Ottawa, Oct. 11.—At yesterday's cabinet council it was decided to send Mr. W. L. Mackenzie King, deputy minister of labor, to Vancouver, on behalf of the Dominion Government, to effect a speedy settlement of the claims of the Japanese whose property suffered damage in the recent riots in that city. The Dominion will then pay whatever is due without further delay, and no doubt afterwards collect whatever it amounts to from the local authorities. Mr. King, whose status in this matter is that of a royal commissioner, will leave accordingly for the Pacific coast at once, accompanied by Mr. F. W. Giddens, of the Department of Labor. The damage to the property of the Japanese in this affair, chiefly in broken windows, amounts to about $2,500; but in addition to this they have claims for loss of time and business, which brings their total claim up to about $13,000. Mr. King's experience in previous investigations is sufficient guarantee for his successful conduct of this important mission.

It has been decided also that Mr. Joseph Pope, under secretary of state, who accompanied Prince Fushimi in his recent trip across Canada, shall bear the Hon. Mr. Lemieux company on the latter's mission to Tokio for the negotiation of an understanding with the Japanese Government in regard to emigration to Canada.

A GRUESOME DISCOVERY

MYSTERY SURROUNDS DEATH OF MAN FOUND IN RIVER WOUNDED AND DEVOID OF CLOTHING.

William Halsey, who lives at Longue Pointe, made the gruesome discovery on Thursday afternoon of a man's body, with socks and boots on, but otherwise devoid of clothing, swirling round in the current of the river near Dominion Park. The authorities were communicated with and the morgue officials on examination discovered no less than five wounds on the body. The left jaw is also broken. The deepest wound is between the ribs and the thigh. The body appears to have been in the water for about ten days. It is not thought that this is a case of foul play.

FATHER AND SON DROWNED

CANOE CAPSIZED IN HEAVY SEA IN HUMBER BAY, NEAR TORONTO.

Toronto, Oct. 7.—William Rose, a painter, aged 48, of 681 Queen street west, and his son, John Rose, aged 18, of the same address, were drowned in the Humber Bay, half a mile out from Hicks's boat house, this afternoon. With two other men of the same name, a brother and son of William, the two men left home about noon to go on a duck-shooting expedition up the Humber river. The party split in half when the mouth of the Humber was reached, one of the sons and brother going by car and the father and son by canoe to Sunnyside. When the canoe reached the Humber Bay, it became unmanageable, owing to the heavy sea, and it was not very long before it capsized. The two clung to the upturned boat for some time, but before help could reach them they became fatigued and had relinquished their hold and perished. The bodies have not been found.

THE REV. MR. BONSEFIELD'S APPOINTMENT.

Ottawa, Oct. 7. — The Rev. George Bonsefield, rural dean of Pembroke, has been appointed by the Bishop of Ottawa to fill the vacancy in St. Margaret's Church, Janeville, created by the transfer of the Rev. W. P. Garrett, therefrom to St. Barnabas Church. His induction will take place early in November. The Rev. Mr. Bonsefield was formerly rector of Billing's Bridge Anglican Church, and his return to the Capital will be a glad surprise to his numerous friends.

NEW ST. JOHN'S CHURCH, OTTAWA.

Ottawa, Oct. 7.—The Bishop of Ottawa and his clergy of the city met in conference this morning to consider the question of the new site for St. John's Church. It is now given out that the money received for the sale of the old church cannot be used, without an act of parliament, for a new church outside the bounds of the old parish. The matter, therefore, remains in aberance for the present.

HALIFAX DRY DOCK STRIKE

Steamers Leave for New York to be Repaired.

Halifax, N.S., Oct. 10.—A strike among the Halifax dry dock employees, which has been on for a couple of weeks, and is still unsettled, is now resulting in big loss to this port. Two derelict steamers were on hand under contract for repairs, amounting to nearly $100,000. The work will be done in New York. The steamer 'Oscar II.' sailed for New York to-morrow to have the repairs effected there that would have been done in Halifax had it not been for this strike. Temporary repairs have been made to the steamer to enable her to proceed to New York, where the contract entered into with the Halifax dry dock will be completed. The work will be done in New York for the Halifax Graving Dock Company. The loss of the 'Oscar II.' is not the only loss to be sustained by the port of Halifax. Temporary repairs are being made on the steamer 'Universe,' and as soon as they are effected she also will proceed to New York to have the contract completed. Besides the two steamships mentioned, three others have engaged the dock, and they also will be sent elsewhere.

MERRICKVILLE CARNEGIE LIBRARY.

Ottawa, Oct. 8.—The Minister of Railways and Canals has granted to the village of Merrickville a piece of ground for the erection thereon of a Carnegie library.

THE CANADIAN PICTORIAL

Never in the history of Canada has a publication sprung so rapidly into such genuine popularity as has the 'Canadian Pictorial.'

THERE'S A REASON.

It seems that everybody that gets the 'Pictorial' likes it,—and likes it so well that it is shown to friends and talked about. It must be so, because that accounts best for its rapid growth in circulation.

CONTENTS.

The October issue contains 1,078 square inches of pictures—and such pictures as no other illustrated publication can excel—and no publication at the price given so large or varied a selection. No money is spared to place the publication at the top of its class.

Among others in the October issue are the following full page pictures. The front cover in brown tint is a healthy specimen of a young Canadian girl out duck shooting. A very fine portrait of the Honorable George P. Graham occupies another full page. The Bishop of London, the Quebec Bridge Disaster, each occupy full pages.

Other important pictures depict Harvest scenes in Canada, the British Naval power, the latest picture of the abducted General Sir Harry MacLean, and his great Dane, and the Moroccan Army and Navy ready for action. The King to-day and 47 years ago, when he visited Canada; Scenes in China at Famine time; President Roosevelt and his splendid family. Lady Godiva in her strange ride at Coventry; the Belfast Rioters at a funeral, Fashions, and, last but not least, Comic Pictures. It pleases every one who sees it—then why not you?

Annual subscription $1.00; single copies ten cents. But just read about the

SPECIAL ADVANTAGE —FOR— WITNESS SUBSCRIBERS

WITNESS AND PICTORIAL CLUB.

Last year several thousand 'Witness' subscribers took advantage of the clubbing offer arranged with the 'Canadian Pictorial.' They all, together with tens of thousands of others, have greatly enjoyed its visits to their homes. Although the 'Canadian Pictorial' has been greatly enlarged and improved, and the clubbing rates should very naturally be increased, we have arranged that it be repeated again as last year, for we would like to see every subscriber of the 'Witness' have the advantage of receiving it regularly. Its wonderfully rapid growth attests its well deserved popularity.

The 'Weekly Witness and Canadian Homestead' $1.00
The 'Canadian Pictorial.. .. .. 1.00

Both for one year for only $1.35, including the Christmas number.

PICTORIAL ON TRIAL.

'Witness' subscribers whose subscriptions do not expire just now, may receive the 'Pictorial' to the end of their 'Witness' subscription, at the rate of 5 cents a month, on trial, prepaid. This offer is only available to 'Witness' readers.

N.B.—These SPECIAL CLUB AND TRIAL OFFERS are not available for Montreal and suburbs, but ARE GOOD for all the rest of Canada and Newfoundland, Great Britain, and all the British countries where extra postage is not exacted.

NORMAL SCHOOL GRANT.

eputation Asks for Repeal of Recent Order in Council

REMIER GOUIN PROMISES TO CONFER WITH PROTESTANT COMMITTEE.

On Tuesday a deputation from e Protestant Committee of the Council Public Instruction waited on the Pre- ier of the province (the Hon. Lomer ouin), and the Hon. W. A. Weir, as presenting the government, to ask r the repeal of the Order-in-Council cently issued in reference to the me- od of administration of the money ailable for rural education through the lease of the Normal School grant. The eputation consisted of Principal Shaw hairman), Principal Peterson (repre- nting the governors of McGill Uni- rsity), Principal Robertson, Dr. Par- lee, Mr. J. C. Sutherland, and Mr. S. MacLaren. The Hon. Justice Mc- rkill and Mr. Shurtliff wrote apologiz- g for non-attendance.

Dr. Shaw, in introducing his colleagues, plained the objections taken at the last eeting of the Protestant Committee to e proposed distribution of the $20,000, d stated that the chief dissatisfaction as in an alleged departure by the gov- rnment from an understanding that is amount should be administered by e Protestant Committee.

On this question there was a lengthy xchange of views. Doctors Robertson nd Peterson submitted many documents om negotiations with the government earing on this question.

The Hon. Mr. Weir stated the govern- ent, which acted as a unit in good ith in the matter, simply carried out he provisions of the act, which says othing about the Protestant Committee n this connection, and explained that he Order-in-Council was passed on the articular date of its issue in harmony ith a letter from the Department of ublic Instruction asking that the dis- ribution should be made before Oct. 1. oreover, the proposed distribution was or the present year only.

The Premier advised harmony in this natter, as the government had the same bject as the Protestant Committee in urthering the interests of the rural chools. He said if the mode of distri- ution for this year was unsatisfactory e had no objection, with the Hon. Mr. Weir, in meeting the Protestant Com- ittee in November, to confer as to ny mode that would be most satisfac- ory and effective.

With this suggestion there seemed to e a general though not unanimous ac- uiescence on the part of the deputation, nd the deputation withdrew after Dr. Shaw had thanked the Premier for his ind interest in the matter.

QUEBEC BRIDGE DISASTER

COMMISSIONERS CONCLUDE THEIR INVESTIGATION.

Quebec, Oct. 11.—The commissioners appointed to investigate the causes of the Quebec bridge disaster concluded their work here this evening. They will be in New York on Monday morning to exam- ine Mr. Cooper, the consulting engineer of the Quebec bridge, and from there will go to Phoenixville. They will prob- ably return here again to visit the bridge before submitting their report. Mr. Hol- gate will leave for Montreal to-night, and will leave the city for New York on Sun- day evening. Messrs. Ker and Galbraith leave to-morrow by the Quebec Central for New York.

SPRINGHILL STRIKE

A SETTLEMENT REACHED.

Halifax, N.S., Oct. 11.—The strike at the Springhill mines, which has in- volved 1,600 men, has lasted for nearly eleven weeks, and has cost the men in wages more than $200,000, was to-night declared off by a joint meeting of the two P. W. A. lodges at Springhill, in which the miners are enrolled. They accept the award of the board of con- ciliation, subject to explanations made by Judge Graham, who was its chair- man, on the award, which at first they rejected. This declaration of peace was made to-night at a special meeting call- ed to receive the report of the com- mittee which had been in conference with the movement in Halifax this week in reference to the strike situation.

The loss in wages to the men on ac- count of the strike is more than $200,- 000, and the loss to the company is the profit on 80,000 tons of coal, which is about the amount that would have been raised during the period of the strike.

ENGINEER WRIGHTON

SENTENCED TO THREE MONTHS.

Kenora, Ont., Oct. 12.—At the sitting of the District Court yesterday the jury after over three hours' deliberation, re- turned a verdict of 'guilty, with a rec- ommendation for mercy,' in the case of the engineer, George Wrighton. Judge Chapple then sentenced him to three months' imprisonment. Wrighton, who was charged with causing the wreck at Butler, Ont., on June 28 last, when thir- teen lives were lost, was in charge of eastbound train No. 96, carrying a large number of Chinese, when it collided, head on, with westbound No. 97. The evi- dence produced showed that two orders had been issued at Raleigh, Ont., the one annulling the other, and Wrighton failed to act on the second, thus causing the accident.

SHILOHITES IN NEW BRUNSWICK

St. John, N.B., Oct. 9.—Elder G. H. Miner, representing the Shilohites, a re- ligious sect, founded by Elijah Sanford, was in the city on a trip to gain con- verts, and has returned to Maine. A number of converts have been secured in New Brunswick, who will follow him. Miner was formerly a resident of this province.

ANTI-ASIATIC LEAGUE

Again Demand That Anglo-Japanese Treaty be Abrogated.

MR. McINNES MAKES AN ATTACK ON SIR WILFRID LAURIER.

Vancouver, B.C., Oct. 8.—The abroga- tion of the Anglo-Japanese treaty and the passage of remedial legislation for Brit- ish Columbia against Oriental immigra- tion was the demand of the largest at- tended meeting ever held by the Anti- Asiatic League in Labor Hall to-night. The gathering was addressed by former Governor McInnes, of the Yukon, Mr. Cowan, the city solicitor, and the Rev. Dr. Fraser. At the close the league wired Sir Wilfrid Laurier that the pub- lic meeting unanimously endorsed the re- solution of the Dominion Trades and La- bor Congress and the Provincial Labor Congress regarding Orientals. They al- so protested against the commission to Japan, because of the delay which would ensue.

A message was also sent to Mr. Mc- Bride, the Premier of British Columbia, requesting an immediate session to enact a Natal act, if Lieutenant-Governor Dunsmuir refuses his assent to the pres- ent measures.

Mr. McInnes declared that Lieutenant- Governor Dunsmuir could not constitu- tionally refuse to sign the present Natal act. Even a king could not under the British Constitution refuse to comply with the will of the people.

'Either Dunsmuir must sign or Mc- Bride must resign,' said Mr. McInnes. He added that he had introduced the Natal act in the Dominion House in 1893. The east had fought it to defeat, although it was introduced on the ad- vice of the Hon. Joseph Chamberlain. He declared that Sir Wilfrid Laurier had broken his pledge of 1896, to carry out the wishes of the people of British Columbia on this question; also that Sir Wilfrid had assured him that Canada would not enter into an Anglo-Japanese treaty.

It was absurd for Sir Wilfrid Laurier to talk of creating a panic after all these years. Ottawa should abrogate the trea- ty. All Canada suffered as a result of the treaty conditions. Over seven thou- sand Japanese had arrived since Janu- ary, and were a menace to the safety of the country in time of international trou- ble.

Instead of sending a commissioner to Japan, concluded Mr. McInnes, the Ot- tawa Government should flash a cable to Tokio giving six months' notice that the treaty would be abrogated.

The Rev. Dr. Fraser appealed for sub- scriptions to pay the best legal talent in British Columbia to plead for the nine rioters against whom true bills have been returned by the grand jury, and whose trials will take place at the end of the week.

Vancouver, Oct. 9.—A. W. Reid, the first of the rioters' cases, was disposed of at the assizes here yesterday. The police testified that he had thrown a stone that broke a window. The defence was that Reid had suffered a sunstroke, was highly emotional, and easily carried away by excitement. He was found guilty and sentenced to six months in jail.

SUNFIELD GUILTY

MUST DIE ON NOV. 29.

Hamilton, Ont., Oct. 11.—Jacob Sun- field was found guilty of the murder of Andrew Radzyk on the afternoon of July 12, and sentenced to be hanged on the morning of November 29. The jury added to its verdict a rider recommend- ing mercy, but it did not carry much weight with Chief Justice Falconbridge, who advised the prisoner not to hope for any executive clemency. The case was given to the jury about 6.30 this evening, and shortly after 11 o'clock the verdict was brought in.

After the foreman of the jury had announced his verdict, Crown Attorney Washington moved that sentence be passed on the prisoner, who was asked if he had anything to say why sentence should not be passed on him. 'I'm not guilty,' shouted Sunfield. 'I'm sorry to die; you will find out later on.'

Chief Justice Falconbridge then said: 'Jacob Sunfield, it is not my inten- tion to add to the terrors of the situa- tion by pointing out to you the enormity of the crime of which you have been convicted. I take it that you did not realize the full extent of what you were doing. I am quite satisfied with the verdict of the jury, and I do not see how they could give any other on the proof that they had. They have seen fit to add a strong recommenda- tion for mercy. It is not in my power to alter the sentence which is set by law. I would not have you keep false hopes in your breast for executive clem- ency. The law says that drunkenness is no excuse for crime. I recommend you to pass the time between now and your end to the best advantage. You will be taken whence you came and thence to the place of execution on Fri- day, Nov. 29, and there be hanged by the neck until you are dead. May God have mercy on your soul.'

DURHAM LIBERALS.

Bowmanville, Ont., Oct. 9.—The Dur- ham County Liberal Conservative As- sociation met at Newcastle this after- noon for the purpose of selecting a can- didate for the next federal election. There was a large representation of dele- gates present from all parts of the county, and the meeting was most en- thusiastic and harmonious. Mr. James Thornton was the unanimous choice of the convention. Speeches were delivered by Col. H. Ward, M.P.; J. J. Preston, M.P.P.; J. W. Devitt, M.P.P.; Dr. Hillier, W. H. Reid, and the candidate, Mr. Thornton. A resolution of confi- dence in Mr. Borden, the Conservative leader, was passed.

TEACHERS' CONVENTION.

Protestant Teachers of Quebec Meet in Montreal.

THE HON. W. A. WEIR ON UN- EQUAL GRANTS AND SMALL SALARIES.

The Provincial Association of the Pro- testant Teachers of Quebec have held their annual convention in Montreal.

On Thursday some interesting papers were read.

There was a large attendance to hear Professor A. W. Kneeland on 'Examina- tions.' After first dealing with the pur- poses of examinations, of which he con- sidered the principle was 'to make the pupils independent, that is reliant on their own powers,' he stated that it seemed to him that the monthly tests that had taken the place in some educational in- stitutions of the final examinations are a great stride in the right direction.

Frequent and close examination, he said, discovers misconceptions and cor- rects them, before they have done their worst, and enables the teacher to re- place the wrong idea with the right, while a final test only discovers the error and sends the pupil out into the com- munity, to multiply it according to the opportunity afforded him. For this rea- son again one must commend the month- ly test as preferable to the final.

In the elementary section a brilliant paper was read by Miss Margaret Ross on 'Canadian History.' Miss Ross said, in part:—

We are all proud of the place Canada is taking in the eyes of the world; we know that with her tremendous expan- sion is coming to her young people a corresponding widening of outlook, and an exciting sense of growth. A Cana- dian nationalism is rising which we can no more check than we can subdue the spring flood of our mighty river. But this feeling at this period in our his- tory is peculiarly ours to direct. How are we doing this? We join in exalt- ing Canada's present and future, but it is to be feared that the trail through her past is still being strewn with mum- mies and chronological dry bones.

'The meaning of education,' was the subject of Professor George H. Locke's address. Professor Locke is one of the staff of the Macdonald Agricul- tural College, and can speak on edu- cation as one with authority. His ad- dress was listened to with much interest and at many points was heartily ap- plauded. The city boy had not a chance in competition with the country boy in the race of life, he said. When it came to a choice between a boy educated at a city high school and one from a rural academy, the employer selected the coun- try boy almost invariably.

It was to give the city boy a chance with his country cousin that the Mac- donald Agricultural College was estab- lished, said Prof. Locke, who went on, after discussing the weaknesses in Cana- dian educational systems, to say that the business man had always interested him, especially when he could be induced to discourse on education. The business man, the speaker said, would tell how a school boy should be trained, but when his ideas were carried out he generally refused to take the product.

The other paper of the afternoon ses- sion was given by Miss Frances H. Hib- bard on 'Motives underlying kindergar- ten and primary work.'

In the evening the convention gathered to hear the presidential address and an address of welcome by the Bishop of Montreal, who, however, was unavoid- ably absent. The Rev. Dr. Shaw, chair- man of the Protestant Board of School Commissioners, took Bishop Carmich- ael's place, and extended hearty greet- ings to the members of the convention.

The Rev. Dr. Rexford replied to the address of welcome. He remarked it would be hard to find a body of teachers elsewhere who had done as much as they had for the improvement of the community, as well as for themselves. The teachers in this province might, without boasting, he said, compare them- selves very advantageously with teachers in any other province.

On Friday night the Teachers' Conven- tion was almost exclusively occupied by an address from the Hon. Mr. Weir, the Minister of Public Works and Labor. Among those present were Dr. G. W. Parmelee, the Rev. Dr. E. I. Rexford, the Rev. Dr. Parrock, Principal Dixon, Inspector Gilman, Principal Adams, of Hull; Mr. T. J. Pollock, of the King's School, Westmount; the Rev. Dr. Shaw, Principal Bacon, and Principal Camp- bell.

Mr. Weir, in part, said:

In this province, the influence of the Protestant population is being more and more centred in Montreal. Montreal it- self has good schools, but it is too indif- ferent to care whether the rural districts for a hundred miles around it, from which it draws much of its wealth, have or have not good schools and good teach- ers, receiving proper salaries. This apa- thy in sinful. The future of Canada depends upon having an educated people, not only in centres of population, but all through the land. Nowhere is this more true than in the Province of Que- bec. To-day, the people of this province are not as well educated as the heathen Chinee, or the pagan Jap. We have not kept pace with any modern progressive state. To prove this, we have only to think of the marvellously organized school system of Germany; of the splen- did schools of Switzerland, where the humblest rural school has its gymnasium, and even such luxuries as plunge baths.

'You will never secure a bettering of the present conditions to any extent,' from the boards of school com- missioners or trustees. In most cases they are nothing more than creatures of routine, or else they are completely under the influence of the ratepayers.

'Every thinking man in the province of Quebec should be heartily ashamed of the salaries paid to our school teachers. The people of Canada are too mate- rial in their aspirations. The main thought of the people are about money- making and money saving. It is true they love their children, and dream bright dreams about their future; but when it comes to getting a competent instructor to prepare the child for the battle of life, the sordid instinct be- clouds the dreams, and as cheap a teach- er as possible is obtained, and as a con- sequence, in many cases, the realization of the parents' dreams becomes impos- sible.'

'The time must come, and I believe it is rapidly coming, when the province itself will fix the salaries suitable for teachers and indicate the means of paying them. What shall those means be? A state tax for education has been tried and found successful in many places, but probably our people are not yet ripe for that, even if there were no difficul- ties about the equitable division of such a tax between Roman Catholic and Pro- testant schools.

'I would direct your attention to an- other method, much more workable and easy of attainment. You know that we have in our counties, besides the local municipal councils, a corporation known as the county council, which deals with affairs of county importance and has the power of taxation. The proposition I ask you to consider is that the county councils be put under obligation to levy a small uniform county tax, to be used in maintaining the schools of the county, and particularly for adding to the salaries of teachers, until they reach a proper level. In Ontario the counties are obliged to con- tribute an amount equal to the grant from the Provincial Government. It seems to me that such a system is de- sirable here.

'The distribution of the public school fund is, to my mind,' said the Hon. Mr. Weir, 'made on a wrong basis. It is distributed according to population. So that a populous centre, which is from that fact a centre of wealth, receives comparatively large public aid, while the remote school in the mountains, or where its adherents are few, because of a dif- ferent faith from the surrounding ma- jority, obtains but a few paltry dollars.

'The Protestant Committee has begun an agitation on this subject, which I hope will meet with your energetic sup- port. If our Catholic friends do not desire the change, at least let the reform apply to the Protestant share of the grant.

Speaking on the question of dissidents, the hpeaker said: I have no hesitation in declaring that article 139 of the school code is unfair in its application to the Protestant schools of Quebec.

Now, speaking generally about educa- tional reforms, reference has been made in recent discussions to an unwritten law, to the effect that the Educational Act should have the same provisions for Protestants and Roman Catholics, and that no change should be made until ap- proved by both the Roman Catholic and Protestant committees of the Council of Public Instruction.

I am opposed to both divisions of this so-called unwritten law.

The best index of civilization is the ability and willingness of a people to act together for the common weal. On this educational question, the Protestants of this province have not acted together or in harmony. The people of the cities have not taken the pains to understand the conditions of rural education, and there has been no union of sentiment such as the circumstances imperatively demand. If a study of the conditions were earnestly made, I do not doubt that appropriate remedies would speedily be found.

THE LATE JAMES SLEEMAN.

A Washington Territory paper gives the following account of the death of Mr. James Sleeman, nephew and son-in- law of Mr. James Sleeman, of Montreal:

On his way to the hospital for treat- ment, which might have saved his life, James Sleeman, one of the largest far- mers of the Eureka Flat district, died just as the train pulled out of Wallula this morning, coming to this city. Mr. Sleeman was operating a threshing ma- chine on his ranch of 1,400 acres near Simmons Siding on the O. R. & N. not far from Snake river. Yesterday morn- ing he was taken sick with stomach trouble, with which he has been af- flicted at intervals for 20 years. A doc- tor was called, and decided the only hope was for the man to come to the hospital. Accordingly he was put on the train, and in company with his wife and brother, started for Walla Walla. The trip was too much for the exhaust- ed man, however, and at 3.30 this morn- ing, just as the train was leaving Wal- lula, his sufferings were relieved by death. The deceased was one of the most prosperous farmers of the Eureka Flat country, and farmed about 1,400 acres of land at that place. He was born in Montreal, Canada, about 30 years ago, and came to this country at the age of 20. Since boyhood he has been bother- ed with stomach trouble, which was not, however, considered serious. Yesterday morning, one of the spells came on, and was so much worse than usual that the doctor was called. Seeing the seriousness of the case, the physician at once advised the removal of the man to a hospital, and yesterday evening the party start- ed to this city, in hopes that relief could be obtained for the sufferer. But before the train had arrived in this city, the sick man had breathed his last. Deceased is survived by a wife and three children, the oldest of whom is but four years of age. A brother, Ervin Sleeman, is also here, and accompanied the body to the city.

ENDED LIFE IN CHURCH.

Toronto, Oct. 8.—Robert McDonagh, caretaker of the Queen Street Meth- odist Church, cut his throat from ear to ear with a razor, in the lecture room of the church, at noon to-day. He had been melancholy for some time. Mc- Donagh was forty-three years old and leaves a widow and two children.

CANADIAN CONCILIATION LABOR ACTS.

(Canadian Associated Press.)

London, Oct. 11.—'If public opinion cannot find a means of making itself obeyed on the question of a railway strike,' says a writer in the 'Review of Reviews,' 'it is high time we adopted leg- islation like the Canadian conciliation labor acts.'

CANADA'S FAST MAIL.

Letters by 'Empress of Britain' Reach Destination Before Those on 'Lusitania.'

MONTREALERS PROUD OF ATLAN- TIC SERVICE GIVEN BY LOCAL COMPANY.

Letters posted on Friday, Oct. 4, in London, were in Montreal on Friday last. On account of the fact voyage which the Empress of Britain' has made she has succeeded in getting her eastern and western mails delivered before the giant turbiner 'Lusitania' has reached her slip in New York. Letters posted on the train at Euston, London, at noon, on Oct. 4, were therefore in Montreal on Friday, while for Liverpool and the northern cities the closing hour was later. This is not the first occasion this season that vessels on the Canadian route, have beaten the vessels sailing against them to New York, but it is a remarkable fact that the 'Empress of Britain' should have been able to prove so emphatically that the Canadian route is the logical mail route on account of the geography of the country, against such a famous rival as the mammoth Cunard turbiner.

PREVOST-ASSELIN CASE

BENCH WARRANT ISSUED FOR AP- PEARANCE OF MR. ASSELIN.

Quebec, Oct. 11.—When the libel case of Prevost vs. Asselin was called in the Criminal Court this morning, Mr. Oliver Asselin failed to put in an appearance. Mr. L. A. Taschereau, who is one of the Crown prosecutors, thereupon peti- tioned the court for the issuance of a bench warrant. This Mr. Laflamme, for the defendant, objected to, and argued that as Asselin's bail bonds were not renewed after the last trial the defen- dant should have been served with a written notice, which was not done. The judge overruled this plea, and ordered a bench warrant to be issued against As- selin. The hearing of the case was fixed for to-morrow morning. After the judge's decision, Mr. Laflamme made several motions of minor importance, which will be argued this afternoon.

This is the second trial growing out of the charges of Baron de L'Epine, which appeared in Mr. Asselin's paper.

VICTORIA UNIVERSITY

RECEIVES $50,000 FROM A PROMI- NENT BUSINESS MAN IN HAMILTON.

Toronto, Oct. 12.—A prominent busi- ness man in Hamilton, whose name is withheld for a few days, gave $50,000 yesterday to Victoria University, which will enable Victoria to take advantage of Mr. Andrew Carnegie's offer of an equal sum for a library building, the conditions being that the university should collect the same amount for a permanent endowment.

The alumni of Victoria had subscribed about $7,000 as a nucleus for this endow- ment, but owing to the generosity of the Hamilton friend this sum will now be available for furnishing.

The donor was an undergraduate of Victoria, it is understood, some forty years ago, and began to study medicine, but had to discontinue his course owing to failing health.

STORM AT TORONTO

DAMAGE AT THE EXHIBITION AMOUNTS TO OVER FORTY THOUSAND DOLLARS.

Toronto, Oct. 11.—During last night's windstorm the shoot the chutes and the auto-scenic dips at the exhibition were blown down and completely wrecked. The chutes cost $20,000, and were owned by C. E. Mills, of Coney Island. The dips were owned by the T. M. Harton Company, of Pittsburg, and cost $14,000. The roof of the chutes was blown over into Garrison Common, a hundred feet away.

NEW BRUNSWICK TIMBER

ANOTHER BIG LIMIT SECURED BY A UNITED STATES COM- PANY.

Fredericton, N.B., Oct. 12.—American operators are about to secure another big New Brunswick lumber property. The transfer of the Alexander Gibson Rail- way and Manufacturing Company's lum- ber business and mills to the Interna- tional Paper Company, of Bangor, will be completed in the very near future.

A STONECUTTER KILLED.

Toronto, Oct. 7.—While working at the Phoebe street school this afternoon, Wil- liam Simpson, a stonecutter, was hit on the head by the beam of the derrick. He was immediately removed to the Western Hospital, but died before the ambulance could reach there. Simpson was forty- five years old.

THE DOUKHOBOR PILGRIMAGE.

The Ottawa Government has replied to the representations made to it some time ago by the C. P. R. with regard to the wandering Doukhobors, who are trying to make a pilgrimage to Mont- real along the transcontinental's tracks. Mr. Whyte, the vice-president, has re- fused to make the answer public, but it appears that the government has de- clined to intervene, as since the reply was sent in the C. P. R. has announced that it has washed its hands of the whole matter, and will leave the pil- grims to march along at their own plea- sure—and their own risk. It is expect- ed that when they reach Kenora they will be arrested, and join their predeces- sors in jail as vagrants.

TWO SCHOONERS LOST ON LAKE HURON.

'Eric Stuart' and 'Ontario' Sunk Near Southampton—Crews Safe.

Southampton, Ont., Oct. 8.—Last night's north-west gale was responsible for two wrecks at this port. About 9.30 last night, the schooner 'Erie Stuart,' light, from Chatham for Parry Sound, while endeavoring to make the harbor, struck the north breakwater on Chan- try Island, disabled the north range light, and sank immediately. The crew had only time to jump to the pier. The vessel is a total loss.

About four o'clock this morning the schooner 'Ontario,' loaded with camp supplies from Chatham for the north shore, tried to make Southampton har- bor, but owing to the north range light being disabled, was obliged to try to make the Saugeen River harbor. She struck on the bar at the mouth of the river, and now lies on a rock bottom about a hundred yards south of the en- trance, and about the same distance from the shore. She is pounding heavily and likely will be a total loss. The crew are all safe. Some of the cargo can be saved.

EARTHQUAKE AT HUNTINGDON.

Shock Awakened People From Their Sleep and Lasted Several Seconds.

Huntingdon, Que., Oct. 8.—This morn- ing, shortly before three o'clock, a se- vere shock of earthquake struck the vil- lage, apparently coming from the south. The shock was quite violent, lasting sev- eral seconds, and awaking people from their sleep. A preceptible trembling of the houses was felt and people turned on the electric lights, and many hastily dressed, as it was expected there would be a repetition of the shock. No fur- ther vibration was experienced, how- ever. It was the severest shock, last- ing such a perceptible period of time, that has occurred in this section.

A GUELPH FORGER

WILLIAM HANLON PLEADS GUILTY.

Orangeville, Ont., Oct. 12.—William Hanlon, who was arrested at Schomberg last Saturday morning and brought here for trial on charges of obtaining money by forgery and false pretences, pleaded guilty before Magistrate Patullo yester- day afternoon.

The charges were of obtaining $100 and $200 from the Orangeville branches of the Stirling Bank and the Bank of Com- merce respectively.

Hanlon was identified by managers J. M. Duff, of the Bank of Commerce, and C. L. Nelles, of the Metropolitan Bank, of Guelph, as the man who fleeced six Guelph banks out of $1,400 some six months ago by obtaining the money un- der false pretences and forging cheques.

The two managers of the Guelph banks came here to identify Hanlon in response to a description furnished by Chief Ran- dall, of Guelph, by County Crown Attor- ney McKay. They visited the prison- er's cell, and both were positive that he was the man who victimized the Guelph banks.

Hanlon operated in Guelph under the name of John Gilles, a wealthy farmer, residing about three miles out of Guelph.

Hanlon's counsel asked the court to sentence the accused immediately, but the Crown Attorney asked that the pass- ing of sentence be deferred till Saturday, Oct. 19, to allow the accused's record to be looked up, and the Crown's motion was granted.

GERMAN TRADE WITH CANADA

PROPOSED DIRECT LINE BETWEEN GERMANY AND THE DO- MINION.

(Canadian Associated Press.)

London, Oct. 10.—The 'Magazine of Commerce' says a commercial treaty be- tween Canada and Germany is to be followed by a direct line of steamers between Germany and the St. Law- rence.

Berlin reports state that Germany will be accorded by Canada the most favored nation treatment, but whether or not the suggested German steamship line ever becomes an accomplished fact, says the 'Magazine,' depends largely upon the possible development, and the ulti- mate terms of settlement of the Atlan- tic rate war.

AGED MAN KILLED ON THE TRACK

Port Hope, Oct. 12.—David Sullivan, residing at 1 David Place, Toronto, met with a fatal accident on the Grand Trunk just east of Newtonville, early yesterday morring. Deceased was a passenger on train No. 5, leaving here at 3.54 a.m., and was bound for Toronto. In step- ping from one car to another he is sup- posed to have fallen, but escaped injury. In walking back to the station he was struck by a freight train, receiving a bad fracture of the skull. When found he was still living, but died before medi- cal aid arrived. From papers found on his person it was learned that he was a pensioner of the British army, 73 years of age.

FIRE CHIEFS' PRESIDENT.

Washington, Oct. 11.—The Interna- tional Association of Fire Chiefs yesterday elected M. F. Higgins, of Albany, N.Y., president. The convention will meet next year in Columbus, Ohio.

TRANS-ATLANTIC RECORDS.

'Lusitania' Crosses the Atlantic in 4 Days and 20 Hours.

GREAT BRITAIN RECAPTURES RECORD FROM GERMANY.

New York, Oct. 10.—The Cunarder 'Lusitania,' with practically all the transatlantic records to her credit, arrived abeam the Sandy Hook lightship at 1.25 a.m. The time for the trip from Daunt's Rock to the Sandy Hook lightship, the official course over which speed trials are made, was 4 days 20 hours. The last day's run was apparently the fastest of the trip, the giant liner hitting up her speed to 25 knots an hour over a smooth sea, with little wind to interfere with her. The 'Lusitania' beats her time for her maiden trip by approximately five hours, her time on the trip being 5 days 54 minutes.

With the 'Lusitania's' trip the Cunard line and England capture from Germany the eagerly-sought honor of possessing the fleetest ship on the Atlantic. The Hamburg-American liner 'Deutschland' has held the record for a number of years.

Steamship men also aver that the achievement of the 'Lusitania' also proves the superiority of turbine engines over the reciprocating type. Reports from the ship state that the trip has been a pleasant one, and that the ship has shown little vibration.

New York, Oct. 11.—Four days nineteen hours and 53 minutes out from Queenstown, with every trans-Atlantic speed record in her possession, the majestic Cunard liner 'Lusitania' swept by Sandy Hook Lightship at 1.17 a.m. today, and, after a pause off the bar to await daylight, steamed slowly up the harbor to receive the recognition of her right to the title of Queen of the Sea. Three records were written down in her log book, two of them wrested from the great German rivals of the Cunard, and one from the swift 'Lucania,' of her own line. They were records of the shortest time from any European port to New York: the fastest average speed for any trans-Atlantic voyage, 23.8 nautical miles per hour, and the longest daily run, 617 nautical miles. Translated into land miles, her speed average for the run was 27.60 miles an hour.

London, Oct. 11.—The latest performance of the steamer 'Lusitania' is hailed with delight throughout Great Britain, this being, as one of the writers puts it, a 'proud day for Mrs. Britannia.' All the evening papers publish long accounts of the passage, and comment with satisfaction on Great Britain's regaining the mercantile marine supremacy which was lost to Germany a decade ago.

CHARGED WITH FRAUD

CHIEF TIMEKEEPER OF THE C. N. R. AT WINNIPEG, IN TROUBLE.

Winnipeg, Man., Oct. 8.—W. A. Hunt, chief timekeeper of the C. N. R., was charged with attempting to defraud the company. He was remanded until Oct. 14. Jerome Cuthbert and R. Pearce, who were remanded until Friday, are also concerned in this case, which is likely to prove of considerable public interest. It is alleged that one of the employees of the company came into the office stating that he had been working under a conductor on one of the western lines, and presented his time and secured his time cheque. This was later presented to the cashier and endorsed in the name of Turnbull. He admitted to the cashier that his name was not Turnbull, but presented another man, who claimed to be Turnbull. The cashier's suspicions were aroused and the police were called in with the result that the three were arrested.

PROHIBITION WINS

ASHEVILLE, NORTH CAROLINA, WILL BE 'DRY' AFTER JAN. 1.

Asheville, N.C., Oct. 9.—After a brief but strenuous campaign the prohibitionists carried the election in this city yesterday by a majority of 848. Asheville will be 'dry' after Jan. 1 next.

W. C. T. U.

WOMEN OF SASKATCHEWAN AND ALBERTA DETERMINED TO FIGHT THE CIGARETTE.

Winnipeg, Oct. 8.—The Woman's Christian Temperance Union convention of Alberta and Saskatchewan, just held at Edmonton, decided to fight with increased vigor, with other provincial unions, for the prohibition of the sale and manufacture of cigarettes in Canada.

STOLE FROM THE M.C.R.

St. Thomas, Ont., Oct. 9.—The home of William H. Beal, chief car inspector of the Michigan Central Railway, was searched last Monday evening by detectives, who found a quantity of goods which had been stolen from the M. C. R., including kodak cameras, rolls of cloth, and 200 pounds of butter, valued at $200. Beal, who is an old servant, decamped.

MISS VAN HORNE'S NARROW ESCAPE.

St. John, N.B., Oct. 10.—Sir William Van Horne's daughter had a narrow escape from drowning at Sir William's summer home, Minister's Island, Charlotte county, last week, news of which has just reached here. She was returning in the yacht 'Covenhoven' from a short cruise, and as she stepped into a small boat to be rowed ashore she missed her footing and fell into the water. One of the crew also fell in, and the boat half filled with water. Miss Van Horne was rescued after considerable difficulty.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.

Pension Fund Discussed in Semi-Annual Meeting.

DIRECTORS ACCUSED OF 'PLAYING WITH FALSE CARDS.'

(Canadian Associated Press.)

London, Oct. 10. — The semi-annual meeting of the Grand Trunk Railway of Canada was held at the Cannon Street Hotel to-day. There was a large attendance of shareholders.

Sir Charles Rivers-Wilson, the president, in opening his remarks, said the report of the accounts offered no special feature from the previous half year. The receipts had increased, but unfortunately there had been also a heavy increase in the expenditure. He blamed the enormous advance in wages for the increase in the expenditure. He compared the cost of the maintenance of the Pennsylvania and New York Central Railways with that of the Grand Trunk Railway, to the advantage of the latter. The labor question, said the chairman, was a most serious one. They had to contend with the scarcity of labor, and the prosperity of the country made it difficult to keep men in the company's employ.

The pension fund, said Sir Charles, for which we have been severely criticised, was a necessity. An advance in wages held men, but a pension was a greater inducement for men to remain in the employ of the company. Had they not adopted the pension scheme they would undoubtedly have lost some of their best men.

Sir Charles dealt at length with the accounts.

At the close of the president's remarks the pension fund and the monthly reports came in for some hard knocks.

One shareholder declared they had been deceived at the last meeting. Sixteen thousand pounds was given as the amount of the nucleus of the pension fund, but to-day they were told that £40,000 was the amount.

Another shareholder characterized the monthly report as issued, a 'farce.'

Several other shareholders called the directors to account, but the majority were favorably impressed.

Sir Charles-Rivers Wilson's declaration that he would continue the same policy he and the directors had always pursued, was received with applause.

In reply to a shareholder, Sir Charles said, should business continue as prosperous as now, he could see no reason why the third preference shareholders should not benefit next year.

Referring to the erection of a hotel at Ottawa, the president said Ottawa was decidedly void of proper hotel accommodation.

Towards the close of the meeting the discussion became somewhat heated, but finally the report, accounts and payment of dividends were adopted.

One shareholder moved a vote of thanks and confidence in the directors, but it was received with 'No, no!'

(Associated Press.)

London, Oct. 10.—A scene occurred here to-day at the half-yearly meeting of the Grand Trunk Railway of Canada, when a shareholder accused the directors of 'playing with false cards.' He withdrew the remark after a heated discussion with the president, Sir Charles Rivers Wilson, but the shareholder moved a vote of want of confidence in the directors, which was overwhelmingly defeated.

Sir Charles Rivers Wilson, in his address, referred to the improvement in the general condition of the company. He said the receipts from all sources had increased, but the working expenses also showed increases, due largely to the necessity for increasing wages and the establishment of a pension fund.

FROM THE CAPITAL.

Hon. August Tessier to Succeed Judge Larue—Mr. Lemieux to Go to Japan.

Ottawa, Oct. 9.—The appointment of the Hon. Auguste Tessier to succeed Judge Larue as judge of the Superior Court for Rimouski district was made at yesterday's meeting of the cabinet council.

It has been definitely decided that the Hon. Rodolphe Lemieux will sail for Tokio on Oct. 31 as commissioner from the Canadian Government to negotiate an understanding with the Mikado's Government in regard to immigration to Canada.

HINDOOS MOBBED

PARTY DRIVEN BACK INTO CANADA FROM WASHINGTON STATE.

A Spokane, Wash., despatch to the Vancouver 'Province' says: 'A race riot occurred at Danville, Wash., last night, in which ten Hindoos, who had come across the Canadian line, were mobbed and driven back into Canada. The Hindoos had secured a cabin, and retired early in the evening. A crowd of men and boys surrounded the cabin in the darkness and began to throw stones. Three of the Hindoos were struck by stones, but not seriously injured. This morning the Hindoos went back into British Columbia. Several revolver shots were fired, but only to frighten them.'

INDIANS IN DISTRESS.

Vancouver, Oct. 10.—The condition of the Stewart Lake and Chilcorin Indians is a serious one this year, according to the statement of Mr. J. P. Babcock, who has just returned from a visit to the Upper Fraser. For the first time in a number of years the Chilcorin Indians have encroached upon the hunting grounds of the Shuswap Indians. Unable to obtain a sufficient supply of salmon to tide them over the winter, they are hunting beaver and bear, and are laying in a supply of berries against the cold season.

ANGLO-RUSSIAN CONVENTION.

Terms of Agreements Affecting Persia, Afghanistan and Thibet.

The important diplomatic document of the Anglo-Russian Convention embodies three separate agreements, relating respectively to Persia, Afghanistan and Thibet. The main points are:

1. Persia.—The two powers undertake to confine their activities to definitely prescribed areas, Russia, roughly speaking, taking the North, and Great Britain the South of Persia. This arrangement is designed, so far as we are concerned, to remove the fear that Russian influence might gradually extend through Seistan and Persian Baluchistan, and that a strategic railway along the Afghan frontier to the Indian Ocean might turn the flank of our defences on the north-west frontier of India. The accompanying map shows clearly the respective zones of British and Russian influence in Persia, and the neutral ground between them.

2. Afghanistan.—Russia recognizes Afghanistan to be outside the Russian sphere of influence and agrees to act in all political relations with that country through the intermediary of the British Government. It also undertakes not to send agents to Afghanistan. The British Government pledges itself to maintain the status quo, and not to encourage any movement on the part of the Afghans against Russia. This definitely confines the position of Afghanistan as a buffer state between the two powers.

3. Thibet.—Except for the British occupation of the Chumbi Valley, which is to terminate after the payment of the three annual instalments of the indemnity, the two powers agree to a policy of non-intervention, promising neither to send representatives to Lhasa nor to seek concessions of any kind. The Buddhist subjects of the two powers may, however, enter into direct relations 'on strictly religious grounds' with the Dalai Lama and other representatives of Buddhism in Thibet.



SKETCH MAP OF PERSIA,

Showing by dotted lines the two zo nes defined in the Anglo-Russian Convention.

AFGHANISTAN.

There are five articles dealing with Afghanistan:

In Article I. the British Government declares that it has no intention of changing the political position in Afghanistan. It further undertakes to exercise influence in Afghanistan only in a pacific sense, and neither to take measures in Afghanistan, nor encourage Afghanistan to take measures, threatening Russia. The Russian Government declares that it recognizes Afghanistan to be outside the Russian sphere of influence, and agrees to act in all political relations with Afghanistan through the intermediary of the British Government. It also undertakes not to send any agents to Afghanistan.

In Article II. Great Britain adheres to the provisions of the treaty signed at Cabul on March 21, 1905, and undertakes not to annex or to occupy, contrary to the said treaty, any part of Afghanistan, or to intervene in the internal administration of the country. The reservation is made that the Ameer shall fulfil the engagements contracted by him in the afore-mentioned treaty.

Article III. provides that Russian and Afghan officials especially appointed for that purpose on the frontier or in the frontier provinces may enter into direct relations in order to settle local questions of a non-political character.

In Article IV. Russia and Great Britain declare with reference to Afghanistan that they recognize the principle of equality of treatment for commerce, and it is agreed that all facilities hitherto acquired, or that may in future be acquired, for British and Anglo-Indian commerce and merchants shall be equally applied to Russian commerce and merchants. Should the development of commerce point to the necessity of the presence of commercial agents, the two Governments will come to an agreement regarding the measures to be taken, with due regard to the sovereign rights of the Ameer.

Article V. stipulates that the arrangement regarding Afghanistan shall not enter into force until Great Britain shall have notified Russia of the Ameer's consent to its terms.

PERSIA.

With regard to Persia it says:

The Russian and British governments, being mutually engaged to respect the integrity and independence of Persia, and sincerely desiring the preservation of order throughout that country, and its pacific development, as also the permanent establishment of equal opportunities of commerce and industry for all other nations; and considering, furthermore, that Russia and Great Britain, for geographical and economic reasons, have each a special interest in the maintenance of peace and order in certain Persian provinces contiguous to and adjoining the Russian frontier on the one part and the Afghanistan and Baluchistan frontiers on the other, and a desire to avoid all cause for conflict between their respective interests in the above-mentioned provinces, he two governments have agreed to the following terms.—

Article I.—Great Britain undertakes not to seek for herself, nor to support in the interest of British subjects, or of the subjects of a third Power, any political or commercial concessions such as railway, banking, telegraph, roads, transport, or insurance, northward of a line connecting Kasri-Shirin, Ispahan, Yezd, and Khakhi, to the junction of the Persian, Russian, and Afghanistan frontiers, and not to oppose, directly or indirectly, requests for concessions in this region supported by the Russian Government. The localities specified are included in the regions in which Great Britain undertakes not to seek concessions.

According to Article II., Russia gives a corresponding undertaking concerning the region to the south of a line extending from the Afghan frontier to Gazik, Birjand, Kerman, and Bander Abbas.

In Article III. Russia and Great Britain agree not to oppose, without previous agreement, the granting of concessions to subjects of either country in the regions of Persia situated between the lines above-mentioned. All existing concessions in the regions designated in Articles I., and II., are maintained.

Article IV. stipulates that the revenues of all Persian Customs, excepting those of Farsistan and the Gulf of Persia, guaranteeing the redemption and interest of the loans concluded by the Shah's Government with the Persian Banque de'Escompte et de Prêts before the signature of the Convention, shall be utilized for the same object as in the past. It is also understood that the revenues of the Persian Customs of Farsistan and the Persian Gulf, and also those from the fisheries of the Persian shore of the Caspian Sea, and the revenues from posts and telegraphs, shall be devoted as hitherto to the service of the loans concluded by the Shah's Government with the Imperial Bank of Persia before the date of the Convention.

Article V. provides that in the event of irregularities in the redemption or payment of interest on the Persian loans concluded with the Banque d'Escompte et de Prêts and the Imperial Bank before the signature of the Convention, and should the necessity arise, Russia shall institute a control over the sources of revenue guaranteeing the regular services of the loans concluded with the Banque d'Escompte situated in the region specified in Article I., or, should the necessity present itself, Great Britain shall institute a control over the sources of revenue guaranteeing the regular service of the loans concluded with the Imperial Bank, situated in the region specified in Article II. Russia and Great Britain undertake to enter upon a friendly exchange of ideas with a view to determining by mutual agreement the measures of control in question, and to avoiding any intervention not in conformity with the principles forming the the basis of the Convention.

THIBET.

The preamble to the section regarding Thibet runs as follows:—

'The Russian and British governments, recognizing the suzerain rights of China in Thibet, and considering that, owing to the geographical position of that country, Great Britain has a special interest in seeing that the present régime and external relations of Thibet are maintained in their integrity, have agreed to the following arrangement:—

Article I. sets forth that the contracting parties shall respect the territorial integrity of Thibet, and abstain from any intervention in the internal administration of the country.

In Article II. Great Britain and Russia agree to treat with Thibet only through the Chinese Government. This agreement, however, does not exclude direct relations between British commercial agents and the Thibetan authorities, as provided for in the Anglo-Thibetan Convention of Sept. 7, 1904, and confirmed by the Anglo-Chinese Convention of April 17, 1906, neither does it modify the terms of Article I. of the Anglo-Chinese Convention. The Buddhist subjects of Russia and Great Britain may enter into direct relations, on strictly religious grounds, with the Dalai Lama and other representatives of Buddhism in Thibet. Russia and Great Britain undertake, in so far as it depends on them, not to allow these relations to impair the stipulations of the present arrangement.

Article III. provides that Russia and Great Britain shall not send representatives to Lhasa.

Article IV. says: 'The contracting parties undertake not to seek or to obtain either on their own account or on behalf of their subjects any railway, road, telegraph or mining concessions or other rights in Thibet.'

In Article V. Russia and Great Britain agree that no part of Thibet, either in territory or in kind, can be engaged or assigned to Russia or Great Britain, or to subjects of either Power.

In a supplementary clause Great Britain reaffirms the declaration that the British occupation of the Chumbi Valley shall terminate after the payment of three annual instalments of the indemnity, on condition that the trading centres mentioned in the convention of Sept. 7, 1904, shall have been effectively open for three years, and that the Thibetan authorities during that period shall have strictly conformed in every respect to the terms of the convention. If for any reason whatsoever the British occupation of the Chumbi Valley shall not have terminated by the completed date, Russia and Great Britain agree to enter into a friendly exchange of views on this subject.

On Aug. 31 Sir Arthur Nicolson wrote to M. Isvolsky to the effect that the British Government considered it advisable, in so far as it depended on it, not to permit, without previous agreement with the Russian Gopernment, the entry into Thibet of any scientific mission whatsoever during a period of three years from the present date, provided that a similar assurance was given by the Russian Government. The British ambassador added that Great Britain also proposed to invite the Chinese Government to enter into a similar obligation for a corresponding period, on the understanding that the same step was taken by Russia. On the expiry of the three years Great Britain and Russia would determine by mutual agreement whether it was opportune to come to a further decision concerning scientific expeditions in Thibet. M. Isvolsky replied concurring in Great Britain's proposals.

FAKE LEGACIES.

Two Youths, Mesmin and Coffin, Arrested in New York for Swindling Operations in Canada.

LATTER CONFESSES — MANY OF THE LETTERS WERE POSTED IN MONTREAL.

New York, Oct. 9.—Lucien Mesmin and Ogden W. Coffin, two youths arrested here for swindling operations in Canada, were held in three hundred dollars bail yesterday, charged with practising law without registration. It is possible that the federal authorities will make a more serious charge against them in connection with their use of the mails.

The detectives who made the arrests told the magistrate that the boys had mailed to Canada at least a thousand copies of a letter headed 'L. B. Drummond, attorney-at-law, 608 Sixth avenue, New York City,' informing the recipient of a legacy of five shares of Canadian Pacific Railway stock, and asking for a fee of five dollars. The boys apparently expected to avoid conflict with the law by mailing the letters in Canada, failing to realize the offence of receiving the answers here. It is not believed that the returns from the letters were large, the time having been too short.

Mesmin, who is regarded as the prime mover in the conspiracy, is twenty years of age, and the son of a wealthy dress goods importer. Coffin, aged eighteen, is a High School student, and lives with hie widowed mother on Amsterdam avenue. Last week complaints were received from various places in Canada demanding the punishment of Attorney Leonard B. Drummond, who, the complainants stated, was attempting to swindle them.

The complaints led to an investigation, and yesterday detectives watching at 608 Sixth avenue caught young Coffin opening the letter box in which were thirty letters addressed to Drummond. The young man denied all knowledge of Drummond, but the janitor identified him as the man he had known by that name. Then Coffin, it is stated, broke down and confessed.

Last summer, according to the confession, his mother sent him to New Hampshire to strengthen his health, and there he met young Mesmin, who announced that all Canadians were 'easy marks,' and that he had a scheme to get about ten thousand dollars from them. Accordingly, upon their return the boys hired an apartment at the Sixth avenue address and began sending out their letters.

From a Canadian directory they obtained the names of several thousand likely victims in Ontario, Quebec and Alberta. They were careful not to violate the United States postal laws, and to avoid doing this Coffin went to Montreal last week and posted the first two hundred missives there, returning in time to attend school on Monday. No attention was paid to whether or not the persons addressed in the letters had recently lost relatives by death. Coffin said he wanted money to pay his expenses at college, and $200 or $300 to buy a handsome present for his mother.

Detective McConville, who made the arrests, stated that some of the thirty letters confiscated contained five-dollar bills, but many of them simply requested further information.

SELLING BRANDON LOTS

(Canadian Associated Press.)

London, Oct. 10.—Messrs. Provis & Sons, Manchester autioneers, offered for sale yesterday several lots of building land in the city of Brandon. There are 2,300 lots to be sold. The vendors are the Kennsington (Brandon) Land Development Company, who were represented by Mr. J. C. Murray, general manager, and Mr. Arthur Wilks, accountant. The first lots offered for sale measured about thirty-three yards, and as no one would bid, Mr. Provis said he was prepared to sell the first lot for sixpence a yard out and out, and if two lots were taken the price would come out at about fivepence a yard. Some questions were asked on points of detail but no offers were made.

HIS BACK BROKEN.

Fort William, Ont., Oct. 8.—J. Howell, first mate of the steamer 'City of Ottawa,' which is at the freight sheds with a cargo of merchandise, fell down in the hold of the steamer on Sunday, and sustained severe injuries, the most serious of which is a broken back. He is now at the McKellar Hospital.

MRS. CASSIE CHADWICK DEAD

Woman Who Swindled Ohio Bank Passes Away in Penitentiary.

Columbus, O., Oct. 10.—Mrs. Cassie Chadwick, whose amazing financial transactions culminated in the wrecking of a Oberlin bank, died in the women's wa at the Ohio penitentiary to-night at 10.1 She had been in a bad condition for som hours previous to her death, and the en came peacefully. No friends or relative waited at the bedside, only the priso physician and hospital attendants. H son was summoned from Cleveland, b he is not expected to arrive before t morrow.

Mrs. Cassie Chadwick, whose maide name was Elizabeth Bigely, was a nati of Woodstock, Ont. She first came in public notice in Toledo, Ohio, abo twenty years ago, where she told fo tunes, under the name of Madame Vere. While there, she forged t name of Richard Brown, of Young town, Ohio, and was sent to the pe tentiary at Columbus, Ohio, for ni years.

She served but a portion of this se tence, and then settled in Clevela where she married a man named Hoov Her second husband was Dr. Leroy Chadwick, of Cleveland, a man of g family and high standing in his pro sion.

In the latter part of 1902 or early 1903 Mrs. Chadwick, in the presence her husband, gave Ira Reynolds, cashier of the Waldo Park Bank, Cl land, a box containing notes signed the name of Mr. Andrew Carn These forged notes are alleged to amounted to $7,500,000. Reynolds a receipt for the papers, which descr the notes and the signatures upon t Mrs. Chadwick left with Reynolds a explanation of the notes the state that she was a natural daughter of Carnegie.

At length Mrs. Chadwick's swin operations caused the loss of imm sums to the Citizens' National Ban Oberlin, Ohio, of which Messrs. with and Spear were president cashier respectively, with the result the institution had to close its causing heavy losses to the depos and ruining many of them.

Mrs. Chadwick, Beckwith and were indicted on Dec. 19, 1904, for riety of offences against the na banking laws. The aged president before coming to trial. Spear p guilty, and was sent for seven ye the penitentiary, and is now in pri Columbus, O.

Mrs. Chadwick was also broug trial in March 6, 1905, was found of conspiracy to defraud a national and was sent to the penitentiary.

Mrs. Chadwick's health, which w good at the time of the trial, steadily after its conclusion. Mrs. wick leaves one son, Emil Hoover, of her first marriage. He is ab years of age.

Columbus, Ohio, Oct. 11.—Emil made arrangements to-day to b body of his mother, Mrs. Cassie wick, taken to Woodstock, Ont ada, for burial.

Woodstock, Ont., Oct. 11.—Mr sie Chadwick, the famous society who died in the Ohio States P Columbus yesterday, was born wood, five miles east of here. He en name was Bigley and the fam a respected one. Her father wo a section boss on the Grand She went to school just north wood.

MR. LEMIEUX'S MISSIO

Not Yet Decided What Fo Credentials Minister Carry to Tokio.

Ottawa, Oct. 10.—The Hon. Lemieux, accompanied by Mada mieux and by a secretary, will senger for Japan by the Canadia mail steamer 'Empress of China from Vancouver on Oct. 28. been some talk of appointing an commimsisoner with Mr. Lemieu duct an investigation into the surrounding the large movemen anese laborers into British Colu summer, but on further consid has been decided that such an tion could serve no particular p the 'invasion' in question is no cally at an end.

If one of the officials of the Government had been sent over Lemieux for this purpose, he w gone on no doubt from Japan t find out who was sending us th as well. But instead of such a probable that the Dominion G will make representations to t Office against the overflooding Pacific coast province with Hi pointing out the difference in t tween the two countries, wh feared the East Indian would able to stand.

It has not yet been quite d what form of credentials Mr will bear to Tokio, but whatev introduction is necessary will the Foreign Office.

DIES FROM ASPHYXIA

Toronto, Oct. 10.—After h fered two days from the effec ing illuminating gas, Mr. Pe aged 72, a retired farmer fr Ont., died at the home of his Mr. George W. Kiely, Ger east, yesterday. Mr. Farley unconscious in bed when th of the house called him o morning. He had retired a early hour and turned off fore getting into bed. As to catch an early train leavi he got up about three o'cl at the time, and in turning a second time he turned it

NEWS OF THE PROVINCES.

ONTARIO.

The Ontario Government will call for nders for pulpwood concessions, one of e conditions being that the successful dder will have to manufacture the raw aterial into paper in Ontario.

A gift of fifteen thousand dollars has en offered to Bishop Lorrain, of Pemoke, on the occasion of his jubilee. The fering will be devoted to the erection the Bishop Lorrain wing of the Pemoke General Hospital.

A one-legged farmer of Merivale, nam- Brooks O'Brien, shot himself in the domen and died in the Protestant Hosal at Ottawa, on Tuesday. He had n drinking.

A report from Cobalt states that Mr. C. James, Deputy Minister of Agriture, and Mr. T. Southwood, director colonization, have gone to Driftwood y, to make arrangements for the New tario experimental farm.

The jury which inquired into the disas- wreck at the Horseshoe curve at edon has, after an exhaustive inquiry, und that the death of the six passen- s was caused by the incompetency of engineer, George Hodge, and the nductor, Mathew Grimes, and materialassisted by the unscientific and imtical condition of the roadbed, at flat or tangent, at the 33 miles post the curve.

message from Toronto states that Education Department has made imant changes in regard to examina- s, the most significant being the abe separation of the departmental d of examiners from the university ds. The departmental examination d in the future will consist of men ted from the staffs of the model and al schools, the faculties of educa- the inspectors of high schools, and nuation classes, and the inspectors ublic and separate schools.

n M. Kivell, district manager of Singer Sewing Machine Company, een found in the water at Kingston. as around the hotels the previous until a late hour, and was last about 11.30. The night was dark is thought that he got astray and to the slip.

trying to save his coat, George employed at Chatham, has lost e. He was employed as sectionon the M. C. R., and in order to is coat he placed it across the Seeing a train approaching, he ated to save the garment, stumbled, ll across the tracks. From the inhe died.

laring hold-up is reported from tock. The story is that the night s at the C. P. R. station was held masked burglars at about 2.30 nd a silver watch and chain, $6.50 al money and $52.50 office money The operator was surprised by a ointing a revolver at him through ndow and calling out 'hands up.' nd masked man climbed over the n, and with a rope and a strap tied the operator's hands and ter which they rifled his pockets e till in a business-like manner and ed. After a time the operator to free himself and telephoned adquarters.

illiam Mortimer Clark has opnew Y. M. C. A. building at Orle structure is an imposing brick three stories high, the dimenthe main building being 77 feet et. The opening was the occaa big gathering of members and Prior to the formal proceedLieutenant-Governor was enterluncheon by Mr. W. Thomson, president. Sir William Mortik opened the building with a , and in his address spoke of usiasm shown by the members. ed to see such a spirit of brothwas evidenced by the presence entatives of all denominations es. The Young Men's Chrisciation bore a peculiar relationthe churches. It was an or- in which all could heartily ere was much talk about church ese days. He believed that the ns to bring about church union Christians to associate in such that done by the Y. M. C. A. uld thus learn how little real separated the denominations. to the drought in certain secOntario during the past summer in smaller sized fruit, especially an is usually looked for, certain uit growers asked for a reduche standards of apples. The ion of the Department of Agas, however, decided that the nnot be granted.

urier, on Tuesday, opened the air, in the presence of three people. The opening was folthe grand march, in which s and gentlemen, in national took part. The proceeds go to nd County Hospital, which is established.

and milk dealers in Toronto to an agreement as to price, ch the farmers will receive n for the winter months and he summer months, the new g into operation on Nov. 1. oard, consisting of Col. Sam. resident; Col. Anderson, R. J. E. Hutcheson, 43rd Regi- Major R. A. Helmer, D. A. has been appointed to report ciency of the Ross rifle.

l in London on Wednesday, l witness for the defence aphopelessly drunken condition, dge committed him to the ntempt of court.

ting notes in his memoranda . R. yards at Toronto Junc- inesday morning, Harold Jefruck in the back by an exfrom the west, and instantly ries was employed as brake He was standing near an ight train, and did not hear of the approaching engine. urbinoff, of Toronto, has h from a peculiar accident. t to remove his coat when automatic pistol which was t, and fully loaded, fell to nd exploded, the bullet passhe flesh of the arm, penetrating the chest and completely destroying the left lung, creating a severe hemorrhage, from which he died before medical aid could be secured.

On Wednesday evening George Currell was found dead in the cellar of his house at London. All indications point to suicide. As Mr. Currell did not appear, and there was a strong smell of gas proceeding from the house, the neighbors and police investigated, and found that the place was full of gas. The jets, it was discovered, had been turned on full. In the cellar, where the jet was also on, the police found the body of Currell. It appears that since he lost his wife he had been very despondent.

At Hamilton, Frank O'Brien met a terrible death at the iron and steel works. On Wednesday he got tangled up in some machinery, and in full view of a score or more of horrified employees, was completely beheaded.

QUEBEC.

His Excellency the Governor-General has been on a visit to Quebec, where on Monday he inspected the Heights of Abraham and the Cove Fields. He also inspected the proposed site of the projected National Park.

A correspondent at St. Hyacinthe reports that the engine of the regular express of the Quebec, Montreal and Southern Railway was derailed owing to cattle straying on the track. Most of the cattle got off the track on the approach of the train, but one enormous animal was caught under the wheels of the locomotive, causing it to jump the track. A car was also derailed. The engineer, James Cunningham, escaped without a scratch, but the fireman, J. Assaut, received severe bruises.

Mr. Levi A. Osgood, one of the best-known and highly respected residents of Cookshire, died suddenly on Tuesday night. He was presiding over a mock parliament, and as governor-general had delivered the speech from the throne. After further addresses it was noticed that Mr. Osgood seemed to sink back in his chair. Those near by hastened to him and it was found that he had already lost consciousness. Dr. Butler was in the room, and Doctors Lambkin and Johnson were summoned. But life was already extinct. Apoplexy is given as the cause.

Hanson Bros., stockbrokers, of Montreal, have notified the shareholders of the Quebec Railway, Light and Power Company that they will not exercise the option they held on the property.

At the annual meeting of the Quebec Protestant Ministerial Association the following were elected as officers: The Rev. Wylie C. Clark, B.D., Mr. H. M. Gilchrist, vice-president, and the Rev. E. J. Stobo, secretary-treasurer. A suitable resolution was placed on record regarding the death of Mr. J. C. Thomson, Y.M.C.A. representative.

A new ward for children in the Hotel Dieu Hospital, named St. Margaret's ward, has been opened. It was founded through the generosity of the Hon. John Sharples.

A report from Quebec states that considerable sensation has been caused by the attempted suicide of Mr. E. W. Methot, president of the Caisse d'Economy. Mr. Methot, who is nearly seventy years of age, has been president of the bank for many years. He was the son of the Mr. Methot who founded Methot Mills. Bad health is said to have been the cause of the attempt.

WESTERN CANADA.

At Medicine Hat, Alta., D. W. Harris, a baseball player, was caught by an express just outside the city, and received very serious injuries.

Burglars have been very busy at Vancouver, B.C., lately, and there has been a systematic robbery of apartment houses.

According to a despatch from Nanaimo, B.C., a strike has occurred at the mines there. A mass meeting of the underground men accepted the terms of the company, but the box-pushers, drivers and rope-riders refused to abide by the agreement, and in consequence the whole mine was tied up. An offer to submit the differences to arbitration was rejected by the strikers.

The Manitoba Department of Agriculture is after the owners of stallions kept for service who have not registered according to law. Last year four hundred animals were enrolled. This season found the number dwindled to one hundred and eighty-two. This indicates that two hundred or more have gone the rounds without complying with the law. The Provincial Department of Agriculture and the Horse Breeders' Association have taken the matter up.

There have been rumors that there was to be a general cutting in the wholesale price of lumber in the west. It appears, however, that no general reductions are contemplated. In June last a new list of prices was made out somewhat in advance of prevailing prices at that time. Before the orders received up to that time had been filled, it was seen that the advance was a mistake, and consequently following orders were filled on the old list, so that the slight change at the present time has not really been a reduction, but only an adjustment due to the prevailing conditions. The dealers allege that the lumber now in stock was cut and milled under conditions which make it practically impossible to sell at less than the present market prices, without entailing loss.

Mr. Borden had a rather unusual experience at Calgary, Alta. While addressing a meeting there some practical joker distributed snuff, and in consequence the audience had a fit of sneezing which proved somewhat disconcerting to the speakers.

Some of the western papers continue a vigorous agitation against the C. P. R. Telegraph Company. A convention of western editors has been held at which steps were taken to bring the subject of the company's charges before the Railway Commission and Parliament.

Some big municipal improvements are contemplated at Edmonton, Alta., the city having recently sold nearly $700,000 worth of bonds.

The C. P. R., says a Vancouver report, is preparing to construct a part of the Kootenay Central Railway from Golden to Fort Steele. It is reported that fifteen or twenty surveyors have been sent in on this work. It is understood that a large part of the railway will be under construction this fall and will be pushed to completion as fas as possible. Few people realize the vastness of the agricultural possibilities of the Columbia valley lying to the south of Golden, of which country the city is the distributing centre.

MARITIME PROVINCES.

Members of the New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island W. C. T. U. have this week held their convention at St. Stephen, N.B. The report showed that the number of unions reporting was 23; membership, 542; honorary members, 58; new members, 64; amount collected during the year, $1,441.56. Total receipts for the year were $489.76; disbursements, $293.55; balance on hand, $196.21. Mrs. A. J. Fraser, the delegate who attended the Dominion W. C. T. U. convention at Winnipeg, gave a most interesting account of the meeting.

For the nine months ending Sept. 30, there was shipped from St. John, N.B., to transatlantic ports one hundred and seventy-one million feet of spruce and five million feet of birch lumber, compared with one hundred and forty-eight millions and seven millions respectively in the like period of last year.

A very active propaganda in the interests of agriculture is being carried out by the New Brunswick Government. Three representatives are now at work, holding from three to six meetings a day. Lectures on such subjects as dairy farming, seed selection, veterinary questions, etc., are being given.

The Scott Act is to be regidly enforced in Chatham, N.B., and the police intend, on the instruction of the council, to see that the law is carried out. Dealers have been warned that they must give up selling or imprisonment will follow.

The Hon. L. P. Brodeur, Minister of Marine and Fisheries, has given further particulars of the proposed ice-breaker to be used in Northumberland Straits. It appears that plans are being prepared in England for the construction of the most powerful ice-breaker in the world destined for winter service in the Straits. As soon as these plans are finished and approved, tenders will be called for the construction of that powerful boat.

Elijah Pick, of Port Williams, N.S., has shot himself. He was found lying at the foot of a big oak tree at White Rock. He had cut a forked stick and driven it into the ground; and, putting the trigger of the gun against it, had inclined the muzzle towards his head. By a jerk of the gun the charge had exploded, and death had been instantaneous.

The last link in the construction of the Halifax & South Western Railway—the bridge across the river Mersey at Liverpool—has just been completed. It is the most important structure on the line from Halifax to Yarmouth, and is the largest bridge in Nova Scotia.

A despatch from Wolfville, N.S., states that apple buyers are in the valley from South Africa. They are buying and packing kings, blenheims and gravensteins, which are the apples in most demand in the South African market. A thousand barrels of Nova Scotia apples were shipped to South Africa last year, and were so highly appreciated that some buyers are bidding for all they can get.

MONTREAL NEWS.

By a unanimous vote, the Chambre de Commerce on Wednesday passed a resolution suggesting that the National Transcontinental Railway should be connected with Montreal by a branch line. The committee considered that since Montreal was the farthest inland seaport on Canada's great waterway, the branch line would greatly increase shipping facilities, especially for the West, and that the project was all the more imperative from the recent destruction of the Quebec bridge.

There has been a big rush of immigrants passing through Montreal on their way to the West. In two or three days over 2,000 people went through the C. P. R. station, a most unusual thing for this time of the year, as formerly the tide of immigration exhausted itself by the middle of August.

On Wednesday the City Council decided to reduce the water tax from 7½ percent to a uniform rate of 5 percent on the assessed yearly rental of all dwelling houses. Stores, shops, offices, etc., will pay 4 percent, while hotels, taverns, eating houses, and restaurants will pay 10 percent. It is estimated that the reduction will involve a loss in gross revenue of $198,000. Hospitals having 100 free beds will pay a tax of $25 per annum.

The Board of Trade has made a commencement in the way of a bureau of information by deciding on Wednesday to occasionally advertise in the 'Times,' London, that the secretary is prepared to answer inquiries regarding the suitability of Montreal for the establishment of manufactories, etc.

On Friday Mr. Recorder Weir disposed of a charge of cruelty to a child against two nurses of the Montreal Day Nursery. He came to the conclusion that the nurses were innocent, but in view of the gravity of the charge he has decided to appoint a medical commission to inquire into the whole matter.

Eminent men of both political parties, judges, advocates, men of standing in the commercial world, and well-known journalists gathered in large numbers on Tuesday to honor Mr. C. Arthur Dansereau, editor of the 'Presse.' The occasion was a complimentary banquet to mark the completion of forty years' service in newspaper work. Many kind things were said concerning Mr. Dansereau, who during the evening was presented with an oak writing cabinet.

Mr. Recorder Dupuis has made a very injudicial attack on Mr. Fletcher, the superintendent of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. The Recorder was very severely criticized some time ago when he held that unless a man in beating a horse draws blood he is not guilty of cruelty to animals. It was in connection with this case that the Recorder attacked Mr. Fletcher, accusing the latter of slandering the Recorder and telling falsehoods. 'You have,' he continued, 'tried to destroy the respect and authority I should have as president of this court. Your conduct on that occasion was of such a nature that the society should not employ you a minute longer, as you do not deserve the respect and confidence of the public. You have put into the mouth of the president of this court words that any respectable man would not have used. You have slandered this court in a disgraceful manner, and you know it.'

The Montreal Canadian Club has secured Mr. Donald Macmaster, K.C., Mr. Rudyard Kipling, and Mr. J. Allan Baker, M.P., as speakers at the next three luncheons.

A smart move by Mr. J. Cohen, of St. Dominique street, led to the arrest of a man on a charge of attempting to pass a Confederate American bill. The man went to Mr. Cohen's store and paid for some goods with the bill. Mr. Cohen was not satisfied and asked the customer to come out with him and try to get change for the bill. This he did, and was straightway conducted to the City Hall, where he was promptly detained by the police.

Stung by criticisms of the Civic Committee of which he is chairman, Ald. Lariviere has made a very bitter attack on the English-speaking aldermen. 'They always want,' he said, 'to be on top. They think it is their right, and as long as they are there they are all right. I know they have the capital, but I question if they can always be above everybody else. Here in the City Council there are only ten or eleven English-speaking aldermen, while all the others are French-Canadians. They have always had a fair share of everything. The English, he repeated, are all right when they are allowed to have all their own way, but in the council at any rate things might be different in the future.

Edward Taylor, after serving a sentence in jail, has quickly got into trouble again. He had only been out two days when he attacked a man and stole his watch, after a bout of liquor drinking. On Wednesday he was sentenced to three years in the penitentiary.

A fine of $50 and costs was on Tuesday imposed on Maurice Desmores, who was charged with purchasing and hiding contraband cigars in connection with his booths on St. Helen's Island. Judge Choquet found that the specific charge was not proved, but it was clear the accused had contraband cigars in September. For this offence His Honor imposed the fine.

In the annual founder's lecture, the Rev. C. A. Brodie Brockwell, professor of Semitic languages and Oriental literature at McGill, declared that had the early Christian churches continued to assimilate as once they modestly did, the early Moslem spirit of devotion to the cause of science, of freedom of thought, of religious toleration, and of the love of humanity, there is little doubt that the more gruesome aspects of the unhappily though justly termed Christian 'Dark' and 'Middle' ages would never have been acted out, and that the Renaissance and the Reformation would have been de trop.

Montreal is notorious for its wretched roads and sidewalks, and if there be any truth in the statements made by Ald. Robinson, the present condition of affairs is not improving. He brought a strong indictment against the Road Committee, and declared that he had never come in contact with any institution conducted with as little regard of business principles, together with their proper manner of spending money, as the committee had shown in the past.

At the first meeting of the Central W. C. T. U. after the holidays, Mrs. John Currie urged work among the children. Reports of the evangelistic department and flower mission were received, showing that excellent work had been done in these directions. Mrs. R. W. McLachlan told of the Dominion W. C. T. U., held in Winnipeg, and of the aggressive plans mapped out by the delegates there. Mrs. Harper, a White Ribboner from Edinburgh, on her way to New Zealand, brought greetings.

A very interesting point has just been decided by Mr. Justice St. Pierre. In 1905 Montreal plasterers struck for an advance of wages, and the masters combined, each binding himself to pay into a fund, as liquidated damages, in the event of violation of the agreement the sum of five hundred dollars. The defendants in the action were Knott & Gardner, who, it was admitted, broke the agreement, and the plaintiffs, through trustees, sought to recover the $500, based upon the promissory notes signed by the defendants. It was argued for them that the combination was an illegal one in restraint of trade, and therefore the action failed, but the judge held that the combination was perfectly lawful, and that the defendants had entered into a perfectly good agreement. As they had broken it, they must forfeit the $500 agreed upon.

NEWS FROM EVERYWHERE.

A French reconnoitring column, says a despatch from Oran, Algeria, were ambushed at Guenbolhill, about nine miles from Oudja, Morocco, by warriors of the Beni Snassen tribe, under the command of Mohammed Shed. The attack of the Moors was repulsed, but the French troops lost two Spahis killed and two sharpshooters wounded.

Dr. Bernard Hollander, of England, has for some time contended that certain cases of mental derangement can be cured by operating. This week, in a lecture, he gave instances in support of his contention that insanity, especially in its early stages, does not involve the whole brain, but only limited particular areas, and it is often amenable to surgical treatment.

At a meeting of the House of Bishops at Richmond, Va., on Wednesday, a resolution offered by Bishop Doane, of Albany, to prohibit the marriage of any party to a divorcee was rejected.

A bitter denunciation of Mormonism has been made by Dr. J. F. Loba pastor of the First Congregational Church of Evanston. According to a Chicago despatch, he declared, 'It was a tremendous delusion in the beginning, founded on dishonesty, chicanery, a sordid lust for gain, and immorality. We have the viper by the neck and may throttle it.'

While the new Australian tariff will affect Canadian trade in certain lines, it will not touch it upon the whole. The Commonwealth will have to import the chief lines it now receives. A feature of Australian trade is the increase in imports, which have doubled in ten years. The flour which Australia receives from the United States is Manitoba ground.

Denmark has just adopted the metric system, but the old system of weights and measures may be used for a further period of five years.

A despatch has been received at Ottawa from the British Board of Agriculture notifying that with a view to securing the eradication from Great Britain of the disease of glanders in horses, it has been decided that no horse, ass or mule shall be landed in Great Britain unless accompanied by the certificate of a veterinary surgeon that the animal shows no symptom of glanders or farcy.

According to a report from Budapest, a man, his wife and two grown-up daughters committed suicide by hanging. The father had committed fraud, and the family being in disgrace, decided to die together.

As the result of an international conference of cotton growers and spinners at Atlanta, Ga., on Wednesday, it is proposed to form a world-wide organization of growers and manufacturers. This body will consist of fifteen members, two from each of the five organizations composing the conference and two representing the spinners of Continental Europe, and two from the Sea Island Cotton Growers' Association.

Through the Bishop of London, King Edward has presented a Bible to the Anglican community in the United States. President Roosevelt has given a lectern to the Bruton parish church, Williamsburg, Va.

Plans that will convert Valparaiso into one of the world's largest and best ports have been accepted by a committee appointed by the president for the purpose. French engineers submitted the proposal.

Two French physicians state that they have discovered a method of removing birth marks known as port wine stains, with radium. The method, which has proved successful in cases of adults and children, is painless.

Princess Alexandra, wife of Crown Prince Christian, of Denmark, has been pronounced consumptive, and has been ordered to a southern climate.

The Japanese Government has placed heavy restriction on emigration companies. The announcement has also been made of a vast colonization scheme which will open up a million acres of land in Corea to Japanese settlement, and officials aver that this will solve the question of emigration to the United States and Canada.

Under the new telegraph convention, signed beteen China and Russia at Pekin on Tuesday, Russia has returned to Chinese control the two thousand miles of line in Manchuria. Japan, on the contrary, has extended her lines in defiance of China, and the question of the northern boundary of Corea is at a deadlock.

A despatch from Ispahan, Persia, says that all the roads about the city are blocked by highway men, and trade and mails are everywhere at a standstill.

Compulsory arbitation, as proposed by the English and United States delegates at The Hague Conference, has been approved in the committee on arbitration, by a vote of 31 to 9. The countries opposing the measure are Montenegro, Turkey, Bulgaria, Greece, Roumania, Belgium, Switzerland, Austria-Hungary and Germany.

Socialists are having a bad time in France and Spain. In France the extremists, who have been preaching the appropriation of property and a general strike in case of France going to war, have been repudiated by the majority of the Republican deputies, and those invited from Spain to denounce the recent actions of Spain and France in Morocco have been expelled from the country. Spain has returned the compliment and sent home the Frenchmen sent for to hold forth on the same subject in Madrid.

Acajutla, a small seaport town on the coast of Salvador, has been captured by the land forces of Honduras.

Hindu newspapers are keeping their country informed of the anti-Hindu feeling in Africa and America, and say coolly that if the British want toleration to continue towards the British in India they must undertake to show toleration to Asiatics in other parts of the Empire.

Antoine Thomas, arrested in France, charged with the theft of the Cope of Orth, valued at $120,000, tells the astonishing story that after the separation law was passed he and others were paid by wealthy antiquity hunters to bribe a priest to give up valuable relics and substituting counterfeits, with the understanding that the genuine ones would later be turned over to the state.

Sixty thousand trade unionists held a demonstration in Budapest on Thursday to agitate for universal suffrage.

Professor David Todd, of the United States, just returning from four months of astronomical research in Chili, says it is reasonably certain that Mars is inhabited.

Sixteen conspirators in Hayti have been sentenced to death.

The Nile flood this year is the lowest recorded in a century. Yet, owing to the water being saved by the magnificent new system of dams, weirs and reservoirs, the cotton crop is the largest the country has ever known.

Morocco continues in a turmoil. The famous chieftain, Anfloos, known as the Raisuli of the South, has occupied Mogador, and put the local governor into prison. Two French warships have been sent and the inhabitants are looking forward with dread to a bombardment like that of Casablanca.

The Czar is said to have had a narrow escape from drowning recently, when his pinnace struck a rock and had a hole stove in her bottom.

Dr. Liebkenecht, a prominent German lawyer and leader of the extreme revolutionary wing of the Social Democrats, is on trial in Berlin for high treason in the publication of a pamphlet denouncing militarism as Germany's greatest curse.

The steamer 'Pabst' was sunk in the Detroit river Friday, and the 'Lake Shore,' with which she collided, was badly damaged. No lives were lost.

The Emperor Francis Joseph still continues to be confined to his room, and his physicians are expressing considerable uneasiness.

France is suffering from the worst flood it has experienced in fifty years. Five lives have already been lost. The valley of the Loire is described as one vast lake.

ITALIAN STABBING CASE

WIDOW'S ACCOUNT OF THE MURDER—ANONYMOUS LETTER TO DECEASED.

The jury on Wednesday opened their inquiry into the death of Vincenzo Iozzi, who, as reported in last week's 'Weekly Witness,' was stabbed to death while answering the bell at his house in Demontigny street, Montreal.

Medical evidence showed that there were three wounds, one on the left leg, one on the right leg, and one in the stomach.

The testimony of witnesses called went to show that on the Monday night two men were seen to enter the house of Iozzi, while another man (all Italians) stood at the corner. Shortly after the two men came out and ran away.

The widow gave evidence to the effect that shortly after ten o'clock there was a ring at the front door. Her husband, who was in bed, got up, and opening the window, asked, 'Who is there?' the answer was, 'Two men looking for work.' Her husband rose and went to the men. After a few minutes he suddenly cried out, 'They have killed me.' The witness was questioned as to why Creato (in custody on suspicion) left her house, where he had boarded. The reply was because the deceased had been in a bad temper. The coroner warned witness that it was in her interest that she should tell everything she knew about the tragedy. She need not be afraid of vengeance for anything she said in the court. Witness replied that she was telling the truth. Questioned by the coroner, Mrs. Iozzi said that her husband had never told her that he had enemies. In almost the same breath, however, she said that after his quarrel with Creato her husband carried a knife.

The interpreter produced a letter dated last March and addressed to one called Domenico Lirge, by an anonymous correspondent, who signed himself 'Your faithful friend.' The substance of the letter was to this effect: 'Let your friend, Vincenzo Iozzi, look after his wife, he has got a dog at home that does not bark, but bites.'

Orlando Reciopi deposed that Creato, before Iozzi had received the letter, had sent another to a friend to forward to Iozzi. In this letter Creato was supposed to have written to Iozzi: 'Come and join me, with your wife, to-night. If she won't come willingly, drag her by force.'

The inquiry was adjourned.

GOOD BYE TO OUR THANKSGIVING TURKEY

THERE WILL BE A GREAT DEMAND IN ENGLAND THIS YEAR.

Ottawa, Oct. 8.—The Canadian turkey will be especially welcome in the British market this season as the unseasonable weather this year throughout the United Kingdom has seriously interfered with the rearing of all kinds of game. In certain parts of the country, writes a correspondent of the Trade and Commerce Department, this is the case to such an extent that shooting on some large estates has had to be abandoned in consequence of the shortage of birds, the few that there are being required for breeding purposes. Local importers, he adds, will rely largely this season upon Canadian supplies.

EXPORT OF NIAGARA POWER

Ottawa, Oct. 8.—A deputation of gentlemen from Toronto, Hamilton and Buffalo interested in the export of power to the United States at Niagara Falls, waited upon Sir Wilfrid Laurier this afternoon in connection with the regulations which are now being prepared to govern the export of this energy from the country.

THE LATE REV. A. STEVENSON.

(Correspondence of the 'Witness.')

Riverfield, Que., Oct. 10.—A most impressive service was held in the Beechridge Church to-day, and after the weeping congregation had filed by his coffin and given a last look upon the face of a faithful and beloved pastor, the Rev. A. Stevenson, all that was mortal of him, was laid in the grave to await the resurrection. The reverend gentleman was slightly indisposed on Saturday, and wished to preach on Sunday, but was dissuaded from it by his family. He was walking about on Monday, and dead on Tuesday morning at four o'clock.

The Rev. J. R. McLeod, of Three Rivers, a friend of many years, preached a touching sermon from the words, 'Weep not.' The Rev. J. M. Kellock read the Scriptures at the house, and took part in the church service. The Rev. Messrs. Bowman, W. Williams and Houghton also assisted in the house and at the church, and the Rev. J. M. MacAllister took the service at the grave, the Rev. G. F. Kinnear, the former pastor, presiding all through the solemn proceedings.

The church was well filled, amongst those present being Mr. J. P. Brown, M.P.

Mr. Stevenson, in his three years' ministry amongst them, had endeared himself to all by his geniality, faithfulness to duty, and warmth of heart. The family are equally beloved, and the place of both the pastor and his family will be hard to fill.

'Blessed are the dead who die in the Lord.'

INJURED BY HEIFER AND DIED.

Brockville, Ont., Oct. 8.—A farmer named James Gilhooly, residing between Newboro and Westport, was hooked in the leg a week ago by a heifer which he was leading and blood poisoning set in from which he died yesterday. Gilhooly was eighty years of age, and one of the best known farmers in the district.

THE WORLD'S WELFARE.

A CLASS THAT FOUGHT SALOONS.

('Sunday School Times.')

Because the town is small is no reason to think it is impossible to have a large, enthusiastic, and effective organized class. The history of the Stem Bible Class of the First Methodist Church of Ashland, Ohio, shows what can be accomplished where the population is not large and the people are indifferent. Three years ago, in this town of 7,000, there were few men in the Sunday-schools, and hundreds of men in the saloons. To-day forty percent of the voters are enrolled in a number of classes, of which the Stem class (Mr. W. D. Stem, organizer and teacher) was the pioneer. The classes are banded together in a federation, and the saloons have been driven from the place, although it was long thought that it was useless to think of an Ashland without saloons. And the Ashland Federation of Men's Classes is, by God's blessing, responsible for the changed condition.

In 1904 there were six discouraged members in the Bible class of the Methodist Church; the average attendance was a little more than two. There was no teacher. The men themselves determined that something must be done, so they asked Mr. Stem to take the class, and lead them on to better things.

Then it was suggested that the class be organized. Against Mr. Stem's wish, the class was named for him. They elected a president, vice-president, secretary, and treasurer, so as to divide up the work as much as possible. Then they appointed committees. The first need was to secure members, so they had a membership committee; then some one must receive them when they came, and a reception committee was appointed. Then, realizing that it was useless to go out and get men unless they were taken care of, a social committee was chosen. A devotional committee completed the list for the time. Other committees were added later. In the simple constitution adopted the relation of the class to the school and the church was clearly set forth.

The class secretary was instructed to send a card to every one who had ever attended the class. About fifty percent of the old class appeared the next Sunday. The work had been done so quietly that one after another asked: 'What brought you here?' These cards were sent for three Sundays, and the class grew to thirty-two. Some one said wouldn't it be fine if fifty men could be secured? Then began the real effort to enlarge the class through personal work. A regular midweek meeting was held every Friday, and this motto was adopted: 'Every man that doesn't belong to some other class belongs to us.' A list was secured of all the voters in the town, and from this one hundred names were taken and divided among the boys. These men were to be called upon and brought to the class. The enthusiasm of the class was catching. A larger room was soon necessary. Sometimes a man would say he could not wake up in time for Sunday-school. His telephone number would be given to a half-dozen members of the class; these would ring him up till he had no excuse.

Some literature was used, but this was always followed up by personal work. There was no denominational work in this effort; the desire was to get all the men into some Sunday-school. It has been said that there was not a man in Ashland who did not receive from one to twenty invitations to join some Bible class. If a man was found whose wife and children went to another Sunday-school, word was sent to the superintendent to go after him. It came to be a common thing on Saturday evening to see fifty or more men out looking for other men who did not go to Sunday-school.

Of course the class grew. Other schools became interested. A number of classes were organized. Representatives from these classes were called together to see what could be done to broaden the work. It was proposed that a Men's Federation be organized, to work for the men of Ashland, as the Women's Federation was already working for the women. It was decided to have a banquet, at which, if possible, one hundred men should sit together. Arrangements were made with the Women's Federation to furnish a supper for twenty-five cents a plate. Enthusiasm increased. When, in May, 1906, the appointed evening came, more than eight hundred men were at the table. Mr. Stem says: 'I never saw anything like that banquet. Some days after it, I met a man on the street whom I had long been trying to win. I said to him, "Jack, are you a Christian?" "No," he answered, "I'm not; but I was at that banquet the other night, and I've always said that when Christian people got together, I'd be with them. I'll have to come now." '

That night the organization of the Federation was completed, and its purpose was declared as follows: 'Resolved, that to the best of our knowledge and ability, God helping us, we will live up to the principles of the fatherhood of God and the brotherhood of man, as taught in the Gospel, and we will try to make these operative in this community.'

Then the Federation arranged for Sunday afternoon meetings in the different churches. Advertising and personal work were effective in bringing out the men. There were many conversions. When a man was converted, he was at once set to work going after others.

In June, 1907, 1,100 men met at the Court House, to march to the second Federation banquet. The town turned out as on a circus day. Between solid ranks of spectators the men moved on to the banquet. It was a great object-lesson.

The next thing was the fight to drive out the saloons. Here is Mr. Stem's own account of the victory:

'For many years our town had been in the control of a brewing company, politically and in every other way. They tried to persuade the people that the Federation was made up of anti-saloon men, although we had been careful never to commit ourselves on this subject, and said we stood only for teaching men righteousness, and training them to live right in relation to God and their fellow-men. Just after the banquet, the brewing company secured, as they claimed, 830 signatures in favor of keeping the saloons in Ashland. Many said to our president: "Call out your men; they should take a stand on this question at once." But the committee said: "No." ' One of the wisest politicians in town had advised that the machinery be kept submerged, saying, "Keep them guessing. It's the only way you can ever win." Finally the time came when the fight must be on in dead earnest. To protect our Federation, we organized the Citizens' League for this special work, though Federation men backed it and engineered the campaign. A wealthy man said: "I'll stand by you. Call out your men and get busy, and send the bills to me."

'Two weeks before the vote we went over every name on that list. We met again the next night, and divided the whole city by wards. The next night we had a new list prepared by our own men. We allotted the town by districts to a captain and his committee. We met every night, including Sunday, from this time on, because there was so much that simply had to be done. There was still one thing left for us to do; we could pray. And how those boys did pray!

'The question now was, would the fellows come out in the open, and run the chance of having their business ruined by the boycott which the brewers had threatened if this measure were defeated? Every fellow had been instructed to be at the polls at five o'clock the morning of the election. When I arrived, most of them were already there. Their coats were off, and they were pitching in for the final fight. Every man was met on his way to the polls, and once again appealed to in the name of his boy, his home, and his conscience, to vote to free the town from the liquor traffic. There were 1,782 votes cast that day, and the drys carried with a majority of over 300 votes. Compare the number of votes cast in favor of closing the saloons with the number which attended the banquet. We did not work for a banquet; we worked for men.'

REVIVAL IN COREA.

(By the Rev. George S. McCune, in the New York 'Observer.')

You have doubtless been hearing of the blessings that we are in the midst of now, but I am going to risk repeating what some one else may have told you. Our last winter training class for men from the country circuits was the largest class we have ever held, and the Chairyong circuits were not included as formerly. There were about 1,000 men in attendance, all from the country, as the city men were not allowed to attend. Our force of teachers is not large. Lee, Swallen, Bernheisel, Hunt and Blair did all the teaching, with the assistance of some Coreans.

The Holy Spirit has come in power. One night in the meeting at the Central Church there was a real manifestation of his power and presence. None of us has ever seen anything like it before. We have read of the revivals in Wales, India, etc., but this surpassed anything that we have read about. During the evening meetings we had been praying for the Holy Spirit; we had been praying in a definite way that he would manifest himself at this time, at certain times in the meetings the whole audience would break out unitedly in prayer for the Holy Spirit. It was wonderful to hear over 1,000 voices praying at one time in perfect harmony, with no confusion whatever. Going along the street in the afternoon or early evening you could hear prayers being offered up in the home, pleading for the Holy Spirit. Men have been agonizing for the Holy Spirit.

The missionaries began in the Bible Conference a year ago to plead for that power; we had special meetings every night for one week, beginning the day after Christmas, praying definitely for his power at this time. We began the meetings with confessions among ourselves and although this community is almost perfect (I can say this, since I have been here for so short a time and will not appear to be boasting), we found some things to confess to one another in order that we might have the blessing we were praying for. We received the blessing and then we witnessed the power among the Coreans. It was so wonderful that when I began to tell about it I cannot stay the tears and words do not express it. The meetings began at 7 p.m., and sometimes closed at 2 a.m. One after another arose and confessed his sins—many of them suffering agony in the fight with the devil. We could see the fight going on and we could see victories won.

'Awful' is the only word that will express the feeling we had as we witnessed the struggle between God and his arch-enemy. Some men confessed to having murdered fellowmen before they became Christians; many confessed to having broken every one of God's laws; church officers had stolen (taken what some call a 'legitimate squeeze'), and there were jealousies, and hatreds confessed among them: an elder had been holding hatred in his heart for a missionary and publicly asked forgiveness for it. One man would cry out to another asking his forgiveness after having confessed the sin to God. Every man in the house was weeping. The hardest, coldest, most indifferent man was wonderfully moved.

A deacon of one of the churches confesses to having poisoned a daughter before he became a Christian, a sin which he had never confessed. A man who is the helper on the Kok San circuit confessed to having taken money from Mr. Leck when he was working for him—the amount was two dollars. He took the money to Mr. Lee and asked him to send it to Mrs. Leck in America. Husbands confessed to having hated their wives enough almost to kill them, that they might get new ones. Some of these went to their homes and confessed the same to the wives and you may be sure there was confusion, since the wives were not receiving the blessing. There had been ill-feeling between the children of the primary schools and the Holy Spirit worked mightily among them. It was a joy to see them go to one another confessing their sins and crying with joy because of the realization of forgiveness.

The Girls' School next began to get the blessing. Miss Snook was surprised one morning just after reading the Bible and praying. One young woman arose and confessed her sins with weeping. Others arose and did likewise. The whole morning was taken up with prayer and confessions. Miss Snook had to close at one o'clock for dinner, promising that an opportunity would be given again for those who wished publicly to confess their sins. We cannot tell the great joy we are all having these days. What a power these thousand men, many of them leaders in their churches. It cannot be estimated! We are all very humble in the presence of such, and some fear to write since they might appear to be boasting. I feel sure that God has all the glory from all of us.

DO YOU BELCH GAS?

If you have sour risings, bad taste in the mouth, headaches, and gas, take a few drops of Nerviline. It aids digestion, strengthens the stomach, dispels the gas, makes you feel better at once. Even chronic sufferers from stomach troubles are speedily cured by Nerviline. Doctors have prescribed it for nearly fifty years. A guarantee goes with every 25c. bottle. Sold everywhere.

THE FILIPINO CHRISTIAN—OF WHAT STUFF IS HE MADE.

(By the Rev. D. S. Hibbard, of Silliman Institute, Dumaguete.)

In speaking of the Christian character of the Filipino, we must be careful to distinguish it from the worldly and unconverted character with which so many of the Americans have come in contact. Whatever may be said of him in matters of war and business regarding his treachery and untrustworthiness, largely, however, exaggerated or false, in his Christian life we are to judge him from another viewpoint more searching and exact.

Of late we have had a few examples in Cebu of what stuff the Christian converts are and under most trying circumstances to them. In one of the small towns of Cebu lived a man named Casiano, a Protestant. He kept talking about his new faith so much that he was deemed an undesirable character by the justice of the peace, and he was placed in jail. The charge against him was that his brother owed the priest three dollars for having married him. This was bad enough, but when a procession was passing, three men and a policeman entered his cell and demanded that he kneel down while it passed. He refused to do it promptly; afterward, however, he did prostrate himself while it passed, but it was with the three men and the policeman sitting on him, and his feelings were far from devout, and it may be that some of his words were not devotional.

A few days after this a policeman entered his cell at night and asked him to kiss a crucifix and go free. Again he refused. At last, after twenty days in jail, he escaped and made his way to the city of Cebu, where the missionaries brought the matter to the attention of the authorities, and the justice of the peace resigned. Casiano was an ignorant fellow and was in jail twenty days. He did not know that he would ever regain his freedom; but there was never a thought of being false to his simple profession in the little chapel where he was baptized.

I have just visited a congregation in the north of Negros Island, and spoke there to an audience of four or five hundred attentive listeners. Most of the people had walked not less than a mile to the service, and a large part had come six and seven miles, bringing the children with them. One walked home after the morning service and brought his little child for the evening service, so that it might be baptized. He must have walked twelve miles over the mountains in the midst of a heat that was simply prostrating.

It would take a volume to give the names of the men and women who have suffered persecution and isolation because of their faith, and who have not wavered: it is enough to say that there are weak Christians amongst them when there is persecution. The boys who make a profession of their faith in Silliman Institute go home to the fiercest opposition, and often to be cast off by their families.

So, though there are some who are not true, yet the Filipino Christian stands out as a man; a man in the true sense, that will stand the light of comparison. And this is the true condition that we long to see more clearly impressed upon the islands and the world, that the power of the Christ is a transforming power, and that in his Church there is neither Jew nor Gentile, bond nor free.—'Congregationalist.'

CHANGING THE EAST.

Many people look upon foreign missions as a more or less visionary attempt to change the religion of the races of the Far East. Few, even of those who support and encourage missions, realize how broad are the results of missionary effort.

Of course, the missionaries do not accomplish these things directly. Their message is first of all a spiritual one, but it is of such a nature that its effects begin to be seen almost immediately in material things.

For example, take the work which has been accomplished among the Telugus of South India. The people who have been benefited by it belong to the very lowest classes. They are, under Hinduism, ignorant, degraded, dirty, immoral, embedded in the heathenish customs of ages. Yet by means of mission work these people are being marvellously transformed, and it is discovered that underneath the crust of heathenism there is a manhood well worth developing. When the dawn of a better life begins to illumine the hearts of the Telugu outcasts it shines even in their faces, and it is seen that by nature many of them, the men especially, have decidedly Anglo-Saxon features. One missionary said not long ago, 'The resemblance is often almost startling. There was one white-haired man who was a perfect likeness of my father, except for the dark color of his skin.'

The planting of Christian homes and the growth of a happy family life are some of the most inspiring results of mission work. A few years ago a lady who had been for some time a missionary among the Telugus became almost worn out by reason of her hard labors and by the perplexing problems that each day brings in such service. Early one evening she was walking near the mission compound in a somewhat despondent mood, when suddenly she began to hear the sounds of singing not far away. Lights glimmered in the cottages of the natives, and here and there she could see the Christian families at their evening worship. Children gathered round father and mother, the Bible was opened, and the words of David were read again in the musical Telugu, 'The Lord is my shepherd, I shall not want,' and hymns of praise were sung. The scene restored hope and vigor to the weary worker. 'Surely,' she thought, 'this is worth a thousand times more than all the labor and sacrifice it has cost.'

'I have with me,' says one missionary, 'a man who sings the life of Christ in a weird chant, and the evangelists give the responses. We take two lanterns and my camp-chair, and go to the centre of the village in the evening. Three wooden ploughs tied together are good to hang the lights on. The people sit on the ground, and the matchless Indian night is our canopy. By ten o'clock the singing and explaining will be over, and then comes my turn to try to impress the story which the people have heard. In the past year we have had a hundred such nights.'

It is in these quiet ways that vast social changes are being wrought. The sailing of a company of missionaries may mean more for the destiny of nations than great changes in government or rulers.—'Christian Age.'

A HEATHEN EVANGELIST FROM BASUTOLAND.

This seems, indeed, a strange heading, yet nevertheless it describes the case of a man who was the means of leading another into the light, all the while closing his own heart against it.

Some years ago the missionaries at a station at Basutoland were baptising several converts, who were now, after two years' probation, being thus publicly received into the Christian Church. Among the crowd of heathen that were gathered round was a woman, Ina Nkhala by name, who followed with deep interest all that was done and said. She was the wife of a petty chief in a far distant village. It so happened that on this day she was in the vicinity of the Mission Station, and curiosity had led her to follow the crowds that were flocking to the service.

When it was all over she set off to her home, much perplexed by what she had heard. Her friends seeing her sad and dejected, crowded round her, but the only answer she could give to their questions was, 'My heart is black, oh, my heart is so black.' Her husband, the chief, thought her bewitched, and consulted the witch doctors, who pronounced it to be the spirit, 'Moteketeke.' 'That it certainly is not,' replied the husband, 'for the spirit of Moteketeke always calls out for beer, and that my wife has never even asked for.'

At length some dim remembrance of what he himself had heard of the Gospel in his childhood came back to him, and he knelt down beside his wife, and prayed for her, and continued doing so, morning and evening, for several weeks.

One day, without letting anyone know he set off for the Mission Station to buy a 'reading book,' avoiding telling the missionary either who it was for or why he wanted it. He was given an alphabet and an elementary Scripture reader. Armed with these, he set to work to teach his wife the small amount of knowledge he himself possessed, making her learn a text a day.

Imagine the delight of the missionary to see this chief and his wife arrive together one day, and hear the chief say: 'I can now do no more—but I bring thee my wife, so that thou mayest receive her into thy class. She thirsts for God.'

This was indeed the case—Ina Nkhala even then was a simple believer, and after further instruction, and the usual two years' probation, was admitted into the church, of which she has ever since been one of the most faithful and consistent members.

But what about her husband? Though willing his wife should be a Christian, he would not take the step himself. He used to get drunk at intervals, and one day when both he and one of his servants were the worse for drink, the latter struck him. Next day he rode over and told the tale to the missionary, adding: 'I could not punish him, as I was equally to blame, being drunk too. Now a chief ought not to drink. So I have promised God I will never touch drink again, and have asked him to help me, and he has heard me.'

'That is very good,' said the missionary, 'but it is not enough. Why not ask God to save you and convert you?' 'Ah,' said the chief, 'I dare not do that. If I did I feel sure he would do it, and I am not prepared for all it would mean to me. I am a chief, and if I were converted I should have to give up my heathen customs and should no longer have my authority.' The missionary pleaded with him, but he never came out on the Lord's side. But his pledge of abstinence from drink he never broke to the day of his death, which occurred not long ago.—'Africa Inland Mission.'

LABRADOR AND THE REINDEER.

This exceedingly interesting letter from Mr. Francis H. Wood, secretary of the Royal National Mission to Deep Sea Fishermen in London, has been forwarded to us by Dr. Grenfell. Those who have followed the working of the mission in Labrador will realize the importance of the accomplishment of this plan of Dr. Grenfell's. The replacing of the teams of dogs by teams of reindeer will not only affect the transportation question, doing away with the continual menace of an outbreak of the savage always only half controlled in the dogs, but the more docile reindeer also mean an addition to the food supply, a help in the clothing problem, and what is more, they will be small cost on the mission for food, readily finding their own forage, whereas the dogs have meant no small expense in the matter of their food supply.

Dear Dr. Grenfell,—As I have already advised you in the brief letter I wrote you from Tromso, I have purchased the 300 head of reindeer. The herd will leave Altonfjord on Nov. 30, and will arrive on your side, according to the captain's estimate, 14 or 15 days after. The date for shipment is rather later than I like, but it cannot be otherwise, and as far as the deer are concerned, as cold suits them best, the date is all right. The lateness of shipment is fixed by the question of the moss. This cannot be brought down from the mountains until the ground is well frozen and the snow has come. The moss has to be carried 30 miles from the mountains to the coast by deer sledges, and as the quantity required means 500 loads (a deer sledge carries 340 lbs.) it is a big undertaking and requires time.

The price of the deer is as follows:—

To cost of 300 deer, including agent's commission for making contract, supervising fitting of the ship, and superintending the embarkation of the deer ..	Kr. 11,175.00
To 500 loads of moss at 12 Kr. per load..	6,000.00
	17,175.00
To allowance for wharfage for moss, herding deer, and providing yard at port of embarkation, and fodder to Nov. 30	500.00
To cost of 8 Lappland dogs for herding deer..	200.00
Total	Kr. 17,875.00

Eighteen kroners go to the £, so the cost of the deer, moss and dogs is £993 0s. 0d.

MOSS.

This is a very heavy item indeed. A reindeer consumes 200 kils. of moss per month, or 16 lbs. a day, and in order to allow a margin for contingencies on the coast, and a few days supply on your side, I thought it wise to allow for a 30 days supply. If the deer have to be landed south, through the ice being on the coast, and driven to some feeding grounds, moss would be required to go on with. I also decided to allow a good margin, because I found this was the one mistake in the Alaska experiment eight years ago. The moss was cut rather too fine. The ship was late, and the deer consumed a lot of the moss provided for the voyage. They sailed with a short supply, which was serious, as it took 28 days to reach New York. This partly accounted for the heavy mortality.

The Laplander feeds the deer until Nov. 30, but after that date, if the ship has not arrived, the deer would have to commence on my stock of moss, and I cannot count on the vessel being on hand on the exact date arranged for shipment. The prevailing winds are westerly in the Atlantic in December, and if rough weather is experienced, the crossing may take 18 or 20 days, and as an extra week's moss is a small matter compared with the whole expenditure, I thought it wise to be on the safe side and allow a margin of safety. My contract price for the moss delivered f.o.b. is 8 ore a kilo, or about half a pound, or £5 10s. od. a ton.

The whole expenditure works out as follows:—

Cost of deer as above.. ..	£ 993	0s. 0d.
Cost of steamer..	1,500	0s. 0d.
Insurance at £2 percent.	50	0s. 0d.
My expenses going to Norway..	27	0s. 0d.
My expenses going to Norway..	50	0s. 0d.
Landing money to Captain, 2s. on each deer landed alive, say.... ..	27	10s. 0d.
Total..	£2,620	10s. 0d.

The total funds collected are £2,742 4s 11d.

The cost of insuring the deer against mortality and all other risks would be eight guineas percent. (I have decided to insure at this rate against all risks. W. T. G.)

Reindeer won't drink out of buckets, etc. You have to imitate the mountain streams by rigging up troughs and letting the water run down from taps. I have seen to this. Deer like cold and plenty of air, and during the summer go and lie down near the patches of snow on the mountain side. If the weather is rough and the hatches have to be kept on one must expect heavy losses. The steamer has four good ventilating shafts and port holes cut in her side, but even so the deer will have a bad time if the hatches have to be kept on, and pneumonia is likely to kill some.

I have arranged for two men and their wives to accompany the herd, but you ought to have four men and four women for such a number of deer. The wages would be from Kr. 800 to Kr. 1,200 per annum per family, (say £44 to £66) and flour, margarine, coffee, sugar and meat. I had to leave this to the Lapplander with whom I made the contract, but impressed upon him I must have good men. He asked me if the Lappland families were going to a Christian country and a Christian master. I explained things to him, and he then said he would send me Christians. The Lapplander who is carrying out the contract is an earnest Christian man and I am assured absolute confidence may be placed in him, and that he will faithfully fulfil his contract.

I hope you consider I have done I have felt the responsibility very much and I have put in a lot of hard and undergone much discomfort, that I do not mind in the least, if it turns out well, as I have every confidence it will, as I regard the matter as an act of service.

Yours sincerely,
(Signed) FRANCIS H. WOOD.

SCHOOL FLAGS FREE!

The 'Witness' Flag Offer Open to Everyone

Canadian Flags for the Schools

Naval Flags, sewn bunting, standard quality and patterns, to be given as Special Premiums for bona-fide new subscriptions at regular rates to any of our publications. Only by specially importing these flags can we offer them on the following liberal terms:

$18.00 in subscriptions wins a 4-yard Flag, retail value	$10.00 to $13.00
$12.00 in subscriptions wins a 3-yard Flag, retail value	$7.00 to $9.00
$9.00 in subscriptions wins a 2½-yard Flag, retail value	$5.00 to $5.50
$6.00 in subscriptions wins a 2-yard Flag, retail value	$3.75 to $4.50

Per Year.

'Daily Witness'	$3.50
'Weekly Witness'	1.00
'World Wide'	1.50
'Northern Messenger'	.40

Only new subscriptions count in this offer.

This offer is no money-making scheme for us. What we want is to stimulate patriotic sentiment. We want our boys and girls to grow up loyal to our country and its flag.

Special terms quoted for larger flags on application.

If your school does not need another flag, we will give instead patriotic books for your library. Write for particulars.

This offer is made specially for schools, public or private, but clubs, societies or communities are free to take advantage of it. Assist us by making this widely known.

N.B.—We regret that postal regulations make it impossible to receive subscriptions at above rates for Montreal city or suburbs.

For Sample papers, flag cards, etc., address 'Flag Department,' John Dougall & Son, Montreal.

TRIBUTES TO OUR FLAGS.

THUNDER HILL, MAN.

From Thunder Hill, Man., where the work was led largely by one enthusiastic young girl, the Secretary-Treasurer writes:—

We received the flag by last mail. Yesterday being our annual picnic, the flag was brought to the grounds, where it was admired by everyone. The general expression was, 'It's all right.'

We desire to thank you, Mr. Editor, for the flag, and for your efforts to promote patriotism, and respect for the flag and all that it is intended to represent.

LACHUTE, QUE.

From Lachute, Que., the teacher writes:—

'Allow me to thank you for the pupils for the beautiful flag you sent us. All were well pleased with it, and considered themselves repaid for their work. . . I wish all the schools in Canada could, and would, take advantage of your very generous offer. I can assure you they would be satisfied with the result of their work.'

ONCE RAISED, ALWAYS PRAISED.

'WITNESS' LABRADOR FUND.

Received for the maintenance of the launch:—

J. E. F., St. Hyacinthe..	$1.
Received for the cots.—	
J. E. F., St. Hyacinthe..	1.
A Friend, S. Tunnel, Ont.. ..	2.
Mrs. Jas. McMillan, Bocabec, N. B..	1.
Previously acknowledged for the launch..	577.
Previously acknowledged for the cots..	188
Total received up to Oct. 8..	$770

We have also received from Mrs. M kay, Scotstown, $9.00, designated as 'those in need of food and clothing.'

Address all subscriptions for Dr. Grenfell's work to 'Witness' Labrador Fu John Dougall & Son, 'Witness' off Montreal, indicating with the gift whether it is for launch or cots.

DEATH PENALTY IN FRANCE

The discussion over the practical ab tion of the death penalty in France President Fallières is still raging. Paris 'Journal des Débats,' after a od of silence, returns to the attack, says that it could understand the ernment action as an experiment, a country where crime was on the crease, when human life was more more respected, or the repression of al offences was assured and vigor But this, it adds, is not the case. several years past, the guillotine has used less and less frequently, whe according to official statistics, the ber of assassinations and murders is tinually on the increase. The aut ties dare not proclaim the conne of those two facts, but everybody d the conclusion which they ignore. to smaller crimes, their repression diculously insufficient, and when authors are prosecuted justice in penalties much too small by hasteni release prisoners who have already repeatedly condemned and who only the opportunity to become murd After citing certain instances, the bats' inquiries how with such an a istration of justice, anybody can be prised, if the public, alarmed at personal security so badly guara should conceive the fatal idea of tecting themselves, as is the cust primitive societies. People of great eration and cool judgment find, it the moment ill-chosen to diminis inopportune clemency, that conf which every civilized society oug have in the force entrusted with it tection.

ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

—ALL IN ADVANCE.—

DAILY WITNESS, $3.00.
WEEKLY WITNESS, $1.00.
WORLD WIDE, $1.50. No extra charge for delivery in Montreal or for foreign postage.
NORTHERN MESSENGER, 40 cents; three copies, $1.00; 8 clubs, 10 copies or more to one address at 20 cts. per subscription

DISCOUNTS AND COMMISSIONS

Three or more subscriptions to the same publication secure a discount

In the case of Renewal subscription 25 p.c. off the regular annual rates
In the case of New subscription 50 p.c. off the regular annual rates

SPECIAL CLUBBING RATES.

For two or three publications to the same address

Daily Witness, World Wide and Northern Messenger, worth $4.90 for $3.40
Daily Witness and World Wide, worth $4.50 for $3.20
Weeky Witness, World Wide and Northern Messenger, worth $2.90 for $2.20
Weekly Witness and World Wide worth $2.50 for $2.00
Weekly Witness and Northern Messenger, worth $1.40 for $1.20

Six months trial at half the above rates

Postage included for Canada (Montreal and suburbs excepted); Newfoundland, Great Britain, Gibraltar, Malta, New Zealand, Transvaal, Jamaica Trinidad, Bahama Islands, Barbadoes, Bermuda British Guiana, British Honduras, Ceylon, Gambia Sarawak Zanzibar, Hong Kong, and Cyprus.

U.S. Postage 50c extra for Weekly Witness to United States, Alaska, Hawaiian Islands and Philippine Islands, Daily Witness $3.00 extra. Northern Messenger 50 cts. extra except in clubs to one address when every four copies will be fifty cents extra postage per annum.

Foreign postage extra to all countries not named in the above list, as follows: Daily Witness, $3.50 extra; Weekly Witness, $1 extra; Northern Messenger, 50 cents extra; World Wide subscription price, including postage to foreign countries, only $1.50.

Samples and subscription blanks freely and promptly sent on request.

ADVERTISING RATES.

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

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

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

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

ADDRESS — Give street and number (if necessary), post-office and province.
REMIT—By Express or Post-Office Order, or register your letter for your own protection.
Post-Office Order can be obtained at the following rates: $2.50 or under, 3c; $2.50 to $5.00, 4c; $5.00 to $10.00, 6c.
Express money orders are issued up to $3.00 for 5c; $3 to $5, 4c; $5 to $10, 6c.
U. S. Subscribers should remit by Post-Office Order, or by American Express Co., payable at Montreal.
Stamps are accepted in payment of subscriptions provided they are in perfect condition.
CHANGE OF ADDRESS—When wishing to have your address changed from one post-office to another, it is necessary to give the old address as well as the new. If this is not done such change cannot be made.
Address all business communications,
JOHN DOUGALL & SON,
Publishers,
'Witness' Building, Montreal.

SAMPLE COPIES.

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

PREMIUMS AND CLUBS.

A High Arm Drop-Head, Ball Bearing Sewing Machine, given to 'Witness' subscribers for $40 worth of new subscriptions to the 'Witness' at full rates.
Sale, including the 'Daily Witness,' one year, $29.00, or including 'Weekly Witness,' one year, $27.00.
People's Horse, Cattle, Sheep and Swine Doctor, for one new subscription to the 'Weekly Witness' at $1.00. For sale post-paid, to 'Witness' subscribers, 25c.
Fountain Pen given for two new subscriptions to 'Weekly Witness,' at $1.00 each, or three renewals at $1.00 each, or four renewals at 80c each. The pen for sale post-paid to subscribers, $1.50.
'Weekly Witness' Club rates are: Three copies, separately addressed, $2.40; four, $3.00; ten, $7.00.
Teacher's Long Primer Bible for three subscriptions to 'Weekly Witness,' two of which must be new, or a list of six renewal subscriptions at $1.00 each, or ten subscriptions at 80 cents each. For sale to 'Witness' subscribers, $1.75.
None of the above premiums can be claimed solely on one's own subscription, or renewal.

EXPIRING SUBSCRIPTIONS

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

OCTOBER, 1907

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

'GRAND CENTRAL PETE.'

New York, Oct. 9.—Peter Lake, better known as 'Grand Central Pete,' who had a station twenty years ago from New York to San Francisco as the king of confidence men, has fallen upon evil days. The old master of smooth talk had the distinction yesterday of being sent to the workhouse as a common drunk and disorderly person. Pete, who is now 73 years old, felt the indignity keenly.

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

The Witness.

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 15, 1907.

An amusing discussion has followed the protest recently made by a society of native Americans against the profile of a pretty Irish girl having been adopted to adorn the new gold coinage as representing the United States. The late Augustus St. Gaudens was the artist commissioned by the government to make the picture from which the stamp was to be copied. Although he was Irish born of a French father and an Irish mother he was claimed as the foremost living American artist. Why not claim this domiciled Irish girl as the foremost sample of American beauty? They have both given better proof of whatever virtue there may be in being American than could the native Americans who have raised this fuss, being Americans by volition and not because they could not help it. As for an American type of beauty—presumably that of the Gibson girl—it must have developed fast. We presume not many of the protesting 'native Americans' could climb their family trees more than one or two stages without finding a 'foreign' ancestor on one branch or another. What is there to make Gibson girl's different from their grandmothers except a certain self sufficiency of expression, which the latter, or rather the former, could not emulate. If it is a type that is wanted the way to get it would be to make a composite photograph of the native American association. By that process we should get it with scientific accuracy, except that the addition of a few Indian maidens would seem necessary to show the effects of locality, if any, on facial development.

The entente cordiale stops at nothing; it enters refreshingly into everything. The latest phase of it is the crossing of the Channel by the best eight swimmers among the school-children of Paris to compete in London at the annual championship competitions of the London Schools Swimming Association. There is to be a contest between Paris school-children and London school-children. Both boys and girls compete. This contest is the first international one of the kind and is the distinct outcome of the prevailing international good-will, allied to the intense love of swimming which has been developed among London's elementary school children within the last few years. The Schools Swimming Association has cultivated the art among the children of London attending the elementary schools within twelve miles of Charing Cross. Swimming lessons are now conducted within school hours, though, of course, the greater part of the swimming takes place outside the school hours. The popularity of the art of swimming among the London school-children may be gauged by the fact that about a hundred thousand of them are taken to the baths every week for swimming exercise, and every year practically ten thousand certificates of proficiency, to say nothing of a large number of certificates for life-saving knowledge, are awarded by the association. Mr. Herbert Bradbury, honorary secretary of the association, says that the girls are almost as enthusiastic as the boys in learning to swim; and, indeed, at the Fullam school, the girls actually gained more certificates than the boys. All this is pleasant reading, and makes us regret the more that we do not give similar opportunities to our children in Montreal. In a city where space is so precious, or the population so poor, that we cannot afford play-grounds for the school-children, and where playgrounds, if we had them, would be for half the school time buried in snow, it would seem that the swimming bath, which does not require much space, and which might probably be provided in the basement of every school, is especially appropriate.

The story of the illness and death of John Gertz, habitual drunkard, in Chicago, has elements of tragedy most impressive and strength of will most exceptional in the circumstances. He had been thrice arrested for drunkenness. On the last occasion, he gave the judge his word that he would never again touch a drop of liquor. He was released, went home and kept his word until August, when he was taken ill, and, for an entire month, raved on his bed, conscious of only two things—that he craved for whiskey and that he had promised not to touch it. Finally, his wife, pitying his sufferings, brought him some whiskey. He raised himself in bed to take it, but just as he put it to his lips, he remembered his pledge, and dashed the glass across the room. He lapsed into semi-delirium and Mrs. Gertz offered some more whiskey, but again he threw it away, just as he was seized by the final stroke of heart failure ending in death. Anyone who has ever seen a man suffering from delirium tremens will admit that this unhappy man gave proof of remarkable strength in keeping his word, rejecting the liquor which proffered relief and accepting the dread alternative of an agonizing death. A more terrible object lesson could hardly be presented. John Gertz had so saturated his physical system with drink that he had become alcoholized. Every organ, every cell, in his body, craved the stimulant and seemingly refused to carry on their functions without it. Yet the will of the victim to this horrible disease, the evident innate strength of his moral fibre, was such that he died rather than surrender to it. Pity such strength of mind and purpose were not exerted earlier.

The spreading extent and determined earnestness of the prohibition movement in the Southern States is attracting attention in the North, where popular sentiment on the subject is languid or indifferent. Georgia and Oklahoma have adopted stringent prohibitory laws, Mississippi and Arkansas are largely 'no license' on the local option plan, and now Missouri is expected to fall into line, while even Kentucky, the home and headquarters of the whiskey distilling business, is showing signs of opposition to the traffic which have created genuine alarm among those engaged in what they are pleased to call an important state industry. A peculiarity of the movement which has caused some surprise is that the prohibition sentiment is strongest in the sections where Democratic majorities are largest. This is directly contrary to what obtains in the north, where the alliance of the Democracy with the liquor interest has for generations been notorious. Another fact is that prohibition is most popular where the old southern sentiment is strongest, and extends into the bordering parts of northern states where sympathy with that sentiment has always existed. The movement is more or less bound up with the Negro question. The white people of the Southern States are convinced that the demoralization of the Negroes and crime among them are directly traceable to the facility with which they can obtain intoxicating liquor. Anyone who has lived in the South knows that the Negro's idea of good liquor is that of a fluid which scorches his throat and fires his blood. It has been found that in most cases of criminal outrages by Negroes the crimes were committed under the influence of whiskey. As this is a matter which touches the southerners where they are most sensitive, they have concluded that, as a means for their own best interests, if not for those of the Negroes, the best course to adopt is to abolish the liquor traffic utterly by state legislation, as in Georgia and Oklahoma, or by local option as extensively adopted in other states. It may also be that the whites abhor liquor for the same reason that a drunkard's child is not infrequently a total abstainer. There are few families in those states that have not reason to do so.

Here's a father for you! He lives on Berkeley Heights and has six boys. For these boys he has built a bungalow, away from the house, where they are to live and 'do for themselves.' They are called upon to sweep the floor, make their own beds, dust the furniture, and so forth, and they are only to be permitted to visit the home of their parents when invited. The inventor of this scheme declares: 'My wife and 'I believe that it will cut down her 'work by half or two-thirds'—so 'she 'smilingly approves of the plan,' while the lads have 'jumped at it,' naturally enough. Therein they perceive adventures, delightful possibilities, while it is great to be trusted with some of the responsibilities of maturity. How they will like it after a little, remains to be seen. Though every boy cannot choose a father who has the space to build a bungalow, most boys' mouths will water when they read of the luck of the Boys of Berkeley Heights, who, if they could put it together, will presently have material enough for another 'Swiss Family Robinson,' or 'Huckleberry Finn' kind of story. But 'what's the matter,' as the boys say, with being serviceable at home and showing what they are fit for, by helping their mothers instead of doubling their burdens. Mothers, of course, must permit their boys to help them, if not teach them to help them, before this suggestion could be carried out. Too often, mothers feel that they would 'much rather do the 'work themselves than be bothered with 'awkward boys about the place'—which is enough to discourage the most willing lad. On the other hand, mothers who encourage their boys to 'work around the house' sometimes accomplish some surprisingly good results, even with the most unpromising raw material.

United States 'club' women have been expressing the greatest indignation against Herr von Brandt and his article in the 'Deutsch Revue,' which criticises American women and charges them with 'a disastrous desire for a free life' and 'a proneness to divorce.' One club woman asserts that there is 'no woman 'holding a public position who would 'not prefer to be the wife of a worthy 'and loving husband.' This is no doubt a sufficiently universal fact, with regard to marriageable women, to be warranted as a true statement. Yet enough of shocking departures from the rule are reputed in the newspapers to give good ground for this German criticism, for instance, in a Boston divorce case involving a couple of social prominence, the wife admits that her husband is 'one 'of the best of men.' She says, however, that they are 'sort of mismated.' They had many interests in common; they both liked horses and were active in church life, and took trips to Europe together; each was a patrician with a long pedigree; but when her husband 'seemed to desire that they become 'more domestic, she just couldn't stand 'it.' In another case at Cederhurst, the wife's mother testified that the husband, a college graduate and clubman, was 'one of the kindest and most indulgent 'of husbands.' These and the like cases are, of course, exceptions, normal people now, as always, respect the marriage tie and do not seek to escape from it; nevertheless there are enough exceptions to make Herr von Brandt's charges sting.

It not only costs the United States quite a third more to build the ships for her navy than it costs Great Britain to build her ships, but the ships of the United States are not nearly so well built or planned as British ships. According to the October number of the 'Navy,' the naval bureaus at Washington, and, incidentally, the entire department, are responsible for the recent fatal disasters on the 'Missouri' and 'Georgia.' The 'Navy' asserts that seagoing officers again and again have remonstrated against the unsatisfactory and faulty construction of the turrets, but in spite of such protests the defective methods have been continued. To these faults, it is charged, the explosions on the two vessels were due, and other like accidents are liable to happen at any time from the same cause. As the safety of the country might some day depend upon the navy, such incompetence or fraud calls for immediate and searching investigation. The 'Navy' asserts that the same errors are present in the designs of the new ships, and demands a thorough overhauling of the entire department. It would seem to be high time.

Dr. Daniel D. Jackson, bacteriologist of the New York water board, and Dr. Daniel Lewis, president of the Metropolitan Sewage Commission, have both declared that many of the oysters taken from waters neighboring New York are literally nothing more than a strong solution of sewage. It is estimated that a thousand million gallons of sewage are discharged into New York bay every day, and experiment has shown that this filth is not carried out to sea, but largely returns with each tide. Out of this huge cesspool six hundred million oysters are annually harvested and sold under names that suggest they come from far away and clean localities. Dr. Lewis was horrified to find that countless thousands of what are esteemed the most delicious of succulent bivales are fattened in the Raritan and Elizabeth rivers, which are little short of sluggish sewers. Under fancy names these are served up in fashionable restaurants and, when examined, not one was found free from the taint of sewage. To this sort of food he attributed five percent of the increase in typhoid fever cases in New York and other cities where these oysters are sold. As the local authorities cannot be induced to purify or, at least, put a stop to the pollution of New York bay and the rivers emptying therein, the only safe plan for us in Canada is to be sure our oysters come from the Gulf of the St. Lawrence, where they are not only clean, but the best in the world.

Mr. F. H. Le Queux, the advertising manager of Whiteley's mammoth store, 'the store that made a city,' and known the world over as the Universal Provider, has been taking the British public into his confidence in explaining its success. He says that advertising is daily becoming more and more acknowledged as the royal road to success in business; but, in carrying on an advertising campaign, it is not only necessary to issue telling copy, but also to place that copy in the right media. He is thorough. 'What 'class of home does this newspaper or 'that newspaper enter?' is one of the first and most important questions he considers, as advertisements for different papers need different treatment. People take their paper, he says, because they like certain features, the general way in which it is written, and the whole tone of its pages. A careful study of the paper, therefore, gives an indication of what the readers like, and helps the advertiser to appeal most forcibly to the public he wishes to reach. The following advice is good for all writers and speakers: 'When compiling advertisement 'copy, the soundest plan is to get to the 'point as quickly as may be. My own 'practice is invariably to convey the information I desire to impart with the 'least possible trouble to the reader.' Finally, good value, up-to-date methods, and honest dealing with customers, whether they be purchasers at the counters personally or send their orders from the most remote parts, is the only way to build up and retain a mammoth business—and, 'Advertising is worse than useless if the advertiser does not lay himself out to fulfil every promise he makes. 'A contrary policy might succeed for a 'time, but it invariably leads eventually 'to disaster, as many advertisers of the ''Get Rich Quick'' description have 'found to their sorrow.'

In Massachusetts, as elsewhere, the Democrats have spent their best strength in fighting between themselves, and have forfeited, as things stand, all chance of carrying the state. A week or two ago they had excellent prospects of carrying the November election for governor, but since then the Whitney and Bartlett sides have split at Springfield, and the party to-day is shattered and discouraged. Mr. Henry M. Whitney occupied a strong position on the tariff revision issue, but it appears that he displeased many by declaring that the merger of the New York, New Haven and the Boston and Maine railways was a business, and not a political question. This was used as a weapon against him by the Bartlett faction, which shows indifference on the tariff issue in its programme. Senator Lodge, who has been called 'the shiftiest politician in New England,' has not failed to take advantage of the split. As chairman of the Revision Convention he has denounced the Democrats for advocating the tariff issue at this time, and has pledged himself and the Republican party to tariff revision in 1909; he has also denounced Mr. Whitney for his stand on the railway merger question, and urged its careful consideration by the legislature. Those who have followed Mr. Lodge's career are laughing to hear the man who has had a hand in burking all the McKinley and Roosevelt attempts to bring on tariff revision, and who has been the chief reliance of the Massachusetts stand-patters, solemnly declare: 'I 'for one have been urging revision for 'the last three years.' Yet such a declaration will no doubt deceive and satisfy some people with short memories and tariff interests or protection traditions. Further complexity is lent to the election by the Independence League, which has a separate ticket, and which is threatening to make inroads on some Democratic strongholds. It looks as though the popular war with capital was going to stand in the way of the Democratic party fulfilling its obvious mission of saving the people from the tyrannical privileges they have themselves conferred upon capital in the form of protection. On the other hand, Senator Lodge is forced, or thinks himself forced, to attack capitalistic combination for the purpose of preserving this capitalistic privilege.

The New York insurance law, giving the policyholders in insurance companies a right to vote at elections of directors, has had some curious results. The first election under it, in the case of the New York Life Insurance Company, cost two hundred thousand dollars. Why it should cost so much can only be understood when the number and world-wide distribution of the policyholders and the difficulty of reaching them, and the still greater difficulty of inducing them to vote is considered. This is in itself a pretty heavy charge on the policyholders of the company, and it suggests what the size of the task that a policyholders' committee imposes on itself, which undertakes to put up a ticket in opposition to the administration in all the companies. The result of the two hundred thousand dollar election was that the administration was sustained by a very large majority. In the other company in which an opposition ticket was put up the administration was also sustained. For the most part the policyholders neither knew of their voting privilege nor cared for it, and those who did care had no assurance that the proposed new administration would be any better than the old, or even that it understood the business. They knew only that it would upset things. What wonder if the policyholders' committee has, after mature consideration, determined not to put up opposition tickets this year. Already, however, the prospect of an election has cost the same company fifteen thousand dollars.

The first official endorsement by the bankers of the United States was given the other day to the principle of a credit currency. The national convention of the American Bankers' Association, meeting in Atlantic City, endorsed a plan to authorize national banks to issue notes to an amount not exceeding 25 percent of their capital, which are not to be specifically secured by deposits of bonds at Washington, but are to be generally secured by the great mass of assets in the custody of the banks. This maximum of 25 percent of capital is limited by certain provisions. The new notes of any bank shall not be in excess of 40 percent of its bonds to secure the old type of circulation; such issues (new) shall be taxed at the rate of two and a half percent, and part of them five percent; and, against such notes, reserves of lawful money shall be held in the same proportions as are required by the existing law against deposits. The proceeds of the taxes are to constitute a guarantee fund to redeem the notes of failed banks, and they are expected to cover such losses twenty or thirty times over. The provision of reserves against the notes seems ultra conservative to us, but the American Bankers' Association conceives that it has the merit of linking the note issues to the supply of legal tender money and preventing unwise inflation. Legislation to this effect will be pressed by the association, and it is expected that it will be passed during the life of the Congress which meets in December. Even should Congress sanction the measure craved for, it would be most conservative compared with the note issuing power of Canadian banks. Canadian chartered banks are all banks of note issue as well as of discount and deposit. The notes of our banks form the chief circulating medium in the country for sums of five dollars and upwards—one, two, and four dollar bills being issued by the government; as are the twenty-five cent 'shin plasters.' Our banks, however, can issue notes to the full amount of their paid-up capital, but such notes are a first lien, in case of insolvency, on all their assets. There is also a bank circulation redemption fund, contributed to by all the banks, and in charge of the government, but it has never had to be drawn upon.

Few among the Grand Dukes of Europe have been as sincerely mourned or had more appreciative eulogies on their character and conduct in life than the lately deceased Frederick, Grand Duke of Baden. He was at the time of his passing in his eighty-second year and had been the ruler of the Grand Duchy for close on to fifty-six years. His father, Leopold, had been Grand Duke of Baden during the years of revolution in 1848-49, and earned considerable popular enmity by securing Russian assistance to regain his throne. Frederick succeeded him in 1858 and soon gained the respect and confidence of his people by his wisdom and moderation. He treated all his subjects of every class with unvarying kindness, and popular regard for him increased to affection as he advanced in years. This is the more noteworthy as he was the head of the ancient and staunchly Protestant family of Zachringen, while the large majority of the inhabitants of Baden were Roman Catholics. Though he agreed generally with the policy of Prince Bismarck, he opposed that statesman's action towards the Church of Rome and concerning Jewish disabilities. If any of his subjects performed conspicuous services within the pale of their own creed, he would reward them with the honor of knighthood in the order of the Lion of Zachringen. In the churches and temples of all denominations special services were held on his demise, and everywhere heartfelt prayers were offered for the repose of his soul. The popular tributes to his memory were universal among all creeds and classes, and such as few rulers have ever earned or received from their subjects when called away by death.

THE ASIATIC PROBLEM.

Our correspondent, Mr. Calder, thinks we do not realize the seriousness of the Oriental problem in British Columbia. We certainly do not belittle it at all. All the past of time reveals the stupendous possibilities of race jealousies, and here is a collision of races on a scale and of a quality that the world has seldom seen before. It is the western workman who does not realize the seriousness of what he is doing. He thinks that the government can, if it chooses, shut the door on the Orientals. He thinks the government only keeps it open to cheapen labor for the benefit of the wicked rich. He does not see that it is the poor farmer or rancher, the real hero and

maker of the country, who has to pay in the long run the whole cost of dear labor, as it is the soil that has in the last resort to support every one on it. He does not see that his intolerance of the Asiatic is being proclaimed all over Asia and that it would, if acted on, give ample excuse for a like intolerance of Europeans there. Not only would whites be driven out of Japan and China, and hatred take the place of good will, but the people of India are asking why they should tolerate the British. Christianity came into the world to break the dividing lines between man and man. Why should the whole of Asia be set on fire against the Christian world because certain workers think they cannot compete with men, who, some of them declare, cannot do half the work they themselves can?

The economic problem is undoubtedly a difficult one owing to the sharp difference of wages on the two sides of the Pacific. The government is giving its most anxious thought to it. There is no statesman who does not know the danger of a popular passion. When associations are working themselves and the whole population about them into a phrenzy of angry panic—when clergymen go to public meetings to advocate the condonation of mob violence, of a sort to set the very world on fire, it would be folly to be indifferent. The government is far more interested in the workingman than in the rich man, for the good reason that his vote is a hundred to one. The government is sending a commission to Japan to see what can be done, and is getting roundly denounced for doing so by people who have evidently no sense of the situation. The task that commission has before it is difficult, as it will be hard to avoid the admission that our people regard the Japanese, on account of race differences, to be inferior. There seems, however, to be no insuperable obstacle to an agreement. The Japanese Government is no more desirous than are the British Columbians that the Japanese should come to America. But they very keenly resent being treated as an inferior people when they have given ample evidence that, by any standard that can easily be applied to them, they are essentially not so. When the parties are at one as to their wishes, there should be some way of overcoming sentimental obstructions to an understanding. When Britain deals with China, she has to admit that the English are looked upon by the Chinese as foreign devils, and that it is beyond the power of the Chinese Government to alter that idea or to control all its consequences. The British do not take umbrage at that sentiment of the common people, but they admit it as a factor in every problem. In like manner, the Japanese Government, while it exacts from governments the full recognition of its civilization, will admit that there are conditions on the Pacific coast which are peculiarly difficult to handle, and it will doubtless give its best aid in handling them.

The article forwarded us from the 'Trainmen's Journal,' which is too long for its value, makes out that the Japanese are preparing to invade the United States, and that this migration is a step towards conquest. What will not prejudice make us believe? For the most part, it is a recital of how prosperous the Japanese who come to California become while they live like pigs. The latter condition is not permitted in civilized countries. In Britain and other crowded countries the number of population to a given area is strictly limited. The Japanese Government would no doubt heartily concur in any limitation that should result from sanitary regulation. If the conditions of the Orientals are as nasty as represented, it is altogether in the power of the local authorities to make regulations that will put a stop to such conditions and to the increase of the people who live under them. Here would seem to be an easy solution of the whole trouble, unless, perchance, there are white men in the same country whom such regulations would also suppress, and who would resent having them applied to them. It is time we did something of the same sort in Montreal, and not with regard to yellow or black men. As far as regards the people from India the problem would seem to be solving itself. As the winter approaches the Indians move south. If they cannot move south they will move away, as the climate does not suit them. But whatever be the true solution, and there generally is a true solution to every difficulty, it is certain that neither can Canada nor can the British Empire, even if so minded, afford to treat those mighty peoples simply with a kick.

HARD LUCK.

While in the province of Manitoba the wheat crop seems to have almost entirely escaped damage from frost, and in the province of Alberta the damage done by frost is not of a serious nature, it would appear that in the intervening province of Saskatchewan the frost struck in earlier, when the crops were in an unusually backward condition, which caused serious losses to thousands of the farmers, many of whom were new settlers, where the loss will be more seriously felt than in the case of those who have been some time in the country. The Grenfell 'Sun,' of Saskatchewan, says that the first hard frost, which came on Aug. 21, absolutely ruined thousands of acres in the best wheat-growing districts of the province. Since then, the weather has been almost cold enough for November, and the greatest part of the grain has been of necessity cut so green that in ordinary years it would have been regarded as folly. On the first of October, we read: 'Such a sight has never before 'been seen in this country. Miles up-'on miles of stooks in all directions, but 'no wheat stacks or straw stacks any-'where. A few fields of barley have 'been put together, but that is all we 'have so far heard of in the eastern 'part of the province. Truly, the way 'of the farmer is a hard one in the 'year 1907.' Bad as the conditions are, and are likely to be, the Grenfell 'Sun' does not blame the country. Indeed, it warmly maintains that there is no better country for the working man and the farmer to be found anywhere; and describes the situation as a misfortune such as all countries have at one time or another experienced in the vicissitudes of things. It concludes, however, that it is better that the truth be known and realized by all, in order that by wise and prudent council and action as little suffering as possible may result. It is not likely that the misfortunes of this year will often be repeated, if ever. As sections of the country fill up with people, the frosts, which are their bane in the early stages of settlement, disappear through changes wrought in the climate by increased evaporation and increased smoke. There will be the utmost sympathy with the sufferers, who have been hit, including the docile and hard-working Doukhobors whose country has been visited. To some who have put their all into the making of new homes it must mean ruin.

THE TROUBLES OF FRANCE.

A deeper interest attaches to the politics of France than to those of any other country in Europe, for the reason that in France the Republic is engaged in a struggle between two factions of extremists. The Reactionists on one side, including Royalists, Bonapartists and Clericals, would, if they could have their way, overthrow the Republic, while the Radical Socialists and Anarchists contemplate a complete revolution of society itself. Between the two the straight Republicans stand for peace, orderly progress and the maintenance of established institutions. Of the two enemies confronting them, it may be said that the Reactionaries are decreasing in numbers and influence, while the Radicals are rampant. Fortunately for the Republic, both are split up among themselves into smaller factions, with leaders more or less discredited by the extravagance of their demands, while in M. Clemenceau the Republic has a leader who so far has proved his capacity for dealing with all the opposing factions in a manner to command the confidence of the nation. For some time past there have been signs of a break between the government and its Socialist supporters, though these were represented in the Cabinet by M. Briand, one of their accepted leaders. The crisis was brought on last week, when M. Briand took the decisive step of freeing himself finally from all further association with that section of the unified Socialists, which shares the anti-military, anti-patriotic, anti-property ideas of M. Gustave Hervé, with whom M. Jaurés has thrown in his lot.

These ideas, designated as the 'principle of internationalism,' which the Socialists have adopted, are repulsive to the great mass of Frenchmen, and have made the alliance between them and the straight Republicans no longer possible. They would indeed appear to be incompatible with any form of government, or enforcement of law at home, or order abroad. M. Clemenceau is himself a Radical, and was prepared to go with the Socialists as far as one might and maintain a government at all. The fact that the Anarchists, notwithstanding their noise, have small weight in the nation was shown clearly by the action of a decisive majority in the Chamber of Deputies repudiating their anti-military propaganda. And now M. Clemenceau has, in his speech at Amiens, confirmed the stand taken by his colleague, with the result that, as the despatches say, the whole country is breathing a sigh of relief at the decision to cut loose from the extremists, who are preaching an appropriation of property and a general strike in the event of France going to war. There can be no doubt that, apart from the workingmen in the cities, the masses of the people are not prepared for peace at the price of the abnegation not only of nationhood but also of government. The split was inevitable, for the course taken by these leaders created the real danger of strengthening the Reactionaries in their efforts to overthrow the Republic. Confronted by the possibility of an upheaval from below and a coup d'etat from above, the Republican majority has taken the right course in separating entirely from the radical extremists, and the nation will surely sustain their action, as it did when a like breach occurred with the Clerical Reactionaries.

THE BRITISH IN THE SOUDAN.

When Britain entered the Soudan and smote the Khalifa slave power critics were not wanting, both domestic and foreign, who sneered at the occupation as 'a policy of grab,' and prophesied for the new territory a latter end worse than the first. That these dismal forebodings have been given the lie by the proved event is now the very distinct testimony of those who know the country. The wonderful engineering operations which have been carried out in Egypt are being rivalled in the south and plans are in process of development by which great stretches of desert can be irrigated by water drawn from the Gash, Blue Nile and Atbara rivers. The Soudan railway has proved a splendid instrument for opening up the country. Up till quite recently traffic with the outside world had to go by the Nile or the old railway that lay along its banks. Coals by this route cost twenty dollars a ton. The new route connecting with the pleasant terminus, Port Soudan, on the Red Sea, has halved this cost, and by giving a more direct and cheaper outlet has largely quickened the production and commerce of the interior. Cattle and grain, ostrich feathers and ivory, spices and gums and much other merchandise is coming down from the lands which for many a year had produced nothing but slaves, murder and rapine, blood and tears. The cities of Berber, Khartoum, Dongola, Darfur and others, which, under the old regime, were ruins, robber-haunted, and surrounded by rural districts depopulated and plundered, being rebuilt, the people are free and happy and are tilling the soil. Even the wild tribesmen are learning peaceful avocations and are taking pride in their countless herds of cattle. In fact under the aegis of the 'Pax Britannica,' every man is learning to sit under his own vine and fig tree, none daring to make him afraid.

Further railway systems are projected. It is intended by these to connect Kordofan and Darfur with Khartoum, on the one hand, and on the other to join the Abyssinian railways at Adis Abeba. Works are in progress under the guidance of a Montreal dredge expert to make the 'sud'-encumbered Nile navigable for a thousand miles beyond Khartoum. In ancient days, the Soudan possessed rich mines of gold and other precious metals. It is not improbable that these will be rediscovered, and meanwhile the various exploring surveys are continually rewarded by finding stretches of country rich in agricultural potentialities. The twin cities of Khartoum and Omdurman are growing in wealth and importance. Gordon College, in the former city, is the strongest strategic outpost of modernism that it would be possible to supply. At Cairo there is the great Mohammedan university training many thousands a year in the love of the Koran and the fanaticism of Moslem tradition, who go forth from there as misisonaries all over Africa and Asia. Here, a thousand miles nearer the heart of the Arab world, is this university teaching the facts of science against which the Koran cannot possibly stand, and fitting the proud young chiefs—sons of the gallant barbarians who fell at Omdurman and Atbara—for careers of usefulness. Both cities have fine stores, warehouses, hotels, markets and electric car services. Tourists flock thither every winter, and are carried in luxurious railway carriages across country which recently knew no traveller but marauding bands of Arabs. Christian mission stations have been established as far as five hundred miles south of Khartoum. The missionaries are a social and industrial as well as a religious force among the natives, teaching them new and superior methods of labor, and in every way aiding their moral and material progress. Father Ohrwalder, who for ten years was a prisoner of the Mahdi, is laboring in one district. White men also in the purely industrial or official realm are helping the Soudanese in their advance toward better things. Thus Mr. Leigh Hunt, a benevolent millionnaire from Georgia, in the United States, has purchased a large tract of land, upon which he lives with his family, and on which, with the aid of native labor, he is raising splendid crops of the finest cotton; while Sir Rudolf Slatin, who spent sixteen years as prisoner of the Mahdi and Khalifa, is turning his dearly bought experience to account in aiding in the general uplift.

Sanitary science as administered by European officials is doing wonders toward the amelioration of the perils of the Soudan climate. Malaria has been driven from Khartoum and Omdurman and some regions, which a few years ago were unsafe even for natives, have been rendered healthy. Natives are also being trained as doctors and sanitary inspectors, and are proving as efficient in the fight against disease as they did under British training in battle against the Khalifa. All this is not accomplished without sacrifice. Only last year, Major Bulnois and Commander Fell died of malaria, taken while administering a fever-haunted district. And their fate is by no means exceptional. 'The work of our officers, civil and military,' says Mr. John Ward, who recently visited the country, 'has been most admirable. Their devotion to their duty, under burning sun, in swamps of poisonous malaria, is a constant heroism. Every year many of them die at the post of duty, or come home invalided, their health ruined, never to be regained. All this for a small pecuniary reward, and should they survive after a few years' service, they come home to be forgotten.' And so the work of regenerating this vast territory goes on, the heroism of Gordon, the military genius of Kitchener, the administrative faculty of Cromer and Wingate, the engineering capability of Girouard, Willcocks and Garstin, and our fellow-citizen, Mr. A. W. Robinson, and the self-sacrifice of thousands more who from day to day are bravely bearing 'the white man's burden,' are bringing peace and prosperity to the Soudan. One can almost imagine the invisible presence of Gordon aiding and rejoicing in the work, so truly is it beginning to fulfil his ideal of what the Soudan should be.

A SCHOOL OF HUMANITY.

It is strange how often great religious leaders, who have themselves sprung from the people, and who are apparently striking examples of what can be done without educational advantages, devote their later powers to the establishment of educational institutions. Next to his church, Spurgeon's college was his dearest interest. Moody centred his endeavors more and more upon Northfield and his Chicago training institution. It would be impossible to eulogize too highly General Booth's project of what he calls, as he says, for want of a better name, a 'University of Humanity.' It would indeed be the crowning achievement of his wonderful career in Christian philanthropy to establish a university for men and women to deal with the broken hearts, to teach how to reclaim the criminal and drunkard, the children of the daughters of shame, and all the miserables of the human race. The General's idea is evidently that of combining the Christian motive with scientific sociological principle in working out the salvation of the submerged masses. All plans of popular education seem paltry compared with this truly magnificent comprehensive project. Since his first humble and, as many at the time considered, his grotesque, beginnings in his chosen missionary field, General Booth has widened step by step from a street prayer meeting in a London slum till his army has stations in all parts of the world. Not only have his soldiers gone down into the nethermost depths of sin and misery to carry out the work of rescue, but they have aided him, as no head of an army was ever aided before, in prosecuting schemes of the widest human beneficence. Nothing in human history since the Christian idea was first proclaimed in Galilee, can be compared with the story of what the Salvation Army has accomplished in these latter days. It has given the lie to all philosophies of pessimism and negation, and proved beyond cavil that charity divinely inspired can overcome all obstacles. There are men possessed of hundreds of millions in money who could supply the General with the means for realizing his splendid dream. No better use could be imagined for their surplus accumulations, and all will unite with the aged modern apostle to the poor in hoping that some of the great millionnaires will go to him and say, 'General, you shall have it.'

SWISS MILITARY SYSTEM.

Mr. H. F. B. Lynch, member of parliament for the West Riding of York, diplomat, traveller, eastern merchant, scientist, member of the British Committee of Inquiry into the Swiss Military System, and Admirable Crichton generally, is of opinion that if a Solon or a Lycurgus had given laws to Switzerland he could scarcely have conceived a more subtle instrument of race improvement, physical and moral, than the Swiss military system. Every male of twenty years is obliged by law to serve for short periods, but only about 58 per cent of those called up are actually chosen, such proportion of the available material being deemed sufficient for the present military needs of the nation. The winnowing process is effected by a physical test, and those who are found wanting are obliged to pay to the state sums of money varying, according to their means or to those of their parents, from an annual sum of a dollar and a half to six hundred dollars. But a much higher premium than escape from these taxes attaches to the possession of a healthy body. On the principle that none but the brave, or the healthy, deserve the fair, the handsomest girls in Switzerland are the prize of the successful, while the chances of the rejected are distinctly less favorable in the marriage market. That is surely a Spartan way, and, roughly, an obvious way to keep the physique of the nation at par. It is this wand, we are told, that is transforming the youth of the Swiss people. Lest he should be rejected is a very present fear for every youth of spirit and ambition. Another good thing—from the point of view of manners this time—is that every citizen, without reference to his position or class of fortune, is taught respect for the humblest of his fellows by common service, shoulder to shoulder, in the ranks; while the hope of rising to officer provides a powerful incentive—to the talented man of the people, for a display of his talents, and to the educated, for the maintenance of their hold upon the respect and deference of their fellow-men. Whatever one may think otherwise of any system of compulsory military service, there is no question but that the Swiss system is a great leveller. So democratic is the choice of officers, indeed, that cases are by no means unknown where an employer of labor serves in the ranks while one of his men is serving as officer. Thus there is little danger of creating a caste of officers—which is the real danger of militarism. Military professionalism is confined in Switzerland to a very few specialist instructors, the higher commands as well as the lower being filled with civilians. As to the effect of this system upon the industrial welfare of Switzerland, Mr. Lynch proclaims it good. He also finds the system popular among the work-people. For instance, at Winterthur, near Zurich, where two firms alone employ nearly six thousand operatives, the Town Council, under local option, has voted for a compulsory cadet corps, embracing the schools within its jurisdiction.

THE AMERICAN NEWSPAPER.

There is a bright article in the October number of the 'University Magazine,' written by Mr. Archibald Maclise, and entitled 'The American Newspaper.' 'Truly,' said Swift, 'when I consider that 'natural disposition in many men to lie, 'and in multitudes to believe, I have 'been perplexed what to do with that 'maxim, so frequent in everybody's 'mouth, that truth will at last prevail.' Our author asserts that certainly truth has not yet begun to prevail in that sphere of human activity which has to do with the production of newspapers—or, at least, 'American' newspapers. Mr. Maclise finds an explanation of the present condition of American newspaper writing in the statement of the editor of the 'magazine section' of one of the most widely circulated newspapers of the United States. He boasted of the literary excellence of the advertisements which he printed, and confessed that it was his ambition to bring the text up to that high standard. Well, the aim of that lofty literature is not to tell the truth, so says Mr. Maclise. For instance, with the fear of the public prosecutor, the district attorney, and the postmaster-general before his eyes, the advertisement writer now changes 'cures for consumption 'into 'consumption cures'; 'warranted harmless' becomes 'pleasant to take'; and 'soothes the most fretful child' now reads 'opium and chloral.' But for the efforts of the law to hold him to the truth, the advertisement writer would as a rule make no attempt at the truth. As it is, he deals in 'tergiversation, evasion, and subterfuge, when he must. He 'resorts to hyperbole and over-statement 'when he may. The owner of a newspaper, by reading his advertising pages, 'and consulting his accounts, quickly discovers that this kind of writing pays. 'This is the kind of literature which he 'thinks admirable; and, consciously or 'unconsciously, he adopts that style. He 'forgets that it is an occasional function 'of literature to tell the truth. The 'principal reading in the United States 'is advertisements, and the public ear is 'so bedevilled that it can only hear a 'shriek.' Thus, a preparation in a bottle is either a queen, or empress, or king of table waters; a railway train is a cannon ball, a meteor, or a wolverine; a steamship is a greyhound, a flyer, or a racer; a boot is a Napoleon, and a typewriter is a monarch. There are, of course, advertisements which are mere statements of fact.

It has long been impossible, says Mr. Maclise, to allow any but a very few newspapers in the hands of children, because of the odious matter so many of them contain. 'It is no small matter for 'a newspaper to break down the boundary between truth and falsehood, and 'when one has read the affidavits in support of statements that cannot be true, 'he is inclined to doubt the dictum of 'the late Sir Francis Johnston, that a 'statement is not necessarily false be-'cause it is sworn to.' It is a singular fact, asserts the writer, that the makers of American newspapers have not yet discovered that people do not read them: they only buy them. In a western town of not more than two hundred and thirty thousand inhabitants, the Sunday edition of one of the newspapers regularly contains from a hundred and twenty-eight to a hundred and forty pages; proof enough that it is not read. Another curious fact is the kind of news which American newspaper writers think interesting. In June last, there was a wreck on the Southern Pacific Railway, and forty people were killed. In the account of the disaster, the feature which received most prominence was that a 'rich and beautiful young woman' rode to the scene of the accident on the brake-beam of the relief train. She had been ejected from the train as a wayward busy-body, but 'American womanhood 'was not to be denied in its passion to 'minister to the wounded and dying.' After that, she disappears; nothing is said about her more; whether she got to the end of the journey, or whether she accomplished anything. Why? Because the whole incident came out of the writer's imagination.

Mr. Maclise considers that so long as the American woman is taught in the newspapers especially devised for her enlightenment that an endurance of the ordinary inconveniences of the married state is an 'insult to her womanhood,' she will avail herself of the ready weapon of divorce. Freedom of divorce she is taught will result in an enhanced 'purity, a sublime sacredness, a more 'beautiful embodiment of the trinity of 'the father, the mother, the child.' Whether because of such teaching or not, Judge Stevens recently gave evidence that in two states alone during twenty years there were over thirty thousand divorce cases, and during a similar period in the whole country, the future care of 267,739 children was decided by the courts. Our author finds the news which is printed as coming by cable from Europe most curious, both in respect of its amount and its quality. European events, in the judgment of these writers, owe their relative importance to the connection, more or less remote, which some visiting American may have with them. The arrest of a midnight reveller in Paris is elevated into national importance, if he happen to be a relative by marriage of one of those beautiful and wealthy American 'married girls' with which foreign capitals now abound. One 'cable' correspondent, who had great vogue recently, always began with 'Every chancellery in Europe is 'agog over the intelligence which I sent 'you yesterday by exclusive cable, and 'which was promptly repeated to Lon-'don, Paris and Berlin.' It is almost needless to suggest that such 'cable' messages are faked-up in the newspaper office at home. But Mr. Malise discerns signs that the people are tired of the farce, and that soon the lights will be out, and the people gone home. All sensible persons, he concludes, must yearn for the time when the 'American' newspaper known as 'yellow' shall be a by-word of the past.

'WORLD WIDE.'

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

ALL THE WORLD OVER.

The Lock and the Key—The 'Outlook,' New York.
The Anglo-Russian Agreement—The 'Daily Chronicle,' London; the 'Times,' London.
Russian Flags Held in Tokio—Special Correspondence of the New York 'Evening Post.'
Women in the Finnish Parliament—By the Baroness Gripenberg, in the 'Independent,' New York.
Political Opinions—The 'Spectator,' London.
President Diaz—His Personality and Habits—By Frederic R. Guernsey, Editor of the Mexican 'Herald,' in the Springfield 'Republican.'
The Oxford of the Mahometan Faith—The Oldest Institution of its Kind in the World to Celebrate its Millennium—'Ex-Attache' in the New York 'Tribune.'
Mission Work in China—The 'Times,' London.

SOMETHING ABOUT THE ARTS.

Mr. Binyon's 'Attila'—The Scourge of God 'Westminster Gazette'; G. K. Chesterton, in the 'Morning Post,' London.
Peter Ilich Tchaikovski — The 'Academy,' London.

CONCERNING THINGS LITERARY.

Exhortation—By Thomas Campion.
Waiting—By John Burroughs.
The Lake Isle of Innisfree—By W. B. Yeats.
Tasso—A Romantic Biography of a Romantic Poet—New York 'Tribune.'
A Beautiful Book—The 'Academy,' London.
Sir Gilbert Parker's New Novel—'The Weavers'—F. Dana Reed, in the Brooklyn 'Eagle.'
A Tale Out of New Zealand—The Most Recent Victim of Kiplingitis—Springfield 'Republican.'

HINTS OF THE PROGRESS OF KNOWLEDGE.

The Heavens in October—By Henry Norris Russell, Ph.D., in the 'Scientific American.'
Action of Anaesthetics—British Association, Section I.—Physiology. Presidential Address—The 'Times,' London.
Education and Citizenship—The Right Reverend Bishop Ethelbert Talbot, D.D., LL.D., in the New York 'Times.'
The Pronunciation of 'Pageant'—Walter W. Skeat, in the 'Academy,' London.
Denatured Alcohol—New York 'Evening Post.'
Science Notes.

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

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

$1.50 a year to any postal address the world over. Agents wanted. John Dougall & Son, Publishers, Montreal, Canada.

LETTERS FROM READERS.

[The correspondence department is valued by some as the most interesting part of the paper. The bane of it, however, is the length to which letters are liable to grow. There is not only the fact that readers avoid what is long, but the great difficulty of finding the space necessary. We do not like to refuse a good letter on the ground of length, but it often has to be done. Some newspapers put a limit on correspondents of a hundred or two hundred words. We recognize that there are subjects occasionally that cannot be well handled in so brief a manner, but we must keep before our readers the fact that brevity is always a primary recommendation.]

THE ASIATIC PROBLEM.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—Enclosed please find a clipping from the 'Railroad Trainmen's Journal.' You do not appear to realize the seriousness of the problem being prepared for Canada by the free admission of Asiatics to British Columbia. The policy of the Laurier Government in allowing it for the purpose of providing cheap labor for the new transcontinental railway is fatal. To us who are face to face with this matter it is serious indeed. So much so the case that one's feelings for the future of our western border is gloomy.

W. C. CALDER.

Revelstoke, B.C., Oct. 1, 1907.

EXCLUSION AND PLEBISCITE.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—In your editorial in to-day's 'Witness,' in commenting upon the views expressed by your correspondents upon the question of Asiatic exclusion, you say, referring to my own letter, that you are surprised at my proposal to have the matter decided by a plebiscite of the people of British Columbia. You further remark that, 'In all countries, matters affecting foreign relations are of necessity absolutely in the hands of the supreme power.' In other words, that the Federal Government, exercising as it does with the approval of the Imperial Government treaty-making powers, the regulation concerning the admission into Canada of the subjects of another country must be decided by the supreme power as it sees fit. From a constitutional standpoint you are on firm ground, but I did not mean that when saying that a plebiscite should be taken that British Columbia should exercise the treaty-making and abrogating powers of the Federal Government. My reason for making the suggestion to which you demur is to ascertain by the best means available, what the real opinion is of the majority of British Columbians.

'The reports that reach you from the affected area are conflicting. One element is strongly in favor of exclusion, while another would tolerate Asiatic immigration. The elements favoring exclusion have been making the most noise and an outsider would thus be prone to think that they constitute practically the whole of the population. It seems that those who fear the Oriental invasion most are employed in a few industries that employ a considerable amount of white labor, and that this section of the population, fearing the competition of the Japanese and the Hindoo, are determined to coerce public opinion into thinking and demanding exclusion. It is hardly necessary for me to point out that it is very easy for a body of men employed in one or more industries led by a few popularity-seeking demagogues, to initiate and foster an agitation that would influence the local government to such an extent as to make it subservient to the wishes and demands of the malcontents. That they have succeeded is borne out by the legislation enacted by the Provincial Government on this question. In addition, the Federal representatives of the province have also gone on record in favor of exclusion. In view of these circumstances, it is hardly to be wondered at that even the calm statesmanship of a Cabinet minister be affected by the agitation mentioned. But, supposing that the good sense of the province repudiates the action of the anti-Asiatic propagandists, how can this good sense be ascertained and made manifest? I think that the only means to secure an unqualified expression of opinion is through a plebiscite. This does not mean to say that the principle be invoked to settle the question of the fitness of other nationalities as prospective Canadians. You will agree with me that the difficulty is an exceptional one and resort to original means to find out the true trend of public opinion is justifiable.

'Then, again, the question is one solely affecting the people of British Columbia. Were it of national importance it would call for action on the part of the national government, undeterred by threats of secession and uninfluenced by party political considerations. Had the Provincial Government the power, it would have long ago abrogated the treaty in its entirety, or secured a substantial modification of its objectionable provisions. The power being reserved by our form of government to the imperial and national administrations, it must of necessity seek to secure its end by the means that have been used.

'The Dominion is made up of integral and interdependent parts. Where one of these integral portions may suffer unduly through the exercise of power delegated to the national government it is incumbent upon the latter first to inquire whether such disadvantage is real or apparent. Should a careful canvass show that the grievances of those who seek redress are real, it then behooves it to act accordingly. The taking of a plebiscite does not commit the government to immediate action. It is simply grounds for taking such action if it sees fit.

'The analogy you give in the matter of the Russian Jews being admitted to the province of Quebec does not hold. The type of immigrant and the resultant conditions are totally dissimilar. The people, or at least that section of the population of British Columbia that would debar the Asiatics and Japanese from entering Canada demand such exclusion on economic grounds. They say that the Asiatic works too cheap. That his standard of living is lower than that of his white competitors, and he is therefore undesirable from a Canadian standpoint, inasmuch as if permitted to freely come here and enter into unrestricted competition with Canadians it would inevitably have the effect of degrading the white worker to the level of the Asiatic or compel him to leave British Columbia. A like question involving discrimination against Russians and Hebrews could hardly ever arise in Quebec, owing to the desire of the Russian-Jewish workmen to earn the highest wages paid. In fact, since the advent of Russian Jews to this city in large numbers wages have gone up considerably in certain industries that previous to their coming were underpaid.

'The battle between the white and the yellow forces in British Columbia is an economic one, and this should not be lost sight of by those who take sides on this question. Notwithstanding your able editorial, I still think that a plebiscite would permit the government to get a fairer view of the question, that would enable it to take the necessary steps to deal with the matter.

BERNARD ROSE.

POOR JOHN AND HIS MONEY.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—John was a citizen of Montreal, whose residence was in the eastern part of the city. Some time ago I had occasion to visit his home, under circumstances which will never be forgotten. It was a very striking object lesson in reference to the liquor traffic.

The hero of this sketch, poor John, was an abandoned drunkard. He was able to earn about ten dollars a week, and could have earned much more but for his drunkenness. He spent fully half of his earnings in liquor, leaving five dollars to pay for rent, fuel, food and clothing for himself, his wife and his four children.

When I entered that miserable home the sight that met my eyes was such as could not easily be described. The children were all but naked, the mother, herself, a bundle of rags, and in all their faces you could easily read the outlines of gaunt famine.

On leaving the house I called on a lady, a member of the Ladies' Aid, who promptly and kindly did all the necessary shopping to supply the mother and children with what they needed.

It has been already stated that John was an abandoned drunkard. We may add to this another statement, that John was an abandoned brute. In about a week after the good lady had made her purchases and clothed the household, John got hold of the little dresses, jackets, etc., and bore them off in triumph. Where? To the pawnshop, to get more money for whiskey. The family were as destitute as ever, and John had an extra supply of liquor. Such are the results of the manufacture, importation and sale of intoxicating liquor.

As I stood in that miserable home, for it contained no chair for me to sit on, these questions presented themselves to my mind with fearful force, where is the money gone which should have been spent in clothing for that poor woman that she might attend church, who has the money which should have provided needful food and raiment for those naked, starving children?

First, the saloon-keeper got hold of the lion's share of John's cash. He was largely responsible for the suffering in John's home. There was a striking difference between the costly attire of his wife and the tattered rags of John's wife.

Second, the rum-seller paid a large sum for license to trade with poor John. So a considerable fraction of John's money found its way into the Provincial Treasury. It is much to be regretted that the government should share with the liquor dealer the proceeds of his trade.

Third, when John soaked his brains and steeped his soul in Scotch whiskey and in Bass's beer he did so by using that upon which import duties had to be paid. Thus the Minister of Finance at Ottawa obtained his share of John's earnings. Some ten or twelve millions from import and excise duties legally collected for the Dominion exchequer.

Fourth, of course, the distiller and brewer had to be paid for their manufactured goods. As managing director in partnership with the government, their pockets were well-lined with the proceeds of John's toil and drunkenness. The residence of the distiller was a very different affair from that of John's, but it was John's money which helped to build it.

Now, sir, I have sufficiently answered the question given above as to what had become of the money. I have no idea of making any impeachment of any one of the gentlemen above referred to. They may be good citizens and good Christians. But they obtained between them fully one-half of that man's earnings, to the damage and suffering of his family. But they obtained the money in strict accordance with law. The law goes on legalizing the importation, manufacture and sale of the liquor. And it goes on producing the ruin of thousands of homes.

When will the day come that the electors and the legislators of our country will undertake to remove such an infernal piece of legislation from the statute books of our land?

G. G. HUXTABLE.

129 Colonial Ave.

Note.—If John had stolen clothes from an uptown clothes-line, he would have gone to the penitentiary for it. When he stole them from his own wife and children, our law has no fault to find with him. Yet which is the more heinous offence in the sight of God and man? What a poor attempt we make at retributive justice, after all. What is wanted for a man like John, whether he steals from a clothes-line or from his children's skins, is not punishment, but salvation. What is wanted is some place where such home crushers could be sent to, where they could be turned into good and sane citizens. And that is, as the King says, what is wanted in the case of all malefactors, whether the law condemns or condones their guilt.

'THE CONVERSION OF THE JEW.'

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—As one of the Jewish persuasion, I feel it a bounden duty to contest the ground taken by the Rev. J. D. Neugewirtz, in his letter in last Saturday's 'Witness.' He asserts that the stand taken by Mr. Bernard Rose was presumptuous, but if the reverend gentleman will take this letter in a spirit of Christian toleration we can arrive at a rational conclusion of the points at issue. Now, concerning the conversion of the Jews, I can prove from personal observation, acquired in the London Ghetto, that the Jews who become renegades to their creed, only do it for the monetary advantages attached thereto; when they, poor beings, fleeing from Russian persecution, take the first opportunity that presents itself, and barter their souls to the Jewish-Christian missionary, for the sake of filthy lucre, to keep their bodies and souls together in a strange land. If he needs vital statistics on Jewish-Christian evangelical work in London, let him only apply to Dr. Ingram, Lord Bishop of London, and he, who is head of the movement in England, will present him with some striking features of the failure of the movement. The Jews who are converted only change their religion pro tem., and when they are in better circumstances they either go back to their ancient faith or become free-thinkers. Alas, it is with a pang of deep regret that I must admit this truism, for until civilization is perfect, one will find black sheep in every fold. Apropos of the conversion of eminent Jews standing high in every phase of the world's activity, Mr. Neugewirtz asserts that they embraced their new faith with sincerity. The satire of it! If he will look into the social standing of these converts, in the respective days of their existence, he will find that it was environment alone which necessitated—to their minds—a change of faith to keep their heads up, in whatever sphere of public activity they were engaged. Take Benjamin Disraeli, for instance. He, during his brilliant political career, showed a feeling entirely Jewish in its intensity, though by faith he was a Christian; when any question arose appertaining to the Jew, he was always to the fore as champion of his cause.

Mr. Neugewirtz does the Jew an injustice in his assertion that the Jew is intolerant towards a converted Jew. On the contrary, he has ever been tolerant towards him, and if Mr. Neugewirtz is acquainted with Jewish-Christian evangelical work in London, he will find that whenever an evangelist preaches at any public meeting place, he will always meet with rational opposition and be treated with justice and toleration at the hands of Jews interested in his propaganda. If Mr. Neugewirtz is willing to raise a platform in defence of his work, I guarantee he will have healthy opposition in which to thresh out the pros and cons of this interesting subject. In concluding his letter he advocates teaching the 'Jew first' the salvation found in Christ, but would not the time, energy and expenditure be put to a better account by trying to eradicate the social evils existing in our midst, than working in a useless cause? Put the energy to a higher and nobler ideal for the attainment of a 'heaven upon earth,' and when the goal is reached, we can sing aloud with ecstatic delight from the bottom of our hearts that the sublimity of God's presence is in our midst.

M. GILDER.

122 Avenue Viger, Montreal, Oct. 3, 1907.

JEWISH EVANGELIZATION.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—About the evangelization of the Jews, your correspondent, Mr. David Donaghue, I think, wishes well to us. He gives so well the usual appeal of the Christian to the Jew that if you will kindly give me a little room I will tell you how we feel about it. I am not well educated in English; but, all the better, because it is to the poor Jew that the missionary comes. Mr. Donaghue takes the words of our prophet, Isaiah, where he mourns the condition of the Jewish Church, and likens it to a man of sorrows, acquainted with grief, etc. In great respect I would say that Mr. Donaghue's opinion that these words were spoken of Jesus Christ is not the same as our teachers, who know the language and the times so much better. We have an account of Jesus Christ in our history; he was a countryman, a great socialist, as we should say now. He made himself very disagreeable to the rich men and preached some things which our rabbis did not like. Perhaps they were not sorry when the Romans tried and executed him. But the Jews to-day feel sorry for him.

But, Mr. Editor, we are shocked when the missionary comes to us and tells us that that unfortunate young Jew was the Son of Jehovah, Lord God Almighty, who declared on our holy mountain, 'I am the Lord thy God; thou shalt have no other gods but me.' If he had a son and another Deity, the Holy Ghost, whom he wished us to believe were Gods with him, we think he would have said so then. I hope no one will be offended with what I say, as I want our Christian friends to understand why so very, very few Jews are converted. It is, after all, the extra Gods that we cannot believe in. I know that the missionary claims that it is only one God who has three persons. How is this different from three Gods? I cannot understand. The Buddhists also claim the same for Buddha, but the Jew is forbidden by his Scripture to believe either. Let the Christian and the Jew live kindly together; let us try which can do the most to make the world a better place to live in, but do not please spend money to get us to add to our one God one of our own countrymen, because all such money is surely wasted. I wish all good to yourself, who is well known as a friend to Israel, and also to Mr. Donaghue.

MARCUS COHEN.

131 St. Urbain street, Montreal.

FRERE DIDACE AND THE ANGLICAN CHURCH AT THREE RIVERS.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—In the Montreal 'Star' of Oct. 3 Father Wolferstan is reported as saying:—'The Order is patiently awaiting the decision of the courts in the matter of the removal of the bodies of Brother Didace and the members of the Order from the Anglican Church of Three Rivers.'

This church property formerly belonged to the Recollet Friars, and at the conquest was confiscated by the British Government, which had the right to do so, and transfer it to whom it pleased. It was given to the Church of England unconditionally, irrespective of what might be buried under the building. Hence, no court has any right or jurisdiction over this property any more than it has over that of any other citizen of this province.

This friar talks of legal proceedings. Were such allowed by any court all property would be at the mercy of any 'friar' or other individual who might covet it. Therefore, this is a more serious matter than the removal of skeletons, and involves property rights all over this province.

From the turn this matter has taken the rector of the church is perfectly justified in refusing any request for the removal of these remains, and no court could compel him to do otherwise.

As to selling the property, the church authorities have the right, it is presumed, of asking any sum they please. There seems to be more beneath this threat of legal proceedings than appears on the surface.

PROPRIETOR.

SOME RATTLESNAKE FALLACIES.

A common misconception which is apt to lead to serious accidents is the belief that a rattler is rendered perfectly harmless, so that it can be handled with impunity, by the removal of its poison fangs. These fangs, two in number, are situated on the upper jaw and lie flat except when the serpent strikes, when they become erect and the closing of the jaws compresses the poison glands and injects the venom through minute openings in them. In striking its prey (for whatever charm the serpent may employ to get its victim within easy reach, it relies upon the venom to give the coup de grace), these fangs may often be broken, and nature has provided a full supply of reserve weapons which lie dormant in the gums, and which within two weeks will develop and replace the injured fang.

An acquaintance who returned from a hunting trip with twenty-five full grown rattlers in a box kept them in his office for two months, confined behind a coarse-meshed wire screen. He handled them most carelessly, as he had extracted the poison fangs, but when shown that each of them had developed a perfect pair of new ones there was a sudden rise in the local snake mortality. One was preserved and sent to the Bronx Zoo, where it shortly afterward gave birth to a large litter of young ones, which could easily have crawled through the screen behind which the mother had been kept. As each of them possessed the poison apparatus in full commission and was without the power to rattle, they would have been even more dangerous than adult snakes.

Professional snake handlers are often ignorant of this power to quickly replace fangs possessed by rattlers, and this ignorance led to a serious accident to one of them at Bostock's, at Coney Island, last year. He was badly bitten and narrowly escaped death, his recovery being attributed to the generous amount of whiskey which was immediately administered to him, which illustrates another mistaken idea. It is a pity to shatter a pleasant illusion, but alcohol, except in very small doses, is harmful rather than beneficial as an antidote to snakebite poison.

As a matter of fact, although the symptoms of rattlesnake poisoning are most painful and alarming, an adult rarely dies from the bite of the variety common in the North. The diamond-backs of the South attain a much larger size, and consequently inject more venom and their bite is proportionately more dangerous.—Francis Metcalfe, in 'Outing.'

FOX HUNTING IN MISSOURI.

'The grandest sport on earth, to my notion, is chasing the red fox with a well trained pack of hounds. "Pat" Gilmore's band in its palmy days could not make as fine music to my ears as does my pack of hounds when they are in full cry on a hot trail.'

These are the sentiments of Thomas B. Hudspeth, 'a natural born fox hunter,' who lives in Jackson County, fourteen miles northeast of Independence. He has owned hounds since 1861. Never a week passes in the summer time that he does not go fox hunting, unless the weather is unfavorable. There is no lack of game in the eastern part of the county.

Mr. Hudspeth owns about 150 hounds. He does not keep all of these for his own use, but supplies other hunters. During the last six years he has sold about 2,500 fox and wolf hounds. The only difference between fox hounds and wolf hounds is that the latter are stronger and more vicious.

The hounds in Mr. Hudspeth's kennels have smaller ears than the old-fashioned fox hounds of thirty-five years ago and are much faster. They are loud crying hounds, too, with musical voices that can be heard for several miles.

Mr. Hudspeth's master of hounds is Jocco, an Italian, who has taken care of the dogs for twenty years. He gives most of his time to them, and with him it seems to be a labor of love. The old dogs are fed once a day, and the younger dogs twice a day. Their food is cooked in a large iron vat. It is a mixture of cornmeal and 'crackling' and is fed moist.

Some of the Hudspeth hounds have been known to run twelve hours without rest or food. The young hounds are rested by being given four or five-hour races in quick succession. The effect of this treatment is to harden the dogs as well as determine their gameness and tenacity. Dogs that quit the race when they are of mature age and in good condition are always killed. One faithless hound will have a bad influence over the entire pack and for this reason is not permitted to live.

'When I was forced to leave Jackson County during the war,' Mr. Hudspeth said, 'I could not think of leaving my hounds behind, so I selected a small pack which I took with me to North Grand River, about 100 miles from home. While there I had many fine races after deer and foxes. When I returned after the war I brought with me sixteen fine animals that had never failed or "funked."

'Jackson County was a wilderness then. There were so many wild dogs, wolves, wild cats and foxes here that no live stock could be raised successfully on the farms. I had the only pack of hounds in the country at that time and they proved to be of great value. I had many invitations to chase wild animals, and I accepted as many of them as I could because I loved the sport. Few people in this part of the country thought of fox hunting for pleasure at that time.

'Since then I have bred and trained hounds. I have gone fox hunting many hundreds of times and with never ending enjoyment.'

The hunter's ideal hounds, Hudspeth says, must be aristocratic looking animals, perfect in limb, long enduring, of unfailing courage, keen of scent and obedient to voice or horn. They must have clear-toned voices, be fast and correct runners and never 'funk.' The hounds that are able to stand the test must have strong and compact feet that when handled feel like a piece of metal.

Foxes, it is said, are too lazy to dig their own dens. They generally appropriate the dens of groundhogs and other animals. Such animals are becoming scarce in the country now and sometimes the foxes cannot find good ready made hiding places.

It is the purpose of Mr. Hudspeth to provide suitable holes for the foxes in this locality. He has imported into Jackson County young badgers from Western Kansas, which he will turn loose on a hunt preserve of 1,000 acres owned by him along the Missouri river near the mouth of the Little Blue. During high water this land is an island, and it is inhabited by many foxes. He fears that some of the animals are leaving because they cannot find suitable dens in which to raise their young. He will provide homes for them to the end that they may furnish sport for him later.—Kansas City 'Star.'

A WOLF'S FEAR OF IRON.

In the early days wolves were comparatively unsuspicious, and it was easy to trap or poison them. Then new knowledge, a better comprehension of the modern dangers, seemed to spread among the wolves. They learned how to detect and defy the traps and poison, and in some way the knowledge was passed from one to another, till all wolves were fully possessed of the information. How this is done is not easy to say. It is easier to prove that it is done. Few wolves ever get into a trap and out again, and thus they learn that a steel trap is a thing to be feared. And yet all wolves have the knowledge, as every trapper knows, and since they could not get it at first hand, they must have got it second hand—that is, the information was communicated to them by others of their kind.

It is well known among hunters that a piece of iron is enough to protect any carcass from the wolves. If a deer or antelope has been shot and is to be left out overnight, all that is needed for its protection is an old horseshoe, a spur, or even any part of the hunter's dress. No wolf will go near such suspicious looking or human tainted things. They will starve rather than approach the carcass so guarded.

With poison, a similar change has come about. Strychnine was considered infallible when first it was introduced. It did vast destruction for a time; then the wolves seemed to discover the danger of that particular smell and would no longer take the poisoned bait, as I know from numberless experiences.

It is thoroughly well known among the cattlemen now that the only chance of poisoning wolves is in the late summer and early autumn, when the young are beginning to run with the mother. She cannot watch over all of them the whole time, and there is a chance of some of them finding the bait and taking it before they have been taught to let that sort of smell-thing alone.

The result is that wolves are on the increase. They have been, indeed, since the late 80's. They have returned to many of their old hunting grounds in the cattle countries, and each year they seem to be more numerous and more widely spread, thanks to their mastery of the new problems forced upon them by civilization.—Ernest Thompson Seton, in the 'American Magazine.'

SLAUGHTERING ADIRONDACK DEER.

(Frances van Etten, in 'Leslie's Weekly.')

The amount of game that has been killed in the last few days is appalling. On the opening day of the season it has been estimated that no less than a hundred deer succumbed to the hunters' prowess in the neighborhood of Saranac and Paul Smith's. The hunters fairly groaned under the weight of venison. Some of the sportsmen carry their trophies away by waggon, while others have recourse to boats. One of the star achievements of the opening day was performed by a guide on the Upper Saranac. A buck and a doe, entangled in a cluster of vines and weeds and light underbrush, dashed by him, literally running in double harness. The guide quickly tumbled the buck over, while the doe, still entangled in the harness of vine and weeds, struggled to pull the body of her mate with her. The third shot brought her to earth, and the two beautiful animals lay at his feet. On the second day of the season the deer were a little more wild and suspecting, and kept pretty well under cover and out of the way, which seemed only to increase the zest of the hunters, and as a result fully a hundred deer and a few men were shot, the former killed and wounded, while the latter, luckily, were but wounded. There will, no doubt, be less accidental shooting in the forest by hunters since the law went into effect imposing a penalty of twenty years' imprisonment for such an offence.

AN APPEAL FOR THE FARM.

(Governor Hughes, of New York, in 'Leslie's Weekly.')

When you get out where a man has a little elbow room and a chance to develop, he has thoughts of his own. His thinking is not supplied to him every night and every morning, and he is less of a machine and more of a man, so that I do not think that the farmers need to be looked upon, or want to be looked upon, as dependents of the state. They do not come to the state government asking alms. They are self-reliant, they are intelligent. What we want in connection with agriculture is what we want in connection with every other field of noble effort. We want training, we want intelligence, we want scientific method, we want direction, we want the way shown, and then the man can walk in it. There is no reason why the same care and intention and skill and scientific consideration should not be devoted to agriculture as to industry and the technical trades. The men who are running away from the farms too frequently make a mistake, and some day in New York—and the day is rapidly approaching—our young men, in larger numbers, will wake up to the fact that they have a pretty good chance on the farm, and that they may be to a greater degree independent and happy in life if they stay where their happy lots were cast in connection with their fathers' farm or another which they may be able to procure.

Picture Bargains.

The regular price of the 'Canadian Pictorial' is ten cents a copy, or $1.00 a year, postpaid to any address. To new subscribers in Canada or the British Isles we will send it on trial to the end of the year, including the splendid Christmas number, for only ten two-cent stamps, beginning with the October number. Three such subscriptions for only fifty cents.

A CANADIAN PAPER FOR CANADIAN SCHOLARS

A Special Message to the Sunday School Workers throughout Canada.

This is the season when the Sunday-schools of the country are considering two questions:—

1. Shall we take a paper for next year?
2. Which shall it be?

Most of them will at once decide 'Yes' to the first question, and you can help them to decide the second by just showing them a copy of the 'Messenger' and drawing their attention to the low rates offered to Sunday-schools.

Perhaps some school in the same neighborhood has not been taking any paper, or has been taking one from the United States, which either on postal or national grounds they will be giving up. Why not hand them a copy of the 'Northern Messenger,' and tell them to give it a trial?

The 'Northern Messenger' is distributed alike in the large city schools and in the small schoolhouse at the country cross road. Schools that take a denominational paper, often take the 'Messenger' also, for the sake of its added influence in the home.

Especially valued in the newly settled districts of the West. The only paper we know of suitable for a Union Sunday-school. Correspondence invited.

WHY THE BEST S.S. PAPER.

The 'Northern Messenger'

1. Has the largest circulation of any religious weekly in Canada.
2. Is strictly undenominational, soundly evangelical, strongly temperance.
3. Gives bright, interesting stories, anecdotes, verses, pictures for old and young.
4. Is treasured not only by the scholars themselves, but in the homes by the members of the family who do not attend the school.
5. Is unequalled anywhere for the money. Price to Sunday-schools only 20 cents per copy per year, in lots of 10 and over to one address.

FREE TRIAL OFFER

Any school wishing to try it may have enough to give one to each scholar sent direct from this office for THREE CONSECUTIVE WEEKS, free of all charge. We take the risk of an order following.

A post-card telling us how many to send and to whom is all that is needed.

By making this offer known you advance the cause of a good Canadian literature for Canadian schools.

JOHN DOUGALL & SON, Publishers of the 'Northern Messenger,' 'Witness' Block, Montreal.

BRITISH NEWS

ENGLAND.

Bees have stung a pony to death at Hatfield, near Doncaster.

There has been a plague of dragon flies in the Lamborune district of Essex.

A shark five feet, in length has been captured on a rod and line in Mounts Bay, Penzance.

Many motor-cars in South Wales have been obliged to stop owing to the horns being choked by flies.

Extensive damage has been done to the rectory by some mysterious movement of the ground at Houghton-le-Spring, Durham.

Dulverton bells being out of repair, worshippers were summoned to church on a recent Sunday by the blowing of a bugle by a local volunteer.

An anchor, supposed to have belonged to one of the vessels of the Spanish Armada, was recently recovered from Rye Harbor by a trawler. It has been placed in the Old Battery Gardens.

Rabbits were sold at Darlington recently for 3d. each, owing to the great number caught during harvest operations.

Extensive works are being undertaken on the Gosport side of Portsmouth Harbor for the provision of tanks to contain 20,000 tons of oil fuel for the Navy.

A talented violinist, whose identity is a mystery, has been hop-picking in Kent. He entertained the other pickers round the camp fire in the evenings with selections of classical music.

'John Burns' and 'A. J. Balfour,' who have been down in Kent hop-picking, have applied for admission to the casual ward of Malling Workhouse. Both men protested that they had given their real names.

Several women hold public appointments at Boston (Lincs.), including those of collector to the Guardians, collector of rates, librarian, savings bank actuary, vaccination officer and registrar of births and deaths.

Six bachelors, who have taken small holdings with cottages on Crown land at Moulton, Lincolnshire, have had to sign an agreement imposed by the parish council, to marry 'within a reasonable time.'

Another historic London tavern, Barnard's Inn, in Holborn, has closed its doors. The house was the Red Lamp of 'Barnaby Rudge,' and many men whose names are now historic have foregathered in the old parlor behind the bar.

Mr. E. J. Lupson, parish clerk of Yarmouth, who has completed forty-four years' service, has attended twelve thousand weddings at the parish church, and has been absent from church only three times out of nearly 2,300 Sundays. He has given away more than twelve hundred brides.

An advertisement for a porter attracted a crowd of three or four hundred out of works to Silver street, Poplar, the other day. The posting of a notice that the situation was filled led to the hooting and broken windows, and at last the police were compelled to clear the street

The smallest inhabited island in the world is that on which the Eddystone Lighthouse stands. At low water it is thirty feet in diameter; at high water the base of the lighthouse, the diameter of which is 28 3-4 feet, is completely covered by the waves.

The famous Bull Hotel at Rochester, at which ancient hostelry the Pickwick party 'put up' on their drive from London to the country, has just been sold. In 1836 Queen Victoria—before she came to the Throne—spent a night at the Bull, being caught in a storm which arose while she and her mother, the Duchess of Kent, were out driving.

The teeth of some 7,300 Brighton school children have been examined by an expert on behalf of the Local Education Committee. Nearly five thousand of the children require to have one or more teeth extracted, and about seven hundred and fifty need 'fillings.'

A plea is made for the creation of more swimming places on the Thames. Over a stretch of about a hundred miles of splendid water there are only some twenty-six public bathing places, and several of these are grouped at Oxford or Windsor.

A passenger on a Channel steamer fell overboard when the vessel was near Lynmouth. A boat was lowered, and search made in vain. It was afterwards discovered that he swam nearly a mile, climbed sixty feet up a steep cliff, and then was rescued by the Lynmouth coastguard.

Exeter Hall, London, is now in the hands of the housebreakers. The only part of the famous building that will be allowed to remain is the front entrance, in the Strand. The work of demolition is not easy, as the walls are three feet thick, and there are 200 tons of iron in the structure.

A stag, in his struggles to get free from his pursuers in the garden of Pitt Farm, on Exmoor, upset several beehives. Hounds and field were routed, and it was some time before the stag's body could be recovered by some volunteers swathed in muslin.

A world's record in dry fly fishing is reported from Dorchester, where the Rev. S. E. V. Filleul has caught a trout weighing twelve and three-quarter pounds. He was using a light cane-built rod with the finest tackle, his fly being a small hare's ear. The fish was played for an hour and a quarter, and, being too big for the net, was landed in a clothes basket.

One hundred and ninety-two applications have been received for the post of cemetery keeper at Bedworth, in Warwickshire. The candidates, who belonged to all parts of England, represented almost every conceivable profession and trade.

The old wooden battleship 'Asia,' which served as the flagship at the battle of Navarino, was recently removed from the position alongside Portsmouth Dockyard, which she has occupied as a depot ship for many years prior to being sold for breaking up. The 'Asia' was built in India in 1824.

Sheffield has cheaper gas than any other large manufacturing city in the world. Despite this fact, the shareholders draw the maximum dividends, and the directors, in addition to being in receipt of liberal honorariums, cannot spend the balance of profit in works extension, etc.

There is an increasing tendency on the part of large consumers of water in London to draw on the water reservoirs in the lower geological strata beneath the capital rather than be indebted to companies for their water supply. The latest institution to show its independence in this fashion is Clement's Inn where, not twenty yards from the Strand, an artesian well has been tapped at a depth of 450 feet.

By a happy thought of the Chorlton Poor Law Guardians a dozen Manchester children who have been adopted by the Guardians are to be sent to work in London, while as many boys and girls from Shoreditch are to find their first situations in Manchester. It is hoped that by this means the children may be saved from having their start in life hindered by the attentions or annoyances of undesirable relatives.

A baby giraffe, six feet in length from hoof to head, is now trying to 'find its feet' at the Zoo, where a score of its kind have been born and bred since 1827. Before that year a giraffe had never been brought to England. From four giraffes imported in 1835, a tribe of seventeen was bred, the last survivor dying in 1892—a record which is said to compare favorably with the term of existence of the animals in a state of nature.

A curious instance of the sagacity of a horse was related at the inquest at Witton, near Maidstone, on Thomas Pearce. Pearce was driving an old-fashioned van, when he fell from his seat and his legs slipped between the shafts and the van. He was unable to extricate himself, and was dragged for a mile, receiving injuries from which he died. The horse deliberately crossed the road and stopped a brewer's van, thus calling attention to his master position.

The work of renovating and redecorating the British Museum reading room is now practically finished. It was begun last April, and the task was a considerable one, since the room had not been overhauled for fifty years. Some idea of the work involved may be gathered from the following statistics. The work entailed twenty-five tons of cream and old-gold paint, 200,000 leaves of pure gold, 8,000 scaffold poles representing 400 miles of wood, thirty tons of scaffold cording, and a hundred ladders. The cost is approximately £6,000.

A remarkable discovery is reported from Nottingham, where a live crab has been found embedded in rock-sand ten feet below the surface. A workman employed by a builder, was getting out some foundations when, in breaking off a large lump of rock with a crowbar, he saw something move. Closer examination revealed a live crab, the shell measuring three inches by two inches. It resembles the ordinary sea crab, except that the shell has sharp rugged edges. It is thought that the crab is three or four thousand years old.

A woman who became a wife by reason of the Deceased's Wife's Sister's Marriage Act, applied to the Bristol Magistrates to get a separation order on the ground of the husband's desertion before the Act. The husband had left her a year ago, and declared that he 'never had a moment's peace with her in the house.' But for the Act he could have persisted in his desertion without the need of keeping the woman, but the magistrates decided that he must pay 2s. a week now for the privilege of living apart from her.

The Marble Arch at one of the entrances to Hyde Park, which is familiar to most visitors to London, was intended for the main entrance to Buckingham Palace, but was found to be unsuitable for this purpose, and was transferred to its present site in 1851. It is now proposed to set it further in the Park in the centre of a crescent drive, as part of a contemplated improvement scheme. The arch is of Carrara marble, and cost over £70,000. It is said to be the largest work of mere ornament in the British Isles, excluding memorials commemorative of a great name or cause, but it sinks into insignificance when compared with The Arc de Triomphe, which stands at the top of the Champs Elysees, in Paris. That was commenced by Napoleon in 1806, but was not completed until thirty years later, and cost altogether nearly half a million sterling.

There was a dramatic little scene in Drury Lane Theatre, London, the other afternoon. At the invitation of Mr. Arthur Collins, ex-Corp. William Smith, of the 12th (now the Suffolk) Regiment, who was one of the few survivors of the 'Birkenhead,' attended a performance of 'The Sins of Society,' in which there is a dramatic representation of the sinking of a troopship. The scene stirred up old memories in the corporal, and for a few moments after the curtain went down he was a little overcome by the vivid representation, which is not, perhaps, to be wondered at, for the corporal is nearly eighty, and the scene that he lived over again was one of the most terrible in the annals of British disasters, as well as being one of the most heroic.

Was it anything like what really happened?' asked Mr. Arthur Collins, gently.

'Parts of it were were real,' replied the corporal. 'They lined up and went down just like that—just like that—it was all over in twenty minutes.'

The corporal kept his thoughts back to that terrible February day, and repeated to himself, 'They all went down, standing just like that.'

Then, very simply, the corporal told what he remembered of that memorable occasion—a story which so impressed the Emperor William as being one of the finest examples of heroism in the world that he has caused it to be hung on the walls of every barrack-room in Germany.

SCOTLAND.

A Cheviot sheep brought £90 at a Hawick sale.

The harvest of the sea on the North-east coast of Scotland has been gathered in and in every fishing community along the coast a large measure of prosperity is being enjoyed. Considerably over a million of money has been earned at the herring fishing, and this vast sum has been widely distributed. There are variations, of course, the sail boats earning on an average £500 or £600, and the steam drifters up to £2,000, at the East Coast fishing.

To Scotland belongs the unique distinction of having a town of three thousand inhabitants which does not possess a post or telegraph office, and a town of four thousand inhabitants that has not a single public house. The town that has not a post-office is Maxwelltown, near Dumfries, and the town that has not a public house is Newmains, in Lanarkshire. The former place has to depend on the town of Dumfries for its postal facilities, and the latter place needs no supplies of liquor, apparently, as every attempt to establish a licensed house has been successfully frustrated.

IRELAND.

Ireland's natural increase of population excess of births over deaths was 29,109 last year. The loss by emigration was 35,344.

A handsome statue of Her late Majesty Queen Victoria, which is to be erected on the Royal Dublin Society's grounds, Kildare street, Dublin, has just arrived in the Irish capital. The statue is a bronze, and represents the late Queen in a sitting position.

The cash deposits in joint stock banks in Ireland have risen from £26,000,000 in 1871 to £45,842,000 in 1906, and the cash in the post-office savings bank from £500,000 to £10,459,000. It is clear that so far from the country having been ruined under British rule it has progressed amazingly.

Lord Ashtown has been awarded £140 compensation for the explosion of a bomb at his shooting lodge at Glenahiry, county Waterford, on Aug. 14. The compensation will come out of the rates. In making the award the County Court judge commented severely on a police report in which suggestions were embodied that Lord Ashtown was himself concerned in producing the explosion. It is likely that a further inquiry will be held.

THE CRY FOR JUSTICE.

('Harper's Magazine.')

In the Island of Guernsey there reigned in the days of Alfred the Great a certain Duke Rollo of Ro, who was so impatient of 'the law's delay' and so eager to see prompt justice to all that he established a custom of public clamor of unredressed wrongs. Thus a citizen, oppressed and unable to get relief at court, might publicly call upon Rollo or Ro, and have his case instantly attended to.

'When the funeral of William the Conqueror occurred and service was being held in the great church at Caen which he had built, a man entered, and falling upon his knees cried in French:

'"Ha! Ro! Ha! Ro! To my aid, my prince, One has wronged me!"

'At once the services stopped, and the burial of the king could not proceed until the man's plea had been heard and his wrong righted. In this case William himself was the doer of the wrong, having taken the man's land for the church and not having paid for it.

'Even to modern times the cry of "Ha! Ro!" persists in Guernsey, with speedy justice for him who uses it. It is a revered privilege, and one which no man in Guernsey would use except as a last resort; but when a man in desperate straits does use it, it never goes unheeded. There is no man who dares disregard it.

'Only a few months ago an unhappy citizen applied it to one of the rulers of the island who was tearing down a building, the ownership of which was in dispute between them. He knelt upon the steps of the court-house, and his voice went quavering as he began the ancient cry, and then shrilled high and loud; and people stood about in silent awe until the formula was complete, the man rose all trembling and looked about him uncertain and in fear.

'The court heard his case forthwith, and decided for him, but the rich man had already ceased the work before the court hearing, as soon as the poor man had cried, "Ha! Ro!"

'An American, to whom the practice was new, questioned both men.

'"He had to stop; he had no choice," said the poor man. And the rich man said the same. "I had to stop when he cried, 'Ha! Ro!' I had no choice."

'The old custom is written indelibly in the lawbooks of Guernsey, an age-old tribute to the love of justice of the ancient Duke Ro.'

MEETING OF KINGS.

(Paris 'Journal des Debats.')

No Frenchman taking a positive and practical view of the utility of our friendly relations with England can believe that they would be especially profitable to us in the circumstances created by a tension between England and Germany. The interview at Wilhelmhohe will, therefore, be welcomed in this country in the same spirit as that at Swinemunde, and that at Ischl between Edward VII. and the aged Emperor-King Francis Joseph.

CHESS

Tuesday, October 15, 1907.

PROBLEM NO. 1194.

By Mr. G. J. Slater.

First prize in the Liverpool 'Courier' Tourney.

Black—10 pieces.



White—7 pieces.

White mates in TWO moves.

PROBLEM NO. 1195.

Composed for the 'Witness' by Mr. W. E. Rudolph, Brooklyn.

Black—5 pieces.



White—9 pieces.

White mates in THREE moves.

Solvers will see at a glance that there is no mate in three for problem No. 1193 as it stands, so fortunately no time will have been lost over it; white pawns are required on Q Kt 3, K B 2, and K B 4, making 7 pieces for white.

SOLUTIONS.

To Problem 1188..1. Kt K 4, from Mrs. Carzwell, Mr. Rudolph, and Mr. A. A. Scott, city.

To Problem 1189..1. P R 4, Mr. Rudolph thinks this a very neat bit of work.

To Problem 1190..1. R Q 6, from Mrs. Carzwell and Mr. Scott.

To Problem 1191..1. B Q 8, if 1. Q x B P, K—Kt 4; 2. Q—B 6, R—B 8 ch; and of course no mate in three; besides, a capture key move for a 3-er is not considered good form now.

Two games played by Rubenstein at Carlsbad.

(Queen's Gambit Declined.)

Marshall. White.	Rubenstein. Black.
1 P—Q 4	1 P—Q 4
2 P—Q B 4	2 P—K 3
3 Kt—Q B 3	3 Kt—K B 3
4 B—Kt 5	4 Q Kt—Q 2
5 P— K3 (1)	5 B—K 2
6 Q—B 2 (2)	6 Castles
7 Kt—B 3	7 R—K 1
8 B—Q 3	8 P x P
9 B x P	9 P—Q R 3
10 P—Q R 4	10 P—Q B 4
11 Castles	11 P—Q Kt 3
12 K R—Q 1	12 B—Kt 2 (3)
13 P x P	13 Q—B 2
14 B—Q 3	14 Kt x P
15 B x Kt	15 P x B (4)
16 B x P ch	16 K—Kt 2
17 R—Q 4	17 R—R 1
18 R—Kt 4 ch	18 K—B 1
19 R—Kt 3 (5)	19 P—B 4
20 B x P	20 P x B
21 Q x P	21 Q—Q 2
22 Q x Q	22 Kt x Q
23 R—Q 1	23 R—Q 1
24 Kt—Q 4	24 Kt—B 4
25 P—Kt 4	25 Kt—K 3
26 Kt x Kt ch	26 P x Kt
27 R x R ch	27 B x R
28 R—Kt 4	28 R—R 5
29 R x R	29 B x R
30 P—Kt 5	30 P—R 4 !
31 P—B 3	31 K—K 2
32 P—K 4	32 K—Q 3
33 P—Kt 3	33 B—B 3
34 Kt—R 2	34 B—Kt 7
35 P—R 4	35 P—K 4
36 P—R 5	36 K—K 2
37 K—Kt 2	37 B—B 1
38 P—B 4	38 B—K 3
39 Kt—Kt 4	39 P x Kt
40 P—B 5	40 B—Kt 1
41 P—R 5 (6)	41 P x P
42 P—Kt 6	42 B—Q 5
43 P—Kt 7	43 B—R 2
Resigns.	

(1) If 5. P x P, P x P; 6. Kt x P, Kt x Kt; 7. B x Q, B—Kt 5 ch; 8. Q—Q2, B x Q ch; 9. K x B, K x B, and wins.

(2) 6. Kt—K B 3 or B Q 3, developing moves, would be better.

(3) 12..Q B 2 would be followed by 13. P—Q 5, at this point.

(4) Opening the two files for his rooks.

(5) If 19. B Q 3, B x Kt; 20. P x B, Q x P ch., etc., winning a pawn.

(6) But the Kt P is one square too far back.

(Hungarian Defence.)

Spielmann, White.	Rubinstein. Black.
1 P—K 4	1 P—K 4
2 Kt—K B 3	2 Kt—Q B 3
3 B—B 4	3 B—K 2
4 Kt—B 3	4 Kt—B 3
5 P—Q 3	5 P—Q 3
6 P—K R 3	6 Kt—Q R 4
7 B—Kt 3	7 Kt x B
8 R P x Kt	8 Castles.
9 Castles.	9 P—B 3
10 Kt—K 2	10 Q—B 2
11 P—K Kt 4	11 P—Q 4
12 Kt—Kt 3	12 R—K
13 Q—K 2	13 P x P
14 P x P	14 P—K Kt 3
15 B—Kt 5	15 B—K 2
16 Q—K 3	16 P—Q R 3
17 Kt—K	17 Kt—Q 2
18 B x B	18 R x B
19 Q—R 6	19 R—Q
20 K—R 2	20 P—B 3
21 Kt—Q 3	21 R—Kt 2
22 R—K Kt	22 Kt—B
23 Kt—K B 5	23 B x Kt
24 Kt P x B	24 R—Q 5
25 R—Kt 4	25 Q R—Q 2
26 Kt—B 5	26 Q R—K 2
27 Q R—K Kt	27 Q—Q 3
28 Kt—Q 3	28 P—R 4
29 P—R 4	29 Q—B 2
30 K R—Kt 3	30 R (K 2)—B 2
31 P—K B 4	31 Q—K 2
32 P x K P	32 R P x P
33 R—Kt 5	33 Kt—Q 2
34 P x P	34 P x P
35 R x P	35 Kt—B 3
36 Q R—Kt 5	36 Kt x P
37 R—R 5	37 Resigns.

CHESS MASTER INVITED TO NEW YORK.

Unless all efforts fail, A. Rubinstein, the winner of the international chess masters' tournament at Carlsbad, will be paying a visit to America ere long. Negotiations have been opened by the Rice Chess Club, of New York, the membership of which includes many Russians, with a view to inviting the new tournament champion to fill an engagement of two or three weeks here. If Rubenstein accepts the proposition and decides to make the trip he will, in all probability, make the tour of the country and give exhibitions in the leading chess centres.—Manitoba 'Free Press.'

GIBRALTAR AND TANGIER.

(By Frederick Moore, in 'Westminster Gazette.')

To land from a P. and O. boat in a fog at Gibraltar, as I did last Tuesday morning, is much like landing from a Channel steamer at Dover. With hardly an exception my fellow-passengers spoke English, and though most of them were bound for the other end of the Mediterranean and for India, quite a few went ashore with me. Had I expected that this passage and the stop at 'Gib.' would prepare me in any way for Morocco, whither I was hurrying, I should have been disappointed; but I knew from a compatriot, an American missionary, that the Rock, to use his own expression, was like a 'steel point of the West.' Of course there are Moors, and many of them, on the streets and in the market, and Jews in black gaberdines are not few, and yet both these people, and even the Spaniards, somehow, look foreign to the place. The man to whom Gibraltar belongs is Tommy Atkins. Associated—though not associating—with him is that other unmistakably British institution, the 'Bobbie'; and, as in England, wherever the man in the red coat is put to pace a certain line, the Bobbie stands beside him to disperse admirers. Other familiar sights meet the eye at every turn, advertisements, for instance, of such well-known British goods as Tatcho and Dewar's.

To complete the suggestion of home on this particular day, as I have said, a damp, thick fog hung about the Rock, and gathered smoke from a hundred vessels in the harbor.

Having travelled far, and fast—I had come through London from New York—it was not my intention to break the journey amid such scenes and within two hours of my destination; nor had I long to await a steamer for Tangier. A little Spanish boat with an Arabic name, which crosses the Strait three times a week, lay at anchor waiting for the mail, and, as her heavy traffic was now all towards 'Gib.,' I had no trouble in booking a passage.

Knowing her reputation, however, I was careful not to agree to lunch aboard. Some fresh fruit would stay my hunger till we reached Tangier, and as soon as I had seen my luggage safe aboard I made my way to the ship's bow, beyond the smells of her kitchen, and for a shilling got from a boatman over the side nearly a bushel of new ripe figs and grapes. Being a generous man under certain circumstances, and always a democrat, I sat where I was among the steerage passengers, spread out the fruit, and passed a general invitation to the crowd to join the feast; only to have it generally declined. Most of the passengers were Arabs from Algiers, going to Tangier to serve the French, and, though accustomed to the 'ship of the desert,' that of the sea destroyed their appetites. A German correspondent, crossing steerage for economy, of course could not accept; nor would politeness permit a lean and hungry Spaniard, who received a special invitation and declined with perfect grace. Only a man from the land where all things seem reversed, a Moor, would help me out. Though he wanted nothing, his code of manners impelled him to accept a gift, and with a dignified salaam he took some figs to smell. But still the stuff was not to be wasted. When I had eaten what I wanted I walked away—with one eye over my shoulder. It was the hungry Spaniard, not the German, who got the pickings.

The conductor, or, as he would like to be dignified, the purser of the ship, necessarily a linguist, was a long, thin creature, stove at the knees and sunk at the chest (were I writing for an American paper I should say—stomach). He was of some outcast breed, a Mohammedan, but surely not a Moor. Pock-marked and disfigured with several scars, his face would have been repulsive were it not grotesque. None of his features seemed to fit. His lips were negro, his nose Arabian, his ears like those of an elephant, his eyes—I could not see, for they were hidden behind huge goggles, black enough to pale his yellow face. Nor was this creature dressed in the costume of any particular race. In place of the flowing Moorish jaleba he wore a white duck coat with many pockets. Stockings covered his calves, leaving only his knees, like those of a Scot, visible below full bloomers of dark green calico. On his feet were boots instead of slippers.

Of course this man was noisy; no such mongrel could be quiet. He argued with the Arabs and fussed at the Spaniards, speaking to each in their own language. With the German, though talkative, he was courteous, hoping, in vain no doubt, to obtain a tip. To me, alas! he had much to say. On spying me he came across the ship at a jump, grabbed my hand and shook it warmly. He was past-master at the art of identification. Though all my clothes, including my hat and shoes, had come from England—and I had not spoken a word—he said at once, 'You 'Merican man'; adding, 'No many 'Merican come Tangier now; 'fraid Jehad'—religious war.

'Ah, you speak English,' I said.

'Yes, me speak Englis very well; been 'Merica long time—Chicago, New'-leans, San'Frisco, Balt'more, N'York' (he pronounced this last like a native). 'Me been Barnum's Circus.'

'Were you the menagerie?' I could not resist asking.

The follow was insulted. 'No,' he replied indignantly, 'me was no freak.'

Later, when I had made my peace with him by means of a sixpence, I asked him to let me take his picture. Flattered at this, he put himself to the trouble of donning a clean coat; but in order that no other Mohammedans should see and vilify him he would consent to pose only on the after-deck, among the cabin passengers.

Some carringed Jews, refugees from Casablanca, were willing to be photographed for a shilling, and, finally, agreed to take a penny apiece, payable in advance; at which point negotiations broke off. I took their picture, however, and also that of some Berbers, who objected, by facing Gibraltar, with my kodak pointed backward under my arm.

Sailing from under the cloud about Gibraltar the skies cleared rapidly, and in less than an hour the yellow hills of the shore across the strait shone brilliant against a clear blue sky. There was no mistaking this bit of the Orient. For an hour we coasted through the deep green waters. Before another had passed a level stretch of sand, as from the Sahara, came down to the sea; and there beyond, where the yellow hills began again, was the city of Tangier, the outpost of the East. A mass of square, almost windowless houses, blue and white, climbing in irregular steps, much like the 'Giant's Causeway,' to the walls of the ancient Kasbah, with here and there a square green minaret or a towering palm—this is a picture I can only suggest.

We dropped anchor between a Spanish gunboat and the six-funnelled cruiser 'Jeanne d'Arc,' amid a throng of small boats rowed by Moors in colored bloomers, their legs and faces black and white and shades between. While careful to keep company with my luggage I managed at the same time to embark in the first boat, along with the German journalist and the mongrel with the goggles, as well as a veiled woman and three children. Standing to row, and pushing their oars, the bare-legged boatmen took us rapidly towards the landing—then to stop, within a yard of the pier, and for a quarter of an hour haggle over fares. Three reals (Moorish) was all they could extort from the German, who acted to the centime on information extracted from his guide-book. From me two pesetas, three times as much, was exacted. At my protest came the explanation, through the man of many tongues, that this was the regulation charge for 'landing' Americans. In this country, he added, from his own full knowledge, the rich are required to pay double, where the poor cannot. While the German and the freak and I climbed up the steps to the pier, several boatmen, summoned from the quay, came wading out and took the woman and her children on their backs, landing them beyond the gate where pier-charges of a real are paid.

At the head of the pier, a rickety shed of present-day construction supported by an ancient crumbling wall, is the Custom House. Not in anticipation of difficulty here, but as a matter of precaution, I had stuffed into my pockets (knowing that my person could not be searched) such things as books and maps, and kodak films, which might be taken for sticks of dynamite. To hide these and my revolver I wore a great-coat—and in it sweltered. Perhaps from my appearance the cloaked Moors, instead of realizing the true reason, only considered me less mad than the average of my kind. At any rate, they 'passed' me, bag and baggage, with a most superficial examination, and not the suggestion that backsheesh would be acceptable. A writer on the East has said of the Moors that they are the Puritans of Islam, and the first glimpse of Morocco will attest the truth of this. Not a Moor has laid aside the jeleba and the fez. In the streets of Tangier—of all the towns of Morocco the most 'contaminated'—there is not a tramway nor a hackney cab. Not a railway penetrates the country anywhere, not a telegraph. Except for the discredited Sultan (whose ways have precipitated the disruption of the Empire) not a Moor has tried the toys of Europe. It seems strange that such a country, the Farthest West of Islam, should face the Rock of Gibraltar.

Netherland ports are to be benefited by the widening and depening of the North Sea Canal, so that large vessels will be able to move at all stages of the tide. For night traffic the canal is to be lighted by electricity.

DON'T NEGLECT YOUR SKIN

A healthy skin is absolutely essential to HEALTH, HAPPINESS and BEAUTY, and the natural and never-failing way to keep a healthy skin is to treat all injuries and eruptions promptly with Zam-Buk. Zam-Buk contains only the rich saps and juices of healing, health-giving herbs, and is therefore Nature's Own Skin Remedy.

ZAM-BUK CURED.

Mrs. A. E. Gardiner, Catalina, of Piles.
Miss K. M. Bartlett, Montreal, of Eczema.
Mrs. A. Harrison, Kingston, of Blood Poison.
Mr. Alfred Brown, Toronto, of Rheumatism.
Mrs. Coggill, Wapella, (Sask.), of Abscesses.

All Skin Diseases Yield to Zam Buk

Obtainable from all druggists and stores at 50c. a box. Send to Zam-Buk Co., Toronto, for free sample box. Just cut out this offer, write name of paper across it, and mail, with 1c. stamp to pay postage.

Local Wholesale Depot, 144 Craig street west, Montreal.

SLOWNESS IN NEW YORK.

AN ENGLISHMAN CONTRASTS IT WITH LONDON FOR REST CURE.

Of the numerous Americans who are now among us there is not one, I venture to assert, who does not complain of the slowness of London and make loud boast of the quickness of New York. The great majority of English people believe them. The Briton who has never crossed the Atlantic has an idea that the United States is the home of 'hustle.' He imagines that the pace in American cities is twice as rapid as it is here at home. He thinks that the citizens of the great Republic live much faster and get a great deal more done than their English cousins. Nothing could be further from the truth.

New York is really the slowest city on earth. That is the charm of it—almost the only charm. Nobody in New York is in a hurry. Every one has lots of time to spare. It is noisy, of course. Lazy people often like noise. It makes them feel there is a great deal going on and that they are in the thick of it. But, except for the din of the elevated railways and the gongs and grinding brakes of surface cars, a visit to New York is for the Londoner a positive rest cure.

In London the pressure of business and the whirl of social pleasure keep us always hard at it. The business man rushes off to his office directly after breakfast, and only rushes home in time to dress for dinner. The society woman is constantly rushing from one party to another. Most of us live in a rush. In New York they do not know what rushing means.

Let me give my experience of arriving. You know what arriving in London is like. You leap from the train, seize a porter, hail a cab, select your baggage and dash out of the station—all in three minutes. In New York that is not the method at all. My train from Chicago put me down on the New Jersey side. They are talking about a tunnel under the river, so that passengers could be carried right into the city. But, so far, it is only talk. As there is no bridge, the only means of getting either from Jersey City or from Brooklyn to Manhattan Island and, upon which New York lies, is a steam ferry—a very pleasant means, but it consumes a good deal of time.

At the ferry station I naturally expected to find plenty of cabs. There was not one. Several hansom cabdrivers outside kept up a raucous din, but hansoms are no good for luggage. There I waited thirty-five minutes before I could get a four-wheeler. A number of other people waited, too. They were all Americans, and they showed no impatience. They took the wait as a matter of course.

What Americans in England tell you to do is to give your baggage checks to an express man and take a street car. 'Your luggage will reach the hotel as soon as you do,' they say. Well, I tried that method in Chicago. One of my portmanteaus turned up three and a half hours after I had registered at the hotel. Another came late in the afternoon. The third was lost for two days. I do not think I should ever have seen it again if I had not planted myself in the express company's office and announced that I meant to stay there and worry them until they found it.

Next, consider the delightful dolce far niente manner in which the New-Yorker begins his day. Here we put our boots out at night and put them on clean in the morning. But that wastes no time; far too quick for New York. There you put your boots on dirty, and having found a boot cleaner you sit on a throne for ten minutes while he applies soothing massage to your feet, and charges you ten cents (fivepence). Next you seek the barber's saloon. The operating chairs are all occupied. 'Never mind,' you thing, 'they are only being shaved. That will soon be over. You never made a greater mistake in your life.

As you watch the barber lathering with calm deliberation, then going through mysterious performances with damp, hot face cloths, then making a few strokes with the razor, then applying the face cloths again, and so on, you reflect that if it took as long to be shaved in any London shop there would be a riot. At last your turn comes, and you find yourself a prisoner for at least twenty minutes. One day, in addition to being shaved, I had my hair cut, singed and shampooed. It took just an hour and a half, and the charge was $1.50 (six shillings). As they never shave you under 25 cents (one shilling), they have to take a long time over it to make you think you have got your money's worth. The New Yorker likes it. It helps him to get through the day.

Naturally, their trains are slow. There are exceptions, such as the New York and Chicago expresses, which are fast and steady both, but the average rate of speed is rather under than over thirty miles an hour. Even taking a ticket is a long business. Here you say, 'Birmingham, first single,' and a pasteboard slip is handed out at once. There you begin, 'First to Chicago, please,' and the clerk says, 'How's that?' Nearly every one in the United States begins a conversation that way. The temptation is to say, 'Not out,' but you had better resist it, for Americans do not play cricket, and, even if they did that kind of joke does not appeal to them unless they make it themselves.

You repeat your request several times, and then the clerk takes a strip of paper as long as your arm and proceeds to play a kind of tune on it with the punching machine. When he has made as many holes as he thinks it will stand he passes it across. You throw it over your shoulder and move on to get your Pullman car check. This is an even more lengthy business, with more excuse though, for a plan has to be consulted to see what places are vacant. The absurdity of the long ticket is heightened by the fact that as soon as you get in the train it is taken away from you by a conductor, who deftly slips a small cardboard ticket into the band of your hat. It is hard to see why they do not give you this at first—until you realize their mania for taking the longest way round.

The speech of Americans is slow and deliberate. Their movements are slow. Most of them are men of large bulk, unable to do anything quickly. In their restaurants the service is so tardy that it is a good plan to order dinner at luncheon time. Business is conducted on charmingly unbusinesslike lines, with frequent intervals for cigars, cocktails, 'swapping stories,' and 'blowing' about the greatness of everything American. In office hours Englishmen have no time for anything but business. Americans do not believe in such concentration, and they are the pleasanter people for it.

But with so many aids to wasting time they are naturally not able to make much money. A man is considered rich in the United States if he has a million dollars (£200,000). When Americans are told that a man is not called a millionnaire in England until he has $5,000,000 they think they are being made fun of. They cannot believe there is so much money in the world.

It is amusing to hear Americans talk as if everything in their country were perfect—all the more amusing when you have discovered that very often they are the victims of their own verbosity. By constantly asserting that they are the richest, rapidest nation on earth they grow to believe it themselves. The truth is that they are only just beginning to understand what either riches or rapidity mean.—H. Hamiton Fyfe, in London 'World.'

LIFE IN INDIA.

MONKEYS, SNAKES AND TIGERS CAUSE EXCITEMENT.

The London 'Statesman' culls the following from recent Indian exchanges:—

Mussoorie is now undergoing an invasion of monkeys. They come down the higher slopes of the hills daily, affording much pleasure to the dogs. Great grey brutes they are, but quite tame. They do not mind in the least the presence of mere humans. They attack the fruit-trees in the gardens, and when stoned by the 'mali' retire just out of range until he tires, when they resume their feast.

The 'Statesman' publishes a snake story from Dinapore. A Hindu named Lochman Mahato, while sleeping with his wife and their two-months-old babe, was suddenly aroused by a hissing sound. He roused his wife, and on lighting a match the pair were horrified to see their child on the floor entwined by a big cobra. Their cries awoke the whole neighborhood. Two hurricane lamps attached to the ends of two bamboo sticks were placed in front of the snake from a distance which had the effect of keeping down the snake a little. The child kept crying and occasionally striking the snake with his little fist; but the cobra did nothing but hiss and cast occasional glances on the child keeping a firm hold of it all the while. At last a plan was resorted to to get rid of the snake. A frog was procured from a neighboring well and a man getting on the frame of the ceiling kept it dancing by means of hooks and strings in front of the snake.'

This had the desired effect. The snake let go its hold of the child and advanced to catch its prey. Immediately it was despatched by a spear.

The same paper reports that a large tiger appeared in one of the ravine villages near Agra. A villager saw him lurking among the 'bustis' and threw a brick at him. The tiger charged and killed the villager. The latter's son came to the rescue of his father, and he too was killed. Then the police arrived and fired at the beast, which retreated into the bush. Thinking he was mortally wounded, two armed policemen and a villager approached. Suddenly the tiger sprang upon them and smashed the jaw of one of the constables. In the wild firing which followed the villager who accompanied the constable was shot, while the tiger made off towards the Gwalior territory and has not since been heard of.

WARNED BY RATS.

'Most miners favor the presence of rats in the mines in which they are employed. When rats are occasionally visible the men feel that the mines are safe.

'As sailors believe that rats will desert an unseaworthy ship, so miners believe that when danger is imminent in a mine the rats all disappear; and it is no doubt true that in some instances the rodents seem to understand when water threatens to burst in on a mine or when dangerous gases are accumulating, and take warning and desert the threatened mine.

'Not so very long since an explosion killed all the rats in a big coal mine, and a fresh supply of them had to be sent for before the miners would resume their interrupted work.—'Chums.'

SICK HEADACHE

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

Positively cured by these Little Pills.

They also relieve Distress from Dyspepsia, Indigestion and Too Hearty Eating. A perfect remedy for Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Coated Tongue, Pain in the Side, TORPID LIVER. They regulate the Bowels. Purely Vegetable.

SMALL PILL. SMALL DOSE. SMALL PRICE.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

Genuine Must Bear Fac-Simile Signature

Brent Good

REFUSE SUBSTITUTES.

FAVORABLY KNOWN SINCE 1826. BELLS. HAVE FURNISHED 50,000 CHURCH, SCHOOL & OTHER PUREST, BEST, GENUINE BELL-METAL. MENEELY & CO., WATERVLIET, N.Y. CATALOGUE & PRICES FREE.

WHERE THE KING'S TOYS ARE KEPT

AN INTERESTING ROOM AT BUCKINGHAM PALACE FILLED WITH ROYALTY'S CHILDHOOD RELICS.

(London 'Tit-Bits.')

At Buckingham Palace there is a room devoted to the storage of various toys which kings and queens at one time played with. There may be seen in this interesting collection of playthings a wooden rocking horse given to King Edward by the Prince Consort when His Majesty was five years old. On the neck of this horse, which was known once in the royal nursery as 'Jupiter,' may be seen the name Edward, carved by the little boy who was born to be King of the British Isles.

A bright gun-metal cannon, eighteen inches long, mounted on a steel carriage, stands next to the horse. It was His Majesty's favorite toy, and was presented to him by the late Duke of Cambridge. It is a working model of one of the early types of breech-loading guns, now, of course, quite out of date; it was capable of sending a small bullet through an inch board at a distance of one hundred yards, and was given to the King when he was seven, but His Majesty was not permitted to use it until he was ten. A gun range, 150 yards long, was then chosen at Windsor, where the King used often, under the watchful care of an old artilleryman, to make practice with this splendid toy.

Another extremely interesting toy is a fine model of a schooner designed and made by William IV. It is not a very big model, being only a little over twelve inches in length, but it is absolutely accurate in every detail. This model vanished for a time from the royal collection of toys when it was lent to Prince Edward of Wales, who used frequently to sail it on Virginia Water when at Windsor. It was, however, replaced in the collection recently.

Queen Alexandra's favorite doll is among the most treasured articles in the collection. The doll is clad altogether in white, and all the garments were made by Her Majesty when she was a very little girl, long before she had any idea that she would one day be England's Queen. The doll was added to the collection by the express desire of the King, and was brought over from Her Majesty's home at Denmark a few years ago.

Many of the toys in the collection were made by their royal owners. For example, there is a wooden model of a fire engine made by the Prince of Wales, a flagstaff made by H. R. H. the Duke of Connaught, and a wheelbarrow constructed by the late Duke of Edinburgh.

The toy most recently placed in the collection is a splendid kite of ingenious construction made by little Prince Henry of Wales.

The royal children are taught to take good care of their toys, and are not permitted to break them when they are tired of them. When a toy ceases to please its royal owner it is sometimes placed in the collection, but if not considered to be of sufficient interest for such a purpose it is given away, usually to the family of some one connected with the royal household.

Though many of the royal toys have been carefully stored away for some years past, no regular collection was made of them until King Edward ascended the throne, when His Majesty conceived the idea of gathering them all together and placing them in a special room at Buckingham Palace.

There are over five hundred toys now in the collection, but many of these are really very valuable models of beautiful design and workmanship, and can scarcely be regarded as ordinary playthings. For example, there is an exquisite silver model of the first Paris Exhibition, which was presented to the Princess Victoria on her tenth birthday by the late Empress Frederick. This model is said to be worth several thousand pounds, and is the only complete model of the exhibition in existence.

Even more valuable is the model of a diver clad in full diving costume, presented by the German Empress to Prince Edward of Wales a few years ago. It is of pure gold, and was made by a Polish artist, who spent several years in completing this beautiful little work of art. Such models are ornaments rather than playthings.

BREAD IN THE THIRTEENTH CENTURY.

Bread, which, like coals, is advancing in price, was also formerly a matter of state regulation. In the thirteenth century, for example, an enactment was in force that the profit of the baker on each quarter of wheat was to be, for his own labor, 3d., and such bran as might be sifted from the meal. Again, in London, only farthing and halfpenny loaves were allowed to be made, and it was a serious offence for a baker to sell loaves of any other size. Nevertheless, other kinds of loaves were sometimes smuggled into the market, hidden in various ways—under a towel, in the folds of a garment, or beneath the arms. A curious ordinance in the city of London forbade the baker, if he sold by retail, to sell bread in or before his house, before the oven in which it was baked, or, indeed, anywhere but in the market assigned him. There seems to have been a strange prejudice against bread made in Southwark, one reason given being 'because the bakers of Suthewerk are not amenable to the justice of the city.'—London 'Chronicle.'

MASCULINE WOMEN.

Women are growing more like men in appearance. They are taller, stronger, have wider shoulders, bigger hands and feet, and are gradually losing the charm of a petite and graceful individuality. I notice, too, that their voices are deeper and stronger, the tone of woman's chatter is less shrill and more virile.—Lady Violet Greville, in the 'Graphic.'

BOY GLOBE TROTTER

LIVED IN FOUR COUNTRIES IN SEVEN YEARS.

(Lloyd's Weekly,' London.)

'Jacky' Dillon, the seven-year-old boy who reached this country in the week, on the liner 'Lake Erie,' after travelling alone from Halifax to England, is a sturdy, well-knit, little fellow, fair, and has laughing, blue, Irish eyes with long, dark lashes.

His real name is Francis John Dillon, but his forbears, who have received the same cognomen, have always been called Jack, and the youngest Jack must therefore follow in their footsteps.

His grandmother Mrs. Gannon, found him at Liverpool, amongst a host of friends, with a quaint money box, fashioned like a safe, in his hand, containing one dollar and forty cents, and the key hung round his wrist.

Mrs. Gannon brought Jacky to Frimley, a quaint old-world village in Surrey, on the road to Aldershot. It was here that a representative of 'Lloyd's News' found him, in a pretty, flower-surrounded cottage. He was busy at the moment cutting out wonderful figures in cardboard.

'I had a lovely voyage,' said Jacky, 'and I wasn't ill a bit. I never am,' he continued, with an experienced air, in his Nova Scotia accent. 'And everybody gave me sweets and fruit. I was never a bit lonely, but I did want to see mother and daddy. All the sailors let me watch them do things, and I helped them sometimes, but—there is always something to see at sea,' he said, with finality.

Little Jacky, as befits the descendant of a long line of fighting ancestors, has followed his father's fortunes throughout his seven small years. Born in India, in the Punjaub district, he ultimately visited Ireland and England and then went with his father and mother to the Dominion, his father, a fine athlete, being Army gymnasium instructor in Halifax. In Canada, Jacky has lived at Ottawa, Old Quebec, Toronto and Montreal, and has a child's hazy memory of many wonderful sights and scenes.

It was at Ottawa that Jacky's sister died, and his mother's health broke down. Consumption assailed her, and on the doctor's advice, she secured a temporary berth as stewardess on a line of boats running between the West Indies and Boston.

Meanwhile, his father's military duties called him to England, and Jacky was put in the Protestant Orphan School at Halifax until arrangements could be made for him to return home. His maternal grandmother is very proud of the bright little fellow.

'I do not know if he will follow the "colors" yet, but if he does as the rest of them have done, he will. My great grandfather was in the old 8th Royal Irish, and spent years in active service, and my own father was in the Crimea, and fought at Balaclava. My husband, also, was in the 8th Hussars, and at the present time I have a son in the Army Service Corps, three brothers in the Coldstream Guards, three brothers-in-law in the Scots Guards, and my son-in-law, Jacky's father, who is now at Mill Hill; but he hopes soon to go to India. His father's relatives, too, are nearly all in the Army, so it may be that, after all, he, too, will become a soldier.'

KING OF THE CANNIBAL ISLANDS

AFTER BECOMING CONVERT TO CHRISTIANITY HE MAKES EXTRAVAGANT REPARATIONS.

Strange and wonderful tales of the cannibals of the Southern Pacific were told by the Rev. John Hopkins Denison, pastor of the Central Congregational Church, who has recently returned from the Island of New Britain, off the coast of New Guinea. Mr. Denison gave an illustrated stereopticon talk in his church at East Boston, during which he told of his personal observations of the habits of cannibals, and especially those who had recently been converted. The most remarkable case was that of Tobogo, a native chieftain, who, according to the account given by Mr. Denison, had gone with his sling into a neighboring village and killed five men against whom he cherished a grudge. He carried all five bodies back to his own hut, and ate them one by one. Shortly after this he was converted to Christianity. He then returned to the village and made a speech. Mounting a stump in the presence of a vast assemblage, he said: 'Once I came here with five stones, with which I killed my enemies. Again I come with five stones, but they are stones of love.' He then read them five verses out of the Bible and returned all the money he had stolen.

No one, said Mr. Denison, has ever dared to cross the Island of New Britain even at its narrowest point, where it is only eight miles wide. It is one of the most active seats of cannibalism, and has never been explored ten miles from the shore. The lecturer was told by reliable witnesses on the island that the chieftains often killed as many as two hundred persons at a time and hung them up to keep, cutting them down one by one as they were wanted. Tobogo's exploit of five bodies was one of the milder cases. And after his conversion he became so sensible of the error of his ways that he sent a message of goodwill to the American people, telling of his gratitude to the missionaries who had caused him to give up his barbarous diet. Mr. Denison also exhibited a skull obtained from the top of one of the poles which are known among the natives as tapu signs. He was told that it had once been the property of a boy who had come down from the mountains and had been knocked on the head for decorative purposes.—Boston 'Transcript.'

KILLED BY BLOOD POISONING.

Used an old razor for paring his corns. Foolish, because a 25-cent bottle of Putnam's Corn Extractor will cure all the corns in the family for a year. Safe, because purely vegetable. Use only Putnam's.

COLOR-PHOTOGRAPHY MARVELS.

The recent exhibition of the Royal Photographic Society of Great Britain will be memorable for the display of a series of plates which mark an important step forward in the development of color-photography. The new color section consisted of over seventy plates, whose remarkable fidelity to the originals was so striking as to make those who saw them regret keenly that as yet the colors cannot be printed from the plates which have so successfully imprisoned them. The honor of being the first to bring to commercial perfection a process that was suggested eighteen years ago, and that has been occupying the attention of photographic and scientific experts for the past eleven years, belongs to Messrs. A. Lumière et Fils, of Paris. Upon one of Messrs. Lumière's plates, Mr. J. McIntosh, the secretary of the society, had himself secured a striking group of flowers in vases. We read that the golden petals of dwarf sunflowers and the indescribable color-blend of a cluster of sweet-peas were therein captured in all their natural charm of color; while the rich blue of the china vase and the polished surface of its companion in copper were also reproduced with perfect fidelity. Another picture was that of a young girl, seated in an easy wicker chair. Her hair hangs loosely in chestnut lengths over each shoulder; she is wearing a blue dress, and round her waist is tied a broad red sash. The colors of every object in the picture are shown with absolute fidelity. Nothing indeed, it is claimed, that the eye can see in the way of color effects but can be reproduced upon the Lumière plates. In the exhibition, for instance, there was the picture of a glade in the New Forest complete to every shade of color in trees, undergrowth and pathways; while through the branches the warm sunlight streams in and gives to the scene a surprising touch of realism. And all these effects are secured with one exposure—that is the striking feature of the Lumière plate.

Now, how is this magic accomplished? As explained by Mr. McIntosh, a sheet of glass is first smeared with some sticky substance, and then a multitude of minute, colored starch-grains, consisting of the three primary colors, are scattered over its surface, so that they lie quite close to each other without overlapping. White light which might come through is effectually excluded by the interstices between the grains being filled in with carbon. The grains are then rolled flat, and the whole coated with a waterproof varnish. Upon the top is now placed the ordinary photographic color-sensitive emulsion. The plate is put into the camera the reverse way, so that the light from the lens must pass through the colored grains before reaching the emulsion; and a yellow screen is placed in front of the lens during exposure to intercept some of the color before it reaches the plate. After the exposure come other more or less simple mechanical processes to complete the picture, the great point about the process being that by getting the picture in natural colors with one exposure it is now possible for the first time to secure the most faithful representation of any conceivable color-scheme with the ordinary camera. No wonder that this successful process is not only exciting the liveliest interest among amateur and professional photographers, but among artists as well, whose aims and purposes it must vitally affect, as mere imitative apart from creative work is for them no more. Although it has limitations, it is felt that it has put within reach of the camera color possibilities which hitherto had to be approached as closely as possible by the brush alone.

Unfortunately the pictures on the Lumiere plates can only be seen when a strong light is thrown or reflected upon them; but it is promised that the splendid results achieved by the Lumière plates will be secured on paper by an equally simple process at a reasonably early date. These plates are just waht the old Daguerreotype was to the later paper photograph. As a matter of fact, a process is already being perfected with this object in view. Nature will then be copied with absolute fidelity on paper and other materials. And what will the artists do then, poor things? Impressionism will then be the only vogue, it would seem. Once upon a time, a lady is said to have told Mr. Whistler: 'Do you know, last evening, I saw something distinctly resembling one of your nocturnes!' Whistler is reported to have replied with a chuckle, 'Is that so? Why, nature must be looking up!' The artist of the future, however, will scarcely chuckle or make smart retorts concerning such an alarming coincidence, since it will have to be his aim to get as far away from nature as possible. That is no exaggeration. Before the days of the camera, minute treatment was a virtue, to paint all the hairs on a man's head, or all the quills on a porcupine, with fidelity, was a well-considered achievement. Now, it is an esthetic vice, if not a technical one. Indeed, mechanical methods are following hard after the impressionist in his effects and mocking his achievements.

LIFE OF THE OYSTER-MAN.

The life of an oyster-man is by no means an easy one. At the first sign of dawn, in all kinds of weather, except when the river is frozen, the oyster-man leaves his home, and if the breeze is fair sails to the oyster grounds; if not, he rows the six or eight miles to his working grounds. Arriving there, he drops his anchor and puts his tongs overboard. All day long he manipulates them with varying results. Sometimes he finds a particularly good bed, and the tongs will bring up oysters each time they are put overboard, but more often there are more stones and shells in the tongs than there are good oysters, and the day's work is poor. The catch is then culled—that is, all undersized oysters and shells are cleaned out and thrown overboard; at least that is what is supposed to be done, but judging from the cargoes often brought here the law is very often a dead letter. When the catch is culled it is sold to the river boats and by them brought to market. Few oyster-men market their own catch, but some own the river boats in which they are brought to market.—Washington 'Star.'

For Business Buildings

The only cleanly, the only fire-proof ceiling,—the ceiling that says the last word in decorative beauty,—the ceiling that shows no seams—that will outlast the building itself

PEDLAR ART STEEL CEILINGS

Cost no more than the common sort, but look thrice as fine. Over 2,000 designs, to suit any store or structure. Side-walls to match. See our newest designs—nothing like them in Canada, either in beauty or variety.

Request the free book that shows the whole ceiling story. Send for it to-day. 210

The PEDLAR People (Est'd 1861).

Oshawa Montreal Ottawa
Toronto London Winnipeg

WHAT TO EAT.

'Is it to be meat or vegetables or what?' is the food question of the hour in England. A controversy is raging since Sir James Crichton Browne, the other day, made a fierce onslaught on modern food, which he described as 'fads and follies.' This has been met by equally vigorous opposition from members of his own profession, and, among them, Dr. Josiah Oldfield, of Harley street, who has apparently become a 'fruitarian' specialist, who accuses Sir James of asking England as a nation to follow the example of ancient Rome, and ruin herself by luxurious living. Sir James would have people eat what they like, meat, vegetables, and all, in the old-fashioned way; Dr. Oldfield deprecates the old way of living and favors what he barbarously calls a fruitarian diet. He agrees with Dr. Browne that professional vegetarianism has done harm, in that it has been allied with faddism of all sorts; but he pronounces that the new spirit is the spirit of fruitarianism in the widest sense of the word. He himself tried meat-eating for twenty years; and has tried fruitarianism for twenty-five years. During that time he has also had under his care nearly three thousand patients upon a strictly fruitarian diet, and has also been in charge of the Lady Margaret Fruitarian Hospital at Bromley. Of the good results, he speaks with fervor. Besides, says Dr. Oldfield, 'there is to-day a 'spirit abroad about which Sir James 'Crichton Browne seems to know nothing—a spirit of scientific humaneness, 'a spirit of sanctified commonsense, 'which takes into consideration not only 'the needs of the stomach, but the preceding agonies which prelude the meat 'when it goes to the table. It is this 'combination of religion, of humaneness, of mercy, and of science which is leavening the best classes of the people, 'and is demanding for the future race a 'dietary in harmony with it, and that 'is a fruitarian dietary.'

Many will, in a sentimental way, sympathize with this point of view, while they go on eating meat, as did their forefathers. It does not do for some of us even now to think of the shambles while we are enjoying a 'prime cut' of a 'succulent steak' or 'juicy chop.' But Dr. Oldfield seeks to prove too much. He declares:—It must never be forgotten that Rome went on the same way 'that England is doing now, and that 'she did not come to an end through 'simplicity of living or through Spartan 'fare, but through the luxury of the 'chops and the meat which Sir James 'is now recommending to England to go 'on indulging in. Rome fell through 'the luxury of her meat dietary, and we, 'seeing and dreading the danger, are 'warning England that the future of 'England lies in a return to a more as'cetic Spartanism. I know no race 'which has ever fallen through the as'ceticism of its people, and yet Sir 'James Crichton Browne is trying to 'warn us against becoming too ascetic. 'All races that have fallen have fall 'through the luxury of their diet, a 'therefore Sir James is only bidding 'go on in the same way that Rome wen 'to her ruin.' Well, well, England ha been a long time on the road to ruin, i eating heartily, even grossly, is the way, Crecy, Poitiers, the Armada, Trafalgar, Waterloo, and so forth, were not won on a diet of apples and plums; neither in the world of thought and action were Shakespeare, Sidney, Bacon, Addison, Pope, Marlborough, Nelson, Burke, Gladstone, and others of England's greatest either vegetarians or fruitarians. We are not decrying frugality and abstemiousness. We believe, indeed, that more people suffer from gluttony and a wrong choice of food than from hunger or underfeeding. But it is the tendency of all tenets to go to extremes. The true way of living is to find out what suits one, and then to eat with moderation. It is still true that what is one man's meat is another man's poison.

WOMAN'S HOME WORK IN ENGLAND.

The select committee of the British House of Commons, in taking testimony recently in regard to the control and regulation of the conditions under which home work is carried on, heard the evidence of the president of the Women's Trade Union League. She said that the difficulty in organizing home workers was due to the fact that they were too poor to help themselves. This witness mentioned the case of a woman known to her who could earn only seventy-five cents a week by shirt making. She mentioned the case of another shirt maker who received only thirty-one cents a dozen for making shirts. The witness produced blue cotton shirts which were made for thirteen and a half cents a dozen. She said that without charitable subsidies or poor law relief the persons who accepted these low wages could not exist.—'Harper's Weekly.'

Agricultural.

COMING EVENTS.

Halifax, N.S., Sept. 25 to Oct. 23.

National Dairy Show, Chicago, Oct. 10-19, 1907.

North Carolina State Fair, Raleigh, Oct. 14-19.

Jamestown Tercentennial Exposition, Norfolk, Va., April 26—Nov. 30.

New York Poultry Show, New York, Dec. 30—Jan 4, 1908.

Eastern Ontario Fat Stock and Poultry Show, Jan. 6-11, 1908.

Boston Poultry Show, Boston, Jan. 13-18, 1908.

CURRENT COMMENTS

The Ottawa 'Citizen' sadly observes: 'With hay already quoted on the market at $22 per ton it should be cheaper this winter to feed horses on breakfast food.'

* * *

Where is your plough, drill and harrow? In the shed to be sure. No careful farmer would leave them in the fence corners.

* * *

The farmer of to-day is the farmer who farms by method. This is not theory but a rule that is backed up by actual practice.

* * *

Stick to utility poultry-keeping until you thoroughly understand your breed; then go in for exhibition, if you prefer it.

* * *

In many sections of the country there is a dearth of fresh eggs, and it is clear from the prices that the farm poultry business is far from being overdone.

* * *

Every weed seed that is induced to sprout this fall removes a pest from next season's crop. Stir up the surface soil, and let the rains have a chance to make the weeds grow now. Future ploughing or winter's frosts will do the rest.

* * *

Mr. J. Lockie Wilson, of the Agricultural Department, Ontario, has been looking into the question of noxious weed seeds. He has lately returned from Port Arthur, and took samples from bags of oats on cars on their way from Manitoba to Ontario. These samples contained forty percent of wild oats, besides twenty or thirty other noxious weed seeds. The grain had passed inspection, and had been graded as No. 3 white oats. 'Both the Ontario and Ottawa departments of agriculture are trying to secure clean seed, and something should be done to see that grain is properly fanned and cleaned before coming into Ontario,' says Mr. Wilson.

* * *

Some very interesting papers are to be read at the annual meeting of the Ontario Bee-Keepers' Association, to be held in Toronto, on Nov. 13, 14 and 15. Among others may be mentioned 'A chapter of accidents,' by R. H. Smith; 'Foul brood,' by Miss Trevorrow; 'Comb honey,' by S. D. House; 'Distribution of honey,' by W. A. Chrysler; and 'The importance of keeping the brood nest clear of capped honey by a moderate use of the extractor, either in the production of comb or extracted honey,' by F. W. Alexander. The six apiary inspectors will report on the condition of the industry in Ontario. It has been decided to revert to the system of prize-giving at the honey show, and a good sum will be offered for competition.

* * *

A rather depressing report on the hay and potato crops is given out by the Province of Quebec Agricultural Department. Hay, we are told, which gave promise of a medium yield, is decidedly below the average quantity and quality. In certain counties (Terrebonne, Arthabaska, Compton, etc.), where the yield was very satisfactory, the hay will, however, sell high, the provision of last year being exhausted. Several counties, for instance, Jacques Cartier, Chateauguay, Huntingdon, Missisquoi, Brome, etc, will have to procure hay outside of their limits. As the season advances, the damage caused to potatoes by rot is very noticeable, particularly in Terrrebonne, Brome, Arthabaska, Compton and Quebec.

* * *

The Iowa experiment station has just issued a bulletin on the subject of tuberculosis in swine. Pasteurized and infected milk were fed to swine. The pigs made the best gain on pasteurized milk. The post mortem examination showed that 36 out of 399 pigs fed infected milk were tubercular in some of the organs, while only two of the pigs fed on the pasteurized milk showed presence of the disease. Infected milk and contaminated pasture are the main sources of the disease. The results show that properly pasteurized creamery skim milk is a safe feed for pigs. Because of the comparative short life of the pigs, tuberculosis has not the opportunity to make itself manifest as in the case of cattle; nevertheless, it is a disease that should not be allowed to gain a foothold.

* * *

A decidedly pesimistic view of the immediate cheese outlook in Eastern Ontario is taken by Mr. G. Publow, chief dairy inspector. He is of opinion that there will be a reduction of about two million dollars in the money taken by the factories from this source as compared with last year. The factories will be estimates, average at least a cheese and a half a day less than in 1906. There are about 970 cheese factories in Eastern Ontario, which will be in operation about one hundred and fifty days during the season. This means that these factories will make about 218,250 less cheese this year than last. The cheese will average about eighty pounds each, or a total of 17,460,000 pounds. If this cheese is valued at 11 cents a pound, which is a fair price, it means that the value of the cheese made in Ontario this year east of Toronto, will be $1,920,600 less than last year. Some factories are averaging three cheese a day less than last year, and even more.

BUTTERMAKING ON THE FARM

Mr. J. A. Ruddick has written an introduction to a bulletin on this subject, compiled by Mr. G. H. Barr, and issued by the Department of Agriculture.

Buttermaking on the farm is almost a thing of the past in some sections of the country, where 'Dairy' buttermaking has been superseded by the cheese factory and the creamery. The evolution of the creamery is, writes Mr. Ruddick, a natural outcome of the tendency towards division of labor and co-operation, and the creamery system has many advantages which recommend it to the dairy farmer. Greater uniformity of product, a higher average quality, ease of marketing on account of the larger quantity to be sold as one lot, and better average prices are some of the points which have made the creamery system popular. 'Dairy' butter as defined by 'The Butter Act, 1903,' is butter made from the milk of less than fifty cows. The total quantity of 'dairy' butter manufactured in Canada is estimated to be greater in quantity and value than the product of the creameries. The creamery man is inclined to oppose any effort to improve the condition of the dairy butter trade, on the assumption that poor results from the making of dairy butter encourage the spread of the factory system, and that it is in the real interest of the milk producer that the creamery or cheese factory should become general.

There is a certain amount of truth in the foregoing contention, and the farmer who is within reach of a well-managed creamery will do well to patronize it, but the fact remains that there are many hundreds of dairy farmers in Canada who cannot avail themselves of the advantages of a creamery, or of a cheese factory, and it is in the interest of the producers of creamery butter that the quality of the dairy butter should be made as fine as possible. A large quantity of inferior dairy butter helps to lower the general average of the whole Canadian output, and also acts as a serious check to consumption. If all the dairy butter was of finest quality, the increase in consumption would be enormous, and better average prices would prevail for all butter. The annual loss to the farmers of Canada, as represented by the difference in the value of dairy and creamery butter, amounts to several million dollars a year. It will hardly be denied by any one at all familiar with the Canadian butter trade, that there is great room for improvement in the quality of a large proportion of the dairy butter; that there is a wide margin between the average price of dairy and creamery butter; and that creamery butter is much more popular with the general public than dairy butter. Dairy buttermakers who desire to improve would do well therefore to take into consideration the means that have been employed in the creamery to raise the standard of quality to a higher level.

In the first place, the successful creamery buttermaker has had training and experience and brings more or less skill and accurate knowledge to bear on his work. The creamery buttermaker is supplied with a full outfit of utensils and apparatus which enable him to recover a maximum quantity of butter from the milk. The creamery buttermaker gives careful attention to the ripening of the cream, so as to develop desirable flavors and to prepare it for churning with as little loss as possible. Careful attention is paid to the matter of temperature in the cream during the ripening process and at the time of churning. No guesswork is allowed in this connection, all creameries being supplied with thermometers for that purpose. The creamery buttermaker who knows his business pays careful attention to the packing of the butter, puts it in a neat, well-finished package, and makes it as attractive looking as possible. Creamery butter, which gives satisfaction, is not allowed to remain in a warm place to develop rancid flavors, but is protected from injury by being kept at a low temperature. Neglect of these essentials is what makes much of the difference between creamery butter and dairy butter.

Mr. Barr, in his bulletin, states that the main defects in dairy butter as compared with creamery butter are: (1) Bad flavor, (2) staleness or rancidity, (3) too many shades of color, and (4) unsuitable packages and too many different styles. The flavor is of the highest importance, and no matter how good the butter may be in other respects, if the flavor is wrong, it is bound to be classed as an inferior article. Staleness and rancidity, so common in dairy butter, are due largely to the fact that the cream, and the butter made from it, are not kept at a low enough temperature. Any taint that may be in the milk or cream will be, to some extent, carried into the butter. Therefore, the dairy buttermaker will see at once the necessity of having healthy cows, providing them with wholesome feed and pure water, and having the cream properly taken care of until time of churning. Feeds that will injure the flavor of the butter and which should not be fed to milch cows: Turnips and turnip tops, rape or rye, decayed ensilage, and leaks, onions, or apples in large quantities. Other causes of taints in cream: Cows' udders and teats in an unclean condition at milking time, milking in unclean stables, using unclean, wooden, galvanized or rusty milking pails, separating the milk in the stables, improperly cleaned separators, keeping the cream in cellars or other places where there are roots or vegetables, keeping the cream for several days at a temperature over 55 degrees, and cows drinking water from stagnant ponds or the leakage from barnyards.

The cows should have at all times an abundant supply of pure water to drink. When cows are compelled to drink the water of swamps, muddy ponds or sluggish streams and ditches, in which there is decaying animal matter, including their own droppings, there is a constant menace to health, and unless the cows are in good health, they cannot give first-class milk. Moreover, the mud, often full of foul germs, which collects on the legs, flanks and udders of the cows and falls into the milk at the time of milking, is a direct source of infection. When cows have free access to salt at all times, they will keep in better health, will give more milk, and the cream from this milk will have a better flavor, and keep sweet longer, than when they do not get any at all, or receive it only at intervals. Cleanliness in the stable is desirable at all times, but especially at milking time the stable should be clean, and free from dust. The udders, teats and flanks of the cows should be well brushed before milking. Only bright, clean, tin pails should be used to milk in. Galvanized pails are difficult to keep clean and bad flavors have been traced to their use.

There are three common methods of removing the cream from the milk: (1) The shallow pan, (2) deep setting, and (3) the hand separator. All these methods are used to some extent. The shallow pan method has many defects, and is not recommended. Cream from this method is apt to be too thin, by having too much milk incorporated in skimming. The large surface exposed in the pans, and the length of time that it stands, favor the absorption of odors and infection which comes from dust, etc., and also result in the cream becoming leathery, making lumpy cream for churning, which causes heavy loss of fat in the buttermilk. The comparatively high temperature of the milk and cream in shallow pans encourages the development of bad flavors. Like all other gravity methods, the shallow pan leaves a large percentage of fat in the skim milk. The best results from using shallow pans are obtained by setting the milk immediately after milking, in pressed tin pans without seams, about three inches deep, placing the pans on a cool surface, such as a clean cement floor, or in large pan or box where cold water is allowed to run around the pans. Skimming should take place about 24 or 36 hours from setting. The cream should be taken off carefully by separating the cream from the edge of the pan with a thin-bladed knife, when the cream may be run into a cream can, care being taken to run in as little milk as possible.

The deep setting method is a very decided improvement on the shallow pans. The best results, both as to quality and effective creaming, are secured by putting the milk, as soon as drawn, into cans about eight inches in diameter and 20 inches deep. The cans are then placed in a tank containing ice water, and left for at least 24 hours before skimming. The tank will require to be 24 inches deep and large enough to hold as many cans as the herd will fill at two or three milkings. The tank must be water tight and provided with a three-inch overflow 17 inches from the bottom, and also a plug at the bottom to drain off the water for cleaning. The tank should be fitted with a cover and the whole protected from the weather. It would be folly to use the deep setting method without ice in this country, where it can be put up so easily and cheaply, but if it is not advisable for any reason, the next best thing is to have the tank placed near the well, so that all water used for various purposes may be first pumped into the tank, and then allowed to overflow into the stock trough or other receptacle. If ice is used running water in the tank would only waste the ice.

The hand power cream separator is the most reliable and best method of skimming milk at the farm. Some of the advantages over the other methods are: (1) less loss of fat in the skim milk, (2) a better and more uniform quality of cream, and (3) the skim milk is in the best possible condition for feeding young stock. All the separators on the market will do efficent skimming if properly handled. It is important that the separator run smoothly. Any trembling or shaking of the separator while skimming will cause a loss of butter fat in the skim milk. Only special separator oil should be used, and it is well to make a run about once in three weeks, using kerosene oil on all the bearings. In skimming, three things must be observed: (1) The speed of the separator must be maintained according to the directions sent with it. The only reliable way to do this is to count the number of revolutions of the crank by the watch. A low speed means loss of fat in the skim milk. (2) The flow of the milk into the separator should be uniform. (3) The temperature of the milk should not be under 90 degrees, and for that reason, the best time to separate the milk is immediately after milking. A low temperature is also liable to cause loss of fat in the skim milk. The faster the milk passes through the separator, the less complete is the separation, and a thinner cream is given.

MEANING OF CLEAN SEED

The real importance of clean seed will soon come home to the farmers in a way that will impress itself upon their minds as well as their pocketbooks. It is a noticeable fact that every year sees an increasingly proportionate number of cars of wheat rejected at Winnipeg because of being mixed with oats, barley, weed seeds, etc. These cars, while not a total loss to the farmers, are nevertheless disposed of at prices that seriously effect their value as a profit crop. Statistics of the Winnipeg Grain and Produce Exchange show that about five cents per bushel less is received for grain that contains oats or other mixture than what would have been received for the same grain, clean.

Statistics further show that ten percent of the total amount of grain received is either rejected or graded lower and that about seven percent is rejected as being unfit for being classed in any of the profitable grades.

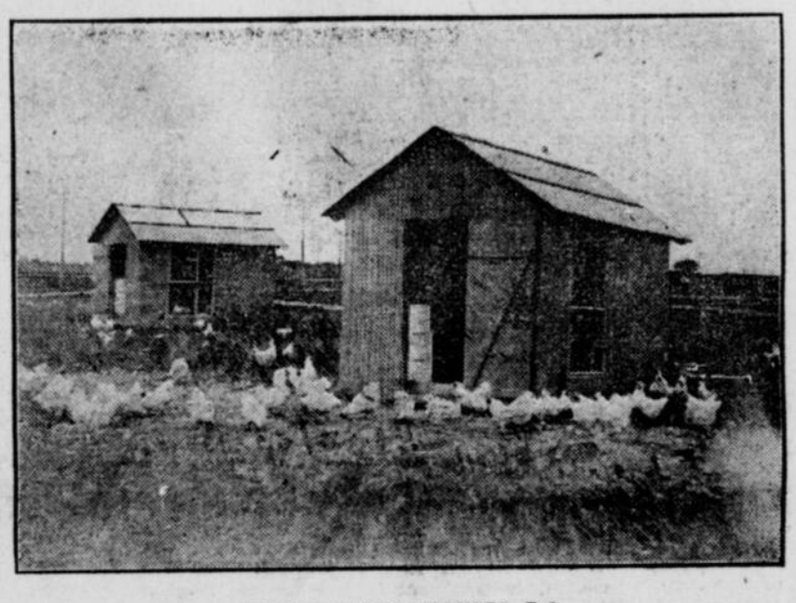
Supposing that a farmer has a crop of three thousand bushels of wheat. From the above ten percent of this is likely to be graded lower on account of foreign seed mixtures, making three hundred bushels, which at eight cents per bushel lost, means twenty-four dollars. It costs the farmer just as much to produce the mixed grain as it does to produce a clean crop, but it is impossible for him to market it at anything like a top price.

Mixed crops are in nine cases out of ten the result of sowing dirty seed, and if the grain grower will but take the time and trouble with the aid of the proper machinery, he can clean his seed grain of all such foreign mixtures and thus secure a clean crop.

The machinery for grain cleaning which is now on the implement market for the use of the farmer is thoroughly complete and up-to-date. It is not expensive viewed from the standpoint of work done, neither is its price in any way prohibitory to the smallest grain raiser. The twenty-four dollars which we showed would be lost to the man who raises three thousand bushels of wheat, would almost pay for a first-class fanning mill, this same mill lasting him for several years.

There is no better paying implement on the farm than a good first-class fanning mill. It will, under ordinary conditions, pay for itself in a single season, making a profit every year thereafter equal to its first cost. There is no excuse for any farmer planting mixed seed. It is gross carelessnes to say the least and viewed from the standpoint of farm economy, is entirely out of the question.

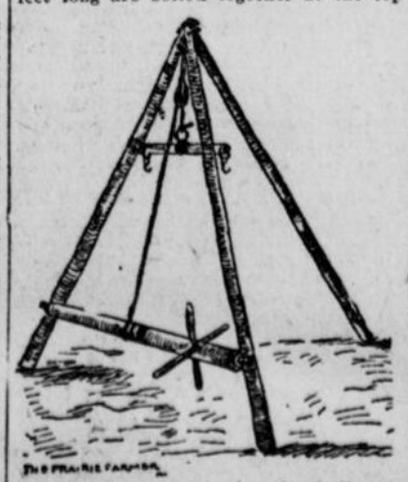
Buy a fanning mill and use it. It will make you money every day that you use it and in addition to that every day that your crop is growing, for with clean seed the land is producing No. 1 hard, rather than rejected or a very low grade, as is the case when mixed seed is sown.



COLONY LAYING HOUSES, P.Q.

WINDLASS FOR HANGING HOGS

Jesse Mason, Edwards county, Ill., sends a sketch of a handy device that he uses for hanging a carcass of beef or a heavy hog. Three poles from 12 to 16 feet long are bolted together at the top



and then set as a tripod. A windlass is attached at the sides of two poles and a rope run over the pulley fastened at the top down to a whiffletree. An animal of almost any weight, Mr. Mason says, can be hung with one of the devices without great effort.

PREPARING BEES FOR WINTER

Do not put off preparations for winter any longer than can possibly be avoided. The sooner after the white honey harvest is over that the bees are prepared for their winter snooze the better for all concerned, unless, of course, there is a fall flow of honey from buckwheat, golden rod, or some other source. But as a rule the beginner had better not figure on his bees storing honey in September.

The first thing to be done after the supers are removed is to see that each colony has a laying queen and a good number of bees—enough to cover all the combs in an eight-frame hive on a day inclined to be cool will generally make a satisfactory cluster for wintering. To be sure (says E. G. Hand, in the 'Canadian Bee Journal') that there is a queen, each hive must be opened and brood looked for. Look about the centre of the hive, and if a nice patch of sealed brood is seen on two or three frames, or even on one, the colony may be passed as all right in that respect. If a hive is found with no brood, when other hives have a reasonable amount, a search should be made for the queen. If she cannot be found, she is probably not there, but if she is, and is good for anything, her presence can be detected by giving a little feed to the colony in a feeder each evening for a week. This will make the queen commence to lay, and the eggs may be easily seen. Unless a queen is much valued, however, or it is desired to winter as many as possible, it does not pay to spend too much time hunting a queen this time of year. In an apiary of any size, even a small one, there are nearly always a colony or two too light in bees to put into winter, though they may have good queens. When a populous colony is found queenless, unite with one of these small colonies having a good queen, and everything will be all right. When a colony is found that has been queenless for a long time, so that 'laying workers' have made their appearance, and as a consequence the hive is populated chiefly by little drones, it is no use bothering with. The appearance of a comb containing brood from the eggs of these laying workers is so entirely different from that of a comb containing the brood of a good queen that even a novice will notice it at first glance. Whereas 'proper' brood is capped evnly, and almost level with the top of the cells, this freak brood of the laying workers is very uneven and patchy, with the cappings bulged away up in some places, and having the general appearance of rough ground, or a field covered with boulders. Laying workers lay any number of eggs in a cell—as many as there is room for, sometimes. So does a 'drone laying' queen. But there is this difference, which will enable the beginner or anyone else to distinguish between the work of the two; that the eggs of the laying workers are nearly always stuck to the sides of the cell about two-thirds of the way to the bottom, while the eggs of a drone-laying queen will be placed in their proper place in the bottom of the cell. A drone-laying queen is no use, and must be destroyed and her colony united with one having a good laying queen.

After seeing that all colonies have good queens and enough bees, each hive must be weighed to find whether there is sufficient honey in it to winter the bees. An eight-frame Langstroth hive, with cover, bottom-board and everything complete, should weigh in the fall, at least sixty pounds if it is proposed to winter the bees on their summer stands. If to be wintered in a cellar anything over fifty pounds will generally be all right, but a few pounds more is safer. A ten-frame hive should weigh about 10 lbs. more than an eight, for equal results. When weighing, if hives are not built all alike, allowance must be made for variations in weight of lumber or other material in their make-up. The weights given above are for ordinary hives of well-seasoned one-inch pine lumber, with single board covers and reversible bottoms. Mark the weight on each hive at the time of weighing, and after the weighing is done, get the light ones up to proper weight. If one has some heavy combs of honey saved from the extracting supers, it does not take much time to do the feeding. Simply open the light hive, take out an empty, or nearly empty, comb, or more than one if necessary, and replace them with full ones. Arrange the combs so that all those containing much honey may be near together, any which are nearly empty being placed by themselves at one side of the hive. By arranging the combs this way, the bees do not find it necessary to move across empty combs to get at the full ones during the winter, as would happen if half the honey is at one side of the hive, and half at the other, with empty combs between. If no full combs are to be had the bees may be fed up to weight on granulated sugar, mixing equal parts by weight of sugar and water and melting it upon the stove, and feeding in a feeder or some kind of dish inside the hive or in an empty super body set on top of the hive. A shallow pan placed on top of the frames, and with a piece of thin wood just a trifle smaller than the inside of the pan placed in to float on the feed, so that bees may not fall in and be drowned, works all right. Place warm feed in the pan each evening, as much as the bees will take down in the night, and get them up to weight as fast as possible. Better feed to five pounds or so over weight, as they will go back that much after feeding stops. Get the feeding done soon as possible, and look out for robbers while doing it.

We have many ardent horticulturists in our urban centres, men who give a great deal of their time and money and effort towards forwarding horticultural interests, and in trying to arouse a love for the beautiful, which is indeed a very proper ideal, and one at which we may well aim in every line of agricultural effort.—Hon. N. Monteith.

PREPARING THE LAND FOR POTATOES

If the land intended for potatoes next year grows a crop of grain this season, (writes J. G. Hurst) I treat it in the fall the same as my other land: that is, as soon after harvest as possible I gang plough it, in a week or ten days I harrow it well, then let it lie until about ready for fall ploughing, when I give it a coat of manure and plough it a good depth and let it lie in that state till the following spring. If I have not the manure in the fall, I put it on during the winter or in the spring, and then as soon as the land is dry enough I go over it with a spade harrow. Any other implement that would work up the soil would do. Then keep the top well cultivated at short intervals in order to start any foul seeds that may be in the soil or the manure and to conserve the moisture in the soil.

Near planting time I plough the land at an ordinary depth, say five or six inches, harrow it and let it lie for a week or so, giving foul seeds a chance to sprout, then roll it, and the land is ready to receive the seed, which is lying on the barn floor, where we put it three weeks ago, and by this time has short, strong green healthy sprouts.

Now all hands go to the field with as much seed as can be dropped in a half a day. I use an ordinary plough to open the furrows in which to drop the seeds. I strike out across the field in the same way as when I ridge the land for turnips. When I have three or four furrows drawn for a start going down the field, I open a furrow and coming back I close one, and when the whole piece laid out for potatoes is planted it's all in ridges again. I let it lie in this state for a week or ten days, when I harrow down the ridges. The rows will be about thirty inches apart, and the seed four or five inches below the surface and about 15 inches apart in the row. Now I give the land a stroke with a light harrow every week or ten days, especially after a shower, until the plants are up so high as to receive injury from that implement, when I use the scuffler until the plants are so large that there is no need of any further cultivation as the plants shade the soil around them and retard the escape of the moisture.

ROOTS AS CATTLE FEED

The value of roots for the farmer who has but a few head of cattle and not enough to run a silo is not realized. Corn has been bred here for centuries and it has undergone careful selection and improvement, while the root crops have been neglected. Root crop seeds are purchased from other districts, principally from Europe, and the plants having been bred for other climatic conditions cannot gibe maximum yields here, writes Prof. Fraser, of Cornell University. The percentage of dry matter in carrots and parsnips can be raised to from fifteen to twenty percent in a few years. Carter Brothers, of England, have shown that these crops must be bred for the locality, and that the percentage of dry matter, or any of the ingredients constituting the dry matter—the carbohydrates, etc.—and the yield may be increased twenty to fifty percent in a few years by such methods of selection as are now given to sugar beets.

Ten tons of corn silage per acre is a fairly good crop. It would furnish 4,180 pounds of dry matter per acre, using our present figures. Eighteen tons of carrots or parsnips would furnish about the same. The high degree of digestibility of the parsnip, its high protein content, almost double that of silage, and the fact that it is almost a balance ration for a cow will no doubt help us to understand why it is such a favorite with the dairy farmers in the islands of Jersey and Guernsey. One pound of dry matter of the carrot furnishes more valuable nutrients than a pound of dry matter from corn silage. The average yield of the three best varieties of carrots at the Ontario Agricultural College of Canada for a period of five to six years was twenty-eight tons per acre. Wherever such yields can be obtained the crop is profitable for stock feeding.

The culture given a crop of sugar beets is similar to that required for carrots or parsnips, hence the cost of cultivation will be about the same. Many might prefer to handle sugar beets rather than carrots or parsnips. The reports of forty-five farmers in New York during 1898 show that the cost put too much hand labor on the crop. These figures do not include the cost of the seed, fertilizer or payment for use of the land. The reports of 119 farmers, as furnished to the Binghamton sugar beet factory, show that the average cost of growing was $16.04 per acre and that harvesting cost $10 to $12 per acre more. With experience and on a large enough scale, these crops should be raised at a cost of from $30 to $40 per acre.

TO FATTEN GEESE.

In order to have geese fatten well, steamed potatoes, with buckwheat ground together into meal, should be fed them, warm, every three hours. These are best mixed with skimmed milk, and the birds should be kept in a dark place while they are fattening. Four confined in a coop, barred in front so that they can put their heads through to get the food, as well as water, left within their reach, generally have good results, but the simplest way is to put them in double pens, with a slide door between the two, for then one inclosure can be occupied while the other is being cleaned.

Young geese thus treated should be sufficiently fattened at the end of three weeks. Nor will they get lonesome and pine for freedom, as might be supposed; rather, owing to their voracious or gluttonous appetite, they will simply eat and sleep and grow fat, until sickness is imminent, whereupon they should be killed and sent to market.

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 o the 'Witness' Office, an additional charge of twenty-five cents is made.

Live Stock.

FOR SALE, 3 A.J.C.C. JERSEY COWS, and 1 yearling heifer. R. JAMIESON, Perth, Ont.

Eggs and Poultry.

WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKERELS, some hatched May 5th weigh six pounds; a few of the choicest left at $2.00 each; choice thoroughbreds, unsurpassed for eggs and table G. A. LUCAS, Ingersoll, Ont.

FONTHILL POULTRY YARDS—Slaughtering sale of young White Wyandottes and W. Rocks, and also Barred Rocks, Pullets and Old Birds for sale. A few Cock Birds for sale in the three varieties. Crowded for room, I will have to sell the whole stock at your own price.

FOR SALE, 25 SINGLE COMBED Black Minorcas, 10 Cockerels, 10 Pullets and 5 hens, at $2.00. R. L. WHEADON, Guelph.

ORPINGTONS, BUFF, BLACK, WHITE, from best strains, including Willow Brook, fine pullets and cockerels. Write immediately for price and description. H. B. CAMERON, Lancaster, Ont.

BARRED, WHITE AND BUFF Plymouth Rocks, white and brown Leghorns, $1.00 each; very choice trios, $5; no risk, your money back and expressage paid both ways if every bird is not as represented. Write H. BAVIS, Cross Creek, N.B.

FOR SALE, 10 PURE BRED TOULOUSE Geese, 10 Bronze Turkeys, 5 Buff Orpington Fowl, 2 Fox Terrier Puppies. P. D. SINCLAIR, Box 88, Maxville, Ont.

Seeds, Plants, etc.

$50 TO $200 SPARE TIME, GATHERING ferns, evergreens, etc. Receiving depots in every state and Canada. Address BARTON, Wholesale Dealer, Durham, Conn., Dept. 9.

FOR SALE, BEST PLANTS KNOWN FOR fall planting; early and late seed potatoes, half price this month. Catalogue free. E. E. HARTLEY, Milton, Ont.

AGENTS — SALARY AND COMMISSION to sell hardy, red-tag stock; grown exclusively by us; complete line; new idea; elegant free samples. Write now to CAPITAL NURSERIES, Ottawa, Ont.

Agents Wanted.

SALESMEN TO INTRODUCE the famous Herbert Raspberry; liberal commission; whole or part time; complete line of other nursery stock. THE THOS. W. BOWMAN & SON CO., Ltd., Ridgeville, Ont.

EVERYONE WHO DOES NOT WANT TO wash their clothes twice is getting one of the new steel clothes-driers. No props to let them fall in the mud and dirt, ball-bearing, also perfect privacy from outside use. Write for prices. Agents wanted quickly. Address, C. CHISHOLM, Box 263, Halifax, N.S.

MEN WANTED—IF YOU ARE NOT SATisfied with your present position in life, and are reliable, write us, and we will start you, local or travelling, tacking up show-cards and generally advertising our goods at $840 a year, and expenses $2.50 a day. For particulars, write SALUS MEDICINAL CO., London, Ont.

MEN WANTED — RELIABLE MEN IN every locality throughout Canada to advertise our goods, tack up show-cards on trees, fences, bridges, and all conspicuous places; also distribute small advertising matter; commission or salary, $83 per month and expenses $4 per day; steady employment to good, reliable men; no experience necessary; write for particulars. EMPIRE MEDICINE CO., London, Ont.

WANTED, LOCAL ORGANIZERS AND route men. Apply quick to ALFRED TYLER, Wholesale Tea Importer and Spice Grinder, London, Ont.

WANTED, NOW, RELIABLE AGENTS TO sell fruit and ornamental trees. We positively guarantee our trees to be hardy for Quebec, selling selected varieties approved by Government Experimental Farm. Trees true to name. Delivery guaranteed in good condition; exclusive territory; outfit FREE. Established over 25 years. For terms write, PELHAME NURSERY CO., Toronto, Ont.

AGENTS WANTED, TO PUSH 'WORLD Wide' on special trial rate offer. Nothing nicer to canvass for. Generous commissions; it is just what intelligent people are looking for. Write for terms, samples, etc. JOHN DOUGALL & SON, Publishers, Montreal.

Miscellaneous.

25 ENVELOPES PRINTED WITH Return, name and address on corner, postpaid, 25c. Samples free. W. HOWIE, Printer, Beebe Plain, Que.

Situations Vacant.

WANTED — COMPETENT ALL-Round temperate farm hands, to work on large pure-bred stock and fruit farm. Good thing for ambitious fellows. FARM, Box 581, London, Ont.

WANTED — LADIES TO DO PLAIN and light sewing at home, whole or spare time, good pay, work sent any distance, charges paid. Send stamp for full particulars. NATIONAL MANUFACTURING CO., Montreal.

WANTED, PERSONS TO GROW MUSHrooms for us at home during fall and winter months. Waste space in cellar, outhouse or barn can be made yield from $15 to $25 per week. Send stamp for illustrated booklet and full particulars. MONTREAL SUPPLY CO., Montreal.

Farm and Other Lands

ANY ONE HAVING GOOD FARM OR wild land for sale in Canada please send price immediately. Give reasons for selling and state when possession may be had. Owners only need answer. No agents. Address D. G. SNOW, Globe Building, Minneapolis, Minn.

FOR SALE — 218 ACRE FARM, SITUate on the river road, 3 miles from town of Paris; good sandy loam; about 190 acres under cultivation; 18 acres cedar swamp and bush, 5 acres orchard; large stone house, stone cattle stable and wind mill on barn, supplying water for stables; pasture, and never-failing spring in swamp; make good stock farm. Terms reasonable. Apply to A. C. BROWN, Paris Station, Ontario.

SEE THIS FARM—FOR QUICK SALE, $4,500; 112½ acres, W. ½, lot 24, con. 10, King, County York, good soil, good buildings on stone basements, well watered, 20 acres fall wheat, privilege of fall ploughing; possession 1st March, 1908. For particulars see JOHN ARMSTRONG, Schomberg, or W. J. Beatson, Clarksburg, Ont.

FOR SALE, 149 ACRES, DAIRY FARM, brick house and bank barn, 5 miles from Hamilton; 172 acres on Grand River, close to county town, Cayuga, well watered, fine stock farm, $5,500, part can remain on mortgage; stone house, two barns. I have a valuable fruit farm all bearing; good buildings; and $10,000 will buy if closed this fall; 37 acres all kinds of fruit. I have 8 acres fruit with house and barn, $2,700. Now is the time to buy farms; spring time will see higher prices. R. S. MARTIN, 32 Hughson, Hamilton, Ont.

FOR SALE — 50 ACRES, SOIL SANDY loam, buildings, fenced, ten acres bush, near station on new C.P.R. Also near G.T.R. Good chance for man starting farm, $2,200, implements included. R. WILLIAMSON, Bolton, Ont.

960 ACRE FARM, WELL LOCATED, Black loam, large house, stabling 12 horses and 30 cattle; one-third or any reasonable amount cash; balance arranged, $21 acre. For particulars apply J. ELLIOTT, Poplar Point, Man.

FOR SALE, IMPROVED FARM OF 480 acres; never-failing water supply; wood suitable for fuel and fence posts growing on the place; homestead land adjoining; price $15 per acre; improvements worth half the price. Apply to CHARLES LYE, Walsh, Alberta.

SIXTEEN HUNDRED WILL BUY HALF interest in two hundred acres land, including first-class lime-kiln site and about two thousand cords of wood. W. H. DENNY, Acton, Ont.

FARM FOR SALE.—THE UNDERSIGNED offers for sale his valuable farm consisting of 175 acres, Lot 34, 100 acres of which is under cultivation, 50 acres good bush and balance in pasture. On the farm is a new cottage roof brick house and kitchen, (10 rooms), large bank barn, new driving shed, pig stable and all necessary outbuildings. Water supplied at house and barn by ram. There is also orchard, about 6 acres wheat sown, and fall ploughing done. Farm is in a good state of cultivation and is situated 1¼ mile from Conestogo and St. Jacobs. Can be bought at a reasonable price. House heated by furnace, and also sue on farm. For further particulars apply to MENNO KOCH, Conestogo P.O., Ont.

FARMS FOR SALE — A NUMBER OF good farms in the vicinity of Stanstead Plain, Stanstead County. With or without stock, farming tools, etc. Low prices, and easy conditions. Correspondence solicited. E. W. HAY, Stanstead, Que.

FARM FOR SALE.—100 ACRES OF Choice fruit land in Wentworth Co., Seltfleet Township, in the very heart of the Niagara fruit belt, two miles from Wynona Station; suitable for all kinds of fruit; will sell choice of four parcels of this farm or the whole property. A. D. BOWLBY, Windsor, Ont.

For Sale.

WINDMILL (WHEEL and 50 FOOT GALvanized tower) complete as it stands, Brantford make, will take $75 cash before taking away. R. S. MARTIN, Hamilton, Ont.

FOR SALE, FOX HOUND PUPS, 2 bitches and 1 dog left from keen hard and true workers and from first-class hunting stock; will sell very cheap if sold at once. HECTOR TINNEY, Cavan P.O.

AIREDALE PUPPIES FOR SALE, Cheap, from champion stock. S. BLACK, Dufferin street, Toronto.

House For Sale.

FOR SALE, NEW STORE AND HOUSE combined, suitable for either a butcher shop or groceries, in the thriving town of Bracebridge. For particulars apply to EDWARD GREEN, Bracebridge P.O., Muskoka.

Books, Cards, &c.

POSTCARDS — THIRTY DIFFERENT black views, famous paintings, etc., 25c. A. RICE, Granby, Que.

SONG BOOKS — 150 OLD TIME SONGS, with words and music, 10c. A. RICE, Granby, Que.

10 ELEGANT SOUVENIR POST CARDS; all different views, with 10 coupons, 10 cents. Return the coupon, you get 10 Cards FREE. BEERWORTH CO., Stanstead, Que.

(For late Classified Ads See Page 24.)

AN OLD ACQUAINTANCE.

'Hello, Rummel, I hear your watch has been stolen?'

'Yes, but the thief has already been arrested. Only fancy, the stupid fellow took it to the pawnshop! There it was at once recognized as mine, and the thief was locked up.'—'Fliegende Blatter.'

POULTRY NOTES.

ALL ABOUT TRAP NESTS, AND THEIR USE TO THE FARMER.

The trap nests used are of the simplest construction. The nests are built in sections and fastened against the wall, each nest being made a foot square, and eighteen inches deep. At the front is left an opening eight inches square, through which the hen passes when entering the nest. The trap is hung at this opening. It is made of stiff wire, so arranged that when entering the hen fastens herself in. When she is let out the attendant takes the number of her leg band and marks it on her egg; this is transferred to a record sheet so that every egg laid by a certain numbered hen is credited in the right column.

The revelations the trap nest shows are quite interesting. Under ordinary conditions one might suppose that from pullets hatched from the same lot of eggs, at the same time, having the same care and attention, similar results would be obtained. Here is where the benefit of the trap comes in: it shows that laying hens, like people, have an individuality. A few of the hens kept at the Macdonald College last winter did not pay for their keep, while on the other hand there were those that paid for the keep and returned a handsome profit besides. The rest were scattered along between these two extremes. The 240 hens laid, from Dec. 1 to Aug. 31, six months, about eighteen thousand eggs, an average of 75 eggs per hen, but the traps pointed out that one half of the flock laid thirteen thousand eggs while the other half laid five thousand; that is, the 120 best hens laid on an average 108 eggs, while the other 120 hens averaged 41 eggs. This takes in four breeds, but it was not this fact that made the difference.

Even more variation can be seen when comparing individuals of the same breed. Take the Barred Rocks, for an example. The best ten in the breed averaged a hundred and forty eggs, while the worst ten birds averaged fourteen. That is to say, two flocks of ten hens each could be picked out of the same breed, and giving them the same feed and care one flock would lay fourteen hundred eggs while the other flock was laying a hundred and forty. Put it another way: these eggs were sold, say, at an average price of forty cents per dozen. One flock of ten hens gave a return of $46.66 in the six months, while the other flock gave a gross receipt of $4.66. The feed cost, roughly speaking, seventy-five cents per hen for the six months. Flock No. 1 gave a net return over cost of feed of $39.16. The other gave a return of $2.84, worse than nothing. Each hen of the first flock gave a profit of $3.91 and each hen of the second flock gave a loss of 28 cents.

To all appearances these hens looked the same. One could not tell which was the profitable hen or which was the unprofitable hen, by simply looking at them in the flock. Trap nests, however, soon picked them out. The trap nest is a little trouble, but one can readily see how well it pays for the additional work entailed. It is unlikely that farmers as a rule will adopt the system and follow it for twelve months in the year, chiefly on account of the extra labor involved, but if farmers would put in a few of these nests during the winter months, when as a rule labor does not count for so much, and from the records select a few of the best layers, put them by themselves during the breeding season and set the eggs from these alone, it would not take long to bring the laying ability of the average flock up from seventy-five eggs per year to nearly double.

Probably a good way would be to encourage one of the smaller members of the family to take whole charge of the flock. Put in the trap nests, and allow all, or part of the profits to the young manager; there will then be a double revenue—one the extra returns from the birds, the second, and probably the more important, the business training received by the boy or girl. There is no work on the farm that will bring out of a boy or girl the finer qualities necessary to the development of a good business ability as poultry-keeping, and the trap-nesting and bookkeeping are of the highest importance in their education.

DO NOT OVERCROWD YOUR TURKEYS

A writer in the 'Inland Poultry Journal' gives some practical pointers in the rearing of turkeys:

'The fact that turkeys cannot be grown in large numbers is proven in the management of a friend of ours this year. They have been very successful in growing limited numbers in previous years, but this year when they undertook growing turkeys in large numbers they struck up against a great obstacle. Crowding, however, must be avoided in growing turkeys, and we fear from all reports coming in the growing of turkeys, even in limited quantities, will soon be a thing of the past in America. There are a few growers this year who have been very successful in maturing the greater number they hatched, but where one has been successful hundreds have failed.

In reading the various experiments from breeders all over the world we are forced to conclude that the greatest trouble is due largely to overcrowding. Where large flocks of turkeys are grown the soil soon becomes tainted; in fact, the whole surroundings become infected and full of fatal germs. Hence it is very apparent that outbreaks of disease are due more or less to neglect of natural laws, or, in other words, the violation of natural laws. Therefore most rigid disinfecting should be administered to the runs and drinking fountains at all times, such as strong solutions of bi-chloride of mercury or carbolic acid. We hope that as soon as the majority of turkey growers learn that over-crowding is fatal to a large crop of turkeys the evil will be overcome and great crops of turkeys will be grown each season as in former years. European people seem to understand well enough that turkeys must be in limited numbers and at the same time have unlimited space.

If we can have the space in which to grow turkeys we much prefer to grow them than any domestic fowl grown on the farm. Farms that are well watered, with cool running springs, shaded with the mighty oaks, hillsides carpeted with nature's green grass, are indeed ideal spots on which to grow the noble turkey, but, sorry to say, that so many such locations are given to other live stock, and turkeys left to be grown by parties who have less than fifty acres of land, with no natural flowing streams. Perhaps the land is flat and untilled, a most undesirable spot in which to grow the naturally wild turkey. We beg to say it is a great pity that farmers who are blessed with ideal grounds will not take more kindly to turkey culture. They are the easiest fowl grown to-day, when the environments are such that permit of the free and unlimited range. The only possible remedy to overcrowding is to grow turkeys in lots of not over fifty or one hundred; fifty would be the most desirable number, and more farmers to grow them. In the past few years the only large flocks late in the season are by purchase and not grown individually. Hence the advisability of limited turkeys on unlimited range is very apparent.

ABOUT LITTLE CHICKS

Corn meal is a poor food for little chicks, at least until they are several weeks old.

Hulled oats are one of the best available foods for little chicks, especially the first few weeks.

Wheat screenings are good any time, and cost little on the average farm.

Don't forget about those sudden storms and thunder showers. Have some ready means of escape available to the chicks.

Keep the chicks busy. The best way is to scatter seeds and small grains in litter, making the chicks scratch and hunt for them.

Too low a temperature in the brooder, improper food and injudicious feeding—each play an important part in producing bowel disorders.

If you stuff the little chicks while they're alive, you'll soon have plenty of dead ones you can stuff,—if you feel like it.

After your chicks are a few days old, give them a chance each day to eat grass. It will do them more good than all the patent 'chick growers' and other stimulants you can buy in a year.

Tame chickens are more pleasurable and more profitable than wild ones. And there is no earthly excuse why one's fowls should be otherwise.

There is no necessity for having the perches more than two feet above the ground. Also, they should all be on a level.

USE OF ICE ON THE FARM.

(By J. A. Ruddick.)

Every farmer in whose vicinity natural ice is available should store a sufficient quantity for use during the summer months. A supply of ice is worth all it costs, if properly applied in the preservation of milk, butter, meat, vegetables and other perishable articles. The dairy farmer especially will find in a supply of ice a great saving of labor and a positive safeguard in keeping his milk during hot weather. The crudest kind of building, which will keep out the sun and rain, or the corner of a shed, will serve for the mere storage of ice if dry sawdust or marsh hay is available in which to pack it for protection against the heat. All that is necessary to do is to provide for some drainage and cover the ice on all sides, top and bottom, with about 12 inches of sawdust, or 24 inches of hay or cut straw, and protect the covering from the weather.

Patrons of cheese factories or creameries, who wish to keep Saturday evening's or even Sunday morning's milk until Monday morning during the hottest weather, will find a supply of ice indispensable, as well as useful on other nights of the week, if the milk is to be delivered to the factory in proper condition. Proper condition implies not only that the milk must be sweet enough to be accepted, but that it shall not have passed the stage of 'ripeness' which permits of a first-class quality of product being made from it. Milk which is too 'old' or too far advanced towards the stage when it is known as 'sour' will make neither a fine quality of butter or cheese, nor a maximum amount of it. An enormous loss results to the patrons of factories every year in both directions. The amount of waste which occurs from the handling of over-ripe milk at cheese factories would be astonishing if it could be accurately measured or were more generally known. This waste may be prevented by a proper cooling of the milk at the farms. A supply of ice will facilitate the work and insure successful handling of the milk under any conditions imposed in practical dairying.

A supply of ice on the farm is very necessary for those engaged in a city milk trade. Immediate cooling after milking, to the lowest possible point, is the true secret of preserving milk. Those engaged in supplying milk for direct consumption cannot escape the responsibility which rests on them for exercising every precaution which will enable them to furnish such a necessary and universal article of diet, carrying the least possible danger to public health.

The water available for cooling purposes, in the principal dairy districts of Canada, will vary during the hot weather from about 50 to 60 degrees. It is obviously impossible to reduce the temperature of the milk lower than the temperature of the water. In fact, without a specially constructed milk cooler, it is impracticable to bring the temperature of the milk much below the average of the temperature of the water and that of the milk when cooling is begun. Such cooling is not sufficient for preserving milk through a period of twenty-four hours or more in hot weather.

The effectiveness of water as a cooling medium depends, as has already been stated, on the manner in which it is utilized. A very common plan is to place the can containing the milk in a tub or tank of water so that water surrounds the lower part of the can.

The advantages of using a special milk cooler are twofold. First, the cooling may be done more rapidly and therefore more effectively, and second, only about half the quantity of water will be required to reach a result similar to that secured by surrounding the milk cans with water. Roughly speaking, 10 pounds of ice are equal in cooling power to 100 pounds of cold water. But the most important advantage in the use of ice arises from the fact that by its use the temperature of the milk can be reduced to, and maintained at, a lower point than is possible with the use of water alone; and a low temperature is absolutely necessary for preserving milk for lengthy periods. The temperature should be reduced to 50 degrees and maintained at that temperature when milk is to be kept from Saturday night or Sunday morning till the following Monday morning.



R-E-L-I-A-B-L-E

Spells the key-word to the great popularity of the

U.S. CREAM SEPARATOR

SKIMS CLEANEST — Holds World's Record.
QUICKLY CLEANED — Parts few and simple.
IS SIMPLEST — Two parts in the bowl.
LOW MILK CAN — Saves much lifting.
WEARS LONGEST — Record proves it.
PERFECTLY SAFE — Gearing entirely enclosed.
RUNS EASY — Users say so.
SAVES THE MOST — Cream, time, work.

My U.S. is not out of order every week or two like my neighbors' who use other makes, ARE. D. L. VanWorm. Middleburgh, N.Y.

Dairymen choose the U.S. because they KNOW it can be depended upon to do the Best work ALL the time, and the Longest time, too.

May we explain to you why? Please send for complete illustrated book No.

VERMONT FARM MACHINE CO.
Bellows Falls, Vermont 478

CROPS THE WORLD OVER

Broomhall estimates the world's wheat crop this year at 3,024,000,000 bushels, having added 31,000,000 bushels for more liberal and later estimates of the United States and Argentine crops, says 'Crop Reporter' of the Department of Agriculture.

The most serious wheat losses are looked for in Hungary, the Balkan countries and Germany. Increases are expected in Russia (spring wheat) and in France.

Hungary will make up some of its wheat loss by an increased crop of corn. Deterioration of the corn crop, however, is reported by the Danubian States, owing to the lack of rain. A failure there of that crop would entail serious consequences.

Rye promises a fair crop in Germany and a better than average yield in Russia, but elsewhere the prospects are only moderate.

Barley is expected to give a satisfactory yield in Austria-Hungary, Germany and Russia, but fears are expressed as to quality and color.

Oats promise generally to be the crop of the year in Europe.

Sugar beets in general are extremely backward. Both in France and Germany the average weight of the roots and the condition of the plants are much below that at the same time last year; the sugar content is likewise lower, but in Germany the difference is not so great. In Hungary sugar beets, while backward, are developing gradually, and are expected to give a satisfactory yield.

In Great Britain potatoes are the worst crop of the year, owing to widespread disease. Oats are the best crop of the cereals. The quality of hay is generally poor, but in bulk it is the crop of the season. Root crops and oats are next; then wheat, barley and potatoes. Apples and pears are short crops, but plums are very abundant in England, and bush fruits have done well. An underyield of hops is indicated.

SAVING HEN MANURE.

The manure from poultry is much richer than that from other kinds of live stock, but loses in value rapidly when not well cared for. The most important element in it is nitrogen, and this fertilizing element is the one most difficult to hold in any manure. Plaster has been much used as an absorbent, but it puts the manure into poor mechanical condition for use on land. Our scientists differ in opinion about the ability of acid phosphate to absorb the ammonia or nitrogen, but some station experiments show that when this rock phosphate is freely used the manure does not lose its strength. The best way is to spread the acid phosphate on the floor or dropping boards in the hen house, using about as many pounds as there are pounds of fresh manure to be mixed with it. Loam is a good material to add to put the manure into good mechanical form for use, and the mixture can be stored in barrels for months with little or no loss. As the hen manure contains a high percent of nitrogen, the acid phosphate supplies an element in which the manure is badly deficient. If the manure is to be used on land that is deficient in potash the amount of acid phosphate should be reduced, and some kainit used in its stead. But the majority of farmers will not give time to much mixing of absorbents for the poultry house, and they can prevent loss by use of the acid phosphate which usually is conveniently at hand. It pays big to save this nitrogenous manure, and by the addition of the loam before storing in old barrels a fertilizer is got that can be broadcasted easily upon the land.

DAIRY CONDITIONS IN ENGLAND

Mr. J. A. Ruddick, Dominion Dairy Commissioner, after a trip to England lasting three months, has returned home. While there he attended the International Dairy Congress at The Hague, at which seventeen countries were represented. The principal matter discussed was the most advantageous manner to control the import and export of dairy produce with a view to reduce adulteration.

At the Congress banquet twenty-six countries were represented and the total number of delegates reached five hundred.

Mr. Ruddick found that the facilities for handling perishable products had been greatly improved. The C. P. R. has installed a cold storage equipment in their Liverpool shed that is highly approved by the Liverpool produce merchants.

The Fruit Marks Act is the cause of much satisfaction in Europe, and incidentally an increase in the Canadian apple trade, especially as there is a shortage of this crop in Europe. There is still room for improvement, however, and the Dairy Commissioner states that any extra effort in this regard by the grower certainly pays.

Mr. Ruddick is of the opinion that if the export of green cheese to Europe does not cease, the Canadian trade for that product will be seriously injured through the discouragement of its consumption.

During his tour Mr. Ruddick attended trade meetings at Glasgow, Liverpool and Manchester, as well as The Hague, and delivered addresses with a view to promoting trade and profiting by discussion.

HOW TO HANDLE FRUIT.

Most farmers have yet to learn that fruit of all kinds and potatoes should be handled carefully. It is the common practice to pour these things out into boxes, barrels or bins carelessly, forgetful of the fact that this way is almost sure to bruise them and bring on rot a good deal quicker than if the apples or potatoes are emptied into the storage receptacles as if they had feelings and could be hurt. How would you empty a crate of potatoes? I will tell you my way. I put the crate over into the bin, set it down and then carefuly turn it up on the edge until the contents gently roll out. With apples the way should be still more carefully considered, for apples are not as tough-skinned as potatoes. I would like every apple to be taken up in the hands and placed over into the box in the cellar or other receptacle, so that there might not be the slightest bruise. I have often seen apples that had the skin badly spotted by careless handling. And under these bruised spots there will always be a place that is worthless. But the worst of it is that every apple that has been bruised may be expected to rot.—'Epitomist.'

RURAL INQUIRIES

TREATMENT OF HORSES.

L., Lindsay.—Would you kindly give me the name of the best practical book relative to the care and treatment of the diseases of horses, also let me know if there is a good periodical published in Canada relating to the same subject. Ans.—There are quite a number of good practical books published, bearing on different phases of the subject. 'Hints to Horsekeepers,' by Henry William Herbert, price $1.50, published by the Orange Judd Co., 439-441 Lafayette street, New York, deals with the breeding, buying, feeding, driving, riding of horses and ponies, also a chapter on the diseases; also 'The Modern Horse Doctor,' by George H. Dadd, M.D., V.S., contains practical observations on the causes, nature and treatment of diseases of horses, price $1.00, published by the same firm. As far as we know, there is no periodical dealing specially with the subject.



Free Veterinary Book
Infallible guide. Makes every man his own horse doctor. Postage 2c.
Tuttle's Elixir
insures sound horses. Cures splint, curb, spavin, etc. $100 reward for failure where cure is possible.
TUTTLE'S ELIXIR CO., 70 Beverly St., Boston, Mass. Montreal: H. A. Tuttle, Mgr., 32 St. Gabriel Street.
Beware of all blisters; only temporary relief, if any.

These trade-mark crisscross lines on every package
CRESCO FLOUR For DYSPEPTICS
SPECIAL DIETETIC FLOUR
K. C. WHOLE WHEAT FLOUR
Unlike all other foods. Ask grocers.
For book or sample, write
FARWELL & RHINES, WATERTOWN, N. Y., U. S. A.



GOES LIKE SIXTY
SELLS LIKE SIXTY
SELLS FOR $65
GILSON GASOLENE ENGINE
For Pumping, Cream Separators, Churns, Wash Machines, etc. FREE TRIAL. Ask for catalog—all sizes
GILSON MFG. CO. LTD. Dept. 2 Guelph, Ontario

QUESTIONS & 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 enquiry 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.

LITTLE ORPHANT ANNIE.

A Daily Reader.—Could you kindly give me 'The Whistling Regiment' and 'Little Orphant Annie,' or tell me where they can be found. Ans.—'The Whistling Regiment' will be found in 'Choice Selections,' No. 30, published by the Penn Publishing Company, Philadelphia. The other poem, by James Whitcomb Riley, is given below:

Little orphant Annie's come to our house to stay,
An' wash the cups an' saucers up, an' brush the crumbs away,
An' shoo the chickens off the porch, an' dust the hearth, an' sweep,
An' make the fire, an' bake the bread, an' earn her board an' keep;
An' all us other children, when the supper things is done,
We set around the kitchen fire an' has the mostest fun,
A-listenin' to the witch tales 'at Annie tells about,
An' the gobble-uns 'at gits you
Ef you
Don't
Watch
Out!

Onc't they was a little boy wouldn't say his pray'rs—
An' when he went to bed at night, away upstairs,
His mammy heerd him holler, and his daddy heerd him bawl,
An' when they turn't the kivvers down, he wasn't there at all!
An they seeked him in the rafter-room, an' cubby hole an' press,
An' seeked him up the chimbly-flue, an' ever'wheres, I guess,
But all they ever found was thist his pants an' roundabout!
An' the gobble-uns 'll git you
Ef you
Don't
Watch
Out!

An' one time a little girl 'ud allus laugh an' grin,
An' make fun of ever'one, an' all her blood an' kin,
An' onct when they was 'company,' an' ole folks was there,
She mocked 'em and shocked 'em, an' said she didn't care!
An 'thist as she kicked her heels and turn't to run an' hide,
They was two great big Black Things a stardin' by her side.
An' they snatched her through the ceilin' 'fore she know'd what she's about
An' the gobble-uns 'll git you
Ef you
Don't
Watch
Out!

An' little orphant Annie says, when the blaze is blue,
An' the lamp-wick sputters, an' the wind goes woo-oo!
An' you hear the crickets quit, an' the moon is grey,
An' the lightnin' bugs in dew is all squenched away,
You better mind yer parents, an' yer teachers fond an' dear,
An' cherish them 't loves you, an' dry the orphant's tear,
An' he'p the pore an' needy ones 'at clusters all about,
Er the gobble-uns 'll git you
Ef you
Don't
Watch
Out!

THE HERO OF HAARLEM.

The following poem, by Phoebe Cary, is copied and sent by Miss Ruth Stevens, in answer to the request of a 'Witness' reader:

He thinks of his brother and sister
Asleep in their safe, warm bed;
He thinks of his father and mother,
Of himself as dying and dead;
And of how when the night is over,
They must come and find him at last:
But he never thinks he can leave the place
Where duty holds him fast.

The good dame in the cottage
Is up and astir with the light,
For the thought of her little Peter
Has been with her all the night.
And now she watches the pathway,
As yester eve she had done;
But what does she see so strange and black,
Against the rising sun?
Her neighbors bearing between them
Something straight to her door;
Her child is coming home, but not
As he ever came before!

'He is dead!' she cries; 'my darling!'
And the startled father hears,
And comes and looks the way she looks,
And fears the thing she fears:
Till a glad shout from the bearers
Thrills the stricken man and wife—
'Give thanks, for your son has saved our land,
And God has saved his life!'
So there in the morning sunshine
They knelt about the boy,
And every head was bared and bent,
In tearful, reverent joy.

'Tis many a year since then; but still,
When the sea roars like a flood,
Their boys are taught what a boy can do,
Who is brave, and true, and good:
For every man in that country
Takes his son by the hand,
And tells him of little Peter,
Whose courage saved the land.
They have many a valiant hero,
Remembered through the years,
But never one whose name so oft
Is named with loving tears.
And his deed shall be sung by the cradle,
And told to the child on the knee,
As long as the dikes of Holland
Divide the land from the sea.

SYNDICATE MATTER.

Inquirer, Ontario.—Please give some information about the firms from which so many dailies obtain copyrighted short stories and articles. Are these promising places to which to send MSS.? Please give address of any large Canadian association—if that is what such a firm is called; also, of some good American firm. Is there any other method available for selling MSS.? Ans.—A firm such as you describe is called a newspaper syndicate. Some of the short story syndicates have regular contributors, but most of them are open to consider contributions from any source that appears promising. The Canadian Newspaper Syndicate, Montreal, and the McClure and Phillips Co., New York, N.Y., are examples of such syndicates. The method usually resorted to by the literary aspirant is to send the MS. to one magazine after another, enclosing postage or a stamped, self-addressed envelope for its return, in case it is 'unavailable.'

'FROOD' OR 'FROWD.'

W.H.—What did J. A. Froude call himself, 'Frood' or 'Frowd'? Ans.—The name is pronounced as if spelt 'Frood.'

WHEN THE 'WITNESS' IS PRINTED.

J.T., Ontario.—At what time on Tuesday is the 'Weekly Witness' printed? Ans.—It is being run off the press by eight o'clock on Tuesday morning.

BIRTHPLACE OF INVENTORS.

Mrs. G. W. P.—Can you tell me the birthplace of Thomas A. Edison, and of Nicola Tesla, the electrician and inventor? Ans.—Thomas Alva Edison was born at Milan, Erie County, Ohio, on Feb. 11, 1847. Nicola Tesla was born at Smiljau, Servia, in 1857.

C. P. R. SUBSIDY.

A South Ohio Subscriber.—How much land did the C.P.R. receive as a subsidy, and how much money? Ans.—For the main line $25,000,000, and $5,753,493 for extensions; in land, 25,000,000 acres for the main line, and some 1,349,024 acres for branch lines.

DR. LORIMER.

M.H.—What was the name of the late Dr. Lorimer, the celebrated Baptist minister, of Boston? Kindly give a list of the books written by him. Ans.—The Rev. George C. Lorimer, D.D., LL.D.. We have not a complete list, but you can obtain a catalogue by writing to the Baptist Rooms, Tremont Temple, Boston, Mass.

THE MERIDIAN.

T.—How should twelve o'clock (noon) be written—12.00 a.m.? Is 12.00 p.m. noon or midnight? Ans.—A.M. is an abbreviation of the Latin 'ante meridiem,' and denotes the time before the sun has passed its highest point or meridian, that is, before 12 M.—midday (noon). Similarly, p.m. stands for 'post meridiem,' the time after midday. You will see that, therefore, neither 'a.m.' nor 'p.m.' can be used with twelve o'clock,—noon or midnight.

JOHN ALCOHOL, MY JOE.

The following, a parody on 'John Anderson, My Joe,' asked for Mrs. McL., has been received from Mr. John Sharpe, P.E.I.

John Alcohol, my Joe, John,
When we were first acquaint,
I'd money in my pocket, John,
Which now I know there ain't;
I spent it all in treating, John,
Because I loved you so;
But mark me, how you've treated me,
John Alcohol, my Joe.
John Alcohol, my Joe, John,
John Alcohol my Joe.

John Alcohol, my Joe, John,
We've been too long together;
So you must take one road, John,
And I will take the other.
For we'll come tumbling down, John,
If hand in hand we go,
And I will have the bill to foot,
John Alcohol, my Joe.
John Alcohol, my Joe, John,
John Alcohol my Joe.

ARMIES AND NAVIES.

A West Plymouth, N.H., Subscriber.—Which of the great nations has the largest army and navy? Ans.—The Russian force is the largest numerically, counting in all the available reserves. One authority recently placed the number at over 5,000,000. The French army, including reserves, has been estimated at about 3,500,000 men on a war footing. Germany has 3,224,000 trained men. The numbers do not represent the actual strength in every case. The superior organization of the German army more than offsets the superiority in numbers of the Russian forces. The British navy is the largest, with 56 battleships of the first class, four of the second, and some half dozen others in building. France has 20 battleships of the first class, nine of the second, and one of the third; others in building. Germany has 18 of the first class, four of the second, and nine of the third; several in building.

POLYGLOT CLERKS.

F.H., Ottawa.—What does the work of polyglot clerks, employed by great mercantile houses of London and New York, consist of? How many languages are necessary? Is stenography required? What are the ranges of salary? Ans.—The polyglot clerk attends to foreign correspondence, making the necessary translations; meets agents of foreign houses dealing with his firm, may have also to do buying and selling, etc. Most firms require at least four languages, French, German, Spanish and English; sometimes Italian and Russian are also needed. Stenography is not, as a rule, obligatory, but a working knowledge of shorthand is always useful. The salary varies, of course, with the position and attainments of the clerk, and the business of the firm employing him. For attending to a correspondence in different languages, he may receive $800 or $1,000. If he is an educated man, with knowledge of the countries concerned, and can fill a confidential position, his salary will be in the thousands.

VERSES WANTED.

R. R. asks if some 'Witness' reader can give her the verses of 'Caronie's Lone Shore.'

'Nemo' asks if some one can give her the words of an old song, 'Matrimonial Sweets,' the chorus beginning: 'Oh, dear, oh, dear, 'tis the plague of my life.'

D.A.L. would be pleased if some one could give the words of the old song, 'The little low log cabin in the lane.'

POEMS RECEIVED.

Miss Ruth R. Ferguson, Nova Scotia, and Mrs. R. Roberts, are thanked for sending the verses, 'Hello, Central! give me Heaven!' A copy has been forwarded to M. McA.

M. Crichton, Springmount, is cordially thanked for copying out the long selection 'The broken bowl,' asked for by R.C. It is too long to re-print, so the MS. has been forwarded.

A Subscriber's Daughter, Carleton Place, Ont., is thanked for the verses, 'The Midnight Express,' a copy of which has been forwarded.

LEGAL.

(ONTARIO.)

LANDLORD AND TENANT.

Subscriber, Ont.—1. A concise, plain statement of the rights, duties, obligations of landlords and tenants, with procedure under different circumstances, is very desirable. A 25c pamphlet would cover the subject. If there be anything of the kind, please name price and publisher. 2. I am about to get rid of an undesirable tenant. How can I collect rent, he leaving before, after or on termination of the month? 3. To what extent can goods be followed? Ans.—1. We are not aware of any. The nearest to what is desired is probably 'Kingsford's Handbook of the Law of Landlord and Tenant,' price $1 to $2. It may be obtained through any bookseller. 2. Assuming that the rent is not due until the end of the month you cannot legally enforce payment before then. If after the rent has fallen due there are still goods, belonging to the tenant, on the demised premises, and not exempt from seizure, they could be distrained upon after demand of payment. But, ordinarily, if the goods have been removed prior to the rent becoming due they cannot be distrained upon, as distress must, generally speaking, be made upon the premises. If distress proceedings are not open to you, then you might sue in the Division Court for the amount of rent due, and having obtained judgment, issue an execution against the goods of the tenant and have them seized thereunder, or if there be not sufficient unexempt goods to satisfy the amount of the judgment (including costs) you might have the tenant brought before the judge for examination as a judgment debtor and ordered to pay such amount, and the costs of the judgment summons, by periodical instalments. 3. Under execution as above indicated, or if the goods were fraudulently or clandestinely removed from the demised premises they could be followed and distrained upon within thirty days thereafter.

MEDICAL.

(Letters for this department should be addressed 'Medical Editor 'Witness,' Montreal.' Should a subscriber ask any question which is not suitable for publication, a reply will be sent by mail if a stamped addressed envelope and $1, physician's fee, be enclosed with such question.)

OBSTETRICAL NURSING.

N.L.K. asks how long a training would be required to become an obstatrical nurse. Ans.—I find on inquiry that the larger hospitals do not take pupil nurses for maternity work unless they are taking, or have taken, a regular three years' course in some general hospital. Then, they give a course of three or four months. A nurse of this kind is then competent to take charge of any sort of case. In some of the smaller hospitals a course in obstetric nursing is given which lasts from a year to eighteen months. This qualifies a nurse simply for maternity work.

HAIR TONIC.

'Subscriber' asks for the composition of the hair tonic, so often referred to in this column, which contains tincture of cantharides. Asks also how it should be applied. Asks, too, what color walnut juice will dye the hair, and how it should be applied. Ans.—The formula of this tonic, which is not sold under any particular name, but must be compounded by the chemist from the prescription, is as follows: Tincture of cantharides, two drachms; resorcin, three drachms; compound tincture of cinchona, three drachms; castor oil, two drachms; oil of bergamot, eight drops; rectified spirits to make eight ounces. This is to be applied once daily. The hair should be parted with the fingers and the tonic applied directly to the scalp, especially where the hair is becoming grey or thin. The nthe scalp should be gently massaged with the flat of the fingers. Walnut juice will stain the hair a deep brown. It should be applied to the hair, preferably by dipping the hair into it. Keep it off the skin. Or, you may apply it with the hand, which is to be protected with a rubber glove.

ULCERATED MOUTH.

'Subscriber, H.C.D.' is a married woman, 28 years of age. She is troubled with ulceration of the mouth, having as many as five or six ulcers on the tongue and lips all at once. Ans.—You are probably suffering from what is known as aphthous stomatitis. This is an irritating and obstinate affection. Most cases are attributable to some slight disorder of the gastro-intestinal tract. The condition is predisposed to by any imperfection in the teeth. If your teeth are broken or carious, have them attended to. Then use some antiseptic mouth-wash, night and morning. Listerine, one part; water, three parts, makes a good one. As the ulcers begin to form touch them with a stick of lunar caustic or a bit of alum. Live plainly and keep the bowels moving daily. When the trouble shows signs of reappearing take a dose of salts at once.

OEDEMA OR DROPSY.

T.J.C. is an Englishman, who has been in this country two months. He has had oedema or dropsy in the feet and legs, and it is now coming on again. He has been told that this was due to the climate, and has been advised to return home. Wishes for advice. Ans.—It is, of course, hard to advise you without knowing all the features of your case. It is, in my opinion hardly likely that any change of climate could alone be the cause of dropsy. I should infer from our letter that you have had it in England before coming here. If so, to return to England would not likely better matters. I should think it would be wiser to undergo treatment here for a time and see how you get along. Then, if you fail to get relief after a fair trial you might consider the advisability of going back. Much will, of course, depend on the cause within yourself, and whether it can be removed.

HEART DISEASE.

'Subscriber' is a married woman, sixty-five years of age. Eight years ago she had a severe attack of inflammation. Has never been well since, though she does her housework part of the time. Has been told that she has disease of the muscle of the heart. Three years ago the middle toes of the left foot became numb, and since then all the toes of the feet have become the same. She also has pain in the feet at night. She is unable to stand the least cold. Is very nervous and unable to sleep at night. She has catarrh and bronchitis, and raises some phlegm. She had pain in the stomach and bowels, and is sometimes constipated. She feels depressed in the morning. Her ankles are also swollen, and she has burning pain in the back. Ans.—It seems likely from your description of your case that your heart is weak, and probably also your blood vessels are out of order. I hope you are constantly under your doctor's care, for the condition should not be neglected. You should, of course, rest a great deal on your back. Give up work altogether for some weeks. Keep the legs bandaged with flannel from the feet to above the knee. Do not wrap too tightly. Every night bathe the feet and legs with hot water. Dress warmly and avoid exposure to wind, wet, and cold. Keep the bowels open daily by injections of soap and hot water. Use a fountain douche and about a quart of thin soap suds. Diet must be plain. Do not drink freely.

HAIR DYES.

'Enquirer' wrote some weeks ago in regard to hair tonics and dyes and was told that a stain made from walnut shells was an old and reliable dye for the hair, devoid of harmful properties. She asks how to make the stain from walnuts, as she has hitherto failed in this. Also, if the dye will stand washing. She wishes to know, too, what is harmful in the dyes ordinarily sold for the hair, and if any of them will do harm if applied to the hair alone, and not to the scalp. Ans.—Some of the hair dyes on the market contain salts of lead. The constant use of such a lotion might in time cause chronic lead poisoning, which is a very serious matter. The danger is probably not great if the dye is not allowed to touch the scalp, but it is rather difficult to avoid this. It is probable that your difficulty in making a dye from walnut shells is due to your using the ripe shells. Get green walnuts and try again. Green butternuts may also be used, if you cannot get the other. Boil the green shells for an hour, using sufficient of them to make an almost black fluid. Then filter through linen. Add one part of alcohol to five parts of the decoction, so that it will keep. The stain will stand washing.

ACNE.

X.—An old subscriber's daughter would like to know a cure for spots on the face. They are not exactly pimples, for a red lump forms under the skin and keeps sore but seldom comes to a head. When they do come to a head and the matter is removed, there remains a red spot which turns a purple color when in the cold. This looks very bad. Also, wishes to know what is the cause of 'cold sores' or blisters, and if there is any way of preventing them. Finally, can anything be done to make the pores of the skin smaller. Ans.—The trouble of which you complain is called acne. It is very common in people between the ages of fifteen and twenty-five. At this time the glands of the skin are very active and there is an excessive amount of secretion. Owing to chemical changes, perhaps induced by bacteria, the secretion becomes hard and dry, plugging up the small ducts. Then follows irritation and inflammation. You will find that as you get older the trouble will pass away. Occasionally, the secretion gets very dry and the dust accumulates on the surface forming a little black spot at the summit of a swelling. This is called a 'blackhead.' You will find the following treatment useful. Every night before retiring wash the face with very hot water for five minutes, until the skin is thoroughly soft and red. Then, before a mirror, squeeze out any blackheads or spots you see between the thumb and finger. Those that have not come to a head may be punctured with a clean sewing-needle. Then apply a lotion consisting of a saturated solution of boracic acid in rectified spirits. You will find it beneficial also in washing the face to use spirits of green soap. Apply as a fine film to the face. Allow to remain on till it dries. Then, wash off with the hot water. Gentle massaging of the face will also assist the process and will help to cure the enlarged pores. I do not know of anything that will prevent the formation of 'cold sores.' They seem to be due to some obscure nervous influences about which we know little. Exposure to cold, indigestion, constipation, appear to be predisposing causes. When they form do not pick them but apply some good toilet powder.

DIRT EATING.

'An Old Subscriber' asks about a friend, who has formed the habit of eating woodashes and coals, and such like. She is an unmarried woman, fifty-one years of age. She has a good constitution and can stand a good deal of hard work. She is very pale and thin. She does not sleep very quckly after retiring, but keeps moving and twitching. She eats fairly well, but does not care much for meat, and does not take any milk except on cereal. She drinks strong tea and eats tea-leaves. She also eats a good deal of granulated sugar. She has such a craving for such things that she will eat bath-brick, burnt eggshells, and even the dust off the road. She talks as if she would like to break the habit but does not seem to have the requisite amount of will-power. When she does not do it for a day, she seems to miss it and gets irritable and nervous. Otherwise she is a particularly bright and intelligent woman. Ans.—I fear it will be difficult to cure your friend. Sometimes these depraved appetites are the expression of a constitutional disorder, such as anaemia. As you say she is pale, this may be a factor in her case. Try her on Blaud's pills, one after each meal, for two or three weeks. Her bowels must be kept open daily with cascara. If possible she should take a trip where she would not find it easy to indulge in the habit, and where she would find congenial friends and pursuits to take her attention off herself. A sea voyage would be the very best thing for her. Of course, unless she can fight the habit herself the difficulty of cure is made greater. If everything fails, she should be sent to some sanitarium and be kept under close supervision. The habit is a pernicious one and may do her much harm. Encourage her to eat meat, eggs and soups.

VETERINARY

Conducted by M. C. Baker, D.V.S.

MASTITIS.

J.C.—I have a heifer in her first season. She has a cord in one of her teats about the thickness of a straw. She sometimes gives clotted and bloody milk. We are a long way from a veterinary. Will you kindly advise me what to do for it. Ans.—There is inflammation of the lining membrane of the teat, and I would also expect that the quarter of the udder is somewhat inflamed as well. I would foment the teat and quarter of the udder twice a day with warm water, rub dry, and then rub in a little camphorated oil. Give her at the same time once a day for four or five days a teaspoonful of powdered nitrate of potash in her feed or water.

GREASE.

J.B.Y.—I have a mare five years old that has, I suppose, the grease heel. The pastern joint enlarges, the swelling extending from hoof quite a distance up the leg. Scabs of a dry nature form on the back of the joint, and above and below it. They sometimes are sensitive to the touch, and then I suppose are approaching the raw stage. They, that is, both hind legs, have been so for nearly a year; sometimes one leg is nearly well, and the other swollen; then the reverse. I have given condition powders and physic, and have washed with soap and soda water, and applied a salve. It was brought on by getting heated during a long, hard drive. Long drives affect her still unpleasantly. If bad, driving every day tends to keep the swelling down. Ans.—I would advise you to feed the mare on bran mashes only for a day, and then give her one and a half pints of raw linseed oil. After this has operated give her in a mash night and morning two drachms of powdered sulphate of iron mixed with a little brown sugar. Apply to the sore heels, twice a day, a little of this lotion, acetate of lead, one-half ounce; carbolic acid, two drachms; glycerine, three ounces, and water to make a pint; shake well together before using. After the swelling and the soreness have disappeared, if there remain any dry scabs apply once a day an ointment made of one drachm of iodine crystals and two drachms of lard; powder the iodine, and mix thoroughly with the lard.

GARDEN TALKS

This department is conducted by Mrs. Annie L. Jack, Chateauguay Basin, Que., to whom all questions should be sent. All questions answered through the 'Witness.'

'His scruples once silenced, Tom felt more at ease,
And went with his comrades, the apples to seize;
He blamed and protested, but joined in the plan,
He shared in the plunder, but pitied the man.'

A correspondent who has a young orchard bearing its first good crop of fruit writes, complaining of the regular theft of apples he has to lose while they are ripening.

He says: 'Half my crop is gone, some of the trees being nearly stripped and branches broken, still there seems to be no redress. Men going to and from their work fill their pockets as they pass, the school boys and girls get boldly over the fence, climb or shake the trees, and fill their lunch baskets, while it has been told me that women have sent their children to pick some when they wanted to make a pie.

'Some of those who steal apples have home gardens and would resent any attempt to enter and rob their strawberry patch or decamp with their choice melons. Yet these are not of such vital importance as the loss of my fruit crop, on which many hopes and much labor has been expended ,and upon which I depend for a living.'

This letter contains a very sad truth, and brings again to mind the question as to why fruit is considered of such little value in the orchard, for the same parties would not think of taking the same fruit from a store.

It was a step in the right direction this week when the Recorder fined some youths three dollars each for apple-stealing, and is an example that should be followed. Until parents teach their children that every man's property is his only, be it apples or dry goods, there is not much hope for improvement.

From the far West comes a letter of experience that is well worth being placed before readers as showing the necessity for mutual interest among neighbors in isolated communities. The writer says:

'I came here a bride, after a youth spent in a city home, going to every lecture and concert that I desired, and having my share of social success.

'On the ranch are none but servants and we have not any immediate neighbors. But one day when the feeling of home-sickness was severe (for the East is still home), I passed a cottage where a plant stand filled a window and the woman was talking to her children in the dear old French-Canadian tongue. It was autumn and that window was blooming with Belle Marguerites, and the Geraniums were full of buds.

'Every two or three days after that I walked a mile and a half to have a little talk about the old home, and we found that we had one taste, at least, in common, a love for flowers. Then I invited her to my home and she asked to be allowed to bring others, until we had a little flower club and exchanged slips as well as experience. The pleasant afternoon once a week added interest to our lives, and such good use did we make of our advantages that we were able to show plants and flowers at the county show, and enlarge our usefulness as well as winning prizes. But with all our up-to-date plants, and new varieties, there is ever a warm place in my heart for the Belle Marguerite of my French Canadian friend that gave an added interest to my life.'

PLANT PROTECTION.

R.O.—There are a great many mistakes made in regard to wintering half-hardy plants, some amateurs being of the opinion that it can be accomplished, simply by covering deep enough. But we must realize that no plant can live out-of-doors in a cold climate unless it has the inherent power to sustain life while in a dormant condition. This cuts off all chances of keeping alive any tender plants that die down with frost and cannot withstand cold. Of course cold is a relative term, for what would survive in the lake districts of Ontario, will succumb in this province. It is a subject for study to discern the difference between the hardy and half-hardy, the latter often doing well if heavily mulched, and sheltered by evergreen boughs. But the covering must not be put on too early or the plants will suffer, nor must it be too close or they will smother. Pansies, roses, perennials and such like plants must have some air or they will decay.

The common sense reason for covering our bulbs is that no matter how hardy and robust a plant may be, it is poorer when it has to fight for its existence. When in our uncertain seasons the ground freezes by night and thaws by day the bulbs are partly thrown out from the earth when they are planted.

Farmers call this heaving, and it accounts for the loss of many strawberry beds. In spring the difference is very marked between a mulched bed of bulbs and one left unprotected. There may be exceptions in favorable seasons, but this is the rule.

A CALADIUM.

Ruby R.—The trouble with your Caladium is that you watered it too freely before the bulb had begun to throw out roots. This is sure to induce decay before there is any growth.

This bulb requires a heat of 75 degrees and to be kept in the sun. Small pots should be used to begin with, and no water applied until the leaves begin to show, and push up out of the soil. It is a plant of fine tropical appearance and responds to good treatment.

TO DESTROY INSECTS ON TENDER PLANTS.

Mrs. R.—If you are afraid of a strong mixture on the leaves of your tender plants, try a solution of quassia chips for destroying the aphis that infest them.

Three and a-half ounces of quassia chips in six pints of water, boiled down to five pints. When cooled the strained liquid is ready for use and may be applied either by a watering pot or syringe.

CHINESE SACRED LILY.

C.—These bulbs are generally grown in water with enough pebbles around them to keep them steady while growing. Sand is a very good thing to place at the bottom of the bowl, into which the roots become embedded.

The flowers will bud in six weeks from planting if kept in a warm room with light and water given regularly, as they absorb a good deal. Any cool dark place will answer the purpose of causing rootgrowth if the bulbs are left there undisturbed, not being very damp, yet kept sufficiently moist to induce growth that should be shown at first.

A QUESTION OF PRICE.

Several correspondents complained in spring that the bulbs purchased the fall previous failed, or only gave a few poor imperfect flowers. For this reason I would quote here a bit of advice given in one of the prominent gardening magazines. It says: 'All the cultural skill in the world will not enable you to add a single flower to the total number. That is all settled in the bulb when you buy it, as you can readily see by cutting a bulb in two. All the flowers are there in miniature wrapped up in the heart of the bulb. The more of that is as plain as day. To have first-class flowers buy first-class bulbs. Roughly speaking, the bigger the bulb the more flowers. Pay the price. Have something you can take pride in.'

This is not all, however, for there must be careful planting, and a light protection if good success is expected.

WILTED DAHLIAS.

E.A.D.—Your friend should have planted the Dahlias when received, and if not were grown they could be dug up at this season of the year and wintered in the cellar. But now that they 'feel like wilted potatoes,' it is doubtful if they have enough life in them to sprout.

If they belonged to me I should put them into a box of mellow, sandy earth and keep them in a cool, but frost-proof place all winter, not letting them get too wet or too dry.

WORMS IN SOIL.

E.H.—Take a lump of lime about the size of a very large apple, put it in half a pailful of cold water, and when it has settled, use the water for your plants that are infested. For the small white worm the best remedy is to take out the soil and bake it. In that way the germs are destroyed.

The oven must be hot, and the soil can be well pulverized, mixed with a little clean sand and returned to the pots. It is well in planting to sift the earth used and over-watering encourages worms.

TO LIVE OUT ALL WINTER.

Mrs. K.M.J.—The plants you mention will not winter out of doors in your locality and the sooner they are taken in and sheltered the better for them.

The Silk Oak grows to be very ornamental and is too valuable to be left to winter-kill, as it takes a while to grow. It might thrive in a corner of the living room if you are careful to keep it free from scale insects, and to moisten the leaves if the air is dry. The Lantana will live in a pot with moderate heat.

BEST SIX HEDGE PLANTS.

Mr. T. N.—The best plant I have seen for a low hedge, such as you require, is the Japan Barberry. It has foliage down to the ground, is beautiful in flower and fruit, and superb in coloring during autumn. It does not need pruning and keeps very shapely, while the berries are fine at Christmas.

The Buckthorn makes a good thorny hedge and is kept in good order by regular pruning, it is strong and a moderate grower, seldom looking untidy.

The Honey Locust makes a higher hedge, is perfectly hardy, and full of thorns, it needs close pruning, and suckers a good deal. Although without thorns there is nothing more beautiful than a hedge of Lilacs, not the white or the old purple, but the small leaved Persian that can be kept pruned and yet give some flowers on the lower branches.

The Spirea Van Houttii makes a fine summer hedge and its foliage remains dense all summer, while the flowers in June are like a snowstorm.

A great many experiments have been tried at Ottawa to utilize flowering shrubs, with varied success, in order to get a low-growing hedge for ornament, but the best and most enduring are the evergreens.

The six mentioned are not all suitable for defence, but have been made so by a barbed wire run through the centre; but if the thorny plants are chosen, they answer for the ordinary defence.

It is quite possible the failure of your old hedge is due to impoverished soil.

AGAIN OF FALL PLANTING.

M.E.L.—The further north the greater the risk of fall planting, but if the land is well drained, and mulching is attended to it is safe for lilacs and such hardy shrubs. Do not put on the mulch at first, but after winter frosts set in and cover the ground at that time three or four inches. Common sense must be used even in this respect, for if too close the plants may heat, before removed in the spring. There is a certain risk in planting in October in this province, but it is worth trying.

WHAT SHRUBS TO PLANT.

Novice writes of a piece of land behind his house to be planted in shrubs and asks what varieties suit best. In answer it may be as well to say that not knowing the size, or lay of the land, it is difficult to advise, but a list of shrubs may be given.

The Sonicera, or Tartarian Honeysuckle, is perhaps tallest; also Syringa, properly named Philadelphus. The Flowering Currant is hardy and sweet, and next in height. The Chrononthus or Fringe Tree is never very tall, but is lovely in flower and leaf. Spireas are numerous and the new Japan Snowball very ornamental.

The Rugosa roses are shrubs that never fail to give satisfaction, being hardy and full of fragrant flowers, while the Deutzias, especially Gracilis, are low growing and graceful.

Of course you want Lilacs, and might try the Flowering Almond though it is rather uncertain about winter killing, like the Japan quince. But these make a very good variety.

HYACINTHS OUT OF DOORS.

Amateur.—Find a sunny place in your little garden, not in the shade of tree or fence; avoid a situation where the water is stagnant during winter, and make the soil as fine as possible. If it is heavy have it well dug, and work in some sharp silver sand, but it requires to be rich and well fertilized.

When all ready take out the soil to the depth of three to four inches, and when levelled the bulbs are to be set four inches apart, and the soil carefully turned over them and gently pressed down. Directions for winter protection are given elsewhere.

There are only six thousand Europeans in Ceylon, the total population of which is about 2,566,000. There are also 23,000 Eurasians or European half-breeds.

Farm, School, Church and Fire Alarm Bells.



Our Bells are all guaranteed. Write for catalogue, giving particulars and prices of Bells, Forges, Driving Lamps, Lifting Jacks, Feed Cookers, Home Repairing Outfits, Circular Saws, Cream Separators, Bicycles, Buggies, Lawn Swings, Hose, Tank Pumps, Canvas Drive Belts, Books, and all kinds of Thresher Supplies.

Inscriptions on Church Bells free

WINDSOR SUPPLY CO., Windsor, Ont.

"A WORD TO THE WISE"

LIFE AGENTS:—

THE LONDON & LANCASHIRE LIFE

Is equal to the best, that's all

Address enquiries for openings to

HEAD OFFICE, MONTREAL.

ANIMALS WHICH FELL FROM GRACE

CHANGED THEIR NATURAL HABITS AND BECAME ENEMIES OF HUMAN RACE.

The notoriety gained some years back by the New Zealand 'kea,' which from being a farmers' friend, developed into one of his most dreaded enemies through the acquired taste of the huge cockatoo for the kidney fat of living sheep, is paralleled in many other instances in the German colonies. A German zoologist relates how the chacma baboon has now become a regular scourge in some parts of South-western Africa, for an unexpected reason. It is perfectly notorious that it has largely taken to killing lambs, for the purpose chiefly of sucking the milk with which the lambs have filled their stomachs.

The reason that this animal has, if anything, increased in the colony during recent years is twofold. First, the alarming spread of the prickly tree in some districts has provided it with almost impenetrable shelter and abundant food, as it is fond of the fruit and also eats the leaves. Secondly, it has become so cunning that only by means of artful manoeuvres can one get a shot at it. A friend of the zoologist whose wife could approach a troop of baboons without disturbing them, borrowed one day her cloak and hat, and then went out. They let him approach to very close quarters, and two of them were shot before the remainder got into shelter.

Sometimes the farmers of a district combine, and during the night surround their sleeping place. As soon as the day breaks, and the baboons try to escape, they are shot down in large numbers, but this method of reducing their ranks has not always been practicable.

The baboon is not the only South African animal which has during recent times changed its habits. Thus, the so-called 'wet-gat-spreouw' was formerly never known to touch fruit, its food consisting chiefly of insects, but during recent years it has, at all events on some farms with which the above zoologist is acquainted, become very destructive to fruit.

Another case which possibly comes under the same category is that of the Maanhaar jackal. Many districts in South Africa are paying a high reward for this animal because it is destructive to small stock. This, however, is only in certain districts. In others, the animal has not changed his habits. This may be due to the fact that, with the advance of civilization, its natural food is failing.—Philadelphia 'Record.'

UNCLE SAM AS A MEDIATOR.

(New York 'Tribune.')

The Treasury Department once acted as judge in a dispute that arose between man and wife. The two had had a spirited squabble as to the possession of several national banknotes, each holding fast to one end of the wad. A five-dollar bill was in this way torn across the middle, and each contestant carried off half of it.

The department received half of the bill from the wife, who said that the other half had been destroyed, and requested a new bill. Shortly after the receipt of the wife's communication there came the second half of the bill from the husband, with a similar statement and request. As the government then had both ends of the bill, it awarded two dollars and a half to each.

Among the most remarkable requests ever addressed to government officials was that from a Chicago business man. A month or two before the time set for the marriage of one of his daughters, he sent to the Treasury Department a large bundle of old and torn greenbacks, requesting their redemption and the issuance in their stead of new bills in the amount of those turned in. The new bills, he stated, were to be given his daughter as a wedding present. So far the request of the Chicago business man presented no peculiar difficulty to the treasury officials; but they objected when he naively suggested that the new notes should bear in red letters on their face the full name of his daughter.

Not long ago the Secretary of Agriculture got a letter from a Western farmer, who descanted at length upon his admiration of the work done under Secretary Wilson's administration. Especially did the farmer praise the publications issued by the department for the guidance of farmers desiring to experiment with the new preparations for inoculating the soil with chemical compounds to increase its fertility.

The writer, however, complained that he was not entirely competent to pursue the experiments himself; and so would the department be so good as to send a 'professor' to him, with instructions to institute a series of experiments in the line referred to?

An Iowa farmer once complained bitterly to the Weather Bureau that its official prognostications were being discounted by the predictions of an amateur weather prophet in that state. The correspondent seemed to be laboring under the impression that the 'weather on the government maps' was copyrighted matter, and as such should be protected from parties infringing thereon. It required some little correspondence from the bureau to convince the Iowan that any man had the right to place any kind of weather on the market in the form of predictions, as long as he did not claim any official authority for so doing.

Volumes might be writen with reference to the appeals made to the Patent Office by inventors, bona fide and otherwise. A favorite complaint with many inventors is that their ideas are being stolen by others. One man wrote that inadvertently he had disclosed the principle of an invention that he was then perfecting, because he had been so indiscreet as to talk in his sleep while rooming with a cousin, an unscrupulous individual, it was claimed, who would certainly attempt to forestall the real inventor. The correspondent desired to warn the government that he would institute proceedings for damages, should the patent be issued to the person complained of.

A SCHOOLGIRLS' REVOLT.

Even schoolgirls nowadays are taking an interest in public questions, and unexpected manifestations of this interest crop out in countries where the women have not been looked upon as at all 'advanced.' The latest instance is an amusing one in Montenegro.

It seems that there is in Cettinje a college for girls, founded by the Czaritza Maria Alexandrovna, supplied with Russian money and Russian teachers. It has six classes, the sixth being the highest. In the room of that class hung a photograph of Prince Nicholas in a gilt frame. The 'finishing girls' held a political meeting there. The fathers and brothers of most of these girls had joined the new National Democratic party, and thereby incurred sharp criticism and condemnation from the prince. The girls sat in judgment on him. They said that he called their fathers and brothers 'traitors' for no other reason than that they were Democrats, opposed to the autocratic regime. They said further that the prince was opposed to parliamentary government and therefore was unworthy to have his photograph adorn the schoolroom of the modern Montenegrin girls. They took the photograph down and tore it, amid enthusiastic outcries, into a thousand pieces, and danced on them.

The tumult brought to the room the Russian mistress of the school, to whom the girls explained what had taken place and why.

The government ordered Yanko Angelat, the chief of the detective force, and as such the most unpopular man in Montenegro, to investigate the matter. When this formidable person arrived at the school, he was surprised to see thirty girls waiting for him in their best dresses and solemnly presenting to him a bouquet of roses. As a clever detective and a polite man, he was pleased at the attention, thanked the girls, and raised the bouquet to his nose to inhale its perfume. He, however, could not give adequate expression to his admiration, because a violent fit of sneezing attacked him, and shook him badly. As the sneezing would not cease, tears came to the police investigator's eyes, and as the dignified Angelat was evidently losing his temper, and also his dignity, the girls charitably advised him to go at once to the hospital and let his nose be cut off, so that it might cease to be thrust into other people's concerns at Cettinje. The government is angry, but the people, and, it is said, even the prince, are laughing heartily.—'Woman's Journal.'

HAVE A GOOD COMPLEXION.

THE FLOWER OF GOOD HEALTH.

Keep the skin clean and healthy by washing it in soft water and fine castile soap. Use plenty of friction; a coarse towel is just the thing. The secret is to bring the blood to the surface and maintain a healthy skin. But you must have plenty of blood—the red kind, rich and pure. Unsightly blotches and blemishes will disappear. You will then enjoy the charm that a lovely complexion always exerts.

Ferrozone cleanses inside just as soap does outside—by driving all humors and poison from the blood.

Ferrozone will give you a ravenous appetite; it has to, to form blood and new.

Blood is simply digested food which keeps the body alive and the nerves steady.

Ferrozone aids digestion, makes you strong and mentally active. Nerves—perhaps you are nervous now, but you won't be if you take Ferrozone.

Sleep—of course you will. Ferrozone is simply fine for weakness, and is so sure, everything in it builds you up.

Just take Ferrozone and see what it will do; watch your weight increase and note the additional strength it brings.

For a tonic and rebuilder, it's the best yet. Thousands use it—say they couldn't get along without it. Better get a 50-cent box from your dealer.

SUNDAY-SCHOOL LESSON

Oct. 27, 1907.

CALEB'S FAITHFULNESS REWARDED.

(Joshua xiv., 6-15.)

Golden text.—Thou hast been faithful over a few things, I will make thee ruler over many things.—Matt. xxv., 23.

(Davis W. Clark.)

Seven stirring years have passed since Jehovah opened his viaduct for Israel through Jordan. The Gibraltar of Canaan is taken, and the native kings meet their Waterloo at Beth-heron. The crafty Gibeonites, obtaining a league with their trick of old shoes and mouldy bread, are spared only to be hewers of wood and drawers of water to Israel. That great responsive reading—most picturesque of antiphonal services, blessings from Gerizim, cures from Ebal—has photographed the law upon the sensitive plate of a nation's memory. A national commission, under the supervision of Joshua and the high priest, is now engaged in the delicate task of apportioning the conquered territory to families by lot.

Forty-five years before, disguised as an Egyptian merchant perhaps, he had tramped this very country as a spy, noting its resources, both natural and military, offensive and defensive. Unaffected by the opinion of his associates, or the effect their report had upon the masses of the invading nation, he stood his ground, and, without fear or favor, conscientiously expressed his view, and adhered to it, though stones were picked up to put him to death. While everybody's heart was melting with fear, his was firm as a rock, because his faith, in spite of apparent impossibilities, wholly followed the Lord in his promise to give Canaan to Israel.

As a recognition of his signal fidelity, he was promised a patrimony in the land which he had trodden as a spy. This seal of divine approval he had cherished in all the checkered experience of the wilderness for forty years. This hope had sweetened many a bitter draught, had irradiated many a dark day. After seven years' hard fighting, his report, made almost half a century before, was proved incontestably true. Israel could take Canaan. The land was taken, from the cedar slopes of Lebanon to the Southland, from the river to the sea, its thirty-one petty kings were smitten, and its six races exiled or exterminated.

Now, this adopted prince of Judah, this disguised scout, with his faithful fellow, sole survivor of a dead generation, appears before the land commissioners of Israel to have the promise of Jehovah fulfilled. He is himself a member of that commission, but he will take no star-route to his claim. He has with him the most distinguished of his fellow-tribesmen. In their presence he calls Joshua to witness the validity of his requisition.

The claim is undisputed. It is cordially allowed. What particular part of the general district assigned to Judah will he choose? Surely this octogenarian warrior will take the lordly estate of some exiled king, with its princely manor, with its vineyard and fig-orchard. In the course of nature, but few years remain to this hero of many a well-fought field. He will speak for himself a well-earned repose amid as luxurious surroundings as the land affords.

But this is a strange prelude to any such request. He admits his age, true; but with the same breath he affirms his fitness for continued military service. Young blood tingles in old veins. He waves his dauntless hand toward those natural fortresses, the almost inaccessible cliffs rising beyond the plains of Mamre, and cries, 'There is my portion!' It was the only part of Canaan unconquered. There the Colossi-Anakim had taken refuge behind the bastions of nature. It is no fat benefice Caleb asks of the land commissioners. The Lord's follower, faithful and heroic, will rid the Lord's land of the last remnant of heathenism. All he asks is the privilege of scaling yonder cliff and breaking up the vulture's nest.

Such a request strikes a responsive chord in Joshua's noble heart. He springs to his feet. He spreads his hands in benediction, loving and reverent, over the hoary head of this incomparable hero; and, with the undisputed consent of the commission, he gives him, not merely the mountain, but the fertile plain of Mamre, so dear to the Hebrew heart because of its associations with the patriarchs. He gives him the rich metropolis of Hebron, and makes him custodian of the holiest tomb on earth, where sleep Abraham, Isaac, and Jacob. And virtue hath its sure reward.

ANALYSIS AND KEY.

1. Seven years since crossing of Jordan. Events of period reviewed.
2. National commission instituted. Apportioning territory to tribes and families. Difficulty and delicacy of task.
3. Caleb before the commisison. His person and history.
4. His services as spy in particular. Skill in method. Fidelity and courage in his report.
5. Divine promise of patrimony in the conquered land.
6. Expected that lordly estate will be chosen.
7. A surprising choice. Only unconquered remnant preferred. Asks privilege of breaking up the vulture's nest.
8. Request granted. Rich benefice added.

THE TEACHER'S LANTERN.

Any nation would be justified in doing to-day what the Hebrew nation did in the case of the Canaanitish tribes. Intervention, decimation, expulsion, would not only be justifiable, but the interests of common humanity would demand it, were we pointed to a tribe guilty of such beastly immorality and persistent cruelty, especially toward helpless children. The moral atmosphere of the world was purer ever after that storm which dissipated the putrescence of Canaan. As Dr. Arnold says: 'The Israelites' sword wrought a work of mercy for all the countries of the earth to the very end of the world.'

The reflex educational influence upon Israel was inestimable of being the Lord's minister of justice, his flame of fire against this gross iniquity. The exceeding sinfulness of sin, the divine abhorrence of it, its dire consequences—nothing else could have so deeply burned this into the national conscience. It was the strongest possible deterrent from the vices of the land into which Israel came.

An acted parable is this stirring scene. Canaan is the human heart, naturally possessed of evil. Caleb is the soul, inspired, directed, aided of God in the conquest of itself. Or, in the larger sphere, Canaan is the world possessed of the wicked one. Caleb is the personification of the Church going forth to conquest, and not content until the last stronghold falls.

Caleb is one of the ever-living men of renown—a hero of faith, who subdued kingdoms, waxed valiant in fight, and turned to flight the armies of the aliens. At eighty-five years of age he was not afraid to cope with giant Anakim in their mountain fortresses. The secret of his phenomenal prowess is in the fact three times declared in this short paragraph, 'He wholly followed the Lord God of Israel.' Entire consecration makes a man valiant.

Criticism has made itself merry over the supposed unhistoric manner in which the Book of Joshua gives prominence to the Hittite nation, a mere predatory tribe, so thoroughly Bedouin as to have faded from existence without leaving a sign. But this nation, lost and forgotten, has come to light again on the stone pages of Egypt's history. Its luxury and wealth excited the cupidity of the Pharaohs, while its well-garrisoned fortress-cities baffled their invincible might, at least for a reason.

HOME READINGS.

Monday, Oct. 21.—Josh. xiv., 1-15.
Tuesday, Oct. 22.—Num. xiv., 22-39.
Wednesday, Oct. 23.—Deut. i., 22-36.
Thursday, Oct. 24.—Ps. xxxvii., 1-20.
Friday, Oct. 25.—Ps. xxxvii., 21-40.
Saturday, Oct. 26.—Prov. ii., 1-22.
Sunday, Oct. 27.—Prov. viii., 1-21.

SILK WORKERS IN ITALY.

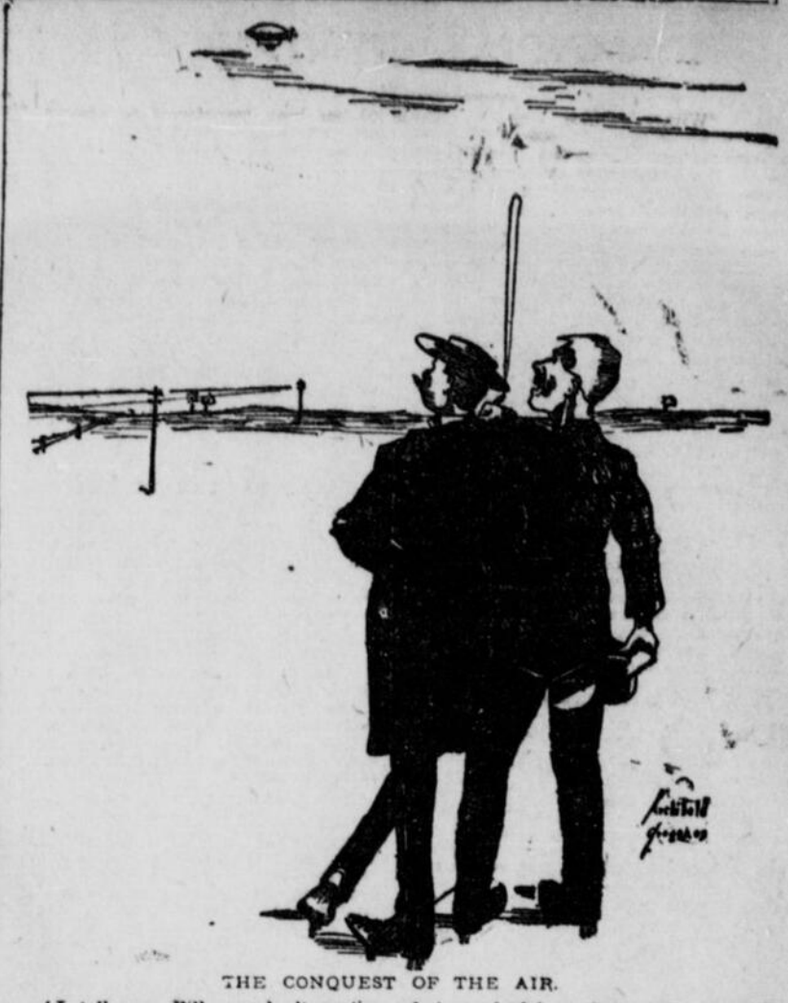
Since the introduction of silk culture into Europe several centuries ago Italy has given marked attention to this industry, the climate of that country being particularly favorable to the cultivation of the mulberry tree, the leaf of which is the natural food of the silkworm. In the development of this industry girls play an important part.

The hatching and feeding of the silk worm are conducted indoors, the hatching taking place in May, when the mulberry comes into leaf. When hatched the egg produces a small caterpillar which feeds voraciously for more than a month and grows meanwhile to about three inches in length. The worms then begin to sicken and cast their skins and in a day or two commence again with renewed appetite. This happens four times, and at the end of a month the worm ceases to eat, mounts up on the twigs which are placed on its tray and begins to spin its cocoon. Out of two little openings in its head called spinnerets, proceed two filaments of the glutinous substance from which the silk is derived. These are stuck side by side and form a flat thread which the silkworm, by moving about its head, folds around its body like a ball of thread wrapped from the outside inward till it has completely embedded itself in this silky covering, where it rests in the pupa state. If left to itself the insect would in two or three weeks be ready to emerge and would bore its way out at the end of the cocoon, but as its exit would cut the fibres across and so destroy the most valuable part of the silk, only as many insects as are necessary for producing sufficient eggs for next season's crop are allowed to emerge, the others being stifled by being placed in a heated oven.

The next process is to wind as much as possible off the cocoons into hanks, this being accomplished by means of machinery. The operation is usually begun when the cocoons are fresh. Each operator has before her a basin of hot water, the temperature of which is regulated by steam pipe or a fire and overhead is a reel revolving slowly. After removing the outside flossy covering the girl places the cocoons in the basin with the result that the hot water softens the natural gum that is in the silk and allows it to be wound off. The filaments are passed through several glass eyes and crossed and thus become glued together into a thread which is called singles, and when further prepared is known as thrown silk. The singles are reeled into large hanks and the silk is then ready for the weaver.—Brooklyn 'Eagle.'

JAP BOYS FIGHT A DEVIL FISH.

Two Japanese boys have had a terrifying experience at Hiroshima, noted for its floating park. About three hundred and fifty yards to the west of the park is a great rock, in shape like a rudder, which tradition makes the haunt of a giant devil fish. The rock is accessible on foot from the beach, and thither came two local urchins, Kurakichi and Yasukichi, on an afternoon excursion. Kurakichi espied what appeared to be the tip of an arm of a goodsized octopus, holding on to the rock just above the water. Approaching stealthily the boy made a quick grab at the tentacle, but no sooner had he touched it than up shot from the water another, which seized him by the shoulders. Then a third appeared and wound itself tightly round his body, and shrieks and a struggle for freedom followed. The boy was already helpless when Yasukichi came to the rescue; but the fate of the second lad threatened to be no better than that of the first, for the monster lifted another tentacle and grasped him by the arms. Yasukichi, however, made as brave a fight of it as a boy of twelve could do, and for some reason unexplained the octopus presently loosened its hold on both the boys, and with a splash withdrew its arms under the water. Kurakichi, who is of the same age as his rescuer, had to be carried home by his friend, and when his body was examined afterwards it was covered with spots of purple and blue. The boys declare that the thickest part of the creature's tentacles visible out of the water was about the size of their thigh.—London 'Telegraph' Correspondence.



THE CONQUEST OF THE AIR.

'I tell you, Bill, we don't realize what wonderful creatures we men are!'

A COLORED EXHORTATION.

A negro preacher, whose supply of bacon was running low, decided to take radical steps to impress upon his flock the necessity for contributing liberally to the church exchequer. Accordingly, at the close of the sermon, he made an impressive pause, and then proceeded as follows:

'I hab found it necessary, on account ob de astringency ob de hard times an' de ginerel deficiency ob de circulatin' mejum in connection wid dis chu'ch, t' interduce ma new ottermatic c'lection box. It is so arranged dat a half-dollah or quahtah falls on a red plush cushion widout noise; a nickel will ring a small bell distinctially heard by de congregation, an' a suspendah-button, ma' fellow mawtels, will fiah off a pistol; so you will gov'n yo'selves accordingly. Let de c'lection now p'oceed w'ile I takes off ma hat an' gibs out a hymn.'—'London Opinion.'

The Demon, Dyspepsia.—In olden times it was a popular belief that demons moved invisibly through the ambient air, seeking to enter into men and trouble them. At the present day the demon, dyspepsia, is at large in the same way, seeking habitation in those who by careless or unwise living invite him. And once he enters a man it is difficult to dislodge him. He that finds himself so possessed should know that a valiant friend to do battle for him with the unseen foe is Parmelee's Vegetable Pills, which are ever ready for the trial.

WANTED HIS NAME CHANGED.

A petition was recently filed in a Tennesee court by a man named Damm praying that he be allowed to change his name to that of Hamm. The petitioner, who is a native of Denmark, set forth in his petition to the court that his name had caused him considerable annoyance on more than a thousand occasions. His placed on the market. The court granted the prayer of the petitioner, and his name was changed to Hamm.—'Case and Comfeelings had been particularly hurt since the souvenir postcard bearing portraits of 'The Whole Damm Family' had been sent.'

A Magic Pill.—Dyspepsia is a foe with which men are constantly grappling but cannot exterminate. Subdued, and to all appearances vanquished in one, it makes its appearance in another direction. In many the digestive apparatus is as delicate as the mechanism of a watch or scientific instrument in which even a breath of air will make a variation. With such persons disorders of the stomach ensue from the most trivial causes and cause much suffering. To these Parmelee's Vegetable Pills are recommended as mild and sure.

HIS AMBITION.

'What business is papa in, mamma?'

'Why, he's a tea sampler; he samples the different kind of teas.'

'Mamma?'

'Yes; my boy.'

'Do you know what I want to be when I grow up?'

'No, what, my boy?'

'A pie sampler!'—'Yonkers Statesman.'

EXPECTED FINISH.

'Yes,' said the prospective purchaser, 'I always select an automobile by its motors.'

'But don't you pay any attention to its finish?' asked the salesman, who had been showing the upholstering and brass trimmings.

'Oh, no. All my automobiles generally finish up in a tree or in a haystack.'—'London Opinion.'

Mrs. Mommer—'According to this paper, boiled cow's milk is not good for babies.'

Mr. Mommer—'I can see where the paper is right. A raw cow gives better milk than a boiled one.'—Chicago 'Daily News.'

HOW TO WORK IT.

Mrs. Towne—Of course the scheme is a good one, but do you think your husband will approve of it?

Mrs. Brown—'Yes, if by careful hinting I can get him to formulate it himself, and make him believe it is his own.

'Tis a Marvellous Thing.—When the cures effected by Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil are considered, the speedy and permanent relief it has brought to the suffering wherever it has been used, it must be regarded as a marvellous thing that so potent a medicine should result from the six simple ingredients which enter into its composition. A trial will convince the most skeptical of its healing virtues.

A visitor to a hotel in a provincial town in England was shown up to his bedroom by the 'boots.' Wishing to know what the outlook from the window was, he asked, 'Does the window face north, south, east or west?' The reply came quickly: 'Neither, sir; it faces the back.'

The second course of the table d'hote was being served. 'What is this leathery stuff?' demanded the corpulent diner. 'That sir, is fillet de sole,' replied the waiter. 'Take it away,' said the corpulent diner, 'and see if you can't get a nice, tender piece of the upper, with the buttons removed.'

No person should go from home without a bottle of Dr. J. D. Kellogg's Dysentery Cordial in their possession, as change of water, cooking, climate, etc., frequently brings on summer complaint, and there is nothing like being ready with a sure remedy at hand, which oftentimes saves great suffering and frequently valuable lives. This Cordial has gained for itself a widespread reputation for affording prompt relief from all summer complaints.

'I suppose you are a little anxious about how your forthcoming speech will be received,' said his friend. 'Not at all,' answered the old campaigner; 'I know beforehand. My friends will all say it is good and my enemies will all say it is bad.'—Washington 'Star.'

NOT A CONFIDING NATURE.

Mr. Lucas—I don't like Farmer Jones. He's too 'spicious.

Mr. Rastus—What's he done now?

Mr. Lucas—He's gone an' put a six-foot babb wire fence aroun' his hen coop.—'Illustrated Bits.'

EXPERIENCED.

While a motorist was trying to repair a punctured tire on a country road a farmer came along in a trap.

Said the former—'Is your horse afraid of motor cars?'

'No,' answered the farmer; 'he's hauled too many of 'em home for that.'—London 'Tit-Bits.'

These two desirable qualifications, pleasant to the taste and at the same time effectual, are to be found in Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator. Children like it.

'Oh, do look at that dear little lamb!' said Frances, on seeing a young lamb for the first time in her life.

'Isn't it pretty?' asked mamma.

'Yes, and it is so natural, too. It squeaks just like a toy lamb, and has the same kind of wool.'

When all other corn preparations fail, try Holloway's Corn Cure. No pain whatever, and no inconvenience in using it.

Professor (lecturing)—'Oxygen, gentlemen is essential to all animal existence; there could be no life without it. Strange to say, it was not discovered until a century ago, when—' Student—'What did they do before it was discovered, professor?'—'Household Words.'

FINANCIAL REVIEW.

'Witness' Office,
Saturday, Oct. 12, 1907.

The insolvencies in Canada for the quarter ending September 30 compare very unfavorably with the records of the corresponding three months of 1906. For the current quarter there were a hundred and ninety-six trading defaults, with liabilities of $1,195,459, compared with a hundred and seventy-four in 1906, with liabilities of $905,219. The large increase is attributed by R. G. Dun and Company to be chiefly due to a few large defaults in the steel, building, clothing and miscellaneous classes, the difference in no instance amounting to more than a hundred thousand dollars. The increase in the failure of manufacturing houses was large, but the statistics show that they were well distributed throughout all classes of producers. Failures for the nine months of the present year compare rather unfavorably with those of the corresponding period of last year, although, it is satisfactory to note, with that exception the record of liabilities was below the average of the previous six years, as was also the case in the number of firms involved. The figures are not by any means serious, as there are always, in the very nature of things, a proportion of concerns which, for divers reasons, cannot maintain their positions in the business world. Considering the very substantial amount of business reaction that is now an assured fact, even in this country of booming trade and increasing population, the statistics of failures will be accepted as being well below the danger point of panic. Twelve months ago, when credit in Canada was 'dirt cheap,' there was no reason for anybody or for any company to go into liquidation. Were there not a dozen or so of banks ready with open arms to receive the account, even if it did require considerable 'nursing?' It was then, therefore, only the extreme cases which were driven to the wall; cases in which there was not a possibility of recovery. To-day, and for the past months of this calendar year, the situation is changed; and, no doubt, the heavy liabilities have been due to the extravagant giving of credit by the banks in 1906, and the directly opposite course during the present year. Extremes are rarely good; and especially extremes that commence with a wild abandon in discounting all and sundry trade paper, and end with a sudden imperative application of the brakes. What a lesson in 'conservatism' the banks have had! Perhaps no one is so much surprised as they are at the comparatively little damage done.

* * * * * *

The net profits of the Ogilvie Flour Mills Company, Limited, for the year ending August 31, 1907, were $630,685.57, a very substantial improvement over the figures for the previous year. Mr. F. W. Thompson, the vice-president, said at the annual meeting of stockholders held yesterday, that the financial statement submitted was on the most conservative basis, and the results obtained have been reached after making full and ample provision for all contingencies. That the milling business during the past year has been a remunerative one is amply demonstrated by the earnings, or net profits, of the two biggest flour milling concerns in the Dominion, being on a scale unparalleled in the history of the institutions. The world's market conditions have been such as to give a great impulse to the production of flour and at prices which have undoubtedly given a large margin of profit to the millers. Just what effect the present abnormal wheat situation will have on the current year's earnings is, of course, impossible to say just now, but it will be interesting to point out, in this connection, that this morning a report from the west states that a farmer has received $2,000 for 2,000 bushels of wheat for October delivery. That is strictly 'dollar wheat,' and not the artificial quotation as displayed on the blackboards of the wheat-buying centres. The latter show prices around $1.12 per bushel. In the financial statement for the past year, the Ogilvie Company shows that the sum of $239,000 has been transferred to reserve account, out of the earnings of the year, after the payment of $60,000 as interest on bonds; $140,000 in preferred dividends and $131,250 on account of dividends on the common stock for one and a half year. There was a balance of $148,806.95 carried forward to the credit of profit and loss account. Mr. Thompson again placed himself on record to the effect that the crop in the Canadian West will approximate only from sixty million to sixty-five million bushels of all grades of wheat. Mr. Thompson thinks the net financial results will, by reason of the higher prices for all agricultural products throughout the world, closely approximate to those of last year.

* * * * * *

There have been few features of a conspicuous nature on the local stock markets this week, and although there has been practically no liquidation of moment, prices have shown a slightly lower level than at this time a week ago. The New York and London markets have been moderately active, but it is with the greatest difficulty that the slight advances are maintained in face of the strong bear party operating on this continent and in Europe. It seems that all the unfavorable news is 'out,' and that the market prices of securities have fully and amply discounted anything that could happen short of a national or international calamity. An interesting and typical situation this week was that when the annual statement of the Union Pacific was issued, showing that the company had earned something like seventeen percent on the common stock outstanding, the stock declined about three or four points. There had, of course, been some speculation in the stock just prior to the dividend announcement, and the price was taken up a few points on the rumor that an extra dividend would be declared; but the fact that there was not a better purchasing demand at around 123, considering the great earning powers of the company, is significant of the peculiar market conditions now obtaining everywhere. Almost the same may be said of the Montreal Street Railway stock, which again dipped this week to the lowest relative price for many years, at 183. The ten percent dividend is quite safe, despite the small margin over and above the dividend requirements. It is frequently stated that the Montreal Street directors make a great mistake in 'hiding' their earnings in all sorts of reserve and contingent accounts. Shareholders are frequently expressing themselves as being opposed to the present method of bookkeeping. The shareholders have some justice in their criticism. A study of the company's financial statements for the past half dozen years demonstrates that fact. In the various year-end reports, the amount available from earnings on dividend account is surprisingly small, compared with the enormous development of gross and net earnings that is announced monthly. By some occult process the surplus always seems just to fit the dividend requirements. There is always 'enough to go round.' And it is the same story every year. Shareholders have at last become afraid that the system cannot earn the dividend of ten percent. It is not surprising that they have become unsettled, and that a large number of shares has been liquidated at a tremendous loss from last year's average price. While there is not the slightest doubt of the company's ability to earn a surplus of $900,000 to meet the interest on capital that will be outstanding by the end of the 1907-08 fiscal year, there is nothing to show shareholders that this will be done with comparative ease. If there are not 'hidden' earnings, apart from the expected receipts from the subsidiary companies, in the company's statements, it is no small wonder that much M.S.R. stock has been thrown over, and it will readily be believed that the system will be taxed heavily to look after the full ten percent on the $9,000,000 of capital stock due at the end of the fiscal year 1908.

PRICE CHANGES OF STOCKS AND INVESTMENT RETURNS

The following tables of active and inactive stocks listed on the Montreal and Toronto Stock exchanges have been compiled up to and including Friday afternoon's session on the Montreal market. Last Saturday's prices are also included so that the week's record may be complete. The tabulated information contains the amount of dividend payable, if any, the month when due and the highest and lowest prices of 1906-1907, together with the investment returns on current quotations:

			1906.		1907.	This week.		Last.	Price per	Re-
	Div.	Paybl.	High.	Low.	High.	Low.	High.	Low.	sale.	share.	turn.
C. P. R.	3½H	Jan.	201	155⅞	196¼	156½	160	159¼	159¼	$159.25	4.3
Power	1½Q	Nov.	89¾	86	96½	81¾	92	91	91	91.00	6.8
M. S. R.	2½	Nov.	283¾	230½	239	183	187½	183	184½	184.50	5.4
Twins	1¾	Nov.	122	106¾	107½	85	93	91	91¾	91.25	5.4
Tor. Ry.	1½Q	Jan.	126	104½	115½	95	100	98¼	98¼	98.25	6.2
Detroit	1¼Q	Nov.	122	80	84½	61¾	63¼	63	63	63.00	7.9
Richelieu	1¼Q	Dec.	88	79¼	82½	61½	62	60	60	60.00	8.3
N. S. Steel	1½Q	Jan.	73½	69½	79	60½	64	63¾	63¾	63.75	9.3
Dom. Coal	1Q	Jan.	81¼	58	70¾	41⅝	46	45½	46	46.00	8.6
Iron bonds	2½H	Jan.	87	79	80	69	74¼	73¾	73¾	73.75	6.7
Iron Com.			34¾	20¼	25	16⅝	20¼	17⅞	18½	18.50	...
Mackay Com.	1Q	Jan.	77	57¾	75	60	60¼	58½	58½	58.50	6.7

Stocks	Dividend	Payable	High 1906	High 1907	Low 1907	Last sale	Return
BANKS							
Mont.	2¼ Q.	Dec.	261	257	236½	238	4.2
Merch.	2 Q.	Dec.	175½	170	158	159	5.0
Niche	2 Q.	Dec.	163	159¼	140	140	5.7
E. T.	2 Q.	Jan.	165	162	157	157	5.0
Mols.	2½ Q.	Jan.	230	215½	197	198	5.0
Toronto	2½ Q.	Dec.	250	234	201	200	4.7
B.N.A.	4 H.	Apl.	146⅜	153½	148¼	152¾	5.2
Royal	2½ Q.	Jan.	242½	242½	224	220	4.4
Dominion	3 Q.	Jan.	283	263¾	220	234	5.1
Imperial	2½ Q.	Nov.	254½	230	216	217	5.0
Standard	3 Q.	Dec.	250¾	246½	215	215¼	5.5
Ottawa	5 H.	Dec.	227	224	224	224	4.4
Quebec	1¾ Q.	Dec.	145	145	130	130	5.3
Union	3½ H.	Dec.	157	152	133¾	128	5.4
N. S.	3 Q.	Jan.	295	293	274½	279½	4.3
Comm.	2 Q.	Dec.	190½	179½	160	163¾	4.8
Sovereign	1½ Q.	Nov.	155¾	134¼	95	114	5.2
BONDS							
Coal	2½ H	Nov.	102½	100	95	97¾	5.2
Scotia	3 H.	Jan.	109¾	110¼	106½	106½	5.6
M.S.R.	2¼ H.	Nov.	105	104	100¾	101	4.4
Col. Cot.	3 H.	Apl.	110	98	95	93¼	6.4
Lke. Wds.	3 H.	Dec.	113	107	100	105	5.7
PREFERRED STOCKS							
Scotia	2 Q.	Jan.	122½	120	110	110	7.2
Iron	....	....	83¾	66¼	42¼	51	..
Coal	3½ H.	Nov.	121	112	95	95	7.3
Ogilvie	1¾ Q.	Dec.	120	120	112	116	6.0
Switch	1¾ Q.	Jan.	115	105	95	98	7.1
PREF. CONT.							
Mackay	1 Q.	Jan.	73¾	71⅝	59	59¼	6.6
Lke. Wds	1¾ Q.	Dec.	115	112	100	105	6.6
Illinois	1½ Q.	Jan.	101¼	94¼	78	83	7.2
Tri. City	1½ Q.	Jan.	95	90½	80	80	7.5
Lau. Paper	1¾ Q.	Jan.	14¾	110	99¾	105	6.6
Magd.	1¾ Q.	....	....	....	71⅝	70¾	7.7
Havana	1½ Q.	Jan.	97½	85	79	77	7.7
Textile	1¾ Q.	Jan.	109¾	98¼	81	84	8.3
B.C. Pack.	3½ H.	....	81	74¾	74½	74¼	9.3
MISCELLANEOUS							
Bell Tel.	2 Q.	Jan.	158¾	145	120	120	6.6
Mon. Tel.	2 Q.	Jan.	171	162	157	152	5.2
Mon. Cot.	1¾ Q.	Dec.	133	128	117¼	118¼	5.8
Hafx. Ry	1½ Q.	Jan.	108¼	104¾	93	93	6.4
Trinidad	1¾ Q.	Jan.	91	78	70½	75½	5.6
Toledo	1 H.	Nov.	36¼	23¾	17¼	17⅝	11.1
Switch	7 Y.	Nov.	114	98	96	96	7.2
Soo	2 H.	Oct.	154	136½	91	92¼	4.3
Lau. Paper	3 H.	Jan.	107½	93	87	93	6.4
Magd.	..	....	....	....	31½	31	31½	..
Havana	..	....	....	52	45¾	23	23	..
Textile	1¾ Q.	Jan.	....	....	45	42	44	11.3
Lke. of W's	3 H.	Feb.	100	107	65	73	8.3
Switch	3 H.	....	114	98¼	96	96	6.2
Mexican	..	....	....	70	57½	37½	49½	..
Sao Paulo	2 Q.	Jan.	145¼	138¾	100¾	115	6.9
Rio	..	....	48	48	37⅝	37⅝	..
Ohio	..	....	33½	30¾	23	23	..

G.T.R. EARNINGS

Grand Trunk Railway System's traffic earnings from Oct. 1 to 7:

1907	$920,600
1906	831,691

C.P.R. EARNINGS

Canadian Pacific Railway earnings for week ending Oct. 7 were as follows:

1907	$1,497,000
1906	1,482,000

GOSSIP

A great deal of interest has been displayed in the published reports of earnings of the two great flour milling companies that have their headquarters in Montreal. The Lake of the Woods Milling Company, Limited, for year ending August 31, 1907, showed profits on operations at $618,473.22, and the Ogilvie Flour Mills Company, Limited, had profits of $639,685.57. On the combined capitalization the Lake of the Woods earned 13.74 percent, while the rival house earned 14.83 percent on its total outstanding capital. The amount earned on the combined preferred and common stocks were, respectively: Lake of the Woods, 17.67 percent, and Ogilvie, 19.40 percent. On the common stock alone, however, there is a wide difference, the latter company earning on its $1,250,000 common stock, after all fixed charges, preferred dividends, and all ordinary disbursements,—exclusive of amount placed to reserve—33.65 percent, while the Lake of the Woods earned on its outstanding common stock of $2,000,000, after similar deductions were made, exactly 21.35 percent. Both companies are to be congratulated on the excellence of the financial results of the year, and it might be well to mention, in view of the great advance in the price of flour, that the higher wheat and flour values obtaining during the past few months were in no way responsible for the big profits of the year ending Aug. 31, 1907. Whether the companies will show such earnings for the current fiscal year is a matter for doubt when the peculiar wheat situation is taken into consideration. The following shows the total capitalization and earnings of the two companies for the year ending Aug. 31 1907:

Security.	'Woods.'	Ogilvie's.
Bonds	$1,000,000	$1,000,000
Pref.	1,500,000	2,000,000
Com.	2,000,000	1.250 000
Total	$4,500,000	$4,250,000
Profits	$618,473.22	$630,685.57

Bonds are 6 percent in each case.
Preferred, 7 percent in each case.

The alleged attempt of Mr. F. H. Clergue, director of the Lake Superior Company, to elect a new president to succeed Mr. C. D. Warren, is said to be in conjunction with the Canadian Improvement Company, underwriting syndicate, who are not satisfied with results obtained by the present management. This is opposed by the Ontario Government and the Philadelphia directors of the company. The report of the Lake Superior Company, which will be presented to the shareholders, will, on the whole, be very satisfactory. It will show that the net earnings for the past year have provided $500,000 for interest on the first mortgage bonds of $10,000,000, and have also provided $342,000 for aditional extension of improvements..

There are rumors of trouble in the air for the annual meeting. The Difficulty is regarded as personal more than anything else, and when it is considered that the interests of the Canadian Development Co., for which F. H. Clergue is said to be acting, are not identical with the interests of the Lake Superior Corporation, the matter is somewhat explained.

The Canadian Associated Press was informed to-day at the Marconi office in London that no date could be given when the service would be opened. There are several messages now on hand awaiting despatch.

It was announced some weeks ago that the Marconi Company would probably be able to inaugurate their wireless cable business between Clifden Ireland, and Morien, C.B., by Oct. 15.

The daily output of the Dominion Coal Company is from 3,000 to 3 200 tons, and it is expected that the October output will show considerably over that of September.

Failures in Canada last week totalled 33, as compared with 41 the previous week, and 30 a year ago.

The directors of thte Trethewey Mining Company have decided to call the annual meeting of shareholders at an early date, when it is expected, besides the usual statement, a report will be presented giving results of their recent visit of inspection. It is stated the concentrator, for which the last dividend was passed, has not been yet ordered.

'NATIONAL BANK OF CANADA'

('Monetary Times.')

A humble-looking office, modest furniture, and a gentleman who will tell you more about Canadian banking in ten minutes than you could learn elsewhere in ten years—this is the Toronto office of the National Bank of Canada. If you ask the talkative officer there anything concerning the criticisms of the 'Monetary Times,' you will probably be treated to a delightful homily on the sins of the Press, which dares to say what it thinks.

ATTACKED FINANCIAL POSITION OF BROKER

Toronto, Oct. 13.—An article reflecting upon the financial position of the firm of Pellatt & Pellatt, of Toronto, appeared in the Toronto 'Sunday World.' Sir Henry Pellatt and the Dominion Bank, the firm's bankers, have given the statements in this article an emphatic denial, and the 'World' has published the denial and has retracted the statements.

NOT BUYING LA ROSE

(Canadian Associated Press.)

London, Oct. 10.—Consolidated Goldfields state they are not buying La Rose mine at Cobalt, wherefore £10,000,000 was the reported price.

CROP YIELD GOOD.

Winnipeg, Oct. 12.—The crop report issued by the C.P.R. yesterday morning was again a most favorable one, showing that threshing is well on the way to completion throughout the West, and that the yield of wheat averages at some points as high as 23 bushels to the acre, while at all points the amount of grain threshed has exceeded all expectations. On the Brandon, Arcola and Souris sections the yield is exceptionally good.

FARMERS ARE NOT COMPLAINING.

Saskatoon, Sask., Oct. 13. — The bulk of grain in this district is grading No. 2 Northern, and farmers, who are getting over $70 for a two-horse load, are not complaining much about the season. G. McCurdy, who was in town yesterday with a load was paid 33c a bushel.

THE MARKETS.

MONTREAL WHOLESALE PRICES

Flour is steady, and sales of spring wheat patents have been made at the recent advance which marks the highest price on record in the history of the trade. The demand from Europe is good and an active business is passing in all lines. Ontario grades are also very firm.

No change is reported in local quotations on oats and jobbing lots of old crop, inspected Manitoba grades are selling anywhere from 59c to 61c per bushel, and No. 2 Ontario, new crop, is offered at 57c ex-store.

Rolled oats are very firm nominally, with the advance in oats, but buyers are few and far between and business is quiet. Prices range from $2.92½ to $3 per bag.

Millfeed is strong and there is a brisk demand for all the supplies that local dealers can secure. Prices are nominally unchanged but a premium over the current quotations is obtainable for deliveries ex-store.

An active local and outside demand is reported on the market for baled hay and as deliveries are rather light, a firm tone is ruling on the market.

With butter selling as high as 28¾c on the country board, it seems idle to predict to what extreme the price will mount as this, the latest move in the situation seems without justification on either home or foreign markets. Canadian butter is shut out by reason of its high price, from the British consumer; the domestic trade is the only hope of the holder in this country as long as present conditions last, and the high cost of the bulk of the holdings will probably prevent the operator from unloading the surplus on an outside market if the stocks here turn out to be larger than are required. To-day's price ranges from 28c to 29c per pound for jobbing lots and wholesalers are asking 28c for round lots.

Cheese is firm with the advance in board prices and holders are asking 13½c for western, 13¼c to 13⅜c for Townships, and 13c to 13⅛c for Quebecs.

Egg values still hold very firm on the local market, though the current receipts of fresh gathered stock are still sufficiently large to meet the requirements of the trade. Selects are quoted at 26c per doz., but No. 1 candled are firmer at 23c. There are very few of the No. 2 grade being offered.

Values continue to show a wide range on the potato market, prices being governed by the quality of the stock entirely as supplies, of a sort, are plentiful enough for the requirements of the trade. Some lots bring 1c per pound in a jobbing way, while carload lots of Green Mountain potatoes from New Brunswick, have been offered to whoever will take them at a price that only covers the freight charges. Some sales have been made on this basis at 18c to 20c per hundred pounds, and the goods have found their way onto the market in spite of the ground rot which has lowered the value of the potatoes on the wholesale market. The appearance of the stock is good, and if it is disposed of quickly the quality will not be noticed until the skins are broken.

Beans are firm on ligat deliveries, and jobbers are asking $1.70 to $1.75 per bush. for prime 3-pound pickers, and carload lots cannot be bought for much less.

The live hog situation is unchanged to-day and sales of select lots were made at $6.35 to $6.50 per hundred pounds, lots from western points bringing the higher figure. The offerings were only moderately large.

Fresh killed abattoir dressed hogs are steady at $9 to $9.25, the latter being the ruling price for the best selections.

Cured and smoked meats are firm and the demand is actively maintained on all lines.

There is a good inquiry for lard and values are steady.

FLOUR—Manitoba spring wheat patents, $6.10 to $6.30; 2nd patents, $5.50 to $5.70; winter wheat patents, $5.50; straight rollers, $5.10 to $5.20; in bags, $2.45 to $2.50; extra, $2.09 to $2.10.

ROLLED OATS—$2.95 to $3 in bags of 90 lbs. (nominal).

OATS—No. 2 Manitoba 57c to 61c (nominal).

CORNMEAL — $1.40 to $1.45 per bag; granulated, $1.60.

MILLFEED—Ontario bran, in bags, $24 to $25; shorts, in bags, $25 to $26; Manitoba bran, in bags, $22 to $23; shorts, $25 to $27 (nominal).

BEANS — Prime pea beans, in jobbing lots at $1.75 to $1.80 per bushel.

POTATOES — 80 cents per bag or 80 lbs. in jobbing lots.

PEAS — Boiling, in broken lots, $1.17½ $1.20 per bushel.

HAY—No. 1, $14 to $15 per ton on track; No. 2, $12.50 to $13.50; clover, $11, and clover mixed, $11.50 to $12.

MAPLE PRODUCTS— Syrup, in tins, 6c to 6½ c per pound; in bulk, 5c to 5½c per lb. Sugar, 8c to 9c.

PROVISIONS — Barrels, short cut mess, $22 to $22.50; ½ brls., $11.25 to $11.75; clear fat back, $23.50 to $24.50; long cut heavy mess, $20.50 to $21.50; ½ brls., do., $10.75 to $11.50; dry salt long clear bacon, 10c to 11½c; brls., plate beef, $14 to $16; half barrels do., $7.50 to $8.25; brls., heavy mess beef, $10; ½ barrels, do., $5.50; compound lard, 10½c to 10¾c; pure lard, 11¾c to 12¼c; kettle rendered, 13c to 13½c; hams, 12½c to 15½c, according to size; breakfast bacon, 14c to 15½c; Windsor bacon, 15c to 15½c; fresh killed abattoir dressed hogs $9 to $9.50; alive, $6.35 to $6.50.

BUTTER—Townships, 28c to 29c.

EGGS— No. 1 candled and straight receipts, 22c per dozen; selects, 26c.

CHEESE—Western, 13½c; Townships, 13¼c to 13⅜c; Eastern, 13c to 13 1-8c.

FARMERS' MARKET PRICES, Oct. 11.

The unfavorable weather did not prevent the usual large gathering of both buyers and sellers from being present at the Bonsecours market this forenoon, although not many farmers from a distance brought loads of produce, as the country roads are getting pretty bad in many places. Oats are still scarce, and $1.15 the bag is asked for them; $1.50 the bag was the price asked for the only sample of buckwheat in sight; potatoes were rather scarce, and prices ranged from 65c to 75c the 80 lb. bag; turnips, beets and carrots sell at 50c to 75c the bag; parsnips, 90c to $1 do.; onions, $1.25 do.; inferior apples, 40c to 60c do.; cucumbers and peppers, 50c to $1 do.; cabbages, 25c to 35c the dozen; celery, 75c to 75c do.; cauliflowers, 35c to $1 do.; dead turkeys, 14c to 16c per lb.; geese, 11c to 12c do.; ducks, 12c to 14c do.; tub butter, 22c to 25c per lb.; print butter, 25c to 30c do.; new laid eggs, 35c to 40c the dozen; older eggs, 25c to 30c do.; green corn ears, 5c to 10c the dozen; ripe tomatoes, 50c to 75c the box; green tomatoes, 20c to 25c do.; apples, $1.50 to $3.50 the barrel; pears, $4 to $6 do.; Jamaica oranges, $5.50 do.; lemons, $3.50 the box; Almeria grapes, $4 to $4.50 the keg; Canadian grapes, 22c to 35c the basket; bananas, $1.50 to $2 the bunch for common, $2.25 to $2.50 for Jumbos;. Hay and straw are both advancing in price; hay sells at $15 to $16.50 the 100 bundles of 15 lbs.; straw, $6 to $7 per 100 bundles of 12 lbs.

CATTLE MARKETS

LIVE STOCK MARKET.—Oct. 14.

The offerings of live stock at the Point St. Charles stockyards this forenoon were 1,400 head of butchers' cattle, 650 calves, 1,240 sheep and lambs and 1,872 fat hogs. Trade was fair but the prices of cattle have still a downward tendency. Prime breves sold at 4¾c to 5c per lb.; pretty good cattle, 3½c to 4¼c, and the common stock at 1¾c to 3c per lb., while the canners brought from 1c to 1½c per lb. The calves were chiefly grassers, which sold at from 2c to 3½c per lb.; good veals sold at 4c to 5¼c do. Sheep sold at 3¾c to a little over 4¼c per lb.; lambs sold at 5½c to 6c do. Good lots of fat hogs sold at 6c to 6¼c per lb.

East Buffalo, Oct. 14.—Cattle receipts, 6,250 head, fairly active and 10c to 25c lower. Prime steers, $5.75 to $6.25; shipping, $5.25 to $5.75; butchers $4.25 to $5.50 heifers, $3.25 to $5; cows, $2.75 to $4.50, bulls, $2.50 to $4.25; stockers and feeders, $2 to $4.25; stock heifers, $2.40 to $3.00; fresh cows and springers, strong, $20 to $50.

Veals, receipts, 1,200 head, active and 25c higher $5 to $9.

Hogs, receipts, 18,700 head, slow and 10c to 20c lower; heavy and mixed, $7 to $7.10; Yorkers, $6.90 to $7.05.

Chicago, Oct. 14.—Cattle—Receipts about 35,000; market steady to 10c lower; beeves, $3.90 to $7.25; cows, $1.50 to $5.30; Texans, $3.75 to $4.75; calves, $5.50 to $8; westerners, $4 to $6; stockers and feeders, $2.50 to $4.75.

Hogs—Receipts about 37,000; market weak. Light, $6.25 to $6.85; mixed, $6.20 to $6.90; heavy, $6.05 to $6.55; rough, $6.05 to $6.25; pigs, $5.30 to $6.50; bulk of sales, $6.40 to $6.65.

Sheep—Receipts about 40,000; market steady; native, $3 to $5.50; western, $3 to $5.50; yearlings, $5.40 to $6; lambs, $4.75 to $7.30; western, $4.75 to $7.25.

Toronto, Oct. 11.—Receipts of live stock at the City Cattle Market, as reported at the weigh scales, amounted to 177 cars, comprising 2,950 cattle, 4,500 sheep and lambs, 1,500 hogs and 230 calves. Included in this run were about 25 loads of North-West cattle, of which a large number were turned into the local butcher trade. Although the run was so exceptionally heavy, the market was apparently able to absorb it all, and prices on the whole held very steady. Buyers were after the good cattle, but when these were all sold the common to medium were given more attention, and very little stock of any kind was left on hand when the market closed. Prices showed little change, although for a good deal of the poor stuff that was left until the last, prices were a little off.

Export trade existed in name only, as far as Ontario cattle were concerned. The firms with shipping space are buying cheap western cattle, finding them a better investment than the stock offered from the province. Cattle good enough to export are decidedly scarce, and when offered they are generally bought for the local butcher trade. Good lots of western cattle sold to-day, presumably for shipping, at $4.70. Butcher cattle were more plentiful than they have been for many a market. Good to choice sold briskly at $4.25 to $4.65, with lots picked here and there from among loads selling from $4.70 to $4.90. Cattle of 1,200 to 1,300 pounds will find a ready market at these prices. For the general run of medium stuff prices are very different to fix, the quality ranging so widely. Good ordinary butchers' sold from $3.60 to $4.10, and common to medium grades from $2.80 to $3.60. Choice cows sold from $3 to $3.65, with common to medium from $2.40 to $2.85. Inferior stuff was plentiful, and sold anywhere from 75c to $2.

Good medium weight cattle for distillery feeding were in demand, with buyers offering $3.20 to $3.50 for steers and $2.20 to $2.50 for bulls. The inquiry from farmers for stockers is very quiet.

A few choice milkers sold at $32 to $44. The right cattle would bring more if offered. There is no demand for common milkers.

Calves were steady with a good demand. Prices ranged from 3c to 6½c per pound.

The run of sheep and lambs was heavy. Sheep were in active demand, and prices held their own at $4.25 to $4.40 for ewes and $3 to $3.50 for bucks and culls. Too many lambs were offered, and prices eased off under a slow demand, common grades weakening the most. Prices were $4 to $5.60 per cwt.

The market for hogs ruled easy, but Tuesday's quotations were maintained. Selects, $6.12½; lights and fats, $5.50 to $5.87½, according to quality. Very inferior, about $5.25.

BRITISH CATTLE MARKETS.

London, Oct. 3.—To-day's supply of beasts consisted almost entirely of fat cows and bulls for which a very poor inquiry was experienced, very few sales being recorded though late values governed all transactions. Top prices paid per 8 lbs.:—Fat cows, 3s 4d to 3s 6d; fat bulls, 3s 9d to 3s 2d. Decrease 60 in number penned in sheep market compared with Thursday last. Sheep trade ruled extremely dull though Monday's values were maintained. The lamb season being practically over very few transactions were recorded, prices, however, remained about the same. Calves met a slow trade. Quotations per 8 lbs., sinking the offal: Beasts, 2s 9d to 3s 6d; sheep, 4s to 6s; calves, 3s to 5s; lambs, 5s 4d to 6s 8d. Total upply—Beasts, 60; sheep and lambs, 490; calves, 15; milch cows, 5.

London, Oct. 3.—Fair supplies and trade slow, but prices firm for the best meat. English beef, 3s 6d to 3s 8d; Scotch sides 3s 10d to 4s; shorts, 4s 2d to 4s 6d; Deptford and Liverpool killed, 3s 4d to 3s 8d; refrigerated hindquarters, best, 4s to 4s 2d; do., seconds, 3s 6d to 3s 9d; do., forequarters, 2s 2d to 2s 5d; inferior beef, 2s to 2s 8d. Mutton—Scotch wedders, 5s to 5s 4d; do. tegs, 5s to 5s 4d; do., ewes, 3s 4d to 3s 8d; English wedders, 4s 4d to 4s 8d; do., ewes, 3s 4d to 3s 8d; Dutch sheep, 4s to 4s 4d; English lamb, 5s to 5s 4d; veals 3s 8d to 4s 8d; English pork, 3s 8d to 4s 4d. Dutch, do., 3s 8d to 4s 2d per 8 lbs.

FARMERS GET BIG PRICES FOR GRAIN

Portage la Prairie, Oct. 10.—A Portage Plains farmer yesterday sold 30,000 bushels of wheat and 2,000 bushels of barley, which he forwarded in cars to terminals. He received over $40,000 in cash for grain, and when he completes threshing he will have about as much more to sell.

ONE DOLLAR PER BUSHEL.

Neepawa, Oct. 10.—A gentle touch of 'old times' was felt here yesterday, when Mr. Doble, one of the oldest farmers of the district, sold 6,000 bushels of wheat for $6,000, October delivery.

All copper mines in the United States, Mexico and Canada report a large reduction in September output.

ONTARIO MARKETS

Toronto, Ont., Oct. 14.—Winnipeg advanced about a cent over yesterday's close and was very firm at the new level. In Chicago the market was a runaway affair, prices taking a jump of almost two cents. The local situation showed scarcely any change, but the tendency of prices was still upward. The flour market continues firm, but buyers and sellers are so far apart that business is practically at a stand still. The few holders are asking $4.25 for Ontario patents, with bids no higher than $4. Export trade exists in name only, the present levels making it impossible for local shippers to sell in the Old Country markets. On the call board a local trader offered bran at $25 in bulk outside and 86c was bid for peas. Ruling prices are: Winter wheat, No. 2 white or red, $1.03 to $1.05. Manitoba wheat, No. 1 northern, $1.20½; No. 2, $1.18 to $1.18½. Barley from 70c to 78c, according to quality. Oats, No. 2 white, 55c to 56c outside; mixed, 53c to 54c outside. Rye, 80c outside. Peas quiet at 87c outside. Corn, No. 2 yellow American, 74½c to 75c, Toronto freights. Bran, $23.50 to $24 in bulk outside; shorts, $25 to $26. Flour, Ontario 90 percent patent, $4.25 asked, $4 bid; Manitoba patent special brand, $6; second patent, $5.40; strong bakers, $5.30.

Ingersoll, Oct. 14.—White wheat, 90c to $1 per bushel; red fall wheat, 98c to $1; peas, 58c to 60c; barley, 52c to 54c; oats, 53c to 55c; corn, 55c to 58c; oatmeal, $3 to $3.50 per cwt.; cornmeal, $3 to $3.50; flour, $2.35 to $2.60; bran, $21 to $22 per ton; shorts, $23 to $25 per ton; butter, 27c to 28c per lb.; creamery, 28c to 30c per lb.; eggs, 19c to 21c per dozen; potatoes, $1.15 to $1.25 per bag; live hogs, $6 to $6.25 per cwt.; hay, $12 to $13 per ton; hides, $9 to $10 per cwt.

Hamilton, Ont., Oct. 12.—White wheat, per bushel, 90c to 91c; red, 90c to 91c; spring, 88c to 91c; peas, 66c to 68c; clover seed, $7.70 to $8; barley, 47c to 49c; oats, 48c to 50c; corn, 70c to 71c; timothy seed, $1.60 to $2.20; white wheat flour, per brl., $4.50 to $4.70; strong bakers, $4.20 to $4.40; dressed hogs, per cwt., $8 to $8.50; apples, per bag of bushel and half, 95c to $1.20; dried apples, per lb., 3c to 4c; potatoes, per bag of 90 lbs., $1 to $1.05; butter, in rolls, per lb., 22c to 23c; butter, in firkins, per lb., 20c to 21c; eggs, per doz., 23c to 23c.

Ottawa, Oct. 12.—The market was much more active than last week, but it was not marked by any unusual change in prices. Dairy produce continues to remain stiff in price and choice creamery butter is scarce. Meat was a shade lower all round because of large receipts, pork being quoted at $8.50 to $8.75 a hundredweight as compared with $8.75 to $9 last day. Hay receipts were very light, only a few loads being on hand ranging in price from $21 to $23 a ton. Poultry supplies appear to increase every day and one is able to get a pair of chickens or dressed fowl at more reasonable figures. From 40s to 75c will buy a pair of chickens.

HOW WHEAT FLUCTUATED

Highest and lowest prices of Chicago and Winnipeg cash and future options for week ending Oct. 12:

CHICAGO.

Day.	Option.	High.	Low.	Change
Monday.	Dec.	102¾	102¾	* ⅝
	May.	109½	138½	*1
Tuesday.	Dec.	103¾	102⅝	*1⅛
	May.	109⅞	108⅝	*1¼
Wednesday	Dec.	104½	103⅝	*1⅝
	May.	110⅝	108⅜	*1¼
Thursday.	Dec.	105⅝	104⅜	* ⅝
	May.	111½	110⅝	* ⅝
Friday.	Dec.	106⅜	103¾	—2
	May.	111⅛	109	—2⅛

Saturday's figures not obtainable.

WINNIPEG.

Day.	Option.	High.	Low.	Change
Monday.	Oct.	112⅝	109¾	*2⅞
	Dec.	109⅝	107⅜	*2
	May.	114⅝	112⅜	*2¼
Tuesday.	Oct.	111	110½	—
	Dec.	108¼	107½	*1¼
	May.	113⅞	112½	—
Wednesday	Oct.	112⅞	111¾	*1⅝
	Dec.	111¼	109¼	*2
	May.	116	113½	*2½
Thursday

"OLDBURY"

— BY —

ANNIE KEARY.

(By Special Arrangement with the Publishers, MacMillan and Co., Limited.)

CHAPTER XXII.—Continued.

'Ah, but I do. I have seen several in my life—several angels, and one saint. She is an acquaintance of yours, Elderberry, and you have behaved very badly to her ever since I can remember. Sticking fronts on the top of her head, maligning her before all her neighbors, forcing her to bow down to monstrous idols; but you can't quite hide her auriole—at least not from some people's eyes.'

'I suppose it amuses you to puzzle me to-day; but don't you think you had better turn round and attend to where we are going? The road is a little broken here, and the ponies are getting uncomfortably near the ditch, and seem to know that no one is thinking of them.'

'This is Connington village,' said Stephen at last; 'and under this quaint old archway is the entrance into the grounds. Now what will you do? Shall I drive you quite up to the house, or will you get down here? The archery is going on under the trees, and most of the guests are assembled there by this time.'

As Miss Berry's only anxiety was to slip in among the other visitors in the least conspicuous manner, she chose to alight at once; and they were soon all three strolling through the beautiful gardens towards the spot where the targets stood.

'That is Walter Neale just preparing to shoot,' said Stephen; 'I will bring him up to you by and by.'

'Does he—did Mr. and Mrs. Neale hear that I was coming to-day?' asked Elsie anxiously. 'I mean, did you ever mention my name to them?'

Steenie looked a little embarrassed.

'One is not in a hurry to mention the name one has oftenest in one's thought,' he said in a low voice that escaped Miss Berry's ears.

'I asked,' Elsie went on hurriedly, 'because I believe my grandmother knows a Mr. Neale, and if this should be the same it might be awkward—he might be surprised.'

'You will perhaps never come across him all day. Ah! Mrs. Lutridge has spied us out, and my father—there is no help for it. They are beckoning, and Miss Berry sees it. Our fate is sealed.'

While Mrs. Lutridge was cross-examining Miss Berry on the mode of their conveyance from Oldbury, Elsie's quick ears caught a sentence or two which passed between Mr. Pierrepoint and his son.

'What a long time you have been away,' Mr. Pierrepoint began. 'There were many inquiries for you. You were wanted for the shooting.'

'Oh, no, sir, there are plenty of people to shoot. I told them I should not be here for the first hour or so.'

'At all events you have been missed. Here are all our friends from Oldbury who were invited at yours and Cecil's instigation, and no one to show them any attention.'

'Is not Cecil somewhere about? Besides, I have been looking after two of our friends all the morning—the only two for whose entertainment I hold myself responsible, the rest are Cecil's charge.'

Mr. Pierrepoint glanced round, and Elsie felt that his eye dwelt on her.

'Miss Berry and Miss Blake!'

There was great irritation in the tone of his voice as he pronounced the two names, and something rather like defiance in Steenie's as he repeated them after him.

'Yes, Miss Berry and Miss Blake; I have brought them over from Oldbury in Mrs. Neale's carriage. I thought they would prefer it to coming in the train.'

'Well,' Mr. Pierrepoint continued after a moment's pause, during which he seemed to have recovered himself. 'I have no older friend than good Miss Berry—she deserves every consideration; and since you think you have already discharged all duties to our neighbors for the day, suppose you come into the house with me. Colonel Seymour and Lady Mary have been asking about you. I want you to see them; they were your mother's friends.'

'Time enough for them. The will come out on to the lawn soon, I daresay, and I shall see them,' said Steenie coolly.

And then, as Miss Berry began to move again, he followed, stationing himself at Elsie's side. Elsie's face was burning crimson with vexation.

'Do go away, please,' she said.

'Why should I?'

'Because your father wants you.'

'No, he does not. It's all nonsense. I can see those people just as well any other time.'

'Then he does not like you to be with us.'

'Pray don't get that notion into your head; it's worse nonsense still. I shall find you seats where you can see everything that is going on before I leave you, at all events.'

When the seats were found, Steenie still lingered, pointing out to Elsie their hosts, and the guests that were not Oldbury people.

'That tall man with his hands behind him standing there alone is old Neale—Gilbert Neale. He always stands like that, seemingly in the deepest of brown studies, as if he did not care for anything that was going on round him. Yet I expect he will know, at the end of the day, the exact amount of attention each of the county grandees has paid his nephew and how many of her old friends have recognized Mrs. Neale.'

'It is only for their sakes he cares, not for his own then?' said Elsie. 'He is a very noble-looking man, like what I fancied him. I am glad you pointed him out to me.'

Steenie moved away at last, and Elsie's eyes followed him till he had joined the group of archers under the trees. She noticed how eagerly Walter Neale came forward to meet him, and the increased animation his coming seemed to bring. Miss Berry pointed it out to her too, as if she were not already feeling it in her heart. Elsie had been used to fancy herself a sort of alien from happy people; and now for one so bright and popular to seek her out, to care so much for her company, it seemed too much, she could hardly believe it. It was a wonder that could bear any amount of pondering over, and so she dropped her eyes—afraid of where they would stray to—and sat musing in contented silence, till Miss Berry, who had nothing very particular to think about, grew restless in her conspicuous place, and insisted on making a move.

'Don't you think we have kept this comfortable seat too long,' she said. 'There are others still standing; and though Stephen Pierrepoint is so kind, I can't feel that you and I are in our right places stuck up here under an awning among all the country people, while Mrs. Lutridge, I see, and the other Oldbury ladies, have only found a garden seat quite at the bottom of the lawn. If you don't object, my dear, it would make me happier to go and join them.'

Miss Berry's voluntary abdication of her honors did not save her from some reproaches when she got among her friends.

'We thought we were not to see anything of you to-day, my dear,' said the eldest Miss Tomkinson as she and Elsie approached the Oldbury group. '"Rather her than I," I said to my sister when I saw you stuck up on the raised seats—your old brown silk between Lady Fox's velvet and Mrs. Wentworth's blue brocade. "Some people like to be in grand company," I said, "and to be stared at; but for me, I prefer to walk about at my ease and smell the flowers." "hat's what we Oldbury ladies have been invited out here to do to-day as far as I can make out, and very pleasant I am sure we find it, though we mayn't feel any obligation to those who take so little thought of our entertainment.'

'My dear Miss Tomkinson, hush!' said Mrs. Lutridge with awful solemnity. 'I blame myself. Yes,' she continued, looking round with a full consciousness of the tremendous character of the admission she was making, 'I consider myself to blame. I did not make sufficient inquiries into the nature of the entertainment before I consented to sanction it with my presence; and it being what it is, can I wonder that I feel out of place? On the contrary, I pity those to whom such society is congenial. "The friendship of the world," my dear Miss Berry; but I have too often pointed out its consequences, and I fear with too little result, to need to dwell upon them now.'

Mrs. Lutridge paused to take breath. She was undoubtedly a good deal excited; but it must in justice be allowed that she had weightier causes of discontent than the being left to find a garden seat for herself, while her humbler neighbors were made to sit in high places. Five of her daughters, for the sake of whose advancement she had possibly yielded a scruple or two, were standing exactly where they had taken up their position two hours before, carrying on a little languid flirtation, all five of them, with Mr. Adams's fat hobbledehoy grandson, the only chevalier that their five new Balmoral hats and pink parasols had attracted into their neighborhood; while pretty Miss Ursula, on whose chance of captivating the hero of the day her mother had perhaps speculated a little, had turned her back on the rest of the company, and for the last half-hour had been looking devoutly up into the face of the poorest and most ritualistic of the District Church curates, who was describing to her a vestment he had lately purchased to wear under his surplice till the Oldbury people were prepared for its open display.

'It will be an immense comfort to some of us to know that you have the right thing on, even if we may not see it,' cried Miss Ursula enthusiastically, just as Mrs. Lutridge's sudden silence made her words audible.

Mrs. Lutridge would have liked to have jumped up and boxed their ears. As she could not do this, she re-opened her attack on Miss Berry.

'I blame myself, but I don't excuse those whose misrepresentations have drawn me into the snare. There are people whom a very little attention and flattery will delude, but I am thankful to say I am not one of them. Stephen Pierrepoint and Miss Russel are wise in not wasting their assiduities on me. They don't venture to introduce me to their gay companions; they know I shall not be deterred from openly expressing to Mr. Pierrepoint my disapproval of their engagement, which I regret to see is evidently drawing his son into a vortex of dissipation.'

'Well, but do you know as to that,' began Miss Berry timidly, 'I think we have all been making a little mistake, and perhaps we had better not talk so loud about it here. Lady Fox and Mrs. Wentworth spoke confidently to me just now, and it seems, from what they say, that it is not Stephen Pierrepoint at all that Miss Russel is going to marry but that pale young man who has been standing behind her all the morning, holding her arrows—Mr. Walter Neale, whose brthday we are keeping to-day.'

'Then I have been grossly deceived!' exclaimed Mrs. Lutrdge, rising from her seat in awful anger; 'and a most precious opportunity of bringing the young man under good influences has been thrown away. I cannot but beheve there has been design in this; a design aimed at me and my family. Miss Berry, you have much to answer for. What may be the ultimate result of your deplorable imprudence I dare not think, but you may rest assured that no advantage will ensue to those' (with a withering glance at Elsie) 'whom you have designed to advance by your machinations. I shall take the matter into my own hands; I shall act——'

Mrs. Lutridge's voice had risen during her harangue into something like a scream, which penetrated beyond the circle of her own immediate auditors. The five Misses Lutridge, not knowing on whom the storm was about to burst, flew apart in various directions like croqueted balls; young Adams took off his hat and wiped a cold perspiration from his forehead; the little curate hid behind Mis Ursula's ample crinoline; and Cecil, gaining a dim perception that something was amiss, threw down her arrows and ran across the lawn to the scene of action, followed by Walter Neale and one or two others who had been standing near her.

She descended on the disturbed elements like oil on troubled waters.

'Ah, I have found you all at last!' she exclaimed, smiling and hold out her hand to one and another. 'Mrs. Lutridge, Mrs. Adams, Miss Tomkinson, what a delightfully shady spot you have chosen! If I had known you were all established here so comfortably, I certainly would not have stayed so long up there in the glare of the sun. Mrs. Lutridge, this is Stephen Pierrepoint's friend and travelling companion, Mr. Walter Neale. He has heard a great deal about you. Now, have you not, Mr. Neale? And he is most anxious for an introduction. He was just saying that he was certain he could single you out from the crowd, my cousin has so often described you to him.'

Elsie looked up curiously at the sound of Walter Neale's name. A pale, regular-featured, fair-haired young man stepped forward, raised his hat, made a sort of desperate gasp in the air instead of speech when Cecil appealed to him, and then stood in a nervous agony of silence, while Mrs. Lutridge, somewhat mollified, but swelling with suppressed rage, addressed some remarks to him. To cover his distress Cecil chattered on.

CHAPTER XXIII.

A RECOGNITION.

Miss Berry and Elsie were the last of the party to reach the entrance to the tent, towards which Cecil led the way. Many of the guests had already entered, and were taking their seats at the long tables; others stood in groups round the door.

'Stay here,' whispered Cecil to Elsie, 'till I have taken Mrs. Lutridge and the rest of the Oldbury people in. I will come back for you and Miss Berry. You are to sit near us. We want you to hear the speeches. Don't stir till I come back.'

The sun was shining full in Elsie's face, and in the hurry of starting in the morning she had forgotten her parasol. She put up her hand, as Cecil left her, to shade her eyes, and when the glare left them she perceived that the tall, gray-haired man, whom Steenie had pointed out as Gilbert Neale, was standing at a little distance from her looking at her intently.

He seemed to have broken off a conversation suddenly to stare at her, for a lady leaning on his arm looked up into his face with evident surprise.

The eyes that dwelt on Elsie's face were grave, inquiring eyes, with an expression of half recognition and sad wonder in them. Elsie would have turned away if she could, but there was something in the look that awed her into stillness. Her heart began to beat very quickly, a desperate wild courage came to her, such as sometimes comes to very timid people in moments of great agitation. She could hardly restrain herself from ending the painful pause by stepping forward before all the bystanders, holding out her hand, and saying, 'Uncle Gilbert Neale, I am Elsie Blake; I am "little Alice."'

She felt as if she had escaped a danger when Cecil's voice approaching showed her the opportunity was passed.

'I half expected Stephen would have found you out before I got back, I have been so long making my way through the crowd. I shall turn Mr. Neale over to you, Elsie. Miss Alice Blake, Mr. Walter Neale.'

The introduction passed in silence. Mr. Neale put out his arm, and Elsie timidly approached the tips of her fingers. Before she touched it, she felt her hand roughly seized from behind and drawn back, and the elder Mr. Neale thrust himself between them. He did not make any apology for his action, he scarcely seemed to notice the surprised looks his nephew and Cecil turned on him, but he kept firmly hold of Elsie's wrist, while with the other hand on his nephew's shoulder he pushed him away from her towards the tent door.

'I will take charge of this young lady, Miss Russel; pray, go on with Walter. I beg of you to go on; you are stopping the way,' he said in a quick, decided voice.

Cecil had just time to turn round and make a little mutinous gesture of vexation towards Elsie, and then the pressure of the entering crowd bore her onwards. Elsie lost sight of her, and found herself alone with Mr. Neale. He loosened his grasp of her wrist as soon as Walter and Cecil had disappeared, but he did not offer her his arm or move forwards in the direction where other people were moving. He stood still and silent, his eyes fixed on the ground, and his face, which had grown deadly pale all at once, working with emotion, fierce anger, or terrible pain, Elsie could not tell which; but glancing at him, she felt very cold and sick and frightened, as looks of Margaret's had once or twice made her feel before.

'I think I had rather not go into the tent,' she said falteringly; 'I don't feel well. I will go and sit somewhere on the grass in the shade till Miss Berry comes back, and then I will go home.'

He turned towards her at the sound of her voice, and still without a word to her took her by the hand, and led her through the press of entering guests back to the quieter part of the garden. When they were quite clear of the crowd, he stood still and looked at her again.

'You, then, the Alice—Blake?' he said.

'Elsie—I am Elsie,' she answered, putting forward her usual name as a plea against the anger the other seemed so strangely to call up.

The contraction on his brow relaxed, but his lips trembled more than once as he said in a softer voice:

'You should not have come here to-day; it was a great mistake. Your grandfather should have known bette than to allow you to come here to-day.'

'He did not know. He—they are all away from Oldbury, and I am staying with the lady who brought me here. I never go anywhere when they are at home,' pleaded Elsie.

'That is right; that is what I should have expected of them,' he said, drawing her hand through his arm again, and preparing to walk in.

Elsie resisted, she was trembling so much. 'I can't go any farther; let me sit down here on the grass away from every one,' she said.

'No; you had better come on with me to the house. Mrs. Neale might see you there, and that must not be. I will take you into my private room, and as soon as the party breaks up send your friends to you there.'

'At once—let me go at once!' Elsie exclaimed, a little flush of indignation rising at the harshness with which she was treated.

'You had better consent to wait. I do not blame you for coming. It is unfortunate, but we must not give occasion for remark.'

They walked on a pace or two in silence, and then he spoke again very gently.

'Have you ever heard of me Do you know who I am?'

'Yes,' Elsie said, quick tears springing to her eyes as she looked reproachfully up at him; 'I do know. I have never been told, but I know. You are my uncle—my mother's brother. I have seen your name in her old story books. That was my cousin you pushed away from me.'

'And you do not know why?'

'No.'

There was another long silence, and Elsie saw how the stern face turned from her, twitched, and trembled. They were close to the house now; a glass door stood open. Mr. Neale led her through it, and across a wide passage into a room. As soon as he had closed the door behind them, he took both her hands in his, , and stood opposite to her for a minute or two considering her face.

'You are like your mother,' he said at last; 'hardly at all like your father. You have not changed much in growing up. Poor child—poor child—poor little Alice!'

The stern grey face bent towards her, and Elsie felt a kiss on her cheek.

'Good-by; I am not sorry to have seen you, my niece Alice. You have darkened what ought to have been the brightest day of my life with sad recollections, but I am glad to have seen you. Good-by!'

The door closed behind him before Elsie could find a word to say. She sank down into the nearest seat and covered her face. It had been very terrible. What did it all mean?? A strong sense of injustice kept her at first from feeling all the pain that her uncle's manner was calculated to cause her. She had dwelt on her mother's memory, and longed fervently to know her family, and thought about them, and dreamed of them all her life, and now at last here she was shut up like a prisoner in one room in her uncle's house, and forbidden to see any one. Margaret was right after all in keeping her shut up, if such pain and humiliation as she had felt to-day were likely to result from her coming among other people. She would never try experiments again. The thought of the seclusion and monotony of home began to be welcome to her.

It was a long time before Elsie lifted up her head from her hands. When she did, her eyes fell on a portrait that hung on the wall just opposite to where she was sitting, and she gave a start of pleased surprise. She knew it in an instant. It was the original picture from which Margaret's miniature had been taken.

It might be very foolish to be consoled because a picture seemed to smile at her, yet the sight did relieve Elsie's pain. She rose and walked across the room, and pressed her lips against the painted lips with a whispered 'Dear mother.' And when she got down again, the room no longer looked like a prison to her; she had found an unexpected welcome, and she could not be angry that she had been taken there.

A servant came in soon afterwards, bringing her some refreshments. She could not eat, but she drank some water and bathed her eyes. Then she drew her chair to the window, and sat down to watch for the outpouring of the people from the tent, which would be the signal for her release. She fancied the picture on the wall had stepped from its frame, and was coming towards her, smiling; it stooped over her. Elsie felt warm lips pressed to her forehead, and started awake to find Cecil kneeling by the side of her chair, laughing at her bewilderment.

'No, I am not grandmamma, though I daresay I look as careworn as any grandmother in England. I have gone through such terrible scenes since you left me. To think of your sleeping here so quietly while your friends have been suffering tortures on your account.'

'What do you mean?' said Elsie. 'Did not Mr. Neale tell you that I was tired and had gone to rest in the house?'

'Yes; and do you suppose we could rest comfortably on such an assurance? Miss Berry and Steenie and I all jumped up together and wanted to go to you; and then Walter Neale—who is such a sheep, he must do whatever anybody else does—got up to follow. His uncle desired us all to sit still in such an awful voice. We none of us enjoyed our luncheon, I can tell you.'

'I could not help his coming here with me.'

'I should think not, if he took it into his head. But are you sufficiently rested to cross the lawn to the bridge? Miss Berry wants to go home at once, and I shall be glad to slip away quietly, if I can manage it. Grandmamma and my uncle are to stay the night here. But Stephen and I think we have had enough of Connington. We have ordered the carriage to wait for us on the bridge. Can you walk so far?'

'Oh, yes; I am longing to get home.'

'Come, then, and I will describe the terrible scene that has all but made my hair turn white as we go along.'

'I thought you had told it me.'

'Oh, no; Mr. Neale's moodiness only affected a few people seated near him, but this involves all Oldbury. I can hardly help laughing now I think of it, but I really was frightened at the time. Stephen and Mrs. Lutridge have had such a quarrel, and all the Oldbury people heard it.'

'What was it about?'

'I may as well tell you, for if I don't, some one else will. Mrs. Lutridge seems to have been in an evil temper ever since she came here to-day. She was talking in a loud, aggrieved tone nearly all luncheon time,, and at last we overheard your aunt's name, and found that Mrs. Lutridge was venting her anger by abusing her, and that she actually quoted Mr. Pierrepoint as her authority for some of the slanders she was promulgating. Stephen left his place at the upper end of the table and went and stood behind her chair till she had finished her harangue, and then said aloud before every one that he did not believe his father had ever made the statements attributed to him, and that unless Mrs. Lutridge would acknowledge that she had been mistaken, he must bring his father to confront her. You should have seen the dismay on Mrs. Lutridge's face. It was clear that her story would not bear investigation, and yet to get an acknowledgment from her that she was wrong was like dragging the very life out of her. She actually shed tears; but Stephen would not let her off for that. He was quiet, but very firm. I think he behaved very well, and I must say I admired him. When the Miss Tomkinsons, who had been drinking in the slanders delightedly, got up to go away, he begged they would wait till the question was settled; he was sure, he said, that they would be sorry to carry away a false impression. At last Mrs. Lutridge muttered a word of two into her handkerchief about being sorry and mistaken, and Stephen repeated them after her loud enough for every one at the table to hear. How she will hate him all the rest of her life!'

'Oh, I hope not!'

'Yes, she will. Think how she has lorded it over everybody all her life, and now to have to own herself wrong before all her satellites, and beg pardon at Stephen Pierrepoint's bidding.'

'Would you mind telling me what she said against Aunt Margaret? I can't imagine what she could say.'

'It was very absurd. She accused your aunt of having at one time tried to inveigle Mr. Pierrepoint into marrying her; she said that he broke off all her intercourse with your family abruptly because he heard some dreadful story against them. Mixed up with this was a strange tale about some letters which your Aunt Margaret is said to have asked for at the postoffice under a feigned name. It is all too silly to be believed even in Oldbury, yet I think Stephen was right, even at the risk of a disagreeable scene, to interfere to prevent such a story getting abroad.'

'Did Mr. Pierrepoint hear anything of the quarrel?'

'No; he was seated at another table about half a mile away, talking to the Bishop. Steenie was quite prepared to bring him and the Bishop too on the scene, if it had been necessary. Luckily Mrs. Lutridge capitulated in time to save Oldbury the disgrace of having its quarrels brought under episcopal censure. Here is Miss Berry coming to meet us. She has been crying her eyes out since Mrs. Lutridge's discomfiture. Don't allude to it again before her. We must do our best to restore her spirits.

It had indeed been anything but a day of pleasure to Miss Berry. 'I know,' she said, as she seated herself in a remote corner of the carriage into which Stephen handed her, 'that everybody did everything with the best intentions; but oh, my dears!'

CHAPTER XXIV.

THE OLD LIFE AGAIN.

The fortnight assigned for Elsie's visit to Miss Berry expired the next day; and when she came down in the morning, she found a letter from Margaret on the breakfast table, informing her that she and Mr. and Mrs. Blake hoped to reach Oldbury early in the afternoon, and that they would like to find Elsie waiting for them at home when they arrived there. She gathered from the letter that her grandmother had been rather less well than usual during the last few days, and that Margaret was uneasy about the effect the journey might have on her.

Elsie glanced round Miss Berry's sunny little room as she put down the letter, and sighed, and then thought of her grandmother, and was very angry with herself for the momentary feeling of blankness that had come over her. She had made many resolutions about taking a brave heart back with her when she went home, and conquering her fears of her grandfather so as to make herself more of a companion to him, and winning her way into Margaret's confidence, and she chid herself for not being more eager to begin putting her plans in execution. Cecil came in as soon as breakfast was over, and talked over her departure as if it meant nothing more than lengthening the distance between them by the walk up the hill, but Elsie knew better, though she could not bring herself to say how certain she was that her grandfather's and Margaret's return would put a stop to their intercourse altogether. Miss Berry consoled herself for her loss by commenting to Cecil on the improvement which the fortnight's visit had effected in her guest's looks; and, indeed, when Elsie came into the little room at the last moment with her bonnet on, and found that Stephen Pierrepoint, as well as Cecil, was waiting to walk with them up the hill, there was a brilliant bloom on her cheek that justified her friend's congratulations.

'Perhaps I ought not to have said anything about it,' Miss Berry remarked penitently to Cecil, as they all four left the house together. 'I have been thinking too much, perhaps of how her sweet looks light up the house.'

Miss Berry walked rather briskly up the hill as she delivered herself thus to Cecil, and Elsie and Stephen fell a pace or two behind.

In spite of her resolve to keep up a brave heart, Elsie could not help pausing half-way up the hill to take a look back at the little house on the sunny side of the street she was leaving. 'I can't understand how it is,' she said to Stephen, 'that there seems to be so much less sunshine on the top of the hill than there is down here.'

Mrs. Lutridge, with her tract basket on her arm, pushed between them as they stood talking together, and walked majestically on without paying the smallest heed to Stephen's salutation.

'An open declaration of war,' he said, laughing, as they turned to resume their walk. 'It's a little overdone, for one does not exactly see what is to come of it. I wonder what harm she thinks her displeasure can do us?' He finished his sentence with an inquiring look into Elsie's face as he slightly emphasized the plural pronoun.

this, to catch up to Miss Berry and Cecil, who were waiting for them at the top of the hill.

'Are you going quite up to the house with us?' said Miss Berry to Stephen a little nervously, for the encounter with Mrs. Lutridge had not escaped her notice.

'To be sure we are,' answered Cecil. 'We are going to conduct the fairy princess back to her brazen tower, and break the spell by entering it in a body. I shall leave Oldbury happier, Flower Aspect, for having been inside your house, and satisfied myself that it is not hung round with bells and enchanted mirrors, like Lady Minnitrost's bower.'

(To be Continued.)

CHILDREN'S CORNER.

DON'T CRY.

Poor Betty, the maid, was ill, you see.
There was nothing that she could do,
And who should help dear mother to-day
But her own little handy Prue?

When the hungry boys come back from school
They grumble if dinner is late,
And oh! how they worry both mother and Prue—
There's never a boy can wait.

There's to sweep and dust and to help to cook;
There are apples to peel for the pie;
And how can you know how clever you are
Unless you are willing and try?

The pot on the hob with the savory scent,
There's something for that to peel,
Which is nice in a tempting dish, but ugh!
How horrid it makes one feel!

You might think that invisible elves escaped
As the knife pierced the pale brown skin,
And invisibly climbed into eyes and nose
And held quite a riot within.

Prue's eyes were smarting with warm, salt tears,
And Rover sat wondering why.
As plainly as looks can contrive to speak,
He lovingly said, 'Don't cry.'

—Arthur Bryant, in 'Northwestern Christian Advocate.'

PILES

Dr. Chase's Ointment is a certain and guaranteed cure for each and every form of itching, bleeding and protruding piles. See testimonials in the press and ask your neighbours about it. You can use it and get your money back if not satisfied. 60c, at all dealers or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Toronto.

DR. CHASE'S OINTMENT

HAVE YOU A COLD?

Get a Box of HARTE'S GRIP WAFERS.

Cures a Cold in 24 hours.

Price 25c.

HAVE YOU A COUGH?

Then get a bottle of HARTE'S COUGH MIXTURE

Price 25c.

J. A. HARTE, Druggist,

150 Notre Dame St. West.

NATURAL

ENO'S

HEALTH-GIVING

FRUIT

REFRESHING

SALT

INVIGORATING

MAN'S DEFEAT BY NATURE

TRAGEDY OF THE NEW HAMPSHIRE HILLS.

(Correspondent of 'The Evening Post.')

Concord, N.H., Sept. 26.—Tears have been shed for the last of the Mohicans. Algonquin braves are lamented by the descendants of the white men who shot them, and the spirit of Passaconoway is sometimes fancifully pictured as floating over his traditional mountain haunts. But they were savages who wooed Nature and did not fight her. Really, the tragedy of the New England hills centres around the deserted homesteads of the Yankee settlers whose coming, whose pioneer sturdiness, whose patriotic self-sacrifice, and whose religion have entered so largely into the bone and sinew of the United States.

Abandoned farms have been a familiar thought for half a century. For a quarter of a century efforts have been in progress by State authorities officially to relieve them from the hostility of Nature and to restore them to productive fertility. But to come into their presence is ample reassurance that Nature is still unconquered.

Tragedy is written upon many an old homestead all through these hills. Many are remote nooks, far from station, from post office, from church, from physician, and from school; once cleared, cultivated, and stoutly held against the enemy, where the surrender was long since complete, and where Nature will never again be thus challenged. Man has gone down in the conflict, his memory, even, has been annihilated. Ruins enough remain to reveal the process and to tell the story of the struggle in cases still longer closed, and to reveal the inevitable and inexorable forces which relentlessly and resistlessly closed around the settlers, their whole families, their buildings, and even their gravestones.

YANKEE OUTPOSTS CONSUMED.

English settlements in New England are young, as history counts centuries, but Nature has conquered and consumed the Yankee outposts so quickly and completely that their fate is shocking. Into the country they poured in the years of the early invasions. Not satisfied with the easier life of the lowlands, their flood rose up the sides of the valleys and eddied into the remote recesses of the forest. But, after stalwart pioneer and energetic helpmeet had reared their families, the children had grown old, the grandchildren had become tired, and the fourth and fifth generations had found the society of the towns more profitable and more humanizing than the solitude of the hills, the hostility of Nature broke down the barriers of human thrift and openly assumed a vigorous offensive.

She had told the settler of bountiful rewards. He believed her promises. The fly was caught in the spider's web. After his flutterings and struggles, his clearing of the forests, his ploughing of the meadows by the brooks, his suppression of bear and wildcat, his erection of school and meeting-house, then, when his family was reduced and his power of resistance was waning, she closed in upon him and began the final act in the tragedy.

Human muscle could no longer cultivate all the fields. Pines grew up in the pastures and overshadowed the feed of the cattle. Black alders sprouted thickly by the brooks, and encroached upon the mowing. Brush filled in the roadsides and miles of little-travelled highway, costing too much to keep in repair, and unsafe to travel, were abandoned. Neighbors, by this cessation of communication, were cut off. Life became more lonely. Farms left at the ends of roads otherwise disused, became almost worthless, even if in a fertile clearing. Markets were almost inaccessible.

Nature was closing in, closing in, year in and year out, by summer increasing the growth of brush and tree, by winter filling the long miles of lonely road with deep drifts of snow, all the time making the farm fortress more untenable, reducing the courage and spirits of the garrison, and cutting off the possibility of reinforcements.

DISEASE TOOK ITS TOLL.

Then the garrison itself suffered constant and heavy losses. Nature is not always the healer modern optimism believes. Consumption had its many victims among the New England hills when its vulnerable point was unknown. Contagion and infection, when physicians were few and distant, and when knowledge was scant, swept on in their fatal course until the flames seemed to stop for lack of fuel.

Large families could not, in many cases, compensate for the destructive forces of nature. Power of resistance constantly declined. With youth gone and old age too decrepit to flee, the end came on rapidly as nature strengthened her sources yearly for the attack by summer and by winter.

Now it is not only the pasture and the meadow that show the presence of the enemy beyond power to resist. By the home lot the fences are dilapidated, literally, unstone-walled. Rails from the fences, thrown down and never replaced, rot on the ground. Posts thrown prostrate by frost are never re-set. Apple trees, the decaying survivors of the once prolific orchard, are full of dead limbs and sprouts. Patches of roof-boards show on the barn where the decayed shingles have blown away and have never been replaced because the aged combatant is beyond the power to climb, and no one can be hired in that lonely place.

The stable floor rots through. Hinges pulling from weakened wood throw the door sideways, so it can no longer be shut, and the few bony cattle stand there exposed to the weather. House and barn keep company. Paint long ago ceased to give color or protection. Leaks permit water to deluge the ceilings and plastering falls, never to be replaced. Broken windows are stopped by rags, and at every one of the thousand exposed points nature presses on with inevitable vigor.

A DREARY PICTURE.

All about the house bears the marks of death. The blasted limb of the elm tree, thrown down by lightning, remains where it fell. The skull of the unburied old farm horse whitens under the apple tree at the back of the barn. Weeds choke all the life of the garden. Rats and mice play havoc without hindrance upstairs and down.

Still Nature never relents nor shows one solitary sign of mercy save as she may, for her own pleasure, apparently, still permit a rosebush to come to bloom, or may tolerate a bunch of lilacs on the neglected and dwindling bushes. Unconditional surrender is her only demand. She lets the neighbors help, if any help is in them, knowing that her prey cannot escape. Finally, the mortal end comes. Unconditional surrender is yielded and the veteran is carried out to the little cemetery where his ancestors were buried before him. No one lives in the house now. Nobody can be hired to care for the place. Nobody will take the farm as a gift if they must live there and get support from the soil.

Still Nature presses on. Though man is underground, unconditionally surrendered, the buildings stand. She pours her energies upon them. Suns scorch the wood and draw the loosened nails. Rain rots clapboard and shingle plate and rafter, sill and studding. Wasps and bees make nests and ants bore the woodwork. Frost and snow take their turn. Down fall roofs and chimneys. Sun and storm burst in with fresh force. Weeds and nettles grow in the path. Snakes crawl where the fireside was, and the foot of man never treads the deserted stones.

UNRELENTING FORCES.

Year after year Nature, with no relaxation, persists in her attack upon the disappearing relics and vestiges of man till all that is consumable is consumed, till all that can be thrown down is prostrate, and till all that remains to tell of the stalwart pioneer family, with its father and mother, its children, its support of school, and its devotion to country and to God, are a grassy cellarhole, perhaps a clump of straggling lilacs and a few stumps of old apple trees.

But this is not quite all. In the little hillside cemetery where they raised modest stones to perpetuate the names of the departed, Nature has been as relentless against the dead as against the living. Abandoned many years ago, without loving care, the graves are sunken, the stones prostrate or pitching in diverse directions, and tall grass growing over all. Lichens cover the lettering. Names and dates are undecipherable, and Nature is on her unrestrained course to a triumph over man so complete that not even his memorial in stone shall be more to his fame than the smooth boulder in the brook where he fished when he was a boy.

Yet the impress of these pioneers upon the history of the United States, and so upon the destiny of all the world, is deep and permanent. What tragedy, then, of Mohican or of Algonquin compares with the tragedy of the New England hills as it is written in a thousand places still to be read through the covering that hostile Nature has spread over the scene of her inexorable opposition to the invasion of man?

CIGARETTES IN INDIA.

A special correspondent of the London 'Telegraph' writes from India: 'It is not many years since the cigarette began to make headway among the natives, but it has become so popular as to rouse the alarm of those who are interested in the physical well-being of the people. A circular just issued by the director of public instruction in the United Provinces remarks that 'inquiries made as to the prevalence of cigarette smoking among schoolboys have establishe dthe fact that the habit is becoming common among them and that in not a few cases it is being indulged in at an early age.' Mr. de la Fosse accordingly directs that 'in view of the permanent injury to the constitution that may result from acquiring the habit of tobacco smoking in childhood, every effort should be made to put a stop to the practice. Headmasters should punish severely boys who after warning are found smoking at any time or place, and should instruct the teachers to be vigilant in seeing that the order forbidding smoking is strictly obeyed; they should also take steps to prevent the sale of cigarettes to scholars upon the school premises.'

Free to Ladies.

ORANGE LILY

cures Female Weaknesses, Leucorrhoea, Irregularities, etc., more quickly than anything else on earth. To convince the skeptical, I will send a trial box (Ten Days' Treatment) ABSOLUTELY FREE. Address, with stamp, MRS. F. A. CURRAH, WINDSOR, ONT.



Every Woman

is interested and should know about the wonderful

Marvel Whirling Spray Douche

Ask your druggist for it. If he cannot supply the MARVEL, accept no other, but send stamp for illustrated book—sealed. It gives full particulars and directions invaluable to ladies. WINDSOR SUPPLY CO., Windsor, Ont. General Agents for Canada.

TO PERPETUATE ENGLAND'S GREATNESS.

Poverty and its problems are receiving much attention in England just now, and among those who are echoing Lord Rosebery's warning that 'In the rookeries 'and slums an imperial race cannot be 'raised,' not the least notable is a lady of Anglo-German extraction, Miss Julie Sutter. Her books 'A Colony of Mercy,' 'Britain's Next Campaign' and 'Britain's Hope' are gaining large circulation, and if at times her proposals need criticism and revision they are backed up by the moral fervor and enthusiasm which are the motor power of every reform. In a recent interview Miss Sutter had something to say about 'Liberty.' This, she said, was the 'British fetich,' so that the people were not interfered with even when interference was manifestly and absolutely necessary for their physical and moral welfare. Starting at the very foundation of things, she believes 'that 'the children of the nation have a right 'to conditions which shall at least be on 'a level with a horse-breeder's policy 'when he says "I have an eye to stock."' If the race is to be truly imperial, she holds that child life must be guarded from the earliest moment of its birth, and even before. All factory work and all sweated work at home must be forbidden for any mother. This consideration of the utter importance of the child life of the race would, Miss Sutter believes, solve the housing and land questions. The latter she holds to be of extreme importance. 'Vested interests are 'taking the cream off everything connected with the land. The man who makes 'the wealth never gets his full share. 'Scotland belongs to eleven people, as 'far as land is concerned, and England 'to one hundred and fifty. The people 'nowhere have a foot of land that is 'really their own and hence they drift 'to town. High rent and want of transport facilities prevent the land paying 'the soil-tiller.'

The German peasants, on the contrary, remain peasants, and they, like the peasantry of the Scottish Highlands, often are real ladies and gentlemen. To begin the work of land reform, Miss Sutter would adopt a suggestion derived from Professor A. R. Wallace, and said to be favored by Lord Rosebery. 'Do 'not,' she says, 'disturb the landlord in 'possession, not yet his direct heir. . . . 'But every year direct heirs are wanting. Great landlords die, and the estates pass to a more or less distant relative. . . . Such estates might very 'fitly be taken possession of in the name 'of the nation, to be "nationally" managed and become the cradle of a new 'Britain. . . . It will be the work of a 'generation, but happy the statesman 'who sets it going!' Miss Sutter considers 'snobbishness' one of the darling vices of England to-day. From the boy at the board school, developing into a cheap clerk and sneering at his father, at the plough, or the carpenter's bench, and his piano-strumming sister, too proud for honest service, right up to the 'smart set' in court circles, she sees the same spirit running riot. She glorifies honest manual work and calls for systematic technical education, which will cherish and preserve to the good of the nation the talent which under present conditions is often buried and lost. She would have town councillors trained for their duties professionally, and to do nothing else. On the Continent town councils are elective, but municipal administration is separate and professional. She would have the poor laws amended, and poverty dealt with by the municipal authorities. She would have civic labor bureaux, properly organized, and those who administer them taught the honor and privilege of the task.

She would have training colleges to reclaim the unfit and teach the young, and she would have contributive insurance, so that the people would have a hand in their own uplift. She would have the Guilds of Help, which have been started in Bradford and elsewhere, systematized and given a civic status like the Elberfeld system of Germany. This system is one of personal service of 'the so-called upper classes' to those in humbler walks of life. According to Miss Sutter, it would render the former the helpers of the latter, their friends, and their stay until better conditions obtain. 'Helpers,' she says, 'must be not merely 'amiable young ladies snatching a stray 'hour from tennis or bridge, but they 'should be the most responsible citizens 'of the town.' In Germany, merchants, bankers and people of title have taken up this work, and, instead of working through paid agencies, are coming into touch with the poor themselves, with the greatest gain to both helper and helped. One cannot but regard Miss Sutter's crusade with sympathy. In wealthy London, not long ago, three women were found within one week in the streets dead or dying or starvation. Poverty of the most degrading kind is fearfully common in spite of the destruction of slums, the work of the organized charities and religious bodies, and the administration of the poor law. Mr. Lloyd George says that 'drink and the land laws between 'them are responsible for nine-tenths of 'the slumminess of the towns.' Drink is far the bigger and more demoralizing evil of the two. If the present government can to any practical degree counteract these two evils, it will do more for the empire than if it added a new continent to the King's dominions. Doubtless, too, if the 'upper' and 'lower' classes could—as Carlyle and Ruskin hoped—be brought together in the bonds of mutual helpfulness, whether through the Elberfeld system or any other, we would hear less of Mr. Grayson's portentous socialism, and be very thoroughly assured of the permanence of England's greatness.

5,000 CURED OF HAY FEVER

Instead of sending patients to the mountains, doctors are now prescribing 'Catarrhozone.' It relieves quickly and permanently cures Hay Fever.

All druggists sell Catarrhozone. Plenty to cure Hay Fever for $1.00.

EXPENSIVE HAZING IN WALL STREET.

(W. G. Nicholas, in 'Appleton's.)

One of the methods employed to get rid of objectionable persons in Wall Street who persist in conducting their operations without regard to the plans or wishes of the powers is to 'load them with money' and then call for its re-payment at inconvenient periods. This is usually accomplished by subtly playing upon the vanity of the intended victim. He is made an object of flattering attention by important bankers and other people of consequence of the street. It is conveyed to him that his genius is becoming recognized, and that the really big fellows of the Street see him in truly Napoleonic qualities. He is informed that this bank and that bank and the other bank will be only too glad to extend him credit. The borrowing of money is made very easy for him, and little by little he extends himself. He is consulted by representatives of the great combinations, and his judgment is asked on the market. Pleased beyond measure that he should have found recognition in this manner, he generally feels it incumbent upon him to 'make good' and further strengthen his position by buying huge blocks of some stock for which he may have expressed a preference or into which he has been skilfully steered. He still finds it easy to borrow money from favored banks—until his collaterals are all in.

Suddenly a change in conditions takes place. The temperature falls. Genial warmth and cordiality make room for coolness and indifference. The market begins to react. Cavalry charges against the favorites are made by conspicuous market generals. The banks wherein the momentarily distinguished victim has borrowed most of his money call upon him for more margins. He struggles to produce collateral, and when he can go no farther he is obliged to reduce his holdings in the market. This process is called 'compulsory liquidation.' Through mysterious channels everybody in the Street is advised of what is going on and the attention of thousands and tens of thousands of traders is turned his way. On the floor of the Exchange the professionals help the market down on him. The banks become more persistent and angrily demand that he either supplement his margins or close out his trades. They are adamant and, oh, so cold.

The longer the victim holds on the worse it is for him, unless he is very strong and shrewd enough to realize early in the experience what is ahead of him. Usually when the curtain falls on the last scene the victim is a wreck. If he survives the trial, he knows he has been put through a course of discipline and he knows why.

There may be murder in his heart, but the chances are he submits with the best grace possible to the frightful punishment inflicted upon him, and resolves that he will never again put himself in a position to be crucified. He may not be broken-hearted, but he has certainly added to his store of wisdom, and although he may be in the Street twenty years longer, he rarely 'gets gay,' interferes with the plans of the big people, or attempts to swim counter to the tidal current, leastwise not after warning has been served upon him.

Within the memory of many of the younger arrivals in Wall Street a group of strong banks usually classed as 'Standard Oil' institutions loaned a very rich trader of 'plunging' proclivities nearly fifty million dollars and then began to close in on him at the very top of a spectacular bull movement for which he was to some extent responsible on account of the magnitude and aggressiveness of his operations. Before he could extricate himself his paper profits had disappeared and he was a loser for a huge sum. He confessed to the loss of ten million dollars. But here was another case where the victim's resources had been underestimated. He was a multi-millionnaire at the end of the play, and his return to the street is predicted. He knows enough, however, not to place himself in the power of any man or combination of men. He counts the experience gained during that cyclonic era as strictly educational, and as having been tuition cheaply bought. The only excuse offered for the campaign against this particular individual was that he was 'too noisy' and that it might be just as well to 'get him out of the way' before he became unbearable.

PRACTICAL MORALITY FOR CAMPERS.

Be sure to put out your camp fire before you abandon it in the morning to take up the trail. Do not leave the task for one of your camp servants, not even for your guide whose interest in keeping the woods free of devastating fires being a matter of bread and butter, is therefore the keenest of any of your camp followers, but who, none the less, is apt to be careless. See to it yourself; leave no smoldering back-log of the night's 'friendly fire'; leave no smoking coals that have served to broil (so deliciously) the breakfast trout—for such relics so often are fanned into the tiny flame which, feeding upon near-by leaves or moss or bush twigs, grows within two days to a devouring blaze that consumes acres of forest before its withering touch is stayed. If you are close to a brook use its water plentifully, and if water is scarce knock the live ends of the larger sticks until not a spark is left; and scrape dirt over all the coals—not a few handfuls of dust that the wind may scatter at its first breath—but dirt that will bury and smother.

No doubt my average reader thinks I am writing a lot to deliver one small message, but let him consider that hundreds of acres of forest land worth thousands, measured by dollars, and of inestimable value reckoned as among the industrial resources of the country, are annually destroyed from just such insignificant beginnings as the camp fire which was not put out beyond the power of the passing breeze to resuscitate. Therefore the warning appeal cannot be too much emphasized; nor is the message made too important since we as a nation are using up from three to four times as much wood every year as the country is producing.

Two worthy exhibits of genuine Americanism are (1) not to add to forest destruction by carelessly leaving fire around; and (2) always to plant a new tree—young tree—for every one you destroy. And plant it where it will do the most good.—The 'Outing Magazine.'

RAILWAY DESTRUCTION OF LIFE.

(Springfield (Mass.) 'Republican.')

The cost to human life of railway operations in the United States is a matter which the interstate commerce commission keeps close track of, and its statistics from year to year in relation thereto possess a decidedly living interest. The records for the fiscal year 1906 have just been made public, and they suggest the question of how much is being gained in the upbuilding of the properties and the adoption of automatic couplers and other safety appliances for the better protection of life in the operation and service of the roads. Accordingly the casualty figures just published for 1906 are given below in comparison with those of 1890 near the outset of the period of federal regulation of railroads and legislation relating to the adoption of safety devices. Other statistics are appended to show the growth of railroad business for the same time:—

	1906	1890.
Number of persons killed	10,618	6,335
Number injured .	97,706	29,027
Trainmen killed .	2,310	1,450
Trainmen injured	34,989	13,172
Yardmen killed .	147	284
Yardmen injured.	1,026	2,307
Other employees killed	1,472	731
Other employees injured	40,686	6,681
Employees killed in car coupling	298	869
Employees injured in car coupling	3,884	7,842
Employees killed in train accidents	787	85
Employees injured in train accidents	6,302	1,757
Passengers killed	359	286
Passengers injured	10,764	2,435
Killed in train accidents	146	82
Injured in train accidents	6,053	1,196
Other persons killed	6,330	3,598
Of which trespassers	5,381	3,062
Other persons injured	10,241	4,206
Total railroad mileage	224,363	163,597
Number of employees	1,521,355	749,301
Number of passengers	799,507,838	492,430,865
Passenger mileage	25,175,480,383	11,847,785,617
Tons of freight .	61,631,374,219	636,541,617
Ton mileage ..215,877,551,241		76,207,047,298

While in this period railroad mileage has increased less than forty percent, the business of the roads, best represented by passenger and ton mileage, has more than doubled, and the number of employees has just about doubled.

It is therefore to be noted with some satisfaction that the fatality record has not been increasing to the extent of the increase in railway operations and business; yet the opposite must be said of casualties not proving fatal, which for some reason far outrun in number the records of seventeen years ago. It will not escape attention, however, that the general adoption of automatic couplers, under pressure of legislation, has had a marked effect upon casualties growing out of car coupling, both the number killed and injured from this cause being decidedly reduced in the face of a great increase in freight traffic and number of employees. There is also to be noted a decided reduction in casualties to yard men, which must be due to the more general employment of switching systems operated from a central tower. In the matter of train accidents and casualties therefrom, the facts afford no particular encouragement, especially when it is considered that the record for the past fiscal year will probably make a worse showing than that of 1906.

Frightful as the yearly destruction of life and maiming of body on the railways continue to be, equalling that of a great battle between vast armies, it is to be noted that more than half of the fatalities are contributed by persons other than employees and passengers, and these for the most part trespassers on the roadway, where they had no business to be—tramps are as a rule probably, who still present a problem unmodified by this extended yearly killing. Of the thousand 'other persons' killed in 1906, aside from trespassers, the grade crossing accounts for nearly all of them. Although being steadily reduced in number, these crossings still bring about a yearly slaughter two or three times greater than is inflicted upon passengers. They deserve attention as well as the matter of train accidents.

Discouraging Nerve Exhaustion

What is more discouraging and disheartening than trying to cure nervous exhaustion and prostration by means of ordinary treatments? Because you do not look sick and are not suffering great pain, and because they cannot realize your feelings of weakness, helplessness and discouragement, your friends fail to show much sympathy for you, and most doctors are simply helpless in the face of exhausted nerves.

Of course you need not expect Dr. Chase's Nerve Food to work a miracle and cure you in a day or a week, but you can be absolutely sure that you will be benefited, to at least some extent, by every dose of this great restorative that is taken into the system.

The dreadful weakness and helplessness which makes life miserable to you and leads to all sorts of dark forebodings, will gradually and certainly give way to strength and vigor under this treatment, headaches will disappear, your appetite will improve, you will sleep and rest better and you will find that day by day your nervous system is being built up to health and strength.

Dr. Chase's Nerve Food, 50 cents a box, six boxes for $2.50, at all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Toronto.

THE STAGES OF DRUNKENNESS.

Dr. Magnan, who was one of the first to begin the scientific study of the physiological action of alcohol, distinguished five stages: First, slight excitement and a feeling of well-being, in which speech and gestures became more animated; the second stage ideas become crowded together and confused, the mood being, without any very obvious reason for the difference, gay, or sad, or full of tender emotion; in the third stage the confusion of ideas was greater, and accompanied by incoherence, perversion of taste and smell, illusions, thick speech, vacant countenance, and staggering gait; the fourth stage was coma, and the fifth death. Magnan's second stage has been graphically described by Claye Shaw as 'a loss of the sense of awareness of surroundings.' As Triboulet has well said, it is the psychic functions which develop last in the child that disappear earliest when the individual is coming under the influence of alcohol; the curb which fear of public opinion puts on the free expression of emotions and ideas, or, to change the metaphor, the veil which hides the real moral disposition, is removed, whence the justification for the saying 'in vino veritas.' There is, so to say, at first a paralysis of the inhibitory apparatus—the irritable, loquacious stage; then, later, an interference with the processes of thought, when, again to quote Triboulet, ideas succeed each other so rapidly that there is no time to arrange them in orderly sequence—the pugnacious stage; next the individual passes from a 'state of watchfulness to a state of dream'—the affectionate and lachrymose stage, while simultaneously there is a loss of muscular co-ordination, a function developed later in the process of growth than mere movement, and therefore going earlier when the nervous centres are poisoned. These stages have, of course, been observed and described with more or less accuracy for generations; what is new is that even small doses of alcohol retard both mental and nervous processes, not improbably through an action on the higher cerebral functions diminishing the faculty of attention. As Kraepelin has shown, the more automatic the process tested the less obvious is the effect of a dose of alcohol, until in a highly automatic process such as reading aloud, there might even be some acceleration, though accompanied by diminished accuracy.—'British Medical Journal.'

CUTTLEFISH FARMS.

It is not generally known that cuttlefish are cultivated on some farms in order to be 'milked.' These cuttlefish farms are situated on parts of the British coast, and the cuttlefish are kept in tanks or ponds to be 'milked' of their ink. The pond or tank is connected with the sea by a pipe, and a thousand or more cuttles are kept in a single one. They form a most curious sight as they move about, trailing their long arms and staring out of their bulging eyes. They are guarded by screens, which prevent them from being scared. For if they are suddenly frightened they will squirt their 'milk' into the water, and it would, therefore, be lost. This fluid or milk is very valuable. It is secreted in a bag which can be opened and closed at will, the cuttle ejecting the fluid to darken the water so that it may escape unseen when attacked. The best cuttlefish are procured in China, where for some reason or other they produce the best quality of 'milk.' When the farmer considers it opportune to milk the cuttles, he proceeds by opening the sluices of the pond and gently agitating the water. The cuttles then swim around the pond, and as soon as one passes through the sluice is closed. The cuttle passes down a small channel into a basin or metal receptacle, and as soon as it is securely there the water is drained off. It is then frightened, and at once squirts the fluid from the bag. When it is exhausted it is lifted out, the milk is collected and the basin is prepared for another.—'Popular Science Siftings.'

BOMBAY'S CALAMITY.

Another Mohammedan grievance, and one more difficult to redress, is brought to light by a Moslem correspondent of the 'Habib-ul-Akhbar,' an Urda weekly of Bombay. He writes: 'In addition to the already over-accumulated misfortunes of Islam in the world, the following new calamity has begun to descend on our sacred religion. Certain money-loving and religion-selling "Readers" of the Koran have been prevailed upon, on the receipt of a few rupees, to help in the production of phonographic records, reproducing the Koran and the Azan (call to prayers). The result is that one can hear these sacred sounds in the houses of Jews, Christians, Paris, and Hindoos, emanating from machines which have just been reproducing many a profane song and tune! Thus our sacred text and formulae become the laughing stock of outsiders who hear the words of the Koran and Azan repeated by the same machine which a minute before had been barking like a dog or reproducing military music! O Islam! O forlorn Islam! Allah save thee from the cupidity of unworthy followers." The conjunction of the Koran and the phonograph has a certain comical incongruity, but decency and good taste are altogether on one side of the Moslem.—London 'Globe.'

BEES RACE PIGEONS.

It is not generally known that bees are swifter in flight than pigeons—that is for short distances. Some years ago a pigeon fancier of Hamme, Westphalia laid a wager that a dozen bees liberated three miles from their hives would reach home in less time than a dozen pigeons. The competitors were given wing at Rybern, a village nearly a league from Hamme, and the first bee reached the hive a quarter of a minute in advance of the first pigeon. Three other bees reached the goal before the second pigeon. The bees were also slightly handicapped, having been rolled in flour before starting for the purpose of identification.—'The Reader.'

The Boys' Page.

In The Gully.

(By Fred. H. Stevens.)

[For the 'Witness.'

Father, mother, and sister Ethel had taken the team and driven away to Aunt Mary's to visit until the next evening. Robert was left alone to keep house, and he was rather pleased with the novelty of it. There was plenty of bread and pies cooked, and all he had to do was to feed the pigs and milk the five cows—little more than one hour's work night and morning. The rest of the time there was nothing that demanded urgent attention, although about a farm there are always odd jobs to keep a lad busy if he wants to work all the time. But few boys of sixteen want to do that. Yesterday they had finished spraying the potatoes, and the corn and beans did not demand hoeing yet, so Robert considered he was entitled to a holiday as well as the rest of the family, even though he had to spend it about home.

An hour after the others drove away he decided to go and catch a few trout for his supper. Half a mile from the house there was a gully worn through the steep, high bank of the river by the action of the angry freshets of many spring times. At this time of the year, in June, only a tiny brook trickled through, but the river was still high and the water eddying into the mouth of the gully made a deep pool where speckled salmon-trout, coming in from the Roily river, sported in the sparkling spring water that the brook poured in. Robert had discovered that he could get a string of fish here at almost any time, and kept the table well supplied with that delicacy.

At one end of the gully the brook running in a sheer descent of about ten feet, formed a pretty little water-fall; while all around the sides were steep, the gravel and sand trickling down in little streams at every slight disturbance. Later in the season when the water in the river went low and the trout pool, too, had disappeared, one could readily enter the gully from the shore; but at this time, while it would be easy enough to slide down the shelving sides to the bottom, getting out would certainly be a different thing. Therefore, Robert sat on the green bank, his legs dangling over, and cast his fly into the shimmering pool twelve or fifteen feet below.

'Gracious! That must be a whale,' he exclaimed, when, on the verge of despair after nearly an hour's fruitless lashing of the pool, a vigorous tugging at his line indicated a 'bite.' Indeed, it was an unusually able trout, if trout it was, for the rod was nearly drawn from his grasp. But he gripped it firmly, and while the line momentarily slackened, tried to make a more secure position on the bank. As he started to arise the fish made another desperate dash for midstream, and Robert lost his balance. Slipping, digging into the earth with his heels, he went down the steep incline, a rivulet of sand and pebbles following; but he still held the rod, and soon his feet felt the solid stones of the brook-bed, he was up and deftly reeling in the line that had again slackened.

A gleam of white belly as the fish struggled at the surface showed it to be no ordinary trout, and the boy had a delirious vision of a thirty-pound salmon. When after a few minutes more the fish was successfully landed, a salmon it actually proved to be. Of course it was no 'thirty-pounder,' such as were sometimes caught in the river, but it was, nevertheless, a genuine salmon of four or five pounds' weight, and a fish that any person might feel proud to land. In fact Robert had known city sportsmen to patiently cast their flies all day long with less luck.

With the fish hanging by the gills from one hand and with the rod in the other, Robert cast an eye around and above him, in calculation of a way to get out of the gully. To go by way of the river was plainly impossible, unless he should swim. When he considered his heavy clothing and the probable distance he should have to swim before he reached a place where the bank was any less precipitous than that immediately barring his escape, he speedily abandoned the idea.

Every attempt that he made to scale the steep banks resulted only in finding himself sliding back to the bottom, amid a clatter of stones and a suffocating cloud of dust. A few such ineffectual attempts as this and that recourse proved futile.

A queer thrill, the outcome of a combination of surprise, consternation, and a sense of the ludicrous, passed over him. He sat down on one of the smooth boulders that had withstood the erosion of the waters and contemplated the situation.

'Well, this certainly is a predicament,' he exclaimed in a startled sort of way. He had naturally deemed it inadvisable ever to enter the gully purposely, but it had never occurred to him that should he fall in accidentally, as in this instance, there would be no way out. 'I cannot climb the banks; it wouldn't be wise to swim; and as for wading, the water is five or six feet deep right there in the eddy. Hum-m-m! Now, Robert, it's up to you to plan a way out of this,' he told himself as he carefully surveyed each nook and cranny of the place.

But hours passed and he had evolved no plan for escape. He was watching the spruce logs drift by on the hurrying current of the river when a catamaran made of two logs fastened together by having short boards nailed across them, came into view. It had evidently been used by some person further up the river for a short journey down stream, and then cast adrift. Being so close to the shore, it moved slowly, and Robert gazed longingly at it, hoping mildly that it would swing into the eddy. Should it do so he could board it and drift along close to the bank until he came to a place where landing would be practicable. Slowly it drifted nearer, and slowly it swung with the eddying current to within three feet of where Robert stood. But while moving lazily it was moving surely, and he took no time for nice calculations. Burdened as he was with the fish and rod, he made a swift leap and planted both feet on the nearer log, but, alas! he struck with such force that the unstable craft tipped and he slipped off into the water, waist deep, while the catamaran, being given additional impetus, was caught again in the current and floated away. Robert clung valiantly to the fish, but in the hasty scramble to dry land, the rod and tackle was lost.

Thus the only results of this adventure were the loss of a good fishing rig and a ducking.

He sat himself down on the boulder and shivered, for the water was cold and the sun no longer shone into his prison.

'No use to call for help,' he muttered dolefully, 'for there isn't a house except ours within a mile. So I'll have to stay here until to-morrow night anyway, and even then they may not know where to look for me.' His was indeed a forlorn outlook, and the full seriousness of the situation dawned suddenly upon him. 'Why, how can I stay here all night, with only these stones to rest on; my clothes all wet, and with not even my coat to keep me warm.' He shivered in his soaked clothing.

Casting his eye about, he noticed that there was a quantity of odds and ends of fencing and other pieces of wood strewn the length of the gully, carried there by the spring floods. If his matches were not soaked he could at least have a fire and dry his clothes. The matches being fortunately in his breast pocket, were above high water when he took the plunge, and were still dry. Soon a brisk fire added a little cheer to the situation.

When he became dry and warm he gathered all the wood he could find into one convenient pile to have in readiness when the night grew chilly, and as best he could with nothing but a stick to work with, he levelled off a place where he might lie beside the fire.

Then for the third time he sat in contemplation upon the boulder.

Across the river the long shadows indicated the close of the day. 'The cows are waiting at the milking yard,' he sighed half aloud, 'and they'll be ruined if they are not milked. Dear me, what a mess I'm in—oh, I just must get out of here.' He made another frenzied rush up the steep bank, only to slide clattering back as before.

A distant shriek heralded the approach of the seven o'clock train, and Robert watched it pass along the track on the opposite side of the river, half a mile away.

While still gazing across the river, he heard the welcome sound of voices, and in a moment an Indian canoe, containing a swarthy man and a dusky-skinned young woman, came into view not fifty yards out from the shore.

Instantly Robert recognized the two as Nick Loler and his squaw, and shouted distractedly for relief. The woman pointed excitedly at the boy, and jabbered something in the native dialect, but the man, if he understood Robert's rather incoherent entreaty, simply grinned and the boat passed from view.

'Oh, that would have been such a good chance,' cried the lad, tears of vexation gathering in his eyes. 'I half believe he understood just how I'm fixed—the mean rascal!'

Nick Loler lived on the Reserve at Tobique Point, and in the summer season he and his squaw came down the river, camped on the bank, and made splint baskets, for which he found a ready market among the farmers. But Nick also engaged in other business. In the dead of night he speared salmon in the river, defying the stringent game laws and the fish wardens, whose business seemed to call them elsewhere on the nights Nick went out; and Nick was never mean in sharing his spoils the next day.

When the night fell Robert lighted a little fire and lay down on his earthy bed, quite given up to the mandate of Fate. He had not fallen asleep, however, when he arose excitedly, having caught the gleam of a light through the bushes. It was a steady flare that could in no way be a reflection of his own camp fire. He hurried to the water's edge. Yes! There was the flaming birch bark flambeau of Nick, the poacher.

In the bow of the canoe was Nick himself intently peering into the water, with spear in hand, while in the stern his squaw wielded the paddle.

'Oh, what luck!' gasped Robert. But before calling he stirred his fire into a bigger blaze to attract attention. Turning again toward the canoe, he discovered that the Indian had taken alarm and doused his light.

'Oh-h, Nick—Nick Loler! Help—help! Ho-o-o!' He shouted at the top of his voice, but heard no answering call. He was almost on the verge of despair again when the yellow prow of the bark canoe glided into the eddy and rescue was at hand.

A few words explained the situation, and Robert was taken aboard and landed a little distance down the river. The Indian grinned appreciatively when Robert displayed his salmon, and waved his hand toward the stern of the boat, where at the woman's feet lay a fish as large as five of Robert's proud possession.

In half an hour Robert had satisfied the squealing pigs, and was hurrying through the darkness to the milking yard with a tin pail on each arm.

Doing is the great thing. For if, resolutely, people do what is right they come to like doing it.—Ruskin.

DO EVERYTHING WELL.

Every boy wants to excel in something. But boys and men alike do not always remember that no one thing stands alone. He who means to do well in one thing, must have the habit of doing well. You cannot slight everything else and succeed in one chosen game or particular study. Aim at perfection. The advice of the teacher which is here given is worthy of careful attention.

A young student whom we knew was very ambitious to gain a certain rank in his class which would entitle him to a scholarship; if he gained the scholarship he could go on with his course. A well-known professor was interested in the lad's success. He instructed him in a part of his studies, and found him a very bright student; so he thought it possible for him to gain his purpose, though it meant perfect marks for him in everything for a whole year.

'Nobody gets perfect marks in everything,' the boy objected.

'That is nothing to the point,' said the teacher. 'You are perfect in my recitations; do as well in the others. But I notice that you write poorly. Now begin there. Whenever you form a word, either with pen or tongue, do it plainly, so that there will be no mistake. This will help you to think clearly and to speak accurately. Let your whole mind be given to the least thing you do while you are about it. Form the habit of excellence.'

The student went resolutely to work, and, before the year was far on its way, was the leader in his class; he gained his scholarship; and, more than that, he acquired a character that has since won for him shining success.—'Young People's Weekly.'

Don't be Ashamed of Your Job

(Graham Hood, in the 'Globe and Commercial Advertiser.')

The aggregate number of young men who are not making success in the world to-day is probably as great, if not greater, than the number of those who succeed.

Of course there are many reasons for all these failures. Want of ability and lack of initiative claim as many victims in the commercial world as sheer idleness or intemperance. Among all the shortcomings of which young men may be guilty, however, there is one factor to which a large percentage of this lack of success may be traced. That cause is dissatisfaction with employment.

As the average young man is not born to a life of idleness, the time comes, sooner later, when he is compelled to confront the problem of supporting himself. Educated to the need of the necessities, if not to the enjoyment of some of the luxuries of life, he searches for and probably finds some place which promises to provide the means that will enable him to gratify these tastes. As the result he enters upon a business career. He begins to shape his future, for his success or failure is to be largely a matter of his individual effort.

Unfortunately, for some unknown cause, dissatisfaction with one's employment seems to be a pretty general cry. Almost every one, apparently, is desirous of being something different from what he is. He feels that he is fitted for greater things, that his life is being wasted, whereas, if fortune would but favor him he might attain some of the distinctions to which he aspires.

All this is perfectly natural. Moreover, it is perfectly honorable. It is no crime to be ambitious. Aspirations never hurt any man. The desire to perform greater deeds, to accomplish more praiseworthy achievements is a commendable trait of character, for anything is better than to be willing to remain forever in one spot—like a dead bug in amber.

No, it is not the thought but its effect that is dangerous.

To the wise man an aspiration is an incentive. Ambition is a spur to his efforts, and he is never satisfied unless he can feel that he is drawing nearer to the goal upon which his desires are fixed. Upon the unwise man, however, all these ideas may have a contrary effect. Feeling that his position is not the one which he deserves, he does not try, like the wise man, to make it the stepping stone to something higher. Instead he accepts it as an inevitable condition that he should be obliged to perform arduous deeds as a means of livelihood. He grumbles and squirms beneath the lash of necessity, accepting the tasks assigned to him unwillingly and fulfilling them in a perfunctory manner that argues ill for their proper performance. It is such persons who wonder why other men succeed while they fail.

For the man who is obliged to toil for a living there is but one safe rule of procedure, and that is to be absolutely honest. To be honest means to avoid theft, of course, but it means a great deal more than that. There is theft of time as well as theft of money. There are many other ways in which one may be utterly dishonest without actually stealing anybody's cash.

This is one of the points that should be impressed upon the mind of every young man before he assumes the responsibilities of business life. He should be taught that honor requires him to labor faithfully for the man whose money feeds him, and that, while there is neither law nor rule of ethics that prevents him from trying to better his position, the man never lived who could do his work properly and at the same time be ashamed of his job.

A LOT IN LIFE.

Country boys may have their acres;
We don't care a jot;
Just for simple, boiled down pleasure
Take the vacant lot.

It has space to lasso cattle
On the rolling plain,
Space enough to be a pirate
On the Spanish Main.

Room enough to scalp an Injun
In the forest gloom,
Room enough to lick an army
To a sudden doom.

Howsoever life is builded
Close in every spot,
Hope the years will leave for playing
Just a vacant lot.
—Brooklyn 'Life.'

BOLD TRICK OF A PARIS THIEF.

William A. Pinkerton was talking about the ruses and tricks of thieves.

'Always,' he said, 'some new thieves' trick is turning up. From one of my agents in Paris I heard the other day of a new trick that made me laugh.

'The agent said that a Frenchman attended one night the Comédie Francaise, and after the performance he took a gloomy byway in order to make a short cut to the Boulevard Montmartre. He noticed, as he hastened through the dark, a slight tug on his coat tail, but to this he paid no attention. When he reached the bright boulevard, however, he found to his great mortification that one tail of his claw-hammer coat had been cut off.

'He notified a journalist of his loss, and the next morning an account of the odd theft appeared in the 'Figaro.'

'That afternoon a man in a blue uniform called on him.

'"I come, monsieur,' the man said, "from the bureau of police. We have captured a suspicious character who had in his pocket a piece of fine black cloth. Let me have your mutilated coat, sir. If the piece of cloth fits it, we will know that we have apprehended the man who robbed you."

'The other surrendered his coat, and from that day to this he heard no more about it. The pretended official was, of course, the thief who had adopted that audacious means of getting the coat in order to attach to it the purloined tail.'—New York 'Tribune.'

RECEIVED FOR THE KOMATIK.

J. E. F., St. Hyacinthe..	$1.00
A Friend, S. Tumel, Ont..	3.00
A Reader in New Brunswick.. ..	1.00
Mrs. H. P. Jeffery, Blytheswood, Ont..	1.00
Clive Srigley, Blytheswood, Ont.	1.00
Previously acknowledged..	117.45
Total received up to Oct. 8...	$124.45

Address all subscriptions to this work to 'Witness' Labrador Fund, John Dougall & Son, 'Witness' Office, Montreal, stating that the gift is for the Komatik Fund.

ABOUT READING.

If young people only knew the value of their youth! A half-hour each day steadily given to the vanquishing of some real books in history, science, literature, is three hours a week, is more than twelve hours a month, is more than six solid days of twenty-four hours each a year. What cannot the busiest man accomplish by such seizure of the fragments of his time? Oh, if the young people only knew the culture possible for them by such simple means! And for evermore it is the man who knows who gets to be the man who does, and to whom the chance for doing comes. Merely frittering newspaper and novel reading— a youthhood devoted only to that, how pitiably sad! No ship drifts into harbor. No young person drifts into an achieving manhood or womanhood.—Wayland Hoyt, D.D.

PUZZLES.

NUMERICAL ENIGMA.

My 3, 8, 4 is an animal.
My 1, 5, 8, 9, 10 is used for writing.
My 1, 6, 7 a game.
My 1, 8, 10 a period of time.
My 1, 2, 3, 4, 8, 4, 2, 6, 7 is what all school-children do.
My whole is what the readers of the Boys' Page occasionally find useful.

PREFIX PUZZLE.

The same prefix will change not heavy into a joy; an instrument for holding work, used by carpenters, blacksmiths, and so forth, into to invent; naught into to detect; a coin into seemly; a hindrance into exclude; a soldier's quarters into to depart suddenly; a row into to tarnish; to arrange in order into to debase.

CHARADE.

My first is a utensil. My second something nice. My whole is an eatable we have on a certain day.
—Bristol 'Times and Mirror.'

Answers to Last Week's Puzzles.

Flowers Enigmatically Expressed.—Dandelion. Kingcup. Love-lies-bleeding. Pennyroyal. Candytuft. Hollyhock.

Charade—Matapan.

Riddle.—A river.

Marks for the puzzles of Sept. 14:—A. B. Whitesede, 12.

Marks have been awarded to the following for the puzzles of Sept. 21 (Names of Famous Books, etc):—Eliza Brown, 19; Pearl Jose, 18; Ewen Lamont, 21; Margaret M. McKillop, 20; Annie Taylor, 17; Willie H. Gerrie, 19. (Your answers were nearly all correct this time Willie, and we are glad that you are not discouraged, and are looking forward to our next competition, when we hope you will be the lucky winner of a prize.)

Correct answers to the puzzles of Sept. 28 have been received from Jock Noad. Joy Deeprose answered the last two puzzles correctly.

Last week's puzzles have been answered correctly by Hazel MacKercher and Lila S. Trenholm. George O. Reid and Clara A. Wilton made one mistake in the Flowers.

We expect by next week that all the answers will be in. There are a number yet to hear from before the results of the competition can be published.

INDOOR AND OUTDOOR DEPARTMENT.

The Homesickness of Tokyo

It was only an ordinary mud turtle. Fred discovered it making its way along the bed of the brooklet that crossed the corner of Uncle Jerry Fisher's meadow. As Fred was a city boy, a turtle was quite a novelty; he found it so interesting that he began to wonder whether Elsie would care to have it.

Elsie was ill, and Fred longed to 'do something for her,' as he expressed it. Gifts of fruit and bonbons were out of the question, for old Dr. Brown would not allow her to taste either. And, as her eyes were in a weak condition, she was debarred from reading books and looking at pictures. A mud turtle was a strange offering, but Fred reflected that Elsie dearly loved animals, and numbered among her pets chickens, rabbits, a puppy, two kittens, a lamb, and a parrot. Once she had tried to tame a grasshopper. Fred thought a turtle not so very much worse than a grasshopper. So he put it in his pocket, and hurried 'cross lots' to the Graysons' cottage.

Elsie received his gift with unmistakable pleasure. She praised the prettily marked shell and laughed at the queer little tail. 'He looks like something Japanese,' she said thoughtfully, as she turned the turtle upon his back. 'I think I shall give him a Japanese name.'

After considerable discussion she decided to name him Tokyo. 'Because,' she explained to her mother, 'we can call him Toky or Toke if Tokyo sounds too long.'

Mrs. Grayson remembered that there was under the attic eaves an old aquarium. Fred pulled this treasure from its hiding-place, and, after a great deal of washing and polishing, triumphantly brought it downstairs and placed it in the bay window of the library. 'Toky's house,' he said, 'was now ready to be furnished.'

For a carpet the children sprinkled on the floor of the aquarium a thick layer of fine white sand. For furniture, shells and bright-colored stones were scattered over the sand. The decorations consisted of aquatic plants, branches of white coral, and a small umbrella palm which was planted in an large shell. Fred filled the aquarium with water from Uncle Jerry's brook, and then Toky was installed in his new abode.

Tokyo proved a never-failing source of delight to the little girl. He always knew when feeding-time arrived, and would accept tidbits from her fingers without a sign of fear. She studied his habits with surprise and amusement. He would eat almost anything offered him with apparent relish. 'Like Timmy Murphy's goat,' Fred said. His favorite resting-place was in the topmost branches of the umbrella palm, where he would perch like a queer four-legged bird hour after hour. But what most astonished Elsie was the rapidity with which he moved about. Placed upon the library floor, he would traverse the room at a pace that caused Fred to enthusiastically dub him a 'regular sprinter.' Elsie mentally decided that the man who wrote the fable of the tortoise and the hare had little knowledge of turtles. 'For Toky never goes real slowly,' she explained to her mother.

All through the summer Tokyo lived a life of peace and happiness, and waxed fat upon bits of clam and other delicacies. But with the advent of early autumn the Graysons were ready to return to their winter home. Uncle Jerry Fisher was to care for the chickens and rabbits and pussies and the lamb during the cold season, and the parrot and the puppy would accompany the family to the city. But Mrs. Grayson declared that Toky must be returned to his old quarters in the meadow brook.

Suddenly Tokyo lost his appetite. Elsie's father said that the turtle realized that winter was coming and was ready to bury himself in the mud for the long nap from which only the warmth of spring would awaken him. Secretly, Elsie believed that her pet was pining at the thought of leaving the aquarium.

It was with a heavy heart that the little girl bade farewell to her treasure. She was so overcome with grief that she could not carry the turtle to the brook herself, and Fred undertook the task. One meagre hope consoled him—the hope that in the spring he might be able to recover Toky. He felt certain that he should recognize the turtle among a hundred of his kindred.

Two days later Elsie sat disconsolately in the library. The room looked very forlorn with the furniture shrouded in linen covers. The little girl sighed as her eyes rested on the spot where the aquarium had once stood. Suddenly a peculiar noise attracted her attention. Something seemed to be softly bumping against the door that led out upon the veranda. Elsie opened the door, and, as she did so, uttered a cry that penetrated to the room above, where her mother was busily engaged in packing.

'Oh, mother, mother, look!' she cried, joyfully, as Mrs. Grayson came hurrying downstairs. 'It is Toky. He has come back. He was so homesick he couldn't stay in the brook!' and, catching up the turtle, which was making its way with alacrity over the threshold, she covered its wet shell with rapturous kisses. Toky poked out his head and turned his beady glance upon his young mistress with an expression that to Elsie said very plainly, 'Nobody shall part us again.'

And nobody did. Elsie's father declared that a turtle sufficient intelligent to travel half a mile in search of his friends commanded his respect. And Elsie's mother said that Toky must go to Boston with Snips, the puppy, and Polly Pepper, the parrot. So the aquarium and the sand and shells and stones were carefully boxed, and Tokyo journeyed to his new home in a tin kettle of brook water, lunching luxuriously by the way on delicious shreds of raw clam.

In the sunny window of the library of the Graysons' city residence the aquarium now stands. For fear that Toky may be a trifle lonely at times, Mrs. Grayson has supplied him with some pretty gold fish, two or three tadpoles, and a couple of frogs for companions. He seems thoroughly contented with city life, and may be seen any day perched among the palm branches, apparently dozing, but really, Elsie says, thinking how much nicer an aquarium is than Uncle Jerry Fisher's muddy little brook.—'The Churchman.'

HOW THE STORMY PETREL FLIES.

A naturalist visiting Algeria bought from a sailor four captive stormy petrels. They weighed about 1.65 pounds apiece, their wings were five inches wide and had a spread of four feet. The ability of the petrel to breast the most furious storms has been universally admired. Its name is derived from its power of walking on the waves, like the Apostle Peter, and its courage and strength in planting its footsteps on the crests of the most tempestuous sea, have given a text to many writers. The naturalist, wishing to release his captive petrels, threw one of them into the air. It tried to fly but fell headlong, went crashing against a stone wall and battered out its brains. He took the second petrel to an upper story and launched it from a window, but, having no initial velocity, it, too, fell like a stone. The third bird he took to the top of an observatory, and pushed it out into space. It flapped its wings desperately, but nevertheless lunged downward and broke its wings against a post.

The naturalist was now convinced that the stormy petrel's feats at sea are made possible because it first gets up momentum by running along the top of the water. Wishing to give the remaining bird a chance to demonstrate his theory, he took it out into a desert-like plain bare of grass, smooth as the surface of a calm sea. 'Here,' the naturalist reports, 'I set my fourth petrel down. It squatted at first and then turned with its beak to the wind and its wings outstretched, and started running, beating its wings, not hampered by any herbage. It ran a hundred yards, carrying its weight less and less on its feet, and finally on its wings, but all the time skimming the ground. At last with a single bound, catching the wind, the petrel rose sixty feet, careened around and flew past me overhead and glanced at me on its way, as if to say, 'Success in flight is all based upon momentum.'—Harold Bolce, in 'Everybody's.'

NATURE'S COLD STORAGE.

The biggest cold storage room in the world is the great berry swamp called the Tundra, which stretches for hundreds of miles across the bosom of the Arctic Circle. The abundance of food furnished by these berries, causes uncounted millions of birds to go to the Arctic regions to make their nests and rear their young.

The vegetation of these barren swamps consists of cranberry, cloudberry, and crowberry bushes. Forced by the perpetual sunshine of the Arctic summer, these bushes all bear enormous crops of fruit. But the crop is not ripe until toward the end of the Arctic summer, and if the fruit-eating birds were to wait until it was ripe they would starve to death. But each year the snow descends on this immense crop of ripe food before the birds have time to gather it. The snow covers it over with a deep covering, and preserves it both from freezing and decay through all the long winter. So when the snow melts again the last year's berries are fresh and pure, and this frozen meal of delicious fruit stretches across the great breadth of the Arctic regions. It never decays, and is ready the moment the snow melts. Ages have taught the birds that they have only to fly to the Arctic Circle to find a store of food that will last them till the bushes are once more forced into bearing by sunshine.—'Presbyterian Witness.'

SPLENDID PREMIUMS
On Easy Terms.

Earned by selling the popular Illuterated Monthly, the 'Canadian Pictorial' at 10 cents a copy.

We send you a package to start on and letter of instructions, upon receipt of post card with your name and address. When papers are sold, remit proceeds to us in full, and get as many more as you need in the same way.

When you have paid us ten cents each for number required according to following list, we send at once postpaid your chosen premium:

Nine sold—Rogers Jack-knife, two blades, or a rubber stamp with your name and address.
Fourteen sold—A gold-nibbed fountain pen, or rubber stamp with name and address, and a self-inking pad.
Eighteen sold—No. 1 camera, snapshot or time, 2 1-4 x 2 1-4 inch films.
Thirty-six sold—No. 2 camera as above, 2 1-4 x 3 1-4 inch films.
Five extra sold for each roll of films wanted, six exposures either size.
(Other camera supplies on similar basis).
Twenty sold—A good nickel, stem-wind watch, guaranteed one year.
Five extra sold—A neat white metal chain, just the thing for the watch.

Start to work NOW. No time like the present.

The main thing is to RUSH IN YOUR ORDER AT ONCE (a postcard will do), and get a dozen of the current number to sell at the earliest possible moment. Then remit the $1.20 for those, and get the next lot. When fully paid for we send premium promptly. Try this plan and you will be delighted.

Address, JOHN DOUGALL & SON, 'Witness' Block, Montreal, Agents for the 'Canadian Pictorial.'

THOUSANDS OF WOMEN TORTURED

BY BLINDING HEADACHES,

Who Could Be Well, and Happy, and Free of Pain.

Headaches simply mean poisoned blood. The human body is constantly decaying and being renewed. Dead matter is absorbed by the blood, and should be taken from the blood by the kidneys, bowels and skin and passed out of the system. If one of these organs does not act properly, the blood becomes impure—if two fail, death is certain.

When there are constant headaches, it is always found that the bowels are irregular, the kidneys weak, or the skin sluggish, pale or sallow. The tissue waste is left in the blood—carried to the brain—and irritates the nerves. To treat headaches with cocaine, morphine, phenacitine and the host of 'headache powders' is useless. They relieve for the moment, but they clog the system and do harm. They never reach the seat of the trouble, they cannot purify the blood.

'Fruit-a-tives' completely cure Headaches. They stimulate the liver and make the bowels move regularly. They regulate the kidneys. They induce healthy skin action. Thus, all the waste matter—body poisons—are taken out of the blood and there is nothing to cause headaches. 'Fruit-a-tives' are the only remedy that really cure.

'Fruit-a-tives' are fresh fruit juices—in which the medicinal action is greatly increased by the special way in which they are combined. Fifty cents a box; 6 for $2.50. At all druggists, or sent on receipt of price.

Fruit-a-tives Limited, - Ottawa, Ont.

THE FACE OF AN ANGEL.

(By the Rev. E. L. C. Clapton, M.A., London, Eng.)

'All that sat in the council, looking steadfastly on him, saw his face as it had been the face of an angel.'—Acts vi., 15.

With the exception of two chapters in the Book of the Acts of the Apostles we have no other record of Stephen, the first martyr of Christianity. But what is there told us makes us long to know more, for evidently he was one of those rare characters combining absolute fearlessness with a sweet gentleness, not afraid to denounce his accusers and judges as betrayers and murderers, and yet dying with words of forgiveness on his lips—'Lord, lay not this sin to their charge.'

From the two chapters just alluded to we gather that Stephen was a good man—a man who spent much time in disputations with Jews hostile to Jesus Christ and his religion; brutal bigots who, when they could not meet his arguments, resorted to violence, dragged him before their Sanhedrim, brought against him many false accusations, and never left him until they had stoned him to death. It was as this mock trial was going on that of the calm, fearless, innocent, sincere servant of God the words of our text were recorded. 'And all that sat in the council, looking steadfastly on him, saw his face as it had been the face of an angel.'

There can be no doubt that reference is made to the quiet composure, the calm dignity, the remarkable confidence in the face of one who must have known that a cruel death would soon be his fate.

FEATURES INDICATE CHARACTER.

Physiognomy is more or less an indication to character. A man's tastes and the bent of his thoughts cannot but be reflected in his face. I do not mean that it is a fixed rule, and that you can discover the hidden secrets of a man's life by looking at him, but you can gather within certain limits something about his manner of living—whether he is spiritually-minded or the opposite; whether his desires are set on things above or on things below; whether he is a slave to the world, the flesh, or the devil; or whether he has learnt the secret of self-control.

But I would lead you to a higher aspect of this subject—the face of an angel. I would lead you to the study of the reflection of heaven's light, the lovely radiance that streams from the throne of God and transfigures the countenance of man with divine glory. May I dwell for a moment on three instances where we may truly say we look upon the face of an angel? The first is in the sweet innocence of childhood. Have we not sometimes when admiring some little child called it a little angel? Purity and innocence dwell in that child's face, and make it the face of an angel. No wonder that our blessed Lord, who loved little children so much, declared, 'Except ye become as little children, ye shall not enter into the kingdom of heaven.'

The thought of a guardian angel for each of us may be a poetic fancy, but it has struck deep into the imagination, and is not inconsistent with scriptural teaching. Is it too far-fetched to suggest that the guardian angel beholding the face of God in Heaven in some manner imprints that likeness in the countenance of the child to be guarded, and thus we see the face of an angel? Let us strive to keep in them that trustful, loving Heavenly imprint as long as possible—there may be those in whom it has never been entirely lost, but still survives, even though lines have been added, and the mind has learnt some of the sad truths of human life that have cast such a shadow on our earthly existence, but will by and by disappear as the eternal love of God finally conquers.

AWAITING THEIR CALL.

Another instance in which we may oftentimes see the face as if it had been the face of an angel is in aged people who are nearing the end of their earthly pilgrimage. They still retain their interest in this life; they love to see around them their children and children's children; but there is a calmness and peace manifest in their countenance as the echo of the melodies of Paradise reaches their waiting ears, as they catch a glimpse of the glory that, before long, shall be revealed in them. Do we not all know some such as these, quietly waiting God's time, resting on His precious promises, encouraging those just starting on life's arduous journey, warning against dangers through which, perchance, they had to go? It is in the faces of these that we may discern the reflection of the angels of God.

I have spoken of the little child, I have spoken of the aged servant of God, and I would now come to ourselves, those now engaged in the activities of life. Have we left behind that Heavenly radiance, or must we wait to the three score years and ten before the sunset glow again illumines our countenance? No; thank God he provides for us many opportunities when we may see his glory and let it be reflected in us. Just as Moses's face, when he returned from the mount of God, shone with supernatural illumination, so that the people could not look upon it without being dazzled, so may the world sometimes take knowledge of us that we have been with Jesus.

This is not shown by any self-conscious attitudes of trifling in religious phraseology. In lowliness and humble-mindedness we are conscious of sin in us, but also conscious of sin forgiven; we possess the blessing of the indwelling presence of our dear Lord and Saviour; we consecrate ourselves by the confirmation of the Holy Ghost, and in a sense this cannot be hid.

And so when we go to God's house to worship, the house is filled with his glory. There is no need of the sun, neither of the moon to shine for us, for the glory of God lightens us and the Lamb is the light encircling us around, bringing us a foretaste of the restfulness and peace and happiness awaiting us hereafter, but in the meantime shining out through our eyes, so that they who look steadfastly on us may see our face as the face of an angel.

EXPOSED THE SWINDLE

WAITER HAD $5 and $10 GOLD PIECES IN HIS MOUTH.

'I was in a Paris café,' said the American tourist, 'when there was a sudden quarrel not far away, and I suspended my eating, as did everybody else, to see what the trouble was. It appeared that one of my countrymen, whom I had not noticed in entering, had dined at a table not far away, and when he received his check he handed the waiter a $10 gold piece. The waiter put the coin into his mouth and made change for $5 only. The Yankee kicked and swore there was a swindle, but the waiter took the $5 from his mouth and held it up and said:

'"See! It is here. It is the coin he gave me. Is it not for him to apologize?"

'It looked that way to me but my countryman knew a thing or two. He grabbed the rascal by the throat and choked his mouth open and lo! a $10 gold piece dropped to the floor. The fellow had the $5 in his mouth to work the trick and when I got thinking the thing over I remembered that it had been successfully worked on me a dozen times over.—Chicago 'News.'

THEY NEVER SLEEP.

There are several species of fish, reptiles and insects which never sleep in the whole of their existence. Among fish it is positively known that pike, salmon and goldfish never sleep at all, also that there are several others in the fish family that never sleep more than a few minutes a month. There are dozens of species of flies which never indulge in slumber.—'Tit-Bits.'

BIBLE TRUTHS.

SPEAKING IN UNKNOWN TONGUES.

There are just now thousands of ignorant people led astray by speaking in so-called, unknown tongues. In the Bible, such speaking meant, a Hebrew who knew no other language, being specially gifted to address men of other nations in their own tongue. Of this we have an illustration in Acts ii. On that special occasion thousands from all parts of the ancient world heard in their own language of Him who was the Saviour for all men. But this special gift ceased with the Apostles, as did the other powers promised in Mk. xvi., 17, 18. These promised gifts were bestowed. (See Acts ii., 3, 4, 11; x., 46; and xix., 6.) The only other Scripture about the gift of tongues is in chapters xii., xiii., and xiv. of I. Cor. In the history of foreign missions during the past century there is not one instance of this special gift. Though God may have wonderfully helped His servants to acquire a new language and to put into print an unwritten one. In the imparting of gifts we have the personality of the Spirit. In chap. xii., we have varied gifts. In chap. xiii., something better than all gifts, love. In chap. xiv., pursue love and desire spiritual gifts, but rather that ye may prophesy, that is, speak to men in order to instruct and build them up in the faith. The gathering of believers is for mutual edifying. If a man speaks in his own tongue, which is not known to the assembly, let him interpret or else be silent. Read carefully chap xiv., 21-33. Do not be led astray by spirit-rappings, or by unknown tongues. Both may be the work of demons. (I. Cor. xiv., 12.)

PROHIBITION IN ENGLAND.

Proposed Legislation to Suppress the Evils of the Liquor Traffic.

MR. J. A. BAKER, M.P., STATES THAT A BILL WILL BE INTRODUCED IN PARLIAMENT DEALING WITH THE QUESTION.

'The temperance sentiment is growing throughout the British Isles. The people are clamoring for better legislation, in order to control the liquor traffic. A campaign is being organized that will spread throughout the entire country. It will be far-reaching in its effects. It will possibly mean a hard and determined struggle, in which the parliament of England will be asked to participate.'

This prediction was made by Mr. J. Allen Baker, M.P. for Finsbury, London, who left Montreal yesterday for western Ontario, after spending several days in the city.

'I tell you,' said Mr. Baker, 'that the people have taken hold of the situation, and I have no hesitation in saying that a new era is dawning in the Mother Country in the cause of temperance. The terrible devastations caused by the liquor traffic have at last brought the people of the British Isles to their senses, and now a wave of indignation is spreading, and I fully expect to see drastic measures adopted within the near future, such as will give the country laws that will fully meet the demands of the advocates of temperance.

'England is possibly no different to any other country in this respect, for where liquor is sold there is certain to exist poverty, crime and vice. But one cannot travel from place to place without realizing how greatly a certain class of the people is suffering as a direct result of the abuse of intoxicating drinks. The country is being stirred up, and the fight is just beginning, but while there are numerous and influential interests at work on behalf of temperance, much remains to be done if the people of the British Isles are to suppress that terrible traffic.'

'What has brought about this sudden sentiment against the liquor trade?' Mr. Baker was asked.

'The people are beginning to realize what terrible results are following the business, and they feel that the time has come to call a halt. Consequently, the agitation for reform is spreading, and whenever the English electorate decides on a change it generally sees that its wishes are carried out.'

'You say, Mr. Baker, that the government is likely to assist in suppressing the liquor traffic in the British Isles, at least to a degree?'

'Of course, you know that I am not in the confidence of the government, but as a private member I am sometimes privileged to obtain an idea of proposed legislation, and from what I know I feel certain that a bill will be introduced at the next session of the Imperial Parliament demanding sweeping reforms in the liquor trade. I expect that the promoters of the proposed law will ask that the number of licenses in all the large cities and towns be reduced, and that the license fees be considerably increased. It is also proposed to curtail the hours during which liquor may be sold, while applicants for licenses will have to comply with restrictions which will make it very difficult for them to carry on their business except on a basis which is strictly in accordance with the law.'

'Are you not associated with the proposed temperance legislation?'

'As an advocate of temperance I am naturally interested in any movement that will tend to suppress the traffic, and while I am not directly responsible for the proposed bill, I am nevertheless doing my part in seeing that it will cover the present unsatisfactory state of affairs from a temperance point of view.'

'Then you think such a bill will prove popular throughout the country?'

'Popular, why public sentiment is demanding that the government shall deal with this question without delay, and when the people of England make known their views on any particular question, the government is always ready to act.'

'Have you any intimation as to how the bill is likely to be received by parliament?'

'Well, I may tell you that towards the close of the last session considerable "lobbying" was done, with the result that nearly three hundred members expressed their sympathy with the movement, and promised their hearty support to the measure when the bill is introduced in parliament.'

'Is there a following of temperance advocates in the Imperial Parliament?'

'I am pleased to say that the present House contains a larger proportion of members pledged to the cause of temperance than any previous parliament for many years.'

'How do you think the labor members will treat the proposed bill?'

'From what I know they will vote for the measure to a man. The Right Hon. John Burns, who is their leader, is one of the strongest advocates of the temperance cause, and there is possibly no man in England who realizes more fully what the liquor evil is doing among the working classes. He knows that millions of dollars a year are being spent in London alone for liquor which, if turned into other legitimate channels, would mean much to the working people. He is well aware of the misery it is causing, of the crimes for which it is responsible, as well as the pauperism that exists through the excessive use of intoxicants. Yes, you may depend upon it that John Burns and his honest followers, when the bill is introduced in the House of Commons, will do their duty, not only to themselves, but to their constituents, as well as the people of the British Isles.

'I am pleased,' concluded Mr. Baker, 'to learn that the same good fight is going on in Canada against liquor, and I sincerely hope that the people of the Dominion will continue to combat this curse until they have completely overpowered the evils of the traffic.

'It is my intention to refer to Canada when the bill comes before the Imperial Parliament, and feel that I can do so in all sincerity on account of the noble work being accomplished by the temperance element throughout the Dominion in their effort to suppress the evil.'

Perney Hirtschman Tells His Part of Story.

The Case Fully Reported, Proves the Work was done by Dr. Hamilton's Pills.

Halifax, N.S., Aug. 21.—A well-known resident at 93 Sackville St., Mr. Perney Hirtschman, who has been in a somewhat serious condition lately, has recovered, and says: 'Six months ago my appetite fell off and my health became very poor. I had terrible attacks of indigestion and often was unable to sleep at night. My poor color showed what an ill man I was. I tried numerous remedies but the only genuine one was Dr. Hamilton's Pills of Mandrake and Butternut. Two boxes cured my indigestion. My appetite increased and my strength came back quickly. To-day I have a fine zest for my meals. I feel as strong and healthy as a young boy. Because they are so cleansing and so tonic in their effect I think Dr. Hamilton's Pills should be used by every person. My wife used them regularly with grand results.

THE POLICE AND THE TELEPHONE

AN OFFICER SAYS THE INVENTION IS THE BEST OF ALL DETECTIVES.

Not long ago a visitor asked one of the officers at New York Police Headquarters who was the star of the force, says the New York 'Evening Post.' The officer picked up the telephone on his desk and said: 'There you are. That's the greatest detective in the business.'

American police have an advantage over foreign police in that the system at their disposal is better. It is a common practice among the police of the big cities to telephone all the way from ten to a thousand miles when on the trail of a suspect. Indeed, the police in this country were among the first to make use of the device after its invention in the middle seventies, whereas it appears that the adoption of the telephone as an agent of the London police is a comparatively recent event. To-day in this and other big American cities the police stations are within easy reach of everyone through the telephones in residences, business houses, and public booths.

There are many instances in which night operators on call at central offices have brought the police. In some cases burglars have cut the wires before entering a building, so much do they fear detection through them.

A servant in a house in a fashionable quarter of New York, hearing suspicious sounds in the dead of night, tiptoed downstairs and woke up her mistress, the only other person in the house. This woman reached over in the dark, took her bedside telephone from the table, and asked for Police Headquarters.

The policeman on that beat 'rang in' a minute later, and before the rascal in the dining-room had got all the silverware into his kit he found himself looking into the barrel of a revolver. Not so many years ago this would have been impossible.

New uses of the telephone in connection with the work of maintaining law and order come into notice almost every day. The mayor in one of the cities in the Buckeye State, while presiding at an inquiry, called for the testimony of one of the members of the police force. It was found that the man was then patrolling his beat.

'Call him up,' said the official. When the man responded the mayor took his testimony in the form of an affidavit.

'Do you swear that this is true?' said his honor, reading the statement to the witness.

The policeman took oath that he had spoken the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth.

'The affidavit is admitted as testimony,' said the mayor, and the incident was over.

There are many cases on record where witnesses have telephoned their testimony to the courts. In some parts of the country minor cases are frequently disposed of by telephone. This is particularly true of cases, in which the defendant is ready to plead guilty, and the judge knows that the fine imposed will unquestionably be paid.

QUEUELESS CHINESE NOT IN FAVOR.

Progressive Chinese in Canton who have cut off their queues are beginning to feel rather uncomfortable. Dame Rumor says that a quiet but thorough investigation is in progress concerning every native in the province who is queueless; that the name and full address of each is to be enrolled, with particulars of where he has travelled abroad, his business or profession, and any other information likely to be useful. This is quite in consonance with the general distrust with which all Chinese who have travelled or studied abroad are regarded by the officials—a distrust which has redoubled since the murder of the Governor of Anhui by a revolutionist. It is noticeable that students who have returned from the countries of the west, particularly America, are not looked upon with anything like the same suspicion as those coming from Japan; but the cutting off of the pigtail is regarded by some of the authorities as evidence of the adoption of wrong ideas.—Canton correspondence London 'Telegraph.'

VIEWS OF MR. J. J. HILL.

Regards Transportation Problems Most Important in America.

TELLS HOW RAILWAYS AND OTHER PUBLIC WORKS ARE DELAYED, TO THE DETRIMENT OF TRADE.

During a recent visit to Minneapolis, Mr. James J. Hill, the famous railway magnate, said that railway building in the United States was a thing of the past.

'Why do you think that?' Mr. Hill was asked.

'I do not "think" anything about it; I "know." I certainly am glad that the Inland Waterways Commission visited this city, even if it didn't stay long, for the after effects will be great. The question of transportation is a leading one in the country, on account of the great distances. Investment in such facilities is next to the value of the soil on which we live.

'Twenty-five years ago railways thought that, like the sacred cows of India, no profane hand would be laid on them, but profane hands were laid on them. The United States, to-day, is in most imminent danger from want of transportation. Business has grown so that the railways can't handle it. If, from the first to the fifteenth of November, you undertake to ship a carload of flour from Minneapolis to Liverpool, you can't get a bill of lading to New York in thirty days, or if you get it, the goods will not be delivered. It is a physical impossibility. The trouble is, there are not sufficient terminals. Terminals are like hands and feet to men. The head may save him, but he will make a poor race without feet. Trunk lines are mortgaged to the fifth time, and money can't be raised.

'Some time ago I asked a real estate man what it would cost to get a tier of blocks, one of the narrowest, from the Harlem River to Thirty-third street, New York. He came back in a week and said that $550,000,000 would not buy it. That means that it would cost for terminals alone $160,000 a mile for every mile from Chicago to New York, before the line was built. The railways can't pay rent on such high-priced property.

TRANSPORTATION IS AN URGENT MATTER.

'This matter of transportation is a most urgent one. People think there is no limit to what the railways can do. There is a very present limit to many railways in the volume of business we have to do. It takes money to run railways. Last year the Great Northern earned 5.68 percent. The Great Northern is bonded to less than forty million dollars of its value, but people are not anxious to invest in a railway which pays only five or six percent and have to sit up nights planning how to defend the property, when they can get seven or eight percent from other security.

'I repeat that railway building has stopped in this country. There is a want of money in every centre. Where business has grown the fastest, there is the greatest want, as in Germany and the United States. Newspapers tell us the trouble is in Wall Street. I know better. The trouble is in our own households. Is Wall Street in trouble when it is now getting six and seven percent, while last year it got three and three and a half percent? Hardly. The scarcity of money is world wide.

'There was a bad time last winter when a total of 107 bills were passed by the State Legislatures against the railways. Not one of them was based on information. They did have a hearing in Minnesota and invited testimony, but the report was contrary to the testimony given.

'Traffic is growing five times as fast as the mileage and we are up against a stone wall. Even the amount needed to put us in a condition where we ought to be is so large as to be beyond the possibility of the country to furnish. We might as well put railway improvement out of the question. The public will use what they have got, until they get more, and that will not be in a short time.

'The newspapers talk of a deep channel from Duluth to St. Paul,' continued Mr. Hill. 'Suppose we build a canal. Where are you going to get water to float the boats? The water would have to be pumped a hundred and fifty miles.

OTTAWA RIVER FOR A CANAL.

'But let us do what can be done. There are others in the world besides ourselves, and some of them are active. There is talk of a canal from the lakes by the Ottawa River to Montreal. This would put Montreal fifteen miles nearer Duluth than Buffalo is, and it would be almost impossible to get traffic to take the longer route. Chicago wants a ship canal, and would be glad to have them build it, but there are some difficult problems. Where will you get the water? The shores of the great lakes touch two countries, and people at the upper end of the lakes will object if enough is taken to operate such a canal.

'But don't delay the whole movement on this account. There is water enough from St. Louis down to make a channel. All the movement wants is a man with intellect and money to pay the bills. Such a channel would save from three to five cents on every bushel of grain exported. Such a canal, from St. Louis to New Orleans, will be worth as many Panama canals as you can imagine.'

'The question of transportation,' concluded Mr. Hill, 'is a question this country is up against. There is a crying need for the improvement of the Mississippi River. It can't be delayed. Every day it costs more and more money to every one in the Mississippi Valley as far east as Columbus, Ohio. Don't delay the work for a canal between here and Lake Superior. We shall need more rain than we have been getting to run that.'

Mr. Hill gave some statistics of the falling off of trade that the Great Northern has carried on with Japan. When that service was begun the road carried five million tons annually. For the year ended Dec. 31, 1905, it carried 81,042,000 tons. The next year it dropped to 42,000,000 tons, and this year it is much less.

'There is nothing we can furnish Japan cheaper than others do. The means of transportation are arrested now, and it will be a long time before they will be started again. We can't raise money. The railways have gone as far as they can in increasing the capacity of the present equipment.

'What we have suffered in the past is nothing to what we shall suffer in the future. I would not be surprised if Congress is asked for money to continue building railways. The people will do it. They are not bad.'

BADLY RUN DOWN

Through Over-work—Dr. Williams Pink Pills Restored Health and Strength.

Badly run down is the condition of thousands throughout Canada—perhaps you are one of them. You find work a burden. You are weak, easily tired; out of sorts; pale and thin. Your sleep is restless; your appetite poor, and you suffer from headaches. All this suffering is caused by bad blood, and nothing can make you well but good blood—nothing can make this good blood so quickly as Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. These pills never fail to make rich, red, health-giving blood. Mr. H. R. Reed, Quebec city, says: 'About twelve months ago I was all run down as the result of over-work. My doctor ordered me to take a complete rest, but this did not help me. I had no appetite; my nerves were unstrung, and I was so weak I could scarcely move. Nothing the doctor did helped me, and I began to think my case was incurable. While confined to my room friends came to see me, and one of them advised me to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. I did so, and soon my appetite improved; my color came back, and in less than a month I was able to leave my room. I continued the pills for another month, and they completely cured me. I am now in the best of health, and able to do my work without fatigue. I feel sure that all who are weak will find renewed health and strength in Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. They certainly saved me from a life of misery.'

When Dr. Williams' Pink Pills make new blood they go right to the root of and cure anaemia, rheumatism, St. Vitus dance, kidney trouble, indigestion, headache and backache, and those secret ailments which make the lives of so many women and growing girls miserable. Sold by all medicine dealers or by mail at 50c a box, or six boxes for $2.50 from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

A PIONEER MOTHER.

(From the Topeka State Journal.)

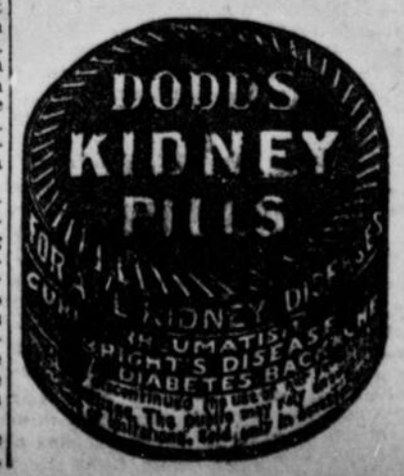
In a cemetery near a little town in Central Kansas there was laid away not long ago the mortal part of a pioneer Kansas mother. Forty years ago, with her husband and ten children, she had come to that community, and there she lived during nearly all of those forty years. There she reared a family of ten children to lives of useful citizenship, and in that same cemetery she had laid the body of her husband more than twenty years ago.

It was such women as this pioneer mother who have had much to do in conquering this western wilderness and in making Kansas a great state. In the days when life in Central Kansas meant suffering and privation and want she went about doing good. Only a year or two after she and her husband left Iowa and came out to the Kansas prairies to help subdue them the Asiatic cholera broke out among the settlers.

This pioneer woman left her own brood of ten children and went into the dugouts and the pioneer huts where the scourge had come, nursing the sick, soothing the dying, comforting the bereaved and alleviating suffering wherever she found it. At length she herself fell a victim to the plague, but her good sense, her strong will and her vigorous constitution enabled her to withstand it.

For nearly forty years she went about doing good in that community. She helped to organize a Presbyterian church there on the plains, and she brought up her six sons and four daughters to believe in its precepts and to love and honor their Maker.

When she died nearly eighty living descendants revered her memory and 'rose up and called her blessed.' And when they laid her mortal remains away in that prairie cemetery they had left to them the memory and inspiration of one who had lived her long life well—a life of usefulness and service to those around her. It is such women who are largely responsible for a nation's good citizenship, and therefore its greatness. They are the nation's real heroines.



Home Department.

The New Nest.

(Katharine Tynan, in 'Westminster Gazette.')

How fortunate it was I made
A new nest for my heart before
All the old nests were down, and laid
So low the elm, the sycamore,

That held my heart's most secret places,
Wherein I lay so safe and warm!
They are all gone, the beloved faces,
The nests are down in winter storm.

How fortunate it was I found
This new nest for my heart to keep
Above the cold floods and the ground,
Though the wind cry and the sky weep!

What a sad world the world had been
With the old places hushed and dark,
Had not the new nest called me in,
Cradled my heart as in an ark!

Thank God He bids us build with care
A nest 'gainst the night and rain,
When the old nests are stripped and bare;
There are some will not build again.

With Regard to Billy.

(By Aldis Dunbar, in the 'Wellspring.)

'Billy, do sit up!'

'Billy, take your elbows off the table. Breakfast is no time for lounging.'

Slowly the boy stretched back in his chair and looked good-humoredly from one speaker to the other. His father had returned to his engineering magazine, but from behind the coffee pot Phyllis was regarding him with a little anxious plait between her brows.

'Honestly, Billy, are you tired? Or is it just——'

'Habit, Phil. I don't know any other reason. General slouchiness, I guess.'

'Then the sooner you outgrow it the better.' Mr. Perkins spoke with some sharpness. 'I wish you took some pride in your appearance. Neither your friend Jack nor Fred Burke look as though they habitually slept in their clothes. I buy you enough, and of good quality, and if you are hoping for that position at the power house next fall, you will have to carry yourself differently. Maynard notices such things. Your sister, here,' glancing at his daughter with approval, 'looks trim always.'

'Billy's wings are sprouting, and he feels their weight,' laughed another voice from the doorway.

'Why, hello, Mat! Where'd you drop from? On furlough?'

Pushing back their chairs, Billy and Phil sprang up to welcome the new-comer—while their father rose more slowly, pleasure in his face, to take the strong brown hand that gripped his so cordially.

'It does me good to look at you, Mat!' he declared. 'Sit down and have a cup of coffee. Come, you must. We've not finished yet, and the muffins are hot.'

'How can I help myself,' laughed Lieutenant Rennie, 'with Phil pulling on one side and Billy on the other. Oh, I give in!' dropping into a chair. 'Phil, if you made those puffy muffins, I'll requisition you for our mess.'

'Indeed, I did,' Phyllis nodded, well pleased. 'I've been going to the normal cooking class, you know!'

'And she takes to it as a duck does to—being stuffed and roasted,' asserted Billy—pride in her achievements irradiating his face. 'She's the boss housekeeper. Always doing something to furbish up the house. And you ought to taste her Irish stew, Mat. It's a dream of bliss.'

'I'll have something better than that for you, if you're coming to supper to-night, Mat.'

'That I am, if you want me,' looking with frank approval at the bright-faced girl. 'That is—if some one will go with me to the institute, afterwards. I met Professor Harroway on the train, last night, and he gave me two tickets and put me on honor to come. He's to speak on "Electrical Appliances."'

'Is he?' Billy's eyes shone. 'O Mat!'

'Would you care to hear him, Uncle Frank?' added the young lieutenant.

'What, with Billy wriggling all over with eagerness? No, indeed. But seriously, Mat, I've some estimates to get off to-night, and I'll not have them finished until too late. Take the boy, by all means. Electricity is his great hobby.'

'That, and chasing neckties,' remarked Phil. 'Billy, dear, it's under your right ear, this time. I didn't recognize it at first—it looks so like a pink string. Have you no fresh ones?'

'Hard work to keep your mind on such things, isn't it, Billy? Bless you, I was just like that until I struck West Point and had to mend my ways. No Phil—no more muffins. If you're done, let's adjourn to the porch and chat a bit, for I've only to-day and part of to-morrow—and no end to do. I'm to take a squad of recruits West with me.'

'Then I'll see you to-night,' said his uncle. 'I must hurry, or lose my car. Billy, that's the first bell. I want no tardy marks this month.'

'All right, sir,' and Billy, catching up a pile of books from the hall table, started down the steps. Phil, watching him absently, gave a sudden exclamation.

'Billy! That arm-hole is all ripped out again! No wonder Cousin Mat said your wings were coming through. Come back here and let me catch it together. How can you go out looking so?' Hastily she ran indoors, and reappeared with a threaded needle and her standing workbasket.

'Better bring out some suspender buttons, too. This little fellow that you put on last time isn't big enough to hold the loop from slipping, and I guess you sewed it on with that silky stuff, too, for it's hanging loose. Too bad to bother you, poor girl. Never mind—some day I'll buy a leather suit with steel-rivetted buttons. I'm off. See you later, Mat.' And nodding blithely, he hurried away.

'That's Billy. Letting things go until I find them in that fashion.' Phyllis dropped into a porch chair and looked up at her tall cousin with a queer little laugh—half tolerant, half appealing.

'You have your hands full, haven't you, my girl? But don't despair. Boys are all like that at Billy's age.'

'Why, that's the trouble, Cousin Mat.' She sat up quickly and took a piece of linen from the standing basket beside her. 'You don't mind my sewing, do you? I'd like to finish these tray cloths this week. No, they're not all alike. If Billy was more like Fred. Burke or the Maynard boys, I wouldn't worry about him—for he's the dearest fellow that ever was, about other things; sweet-tempered, and bright about his lessons. But those boys come here for him, so neat and well-dressed, though their clothes are no better than what father buys for him; and it mortifies me to think that people will compare them—seeing them together on the street. And instead of walking home, now and then, with Hallie or the Burton girls—he slips around a corner if he sees girls on the next square. Don't you think it would stir him up—do him good to have some friends besides the boys? I'd ask them here—but he prefers his wires and batteries. It might help him to go to a military school, I suppose, but, of course, father can't afford the expense.'

'We-ell,' leaning back against the railing and smiling at her quizzically, 'it isn't always easy to reason boys out on first sight. Was Billy always so?'

'Only since Aunt Lin went back to Springfield. He was a regular little dandy as a child. I can't make it out—for I try to do just as she did for him. And ou know, Mat,' apologetically, 'she wasn't exactly—easy to please; so I don't believe it's missing her that ails him.

'Yes, I remember Aunt Lin's ways. But I'll tell you, Phil, Billy and I are going out together to-night, and I may have a chance to study him a bit, and give you a prescription that fits his case.'

(To be Continued.)

Home Thoughts.

'HE OPENS A WINDOW.'

'There is no need to worry. When God shuts a door he opens a window.' A world of sunshine and hope is epitomized in this Italian proverb. To look out on the world with eyes unclouded by shadows of fear or doubt or worry; to go forward in the spirit of love and trust, never for an instant wavering in faith or hope: to resolve:—

'Never to look behind me for an hour;
To wait in weakness and to walk in power
But always fronting forward to the light'—

is to take a long step toward a happy and successful life. To look back constantly on past mistakes and failures is as destructive to the growth of spiritual beauty and power, aye, and to the development of material success, as it is to look forward to ills that may never come. The people who take a melancholy pleasure in recalling the fact that they 'have seen better days,' and in bemoaning present conditions never see 'better days' again. Their attitude of mind shuts them out from all possibility of happiness or prosperity—Selected.

HOME.

(By Edith Livingston Smith, in 'Good Housekeeping.')

The little resting spots of men
That creep along Time's wall,
Like shadows in the noonday glare
Are kindest after all:
When wearied by the morn of toil,
Burned with ambition's flame,
'Tis sweet to seek the humble spot
Where someone breathes your name.

THE ROBBERY OF HOME.

Business duties. Social duties. Church duties. What large demands they make upon our time!

How will we surrender the evenings to the lecture, the concert, the reading circle, the social club, church committees, and league demands!

How about our evenings at home?

No other interest, no matter how important and pressing, has a right to rob us of our evenings in the home circle. Then throw extra fuel upon the grate. Cut the pages of the freshest magazine. Take down the most entertaining book. Read aloud. Talk aloud. Let dignity unbend. Play proper games with the youngsters. Convert the sitting-room into the cheeriest place on earth. Make things fairly ring with laughter and song. Then before 'Good-night' is spoken, join in 'Praise God from whom all blessings flow,' and have a season of prayer. At least three evenings of the week belong to the home circle. We say 'belong.' Any other use of them is robbery.

In these days of pushing and of rushing we lift our voice in defence of the home. It is the greatest place in the world. It must not be bartered for any outside pleasure. Its neglect stands for definite peril.

Palsied be the hand which is lifted to rob the home of its warmth, its joy and its fellowship—'Epworth Herald.'

With the Children.

'IF I DIDN'T FORGET.'

If I didn't forget how old I wuz,
Do you think I'd do like I often does?
Do you think I'd swing from the front-yard gate,
If I could remember that I was eight?

If I didn't forget how soon I'd grow
To be a big man like Uncle Joe,
Do you think my pa would have to scold
'Cuz I didn't do what I was told?

Do you think I'd set my pa so wild
An' act so much like a little child,
If I didn't forget I was half-past eight?
An' would Miss Brown have to keep me late?

Miss Brown said I was a 'little fiend,'
An' I didn't know what the old thing meaned;
But she said 'twas becuz I played so rough,
An' it made my ma just cry—sure 'nough.

If I didn't forget, do you 'spose that I
Would ever act so to make her cry?
And don't you 'spose I'd behave just fine,
If I didn't forget I was going on nine?

If I could remember, don't you suppose
I would take care of my Sunday clo'es?
An' would I get mad at my cousin Ben
Without getting right away good again?

Pa says he believes I was just born bad,
An' Uncle Joe says that I'm 'like my dad,'
An' Aunt Lou says she don't suppose
I'll ever be better, but ma—she knows,
An' she hugs me close with a kiss becuz
She says, 'I forget how old I wuz.'
—From the 'Youth's Companian.'

TEACHING POLITENESS.

A mother noticed a remarkable change in the deportment of her six-year-old son. From being rough, noisy and discourteous, he had suddenly become one of the gentlest and most considerate little fellows in the world. He was attending the kindergarten, and his mother naturally inferred that the change was somehow due to his teacher's instruction.

'Miss Smith teaches you to be polite?' she remarked, in a tone of interrogation.

'No,' said the boy, 'she's never says a word about it.'

The mother was puzzled, and all the more when further questioning brought only more emphatic denials that the teacher had ever given her pupils lessons in good breeding.

'Well, then,' the mother asked finally, 'if Miss Smith doesn't say anything, what does she do?'

'She doesn't do anything,' persisted the boy. 'She just walks around, and we feel polite. We feel just as polite as—anything.'

That was all he could tell about it, and his mother began to see through the mystery.—'Canadian Churchman.'

USELESS STUDIES.

The other day a young girl of our acquaintance, who is pursuing a selected course of studies in one of the collegiate institutes of London, was examining the printed curriculum with reference to deciding what study she should take up next term. While consulting about the matter, she read over a list of text-books on science, language, literature, and mathematics, when suddenly she exclaimed: 'I'll tell you what I would like to study—I would like to study medicine. I don't mean that I would like to be a physician and practice, but only to know what to do at home if anybody is sick or anything happens. I am sure that it would be more useful to me than'—and she turned to the prescribed course of study—'than spherical trigonometry and navigation. What is the use of my studying navigation? But we cannot run for the doctor every time anybody sneezes or coughs, and I would like to know what to do for anyone who is a little sick.' Here is a matter concerning which young women need some simple but careful instruction. But who gives them any? As daughters in the family, they can repeat the dates of the Grecian and Roman wars, work out an intricate problem in algebra, and give the technical names of all the bones in the body; but if the baby brother left in their charge burns his hand or is seized with croup, how many of them know the best thing to do while waiting for the doctor? And when, as wives and mothers, the duties of life increase, how many of them have any practical knowledge which will help them to meet calmly and intelligently the everyday experience of accidents and illness which are inevitable in every family?—'Christian Globe.'

Cheery People.

Oh, the comfort of cheery people. There is but one thing like them—that is sunshine. The sun makes everybody glad. Even the animals run and leap, and seem more joyous when it shines out; and no human being can be so cross-grained, or so ill, that he does not brighten up a little when a great, broad, warm sunbeam streams over him, and plays on his face. It is just so with a cheery person. His simple presence makes even animals happier. Dogs know the difference between him and a surly man. When he pats them on the head, and speaks to them, they jump and gambol about him just as they do in the sunshine. And when he comes into the room where people are ill, or out of sorts, or dull and moping, they brighten up, in spite of themselves, just as they do when a sudden sunbeam pours in—only more so; for we often see people so ill they do not care whether the sun shines or not, or so cross that they do not even care whether the sun shines or not; but I have never yet seen anybody so cross or so ill that the voice and face of a cheery person does not make him brighten up a little.

People who have done things which have made them famous, such as winning great battles or filling high offices, often have what are called 'ovations.' Hundreds of people get together and make a great procession, perhaps, to go into a great hall and make speeches, all to show that they recognize what the great man has done. After he is dead they build a stone monument to him, perhaps, and celebrate his birthday for a few years. Men work very hard, sometimes for a whole lifetime, to earn a few things of this sort. But how much greater a thing it would be for a man to have every man, woman and child in his own town know and love his face because it was full of kindly, good cheer! Such a man has a perpetual 'ovation,' year in and year out, whenever he walks in the street, whenever he enters a friend's house.

'I jist likes to let her in at the door,' said an Irish servant one day, of a woman I know, whose face was always cheery and bright; 'the face of her does one good, shure.'

If there was a recipe—a sure and certain recipe—for making a cheery person, we would all be glad to try it. There is no such recipe, and perhaps if there were, it is not quite certain we would all try it. It would take time and trouble. Cheeriness cannot be taught like writing, 'in twenty lessons'; nor analyzed, and classified, and set forth in a manual, such as 'The Art of Polite Conversation,' or 'Etiquette Made Easy for Ladies and Gentlemen.' I believe that it is, in the outset, a good gift from God at one's birth, very much dependent on one's body, and a thing to be more profoundly grateful for than all that genius ever inspired, or talent ever accomplished. This is natural, spontaneous, inevitable cheeriness. This, if we were not born with it, we cannot have. But next best to this is deliberate, intended and persistent cheeriness, which we can create, can cultivate, and can so foster and cherish that after a few years the world will never suspect that it was not a hereditary gift handed down to us from generations.

To do this we have only to watch the cheeriest people we know, and follow their example. We shall see first that the cheery person never minds—or if he minds, never says a word about—small worries, vexations, perplexities. Second, that he is brimful of sympathy in other people's gladness. He is heartily, genuinely glad of every bit of good luck or joy which comes to other people. Thirdly, he has a keen sense of humor, and never lets any droll thing escape him; he thinks it worth while to laugh, and to make everybody about him laugh, at every amusing thing; no matter how small, he has his laugh, and a good, hearty laugh, too, and tries to make everybody share it. Patience, sympathy and humor—these are the three most manifest traits in the cheery person. But there is something else, which is more an emotion than a trait, more a state of feeling than a quality of mind. This is lovingness. This is the secret so far as there is a secret; this is the real point of difference between the mirth of the witty and sarcastic person, which does no good, and the mirth of the cheery person, which 'doeth good like a medicine.'

Somebody once asked a great painter, whose pictures were remarkable for their exquisite and beautiful coloring.

'Pray Mr.——, how do you mix your colors?'

'With brains, madam—with brains,' growled the painter. His ill-nature spoke a truth. All men had, or might have, the colors he used; but no man produced the colors he produced.

So I would say of cheeriness. Patience, sympathy and humor are the colors; but patience may be mere doggedness and reticence; sympathy may be wordy and shallow, and selfish, and humor may be only a sharp perception of the ridiculous. Only when they are mixed with love—love, three times love — do we have the true good cheer of genuine cheery people.—'The Christian Globe.'

Health Hints.

TREATMENT OF BURNS.

Large superficial burns are more dangerous than small deep ones, unless the latter are over a vital organ. As a rule, the amount of skin destruction measures the danger. Children succumb more readily to burns than adults, while women are more sensitive to them than men.

Promptness of treatment has much influence on the outcome. Burns upon the abdomen give the greatest mortality.

In few difficulties is early attention more imperative than in burns, hence the importance of disseminating useful knowledge among the laity on the subject, that something effective may often be done while waiting for the physician.

The white of egg beaten up with sweet oil and bicarbonate of soda makes a very soothing application, protecting the surface from the air. If sweet oil is not at hand linseed or any other vegetable oil will do.

It is well to have ready for application to burns of not very large extent, an ointment compounded as follows: Ichthyol ointment, one ounce; carbolized petrolatum, one ounce; zinc ointment, one ounce; subnitrate of bismuth, one drachm; powdered opium, one drachm. This ointment may be applied freely and will be found to give almost immediate relief.

If a burned hand or foot is plunged at once into a basin of water into which a few spoonfuls of powdered saltpetre are placed, the pain often ceases at once. If it return, adding fresh cool water and more saltpetre will again stop it. Follow this with one of the preparations mentioned, and you will be doing a great deal for the comfort of the patient.

If the patient is much shocked by the burn, give a teaspoonful of aromatic spirits of ammonia in some cool water and apply to points not burned hot water bags. Do this especially when there is chilliness and send for your physician at once.—'Good Housekeeping.'

COLD.

Drinking cold water when one has a cold coming on is one of the best remedies, because it stimulates the system and helps to wash out poisons formed in the body. Living on fruit for two or three days and drinking hot or cold water freely, with milk for nourishment, will often cure an ordinary cold if taken in time. The old proverb, 'stuff a cold and starve a fever,' is a contradictory one, for a cold is a fever. People suffering from a cold and continuing to eat heartily of beefsteak, mutton chops, roast pork and similar foods are simply adding fuel to the flames as surely as one who pours oil on a fire. Such heating food stimulates the morbid processes at work in the body, and, far from curing the disease, makes it worse.—'The Methodist Protestant.'

For the Housekeeper.

UNEXPECTED GUESTS.

'The woman who does her own work is sometimes in danger of gliding into an attitude of shrinking from guests,' says Mary Stewart Cutting, in 'Harper's Bazar.' Very mistakenly she feels that when she cannot offer the perfection of employed service to her friends she does not care to ask them to her table. Thus the man of the house too often has to renounce the privilege dear to his heart, of bringing home a chance guest. When young and inexperienced he cherishes the illusion that he can do this at any time without warning, and it takes a series of bitter lessons to convince him that he is not free in this regard, and even if he sends word to his wife that one of his old college friends has happened in and that he is bringing him out to dinner, he may be making a terrible blunder.

'It is always a pity when this stage is reached. The man who comes to the point where he is afraid to invite a friend home with him when he pleases has lost something beside the privilege. A certain degree of confidence in his wife's ability to meet emergencies, in her eagerness to give him pleasure is gone.'

HOW TO TELL CUT GLASS.

This valuable note was given by a man working in one of the best known glass houses in the East: Many women have beautiful pieces of glassware which they think genuine cut glass, yet there are many hundreds of pieces which are only clever imitations, and there is only one known means whereby even an expert can detect the genuine from the imitation. If you will move your fingers along the inside of a piece of cut glass you will observe that the surface is perfectly smooth, while little indentations will be found in the blown glass. This is caused by the shrinkage of the glass after the pieces are blown. The roughness is noticeable not from looks, but the slight indentations over the surface. Heavy glass and glass with cut edges are no indication of the ware being genuine cut glass, for it is now possible to blow glass several inches thick, while the deceptive cut edge is done with powerful chemicals. In purchasing any cut glass, if you will remember to carefully examine the inside as herein mentioned, you can satisfy yourself that you are not paying for something which is not genuine, and there are more imitations on the market than one might suppose.—'Woman's National Daily.'

COVER THE MATTRESS.

If your mattress is a new one, make two white slips, just the right size, with a two-inch lap at one end. On this lap work several buttonholes, and on the slip sew the buttons. Then cover your mattress. With these slips the ticking will keep clean as long as the mattress is in use. Having two cases enables you to have one laundered whenever necessary.—'Post.'

Advertisements.

BABY AND MOTHER.

A few doses of Baby's Own Tablets relieves and cures constipation, indigestion, colic, diarrhoea, and simple fevers. The Tablets break up colds, expel worms, and bring the little teeth through painlessly. They bring health to the little one and comfort to the mother. And you have the guarantee of a government analyst that this medicine does not contain one particle of opiate or poisonous soothing stuff. Mrs. C. F. Kerr, Elgin, Ont., says: 'Baby's Own Tablets is the best medicine I have ever used for stomach and bowel troubles and destroying worms.' Sold by all medicine dealers or by mail at 25c a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

Selected Recipes.

SOUR PICKLES.

Tiny Tim Cucumber Pickles.—To make this most delicious of pickles, select cucumbers from one to two inches in length. Make a brine sufficiently strong to float an egg, throw the cucumbers into it and cover with a plate or clean boards, on which is placed a weight sufficient to press them down under the surface. Let it stand for ten days, and then remove the cucumbers from the brine, and throw them into cold water. Wash thoroughly, reject all those that are soft, and let the remainder stand in fresh, cool water for twenty-four hours. Next day change the water, and let stand over night. Line a porcelain kettle with grape leaves, and put the cucumbers in, carefully sprinkling each layer with a bit of powdered alum. Cover with cold water and put over the fire. Let the water simmer very slowly, but never boil, till the cucumbers take a rich, green color. Then remove from the fire, and plunge immediately in cold water, in which they must be allowed to stand until the vinegar is prepared.

To one gallon of best cider vinegar allow one cup of sugar, three dozen whole black peppers, three dozen whole cloves, eighteen allspice, and one dozen blades of mace. Let boil for five minutes. Then place the cucumbers in stone jars and pour the scalding vinegar over them. Cover closely, and let stand for two days. At the end of that time draw off the vinegar, reheat, and pour it over the pickles scalding hot. Repeat this process at intervals of two, four and six days, then cover with a stone or wooden top, and tie a cloth over the whole. Store in a cool place, and at the end of two months the pickles will be ready for eating. They should be examined every few weeks. If at any time they are found to be softening, the vinegar must again be scalded and poured over them.

Take care that in the making of these pickles only wooden instruments are used, and porcelain lined or granite kettles. Metal of any sort is exceedingly dangerous, and should not be allowed to touch the pickles.

The following recipe is pronounced by all who use it the best they have ever tried. Wine made by it has been used by one church at its communion over twenty-five years. It is also one of the best and one of the cheapest drinks that any family can put up for winter use.

The best grapes to use are the Isabella or Concord grape, but any ordinary blue grape will do. Procure a twenty-pound basket of grapes, wash the bunches under the tap to free them from all dust, pick all the berries from the stems (rejecting all but perfect berries), into a porcelain lined or granite ware preserving kettle, crush with a potato masher, put over the fire and scald till pulp and skins are separated. Then put all into a jelly bag and allow it to drip over night. In the morning a few cupfuls of boiling water may be mixed with the remaining pulp, and the rest of the juice is extracted in the same way. Put all together, with three or four pounds of white sugar, over the fire, and just bring it to the boil. Skim it clear, bottle it while scalding hot in pint bottles, and cork at once, ramming the corks down tight, and seal with sealing wax, or bees' wax and rosin mixed.

While the juice is being brought to the boil the bottles should be put on the stove in a boiler of clean water, and also brought to the boil. The hot juice may then be poured into the hot bottles without fear of their splitting. The corks should also have been soaking in water over night to make them soft and pliable. Be sure to hammer the corks in tight; cut off what remains out even with the top of the bottle, and when you seal make sure that the top of the bottle is well covered, that not a pin hole is left for microbes to enter. Where you expect to use large quantities at once, quart bottles may be used, but, as a rule, pint bottles are the safest. Keep it in a dark, cool place. Some use less sugar, as little as two pounds, and some more. It is purely a matter of taste.

Battenburg Lace Patterns

If you want to prepare now some charming Xmas gifts for your friends—real lace doilies, centrepieces, etc.—do not fail to read carefully the lace pattern proposition given on page 23. Original designs, working directions with every pattern. Materials supplied, if desired.

LITERARY NOTES.

INDIA.

The first of a projected series of monographs on the native tribes of Assam has been prepared by Major P. R. T. Gurdon, in 'The Khasis.' (Published under the orders of the Government of Eastern Bengal and Assam.) The design is to preserve as far as possible the tribal legends as to history and origin for ethnological purposes. The Khasis have received a good report of Major Gurdon, being cheerful, trustworthy and nature-loving.

Timely indeed is the publication of 'Hindustan Under Free Lances, 1770-1820,' by H. G. Keene, C. I. E. (London: Brown, Langham & Co.) 'Sketches of Military Adventure in Hindustan During the Period Immediately Preceding British Occupation,' as the sub-title reads, readily describes the book. But it is more than that, it is a comparison of the condition of the vast mass of the people of that time, with the improved conditions of to-day. The Swadeshi movement, the dull murmur of a rising tide of discontent, are apt to make the doubtful Britisher shake his head over British rule, but an honest look at the true before and after should stir a national pride and patience whose tolerance will see India safely over her present troubles.

QUESTIONS.

Both sides of the great question of today are given a hearing in 'The Industrial Conflict' (Fleming H. Revell Co.), and the author, Dr. Samuel G. Smith, acts as arbiter. The plan he has followed is to secure from prominent labor leaders and employers of the day statements each of their own plans and desires, and, calling the question in review, to find a common ground at which these meet. This common ground he finds in the desire to make time and labor tell, to secure the largest profit for the least outlay. In some instances letters of the labor leaders are signed, but the names of those who contributed to the other side of the question are withheld. Dr. Smith's opinions are freely expressed, and the whole book is of distinct interest.

A detailed consideration of the municipal working of the British city is given by Frederick C. Howe, in 'The British City: The Beginning of Democracy.' (Scribners.) It is a plea for extended control of the city's welfare by the people themselves, for a clearer conception of what goes to make up a city's good, and for a truer sense of responsibility. The hopefulness of the author is very evident and the bright future is not painted as far distant.

The New York committee on Physical Welfare of School Children is responsible for a work on 'School Reports and School Efficiency' which will be published this fall by the Macmillan Co. The book in question has been written to show not only the value of applying business methods to school administration, but also how the ends in view may best be accomplished. A feature of the work is the liberal use of illustrative reports and tables.

FOR THE YOUNG IDEA.

The demands of the children are by no means neglected by the publishers in their fall announcements and juveniles are prominent, not only by reason of number but for real worth. The H. M. Caldwell Company, of New York and Boston, issue a new edition of a last year's favorite in Alice C. D. Riley's 'Voyage of the Wishbone Boat,' fully illustrated in colors by L. J. Bridgman. The same illustrator supplies the pictures for 'The Santa Claus Club,' another publication of the same house. The latest fad of the small child also finds place in 'The Teddy Bear A-B-C,' by Laura Rinkle Johnson, with illustrations in color by Margaret Landers Sanford.

The never-ending delights of the 'Arabian Nights' are again offered to the eager small readers in a new edition from Putnam's. A specially attractive feature of the volume is the illustrations by John D. Batten. The artist has successfully caught and portrayed the spirit of the Orient.

The Golden Staircase. Poems for Children,' chosen by Louey Chisholm and illustrated in color by M. Dibdin Spooner, is another juvenile from Putnam's. It is intended as a foretaste of what a child may be led on to enjoy further afield among the poets after he has climbed the two hundred steps that form so pleasant a staircase.

PUBLISHERS' NOTES.

The recently published annual catalogue of the Macmillan Company has a feature of more than ordinary value in its arrangement on dictionary plan, author and subject entries following one another in one alphabetical list. The catalogue lists all books published by this company which are still in active demand, a total nearing six thousand. Its careful classifications make it of real value, and show the wide range of subjects covered by the publications of this one house.

Among the fall announcements of Revell's publications is a book of sermons and addresses of Maltbie Davenport Babcock. The book with the title, 'Fragments that Remain,' has been compiled from the notes of a hearer, taken in the first place for personal perusal, but their accuracy has fitted them for this wider usefulness.

Hugh Black, the gifted Scotch preacher and essayist, is publishing through the same house 'Christ's Service of Love,' a volume of sermons and meditations connected with the observance of the communion service, a part of the church worship too widely neglected. In an extended introduction he treats of this neglect, and offers most helpful suggestions. The volume is to be issued at once.

Following the attractive new edition of Mrs. Mabel Osgood Wright's 'Birdcraft,' which appeared a few months ago, Macmillan now issues a new edition in similar form of her 'Flowers and Ferns in Their Haunts.'

Two anonuncements of Moffat, Yard & Co. are 'The Blue Ocean's Daughter,' a new novel by Cyrus Townsend Brady, with a revolutionary setting, and Ellen Velvin's new book, 'Wild Animal Celebrities,' life stories of actual animals now living in various zoological gardens and menageries throughout the world.

The forthcoming double section of 'The Oxford English Dictionary' has been enlarged so as to complete the letter N (Niche-Nywe) and the volume. It is the work of Mr. W. A. Craigie. Vol. VII., O-P, has already been published as far as Pargeted, and Vol. VIII., Q-S, as far as Ree. In January, the letter P will be continued.

OCTOBER NUMBERS.

There is an actuality, a real touch with human concerns and the world's ways that not only makes 'System' the 'Magazine of Business,' as it calls itself, but a magazine of fascination to even the ordinary fiction reader. It is 'how the thing's done,' with real men at the back of it, that speaks in such articles as 'The Conquerors of Business,' by Alphonsus P. Haire, the account of 'The Distribution of Periodicals in England,' by Henry Stead; 'The Ebb and Flow of Commerce,' by C. William Barnum; 'General Factors in Choice of Investments,' by George Garr Henry, and others of equal value in the 'October 'System.' 'Along the Line of Least Resistance,' by Daniel Louis Hanson, is the nearest approach to fiction that it has to offer, but the sugarcoating of the pill does not wear off before it is swallowed. 'Just write out that phrase, "the line of least resistance," and I will match it with one word—"laziness"; it sounds ugly, but it is just the word.'

A 'special Mediterranean number' is the description of the October 'Travel Magazine,' and from the first article, 'A Calendar of Travel,' on 'Where and when to go on a Mediterranean trip,' by S. S. Bradford, to 'Books for the Mediterranean Traveller,' the last number in the contents, a review of such guide books, etc., as may be of help, from the cover design all through the many good photographs that accompany the articles, it lives up to its designation; the enchantment of the Mediterranean and its surrounding lands runs through all. 'Housekeeping in the Riviera,' 'Motoring in Italy,' 'Constantinople,' the 'Edge of the Orient,' 'A Little Journey in Greece,' 'The Land of the Garden of Allah,' 'Winter Sunlight on the Nile,' 'Italian Beggars,' "A Month in Spain,' and 'Rambles About Rome,' are the alluring titles of the various articles.

The article that will doubtless strike some minds as of greatest interest in the 'Canadian Magazine' is that by Randolph Carlyle on 'Canadians in Telephone Development,' treating more particularly of the work of the Lorimer Brothers in producing an efficient automatic 'central.' The article is merely an introduction to a fascinating invention. 'The Dufferin Family' by Margaret Eadie Henderson, needs no more than the name to commend it heartily to Canadian readers. 'The Special Correspondent,' personal reminiscences of news-gathering at the capital forty years ago, is by J. E. B. McCready; 'The Irony of British Rule in India,' is from the native's standpoint by Saint N. Sing; 'The Deer of British Columbia,' 'A Gentleman of Tamagami,' and 'Canadian Art and its Critics,' are other articles that combine with several good short stories to complete this number.

The eastern unrest gives the subject for two important articles in the current 'American Review of Reviews,' 'India, a Nation in the Making,' by W. M. Zumbro, president of the American College, Madura, and 'The Japanese in Corea,' by Adache Kinnosuka, a defence from the inside of a position admittedly in need of defence. The interest of the former article is increased by its many good illustrations, and the sense of authority with which the author writes. President Zumbro considers with good reason 'that the present discontent is but the normal sign of healthy growth.' 'The Progress of the World' and 'Leading Articles of the Month' show the rest of the world to be not without their pressing problems. 'A Yankee Engineer on Five Continents,' by David F. St. Clair, is another well illustrated paper.

In writing of magazines in general, a recent critic cried out on all the American magazines for their awkward binding and cumbersome paper, while citing such an example as 'Chambers's' to indicate what might be done to promote the reader's comfort. It is always with a sense of ease that this magazine is handled, and there is a friendly welcome for the well-known cover not accorded to the changing aspects of less conservative monthlies. A link with the life of Dickens is given in the October number in 'Memoirs of Half a Century,' by R. C. Lehmann, M.P.; two little known substances of commercial value are touched upon in 'Carrageen,' by J. S. Redmayne, M.A., and 'Snake-venom as a Commercial Product'; 'A Notable Anniversary,' by Major-General W. Tweedie, C.S.I., is an echo of the old storm in India; 'Railways in Iceland,' and 'The Internal Combustion Engine as a Source of Power,' are other articles among the contents of this number. There is a good supply of fiction.

Free to any Lady.

CURED ME
—when—
All Else Had Failed



It will do the same for you, and that you may be convinced I will send ten days' treatment free to any lady who is suffering from trouble peculiar to our sex. Address, with stamp, Mrs. F. A. Currah, Windsor, Ont.

CHRISTMAS NEEDLEWORK

In view of the fact that many of our readers will be glad of suggestions and helps in needlework, as the season of gift-making draws near, we have arranged for a pattern service of Battenberg lace designs in doyleys, table centres, handkerchiefs, etc. The patterns, illustrated on reduced scale, can be supplied full size, stamped in black on blue cambric. Practical illustrated directions for working Battenberg lace, sent with each pattern. As an additional accommodation intended specially for out-of-town subscribers, the working material, braid, crocheted rings, thread, etc, in good quality linen, can also be supplied. The same patterns can be used over and over again. Prices of pattern and of working material vary according to size. Read description carefully and always send illustration of pattern wanted. Send price in stamps or postal note to 'Art Needlework Department,' 'Witness' Office, Montreal. Give name and address clearly. Allow one week beyond time needed for return of post, as orders are handled in rotation.



DESIGN NO. 40—ALL LACE DOYLEY.
SIZE 6 INCHES.

Very pretty and easily worked. A set of six could be made from the same pattern in a week or ten days, using only the evening leisure. Pattern, fifteen cents; material for one doyley (four yards No. 2 braid, one ring, thread), fifteen cents; material for six articles from this design given for price of five when order is sent in with pattern order.



DESIGN NO. 50.—CENTREPIECE.
SIZE 21 INCHES.

Pattern, 25 cents. Material needed, 24 yards No. 3 braid, one skein thread. Supplied to out-of-town readers of this department, for only 75 cents. Material for two centrepieces from this design for only $1.40, if sent with pattern order.

Art Needlework Dept., 'Witness' Office, Montreal.

APPIAN WAY'S RUINED TOMBS.

Would we hear the veritable heart-beats of old Rome, we must go out to the Appian way, which was once a stately avenue, through a forest of magnificent tombs, the ruins of which extend for many miles over the Roman Campagna. The Roman nobles loved to build costly monuments along the public highway, either as a proof of their affection or to display their wealth, and in those golden days when Rome was at her zenith many a noble monument, beautified with rare carvings and covered with costly marble, reared its stately pinnacles where now we see but dust and ruins. The carvings and marbles and funeral urns have been stolen from the dead to beautify the fountains, palaces and museums of the living, and we have but a lonely road through ruinous monuments of the dead.

Never is a realization of the fleeting pomp of life so fully borne in upon one, as when he stands on the lonely Appian way looking out over the desolate Roman Campagna stretching out before him like a prairie, with no sign of life in sight save an occasional passing contadina, the nodding heads of scarlet poppies forming the only bright spots, and looks at these desolate ruinous tombs, which shelter the bones of haughty Roman nobles whose very names are now unknown. They lived their little lives for weal or woe, built great tombs which they thought would immortalize their names and glory, were gathered to their fathers and crumbled to dust. The glory has departed from their tombs, but still off in the distance, fair Rome sits enthroned upon her seven hills, brooding over the dust of those whom she has gathered to her bosom—martyrs, saints, emperors and princes have all crumbled to dust, but she sits 'childless and crownless in her voiceless woe,' now, as always, the Eternal City, the queen of the world, the 'City of the Soul.'—'Christian Advocate.'

The 'Witness' Pattern Service.

FALL AND WINTER FASHIONS.

Those who purchased our catalogue of spring and summer patterns, will know that it was a very handy addition to the home work-room. We can now supply a very attractive catalogue of the latest styles for fall and winter, 1907-8, Same price as before, only ten cents, and well worth more than that small sum.

Over three hundred charming designs are given for ladies' and children's garments, besides illustrated supplement on Home Dressmaking, Fancy Work, House hold and Beauty Hints, and the latest Embroidery Designs.

To obtain this catalogue fill in coupon given at foot of this department, send it to us with ten cents in stamps, and the catalogue will be sent by mail to your address. Allow one week margin beyond time necessary for return of mail, as orders are handled in rotation.



NO. 5559.—LADIES' COAT.

A graceful model is here shown in a development of garnet broadcloth. Seven-eighths and three-quarter lengths are provided for in the pattern, both of which are fashionable. The coat sleeve is finished by a turned back cuff, and the notched collar is of velvet the same color as the material. The design will reproduce well in zibeline, covert, melton and tweed. The medium size will require 4 1-8 yards of 54-inch material. Sizes for 32, 34, 36, 38, 40, and 42 inches bust measure.



NO. 5862.—A PRETTY NEGLIGEE.

Dainty little morning jackets are among the most indispensable of garments, and the design here shown is one of the best, owing to its extreme simplicity. It is shaped by the usual shoulder and under-arm seams, fine tucks across the front lending a becoming fullness. The neck is finished by a round collar cut in scalloped outline, and the sleeves hang free at the lower edge in flowing style, trimmed with narrow lace, which also is used on the collar. French challis, pongee, dimity, and the flowered lawns are all suitable for development. The medium size will require 2 1-4 yards of 36-inch material. Sizes for small, medium and large.



NO. 5688—A CHILD'S COAT.

The box modes for girls are among the favorites of the season. Excellent shaping is given the one here shown, which is equally stylish in long or three-quarter length, both of which are provided for in the pattern. The neck is completed by a broad round collar, and the full sleeves are finished by turned-back cuffs. Broadcloth, tweed, taffeta and pongee are all adaptable for the making. For a child of seven years one and five-eighths yards of fifty-four-inch material will be required. Sizes for 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 and 10 years.



BLOUSE WITH SQUARE NECK.—No. 5902.

The square neck effect which is so popular this season is illustrated in this stylish blouse of white linen. The deep tucks that are arranged on each side of the front continue to the waistline in the back. The pattern allows for cutting the neck square, to be worn with a dainty chemisette of lace or embroidery, or it may be made high neck, finished by a standing collar. A shaped band, which may be of embroidery or any trimming, is a pretty addition, but may be omitted if preferred. The design is equally appropriate for the silk, woollen and washable materials. For 36 inches bust measure 2 5-8 yards of 36 inch material will be required. Sizes for 32, 34, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure.



MEN'S BATH ROBE.—NO. 5221.

What more acceptable present for the son or the brother going off to college than a bath robe? The one here shown is very easily made and was developed in grey and red figured eiderdown with cord and tassel to match. The garment is fitted by shoulder and under-arm seams and a rolling collar and large sailor collar are included in the pattern. The front closes with buttons and buttonholes. Straps of the material are stitched to the side seams, through which the cord is passed. Flannel, Turkish towelling and woollen blankets that come for the purpose are all suitable for the making. The medium size requires four yards of fifty-four inch material. Sizes for 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, and 46 inch breast measure.



NO. 5851—A PRACTICAL OUTFIT.

The busy housekeeper will recognize in the accompanying illustration an attractive and practical outfit, consisting of apron, cap and sleeves. It will afford protection to the daintiest gown, and will leave the hair neat and tidy even after a busy morning's work. The front of the apron is cut in princess style, and fits close to the figure, and a prettily shaped bib extends out over the shoulders. Figured percale was used for the making, but gingham, linen and holland are suggested. The medium size will require 4 3-8 yards of 36-inch material for the apron, with 1 5-8 yard extra for the cap and sleeves. Sizes for small, medium and large.

WEEKLY WITNESS AND CANADIAN HOMESTEAD' PATTERN COUPON.

Please send the pattern shown in accompanying cut as per directions given below.

No.....

Size.....

Name.....

Address (in full).....

.....

.....

.....

N.B.—Be sure to cut out the illustration and send with the coupon, carefully filled out. The pattern will reach you about a week or ten days from date of order. Price 10 cents, in postal note, or stamps. For additional patterns, coupons may be readily made after the above model on separate slips of paper.

Address, Pattern Department, 'Weekly Witness and Canadian Homestead,' 'Witness' Block, Montreal.

FALL and WINTER FASHIONS

Catalogue Coupon.

Pattern Dept., 'Weekly Witness and Canadian Homestead.'

'Witness' office, Montreal.

Enclosed please find ten cents for which kindly send to my address your Fall and Winter Pattern Catalogue for 1907-8, with illustrated supplement as advertised above.

Name.. .. ..

P. O... .. ..

Date.. .. .. Prov... .. ..

TO UNITED STATES SUBSCRIBERS.

Subscribers in the United States who have not yet remitted for the extra postage required on their copy of the 'Witness' since May 8, are asked to give the matter their attention. Even receiving the additional postage we stand to lose heavily by the new regulation. We have placed the amount at one cent a week from May 8 to the expiry of current subscription. On all renewals and new subscriptions to the United States, subscribers to the 'Weekly Witness' must add fifty cents a year for postage.

JOHN DOUGALL & SON,
Publishers.

MISS MALONEY'S MARRIAGE

A. H. Osborn Now Turns Up and Says Millionaire's Daughter is His Wife.

YOUNG LADY WAS MARRIED IN MONTREAL TO CLARKSON, ACCORDING TO REPORT.

New York, Oct. 11.—The mystery surrounding the disappearance more than a week ago of Helen Maloney, daughter of Martin Maloney, the Philadelphia millionnaire, was given a highly sensational turn to-day. At the time of Miss Maloney's disappearance, Samuel Clarkson, a young Englishman, who had paid her marked attention, also dropped out of sight, and it was reported, and generally believed, that the couple had eloped and been married. Last night came the news from Montreal that the missing pair had been married by a Roman Catholic priest in that city, and then had returned to New York and sailed for Europe. Following directly upon the heels of the Montreal announcement comes the publication here to-day of an unqualified statement from Arthur Herbert Osborn, a young broker of this city, that Miss Maloney is his wife. According to Osborn's statement, he and Miss Maloney were married on Dec. 28, 1905, and the marriage never has been annulled. Osborn declares that records in the notary's office at Mamaroneck, which show that Herbert Osborn had married Helen Eugene on that date, will prove his statement. He said that assumed names were used, because at the time both he and Miss Maloney desired to keep the marriage a secret.

The fact that the marriage had taken place did become known, however, according to Osborn, and he declared that among those who learned of it was young Clarkson. He says that not only did Clarkson know of the marriage, but that only a short time ago he sought to have it annulled, having gone so far as to consult New York lawyers on the subject.

Osborn was a student in Princeton when the marriage with Miss Maloney is alleged to have taken place.

London, Oct. 11.—The runaway couple, Mr. and Mrs. Clarkson, the latter the daughter of Mr. Maloney, a Philadelphia millionnaire, arrived on the 'Empress of Ireland' from Quebec, and immediately left for London.

CANADIAN CABLES

(Canadian Associated Press.)

London, Oct. 12.—Mr. Keir Hardie writing to the 'Labor Leader' says for the quiet plodding sort of chap Canada is distinctly not the place for him to emigrate.

London, Oct. 12.—Mr. Walter Hazell, M.P., who returned to-day from Canada, said that the Central unemployed body had sent 5,400 men, women and children during the past year to Canada, and during his visit to Canada he had heard of nine who wished to return to England.

London, Oct. 12.—Mr. R. W. Perks, M.P., in describing the ornate service in some Canadian Methodist churches, says if he lived in Canada nothing would induce him to have such a service.

Mr. Perks was in Canada recently on behalf of the Georgian Bay canal syndicate.

NOTES AND NOTICES.

A Change is Needed.—Through the long winter one needs a change. Why go South when 'The Welland,' St. Catharines, offers an environment at moderate cost which will minister to tired nerves and worn out bodies? Try the tonic influence of 'The St. Catharines Well' and the restful influence of 'The Welland.' Apply the manager, St. Catharines, or any Agent of Grand Trunk Railway System.

Rest and Recuperation.—To provide a restful environment without sanatorium restrictions, to enable tired humanity to recuperate naturally, to secure to the average man or woman the needed change from worry and care, and to do these at moderate cost, is the mission of 'The Welland,' the home of 'The St. Catharines Well.' Apply the manager, St. Catharines, or any Agent of Grand Trunk Railway System.

WHY? pay 5 cents for a little bottle of ordinary ink when you can make a whole pint of the very best ink, either black or red, for only 10 cents with the "DYKLA INK POWDERS." Send us the price, state color desired and we will mail package to you postage paid.
THE JOHNSON-RICHARDSON CO. Limited
Montreal, Canada.

LONDON LETTER.

(Special Correspondence of the 'Witness.')

London, Oct. 4.

It is too early as yet to characterize the Church Congress which at the present time is being held at Yarmouth, that picturesque old town whose main business is the catching and curing of herrings. But among its features so far may be noted the extremely frank address of welcome from the local Free Church Council. It told the assembly that in these days when the differences between Anglicans and Nonconformists are accentuated, they thanked God for the great things that united them. They added a fervent prayer that both sections of the universal church would stand together to resist the tide of materialistic unbelief which is threatening to engulf the ancient landmarks. The work of the Reformation of the sixteenth century had been one of disruption; the Reformation of the twentieth century would be a reconciliation. These were kind as well as brave words, and the earnestness of their tone, together with the relish with which they were evidently received by the audience, would seem to suggest that the leaders on both sides are beginning to deplore the spirit engendered by the miserable education controversy, and to be set on coming together on some higher platform of agreement. No one, indeed, who has the welfare of Christianity at heart can by this time fail to deplore bitterly the narrow sectarian spirit which this education controversy has unquestionably greatly fostered between the Church and the Nonconformist bodies.

The Bishop of Norwich, Dr Sheepshanks, who in his younger days was reckoned a Liberal, made the question of disestablishment and disendowment the subject of his opening address as president. He temperately surveyed the whole question, and impressively argued that while the church as a religious body might profit, as well as lose, by the state connection being severed, the interests of the nation would suffer irretrievably.

The same subject was discussed and rediscussed on that opening day; indeed, the policy of giving so much time to this subject has been rather generally criticised as likely to confer a fictitious importance upon an issue which is not yet a living one.

But if the subject of the first day was open to such an objection, that which attracted most attention on the second day emphatically was not. It was the religious education controversy, which is always with us. The headmaster of Repton School gave a sensible discourse on the religious training of boys of the upper middle classes. He described the inadequacy of the religious training they got at home, and the causes of that inadequacy. Family prayers, he said, were largely discarded as old-fashioned; Sunday observance was going the same way; good books, which were numerous and attractive, are by a strange depravation of taste being ousted by magazines as matter for boys' Sunday reading, while the pernicious practice of parents spending week-ends away from home and their children is full of menace. Still, the speaker was optimistic. An effort must be made, not to return to the Puritan ideal, but to move towards one more satisfying to modern aspirations.

The chief feature, however, of a meeting which was at no moment dull, was the Bishop of Manchester's paper on the future of religious instruction in elementary schools. Bishop Knox is well known as the ecclesiastical champion of the militant party that succeeded in defeating the government's Education Bill last year in the House of Lords. The fact, therefore, that he got an ovation from the congress such as no other speaker received, is significant. His paper was a strongly-reasoned argument, and those who quarrel with his conclusions must first quarrel with his premises. One of the Bishop's main positions certainly indicated a modification of what he has previously contended for, which, if it may be taken as an olive branch—a concession made in the interests of peace—may be welcomed outside the boundary of the Church Congress, and in this sense it was certainly taken by his congress audience. He indicated his willingness to surrender the right of denominational school managers to select head teachers and chief assistants, if only provision were made of such teaching power as would enable children to get instruction in the faith of their parents. It were devoutly to be wished that this suggestion might be the beginning of a settlement. But as regards the demand that religious teaching, when demanded, shall be a part of the school curriculum, and not given out of school hours, the Bishop showed no sign of weakening, and on that point the battle is bound to wage.

An evening meeting at which the conditions of religious life on the Continent were discussed, was crowded with interest. Bishop Wilkinson eulogized the whole German system of religious instruction, the Kaiser's religious example, the police regulation of Sunday traffic and commerce, the forbidding of golf and motoring on Sunday mornings, the improvement in church attendance, the vigor of German missionary work. The picture lacked shade. Of French religion and morality the Bishop gave a sad account. In France we see a nation of set purpose ignoring God; the condition of morality, public and private, deplorable and increasingly so. Quotations from official documents supported the indictment. He cited the secularization of French education as the cause, but that is more probably only an effect of the real cause. A subsequent speaker said the real cause was historic, and that the arrogance and stupidity, the undemocratic spirit, and the ineffectiveness of the French church, have each their part.

On the third day social questions were the programme, including temperance legislation, on which the Anglican Congress always listens to all sides. This year a London brewer gave his views as to the temperance reform needed. In one section the important practical question of elocution for the clergy was introduced by Sir Squire Bancroft, who had a warm reception, but whose frank criticism of the reading and preaching of the clergy was suffered silently and good-humoredly. He pleaded for as much attention to be given to the clergyman's speaking voice as to the singing of the choir and the intoning of the Litany. Why, he asked, were so many of the clergy simple and unaffected for six days of the week, to clothe themselves with artificiality on the seventh, inviting, it might be, their congregations to attend some meeting or harmless amusement in a sing-song voice with mournful intonation well calculated to keep every one away? The first duty of a preacher was to make himself heard; the second, to be impressive and convincing.

IF NOT ALREADY TAKING THEM.

Just try 'World Wide' and the 'Northern Messenger'

To the End of the Year at Cut Rates.

'WORLD WIDE'

Canada's Leading Eclectic. A weekly reprint of all the best things in the world's greatest journals and reviews, reflecting the current thought of both hemisphere. Internationally fair at all times. Good selections from the best cartoons of the week. The busy man's paper. Nothing like it anywhere at the price.

Regular price per annum, postpaid the world over $1.50
Special rate to the end of 1907, only 20c

'NORTHERN MESSENGER'

A favorite for over forty years. Illustrated Sunday reading every week for the home and Sunday-school. Twelve to sixteen pages. Evangelical, non-sectarian, interesting from first to last. Caters to all ages. For size and quality combined UNEQUALLED FOR THE MONEY.
Regular price per annum 40c
(where extra postage is not needed.)
Special rate to the end of 1907, only 8c
Subscribe in the name of your little boy or girl. Special large print section for little folks.

N.B.—These special rates are for bona fide new subscriptions only, and are not available except for Canada (outside Montreal and suburbs), the British Isles and such other countries as do not require extra postage. For list of these see page 8.

MR. BURLAND'S BENEFACTIONS.

Handsome Donations for Montreal Philanthropic Institutions.

The Board of Management of the Boys' Home have received from the Royal Trust Company a donation of one thousand dollars, which had been placed in trust for that institution by the late Mr. G. B. Burland.

Amongst Mr. Burland's other public donations from a similar trust fund are:—

The Protestant Hospital for the Insane	$10,000
Protestant House of Industry and Refuge	10,000
Western Hospital	5,000
Protestant General Hospital (Ottawa)..	2,000
Foundling and Baby Hospital..	2,000
Boys' Home	1,000
Mackay Institute	1,000
Irish Protestant Benevolent Society	1,000
Society for the Protection of Women and Children	1,000
Protestant Orphans' Home, (Ottawa)	1,000
Protestant Infants' Home	1,000

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

Notices of births, marriages and deaths must invariably be endorsed with the name and address of the sender, or otherwise no notice can be taken of them. Birth notices are inserted for 25c, marriage notices for 50c, death notices for 25c prepaid. The announcement of funeral appended to death notice, 25c extra; other extension to obituary, such as short sketch of life, two cents per word extra, except poetry, which is 50 cents per line extra—prepaid.

Annual subscribers may have announcements of births, marriages and deaths (without extended obituary or verse) occurring in their immediate families, free of charge, in which case name and address of subscribers should be given.

BIRTHS.

CLIFT — On Oct. 5, 1907, a daughter to Mr. and Mrs. John A. Clift, of Montreal.

EVANS — On Oct. 11, 1907, at 157 Ste. Famille street, a son to Mr. and Mrs. Nevil Norton Evans.

WILSON.—At Little Cascapedia, P.Q., on Saturday, Oct. 12, 1907, to Mr. and Mrs. R. C. Wilson, a son.

MARRIED.

ANDERSON — MOFFAT — In St. David's Church, Leduc, Alta., on Oct. 1, 1907, by the Rev. T. T. Reikie, Cora E. Moffat, daughter of Thos. Moffat, Esq., Owen Sound, to H. Britton Anderson, of Leduc, Alta.

CAMBIE—NORDHEIMER. — At St. James' Cathedral, Toronto, on Oct. 9, 1907, by His Lordship the Bishop of Niagara, assisted by the Rev. Canon Welch, Cecil Evelyn Boulton, daughter of S. Nordheimer, of Glenedyth, to Charles Cambie, of the Canadian Bank of Commerce, Toronto, eldest son of the late Alexander J. Cambie, of Ottawa.

CAMERON—THOMSON. — At St. Mark's Church, Montreal, on Oct. 11, 1907, by the Rev. G. F. Kinnear, B.A., Alexander Stewart Cameron to Elizabeth Thomson, both of Montreal, Que.

CHRISTIE—DREW.—On Oct. 9, 1907, at 214 Gloucester street, Ottawa, by the Rev. J. H. Turnbull, Alexander Christie, of Ottawa, to Minnie McLean, second daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Drew, Ottawa.

CLAUSON—ARMSTRONG. — At the residence of the bride's parents, on Oct. 9, 1907, by the Rev. Thos. A. Mitchell, William Clauson, of Pembroke, Ont., to Isabella M. Armstrong, of Lachute, Que.

COLE — SINGLETON. — At the English Church Cathedral, Shanghai, China, on Oct. 10, 1907, G. Herbert Cole, of Ottawa, to Miss Jessie W. Singleton, of Winnipeg, formerly of Carleton Place, Ont.

ELLIS—OWEN.—At Campbellford, Ont., on Oct. 9, 1907, by the Rev. A. C. Reeves, assisted by the Rev. A. Menzies, Edith Lyle, daughter of C. L. Owen, to Charles Glenholme Ellis, of Brantford, son of John F. Ellis, of Toronto.

FENN—MARTINDALE.—At 'The Poplars,' Alliston, Ont., on Oct. 2, 1907, by the Rev. H. S. Matthews, assisted by the Rev. A. P. Latter, Ella Gertrude Martindale, daughter of Mr. William Martindale, to Mr. Edward Fenn, Bracebridge, Ont.

HARVEY — CASWELL — At Fitchburg, Mass., on Wednesday, Oct. 9, 1907, Sydney T. H. Harvey, son of Albert J. and the late Esther Ann Harvey, of Point St. Charles, to Grace Lillian Caswell, of Leominster, Mass.

LAHMER — WISSWAESSER. — At Bloor Street Presbyterian Church, Toronto, on Oct. 3, 1907, by the Rev. W. G. Wallace, D.D., Elizabeth, eldest daughter of the Rev. C. L. Wisswaesser, Sherwood, to Eli Lahmer, Vellore, Ont.

LINDSEY—AYLESWORTH. — At Bam, Ont., on Oct. 9, 1907, by the Rev. Professor McNaughton, the Rev. Malcolm A. F. Lindsay, B.A., B.D., Arkona, Ontario, to Miss Mabel A. Aylesworth, B.A., daughter of Lester Aylesworth, Bath.

LINTON — COLMAN — On Oct. 2, 1907, in St. John's Church, Port Hope, Ont., by the rector, the Rev. E. Daniel, Harriet M. Colman, of Port Hope, Ont., to Arthur J. S. Linton, of Toronto, Ont.

McOUAT — WALKER — At the home of the bride's father, Lachute, on Tuesday, Oct. 8, 1907, by the Rev. Thomas A. Mitchell, Andrew Arthur McOuat to Lizzie May, youngest daughter of Mr. Gavin J. Walker.

M'MORRAN—SHAW—At 'The Manse,' Caledonia, Ont., on Oct. 8, 1907, by the Rev. Wm. Wallis, Ph.D., Margaret Jane, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Robert Shaw, of Oneida, to Samuel Frederick McMorran, of Toronto, eldest son of Mr. Henry McMorran, of Oneida.

MOORE—SEALE — At St. Peter's Church, Sherbrooke, on Oct. 9, 1907, by the Rev. R. Shreve, Edna Lillian Emma Seale, daughter of Joseph T. Seale, Eastman, to Lemuel Richard Moore, of Montreal.

SCOTT—FRASER.—On Monday, Oct. 7, 1907, at the residence of the bride's mother, Roseau, Ont., by the Rev. R. Drinnan, Edward Scott, Toronto, to Agnes Louisa, daughter of the late Alexander Fraser.

SPARKS—MILLS.—In Kingston, Ont., on Oct. 9, 1907, at 122 University avenue, by the Rev. S. A. Sykes, Dr. John Featherstone Sparks, to Mabel Lillian Violet, daughter of Thomas Mills.

THOMPSON—HOWE.—On Oct. 8, 1907, at Fourth Avenue Baptist Church, Ottawa, by the Rev. Robert McKay, Rose, daughter of William Howe, 31 Second avenue, Glebe, to William Francis Thompson, eldest son of the late William Thompson.

TORRANCE — CROMBIE — On Oct. 9, 1907, at Kingsbury, Que., by the Rev. H. C. Sutherland, B.D., Thomas G. Torrance, of the firm of Williamson & Crombie, to Winnifred M. Cromble, both of Kingsbury, Que.

WILSON— NEWCOMBE. — At St. Mark's Church, Toronto, on Oct. 2, 1907, by the Rev. Canon Ingles, Mrs. Katherine E. Wilson to Dan Webster Newcombe, of St. Thomas, Ont.

DIED.

BAYLAY.—At Bedford, England, on Sept. 19, 1907, Col. C. A. Baylay, late Royal Artillery and Bengal Staff Corps, second son of the late Rev. C. F. R. Baylay, and brother of Mr. Willoughby J. Baylay, of Ottawa.

BRADY — On Oct. 8, 1907, at the age of 79 years and 6 months, Hugh Dennis Brady.

CHURCH.—On Oct. 12, 1907, at 11.30 a.m., Dan Church, aged 63 years, a native of London, England.
English papers please copy.

COLLINS.—On Tuesday evening, Oct. 8, 1907, Mary E. Barnes, wife of Thomas C. Collins.

COTTINGHAM.—At the homestead, Tullochgorum, on Oct., 10, 1907, Robert Allison, fourth son of the late William and Christina Alison Cottingham, aged about 42 years.

FIELDS — On Oct. 6, 1907, at the residence of his son, John Fields, Richmond Road, Hintonburg, Ont., John Fields, in his 95th year.

AGENTS WANTED

in every district, and particularly

IN YOUR DISTRICT,

to increase the circulation of the 'Witness.'

Salary and Commission

allowed to suitable persons.

Splendid Premiums to Help

the Agent gains an introduction to new homes where the 'Witness' is not known.

Drop us a postcard at once, addressed to

THE PROMOTION MANAGER,
The Montreal 'Witness,'
Montreal.

OCTOBER SUBSCRIBERS

Should not forget to take advantage of the following clubbing offers:

'Witness and Homestead,' one year $1.00
'Canadian Pictorial'.... ..... 1.00
$2.00

Both for only $1.35.

Our other clubs are as follows :—

	per annum. Regular rate	
Weekly Witness and World Wide'	$2.50	for only $2.00.
Weekly Witness' and 'Northern Messenger'	$1.40.	for only $1.20.
Weekly Witness', 'World Wide and 'Messenger'	$2.90.	for only $2.20

N.B.—'THE CANADIAN PICTORIAL' may be added to any of the above clubs for an additional FIFTY CENTS. Postal regulation governing single subscriptions apply also to above clubs. See page 8.

R & O NAV. CO. LOW RATES EAST AND WEST

STATEROOMS WARM AND COMFORTABLE.

CITY TICKET OFFICE, 128 ST. JAMES ST. OPP. POST OFFICE.

QUEBEC $4.25 . . . . . Return $6.50
Saturday to Monday Excursions, $4.25
NO CHARGE FOR BERTHS.

QUEBEC LINE—Steamers leave daily, except Sundays, at 7 p.m.
Toronto, $8.00. Return $14.00. Hamilton, $8.50. Return $15.00
Including Meals and Berth.
MONTREAL-TORONTO-HAMILTON LINE—Steamers leave on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, at 5 p.m.
Fall Excursions to the Saguenay only $18, including Meals and Berth.
SAGUENAY LINE—Steamers leave Quebec, Tuesdays and Saturdays, at 8.30 a.m.

Reford Agencies.

SAILINGS FROM MONTREAL.

DONALDSON LINE.
Montreal-Glasgow Weekly Service

SS. LAKONIA (cold storage .. ....Oct. 17
SS. PARTHENIA (cold storage) ..Oct. 24
SS. ATHENIA (cold storage) .. ....Oct. 31
SS. MARINA (cold storage) .. ..Nov. 7
Passenger Rates—One-class Cabin, $35 to $50; Steerage, $26.50 to $30.00.

THOMSON LINE.
Montreal-London Weekly Service

SS. KILDONA (cold storage and cool air) .. ..