Montreal Weekly Witness

and Canadian Homestead.

SIXTY-EIGHTH YEAR. Vol. 69; No. 12. | MONTREAL, WEEK ENDING | The People's Paper | MARCH 22, 1913. | MONTREAL WEEKLY WITNESS. $1.00 Post-Paid; 5c a copy.

HAVE FOOD TAXES SPLIT UNIONIST RANKS IN TWAIN?

'No,' Says Lord Derby--'Yes,' Says Mr. Garvin, the Famous Journalist.

MEN IN DOUBT AS TO IMPERIAL SPIRIT

Most Unionists Declared to Be Fighting Advocates of Chamberlain's Cause.

(By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless From Our Own Correspondent.)

London, March 17.—Mr. Garvin, the very candid critic of the Unionist party, has given a striking denial to the statement of Lord Derby, that the split in the Unionist ranks is only a split in the minds of the party's opponents.

Mr. Garvin declares that the great shuffle on the food taxes has been so managed as to leave men in doubt as to whether there remains any vital strength in the Imperial spirit, the purpose of which is the very life and soul of the Unionist existence.

There are more fighting and enthusiastic advocates for Mr. Chamberlain's cause than for any other purpose whatever in the Unionist programme, says Mr. Garvin, yet the party is told there has been no split. Again the question is being asked, how long the party will continue to be satisfield with the leadership of Mr. Bonar Law.

MISUNDERSTANDING OF FRENCH 'ENTENTE.'

Mr. Asquith will probably be asked to state to the House whether Great Britain is under any obligation to France, as differences of opinion have arisen as to what really constitutes the 'entente.'

The 'Observer' understands that while no actual contract has been entered into, there is an obligation to assist France.

The 'Manchester Guardian' discussing the subject, calls upon Mr. Asquith to speak again with such explicitness as to make misunderstanding imposible.

WESTMINSTER.

POLICEMAN KILLS NEGRO 'MASHER'

After Colored Man Had Assaulted Girl and Slashed Her With Razor.

New York, March 17. — Daniel T. Davis, a negro, accosted a young white woman who stepped from an uptown subway station ao-day, grabbing her by the arm until she screamed. A policeman who interfered was slashed across the face with a razor wielded by the negro, who then fled. Although weak from loss of blood, the policeman gave chase, and was joined by a brother officer. Five shots were fired at the fleeing negro, four of which pierced his body. He fell dead five blocks from the scene of the encounter.

Mount Caroline Again in Motion

Swiss Villages Decamp in Terror as Moving Mass Threatens Them.

Neuchatel, Switzerland, March 17.—A panic has broken out among the inhabitants of the village of Flourier, lying near Lake Neuchatel, in the shadow of Mount Caroline, the top of which is sliding slowly downward and threatening to overwhelm the place. The mass is moving at the rate of eight or nine inches an hour and there is immenent danger of an acceleration in the speed of its descent.

Most of the people have moved their belongings to the sides of neighboring hills where they remain in the open air in terror.

A similar movement of Mount Caroline began in 1889, but ceased in a few hours.

DROWNED BY THE FLOOD.

Brockville, Ont., March 17.—News of a fatality near Westport, a village in Leeds county reached Brockville yesterday. Two little daughters of John McAndrews were returning to their home. The freshet had caused a small stream to overflow and they were cut off. They decided to wade through the creek, and were carried away by the rush of water. A searching party found the eldest, aged nine, caught by a wire fence and quite exhausted. Half a mile further away they found the body of the other girl washed up on a bank.

GERMANY FEELS THE PINCH OF TIGHT MONEY

Proposed War Tax Threatens to Put Imperial Chancellor in Bad Position.

Berlin, March 17.—The semi-official Cologne 'Gazette' states that amid the conflicting assertions and emotions of the hour, the only thing that can be affirmed with certainty is that the Imperial Chancellor finds himself 'both from the financial and political standpoint in an extremely unenviable position.'

With regard to the fifty millions sterling needed for the army increase, it is now known that wide differences of opinion exist among the members of the Federal Council of the Empire regarding the ways and means of financing the recurring army increase, which will be ten million sterling yearly.

The Government's newest proposal is recommended by a majority of the Federal Council, but by such a small majority that the proposal is already regarded as impracticable.

The Berlin 'Tageblatt' states that the position of the Government has its counterpart in the conditions prevailing in the financial and commercial world. It is now regarded as certain that the war tax of fifty million sterling 'cannot be hacked out of the German economic body without leav'ng gaping wounds.'

Acording to the Bourse reports, the shortage of available funds at the banks is so great that it has been decided not to discount a single bill of exchange during the rest of March.

ONE 'TOOL' OF THE GRAFTERS CONVICTED

Agent of New York Police Officials Found Guilty of Perjury.

New York, March 17.—The first conviction in the district attorney's crusade against grafters in the police department was secured on Saturday afternoon. John J. Hartigan, a patrolman, was found guilty of perjury. Hartigan acted as agents for high police officials to bribe witnesses against them to leave the state.

Hartigan was alluded to by Mr. Whitman, district attorney, in summing up as 'a discarded victim of the "system", sacrificed to protect one of its pillars.' The prosecutor referred to Dennis Sweeney, the demoted inspector, who awaits trial on thirteen graft indictments, as the man for whom Hartigan had perjured himself.

'Sweeney is standing like a rock,' cried Mr. Whitman, 'with the "system" back of him, declaring to the world that he never took a cent. Sweeney is the man that has put this young policeman where he is. There never was a more perfect picture of the "system" than you have before you.

Hartigan, according to the prosecution's case, working directly for Sweeney, aided the 'system' in bribing George A. Sipp, an informer, to leave the jurisdiction of the New York courts. The charge of perjury against Hartigan arose from his denial before the grand jury that he carried the money from Sweeney to Captain Walsh.

Hartigan reiterated this denial as a witness in his own behalf. He put the matter of the 'counsel fee' directly up to Captain Walsh. Hartigan said he did not carry an envelope from Sweeney to Walsh, but that when he called at Walsh's home at the captain's request, Walsh, from his sick bed, handed him the envelope, with instructions to take it to Patrolman Fox, who has confessed.

Sweeney took the stand for the defence, and denied he sent Hartigan to Walsh as his agent to carry money or for any other purpose.

The district attorney employed the opportunity of Sweeney's appearance under oath to question him concerning his alleged guilt as a grafter. He named various resorts, and asked Sweeney point blank if he levied tribute upon them. To every query Sweeney answered in the negative.

Hartigan's lawyer, in summing up, asked the jury to disregard all references to the 'system' or any other persons 'back' of his client. 'You are trying Hartigan only, not any alleged "higher-ups",' he declared.

Hartigan appeared dazed momentarily by the verdict, which was reached in less than half an hour, but smiled a moment later as his cousel received permission to move Monday for an appeal. Remanded for sentence on Tuesday, Hartigan was led to the Tombs.

WOMAN CARRIED OVER NIAGARA FALLS.

Niagara Falls, Ont., March 17.—Miss Josephine Kigititch, of Buffalo, fell into the river from Luna Island, and was carried over the American Falls at 5.30 o'clock yesterday afternoon. According to the story told the authorities by the two surviving members of the party, the three Polish women came here from Buffalo early yesterday afternoon, and wandered over to Luna Island. Miss Kigititch walked toward a clump of bushes near the river's edge, and as she did so pointed out to a sign warning the public to beware of going on the ice near the edge of the island, and warned her companions to heed it. Next moment the two women heard a scream. Turning, Mrs. and Miss Naclejouski saw their companion struggling in the river. Three seconds later her body disappeared over the falls. At the point where the woman fell into the river the current is very swift. It is only about fifty feet above the brink of the cataract.

UNITED WE STAND.



BURGLARS CARRY OFF RICH BOOTY

Tunnel Way to New York Pawnbroker's and Obtain Rich Jewellery and Securities.

New York, March 17.—An East Side burglary, perpetrated by clever cracksmen some time yesterday, netted the thieves the largest haul of booty obtained in New York city in many years. Martin Simons & Sons, pawnbrokers, at 94 Hester street, were the victims, and the property stolen includes $250,000 worth of jewellery, diamonds and other precious stones and $100,000 worth of negotiable securities.

The thieves gained access to the pawnbrokers' richly stored vault by means of a tunnel from an abutting building on a neighboring street. They made a clean getaway with their valuable loot.

The police are of the opinion that six cracksmen were employed on the job and that the tunnelling required all of last night and the greater part of Sunday morning. It is their belief that the actual robbery took place yesterday afternoon, while hundreds of persons were passing along the street in front of the pawnshop. None of the tenants in either the house from which the tunnel started or that in which the pawnshop is located at any time heard any unusual noise. A janitress peering through the window of the shop late this afternoon noticed the litter near the vault and gave the alarm.

The police found that the tunnel was begun in the cellar of No. 60 Eldridge street, directly adjoining Simons' place. It was driven through the wall of the Eldridge street house and into a wood bin in the cellar of the Simons' store. Here, leading up into the pawnbroker's shop is a flight of steps. They are wired for a burglar alarm, however, and the thieves fought shy of them and sawed away the overhead flooring at a spot directly in front of the treasure vault. The vault, which stands twelve feet high, and is built into the wall, was entered by the chopping away of the masonry.

Simons and Sons have been in business in Hester street for a number of years. It was known as the 'one percent house,' because it only charged customers one percent a month on interest on pledges received. Pawnbrowers usually charge three percent a month.

Later $40,000 of the negotiable securities were found scattered on the floor of the vault, but about $50,000 were missing, the robbers evidently having been afraid to take certain of them owing to the risk of detection in their disposal. Another thing that seemed to point to the up-to-date business acument of the looters was that they left behind them in the litter about the vault three pairs of gloves. The police are of the opinion that the cracksmen wore gloves in robbing the vault, realizing the extent to which the finger print bureau of the police department is capable of going in detecting crooks who leave impresions of their fingers at the scenes of their crimes.

The burglars were well prepared for their task. In the pawn shop they left all the paraphernalia they had used in breaching the wall, cutting through the door and hammering their way through the brick and masonry of the vault. The instruments were three large saws, one small saw, one 12-pound sledge hammer, one 3-pound sledge hammer and a brace and bit.

When Simon and his son reached the pawnshop and made a hasty inventory they declared that the loot taken easily was worth $250,000, and that probably its value would exceed this figure.

CLIMAX OF SERIES OF SAFE BLOWING.

Fifty detectives are at work to-day trying to run down the cracksmen who robbed the pawnshop. The theft comes as a climax to a series of safe blowing robberies which for more than nine months has engeged the attention of a special 'safe squad' of detectives organized by the Deputy Police Commissioner, Mr. Doherty. Since January 1 more than twenty safes have been cracked and robbed in the lower East Side section where yesterday's big haul was made. The police believe that the robbers are the same as those connected with many of the various burglaries. When Herman Shapiro's pawnshop on the Bowery was robbed of $6,000, by cracksmen last Thursday night the robbers left behind them a pair of cotton gloves which they had used to avoid finger prints. The robbers of the Simons shop left behind two pairs of gloves like these. This vague clue is the only one the detectives are known to have.

The care with which the burglars cut their way by a devious route from an adjoining cellar to the Simons building convinces the detectives they were very familiar with the premises. The men had carefully avoided using the basement stairway which was open to them, but had sawed their way throught two foors, apparently knowing that the stairway was wired with burglar alarms. In like manner, when they reached the big vault in the pawn shop, they did not touch the great steel doors or their locks but attacked the walls, two feet thick.

They were rewarded by access to such riches that the robbers must have been stunned. The vault contained valuables worth $800,000 according to Simons, $600,000 in jewelry and watches upon which money had been loaned, $130,000 in negotiable securities and $50,000 in notes, as well as $8,000 in cash and cheques. From the vault they took nothing but diamonds and light jewelry contained in 24 drawers.

Watches and othe jewelry of less vaule, packed away in 260 small drawers and compartments, were not taken, although all the drawers had been pulled from their places and the jewelry and watches dropped on the floor until they were a foot deep.

For Free Trade and Conscription

Col. Weston Fights in Westmorland Against Cold Shoulder of Two Parties.

(Canadian Associated Press.)

London, March 17.—Colonel Weston, the Unionist candidate for the Kendall division of Westmorland, who has been 'disowned' by the Unionist headquarters because he adheres to free trade principles, but who enthusiastically supports compulsory military training, is now being labelled a conscriptionist by the Liberals.

Colonel Weston, however, declares that his own scheme of military service would be much less ambitious than Lord Roberts, who has sent Col. Weston an encouraging telegram.

Kendall Conservatives are still confident that the colonel will triumph, especially as he says he will not be sitting in parliament whenever the fiscal issue comes to be decided.

'Gette Couldn't Keep a Secret

Frustrates pidnapping of Mr. Lloyd George by Telling of Plot.

London, March 17.—The 'Referee' a Sunday journal devoted to sport and the drama, says the details of an elaborate suffragette plot to carry off David Lloyd-George, chancellor of the exchequer, are only just beginning to leak out.

'The whole thing,' says the paper, 'was well organized, but was given away by the over-zeal of one of the appointed abductors. The retreat of the honorable gentleman had been carefully arranged in an unfrequented park in the country, and had natural advantages which would enable quite a small party to guard it.

'A subterranean suite of apartments had been prepared for the captive and he would have had every attention. The plotters had even gone so far as to engage the services of a doctor devoted to the cause to be in attendance on the chancellor during his captivity.

'When the government learned of the daring nature of the plot, the number of detectives guarding Mr. Lloyd-George was largely increased.'

ALLEGE GRAFT IN BELGIAN ARMY.

Brussels, March 15.—A number of high officers of the Belgian army, whose names are not given, have been accused by the military authorities, according to the newspapers here, of swindling the Belgian Government of from $1,000,000 to $2,000,000 by means of fraudulent contracts for the furnishing of munitions of war to the Belgian fortress artillery. A military inquiry into the matter is proceeding.

FIRES 500 ROUNDS FROM GUN OF ZEPPELIN

Friedrischshafen, March 17.—For the first time, five hundred rounds of ball cartridge have been fired successfully from a machine gun on the upper deck of a Zeppelin airship. The airship used in the experiment yesterday was the 'L Z 16.'

The gun was handled with ease and precision, although the wind was blowing at the rate of forty-five miles an hour.

MARK RUTHERFORD DEAD.

London, March 17.—William Hale White, better known under his pseudonym of 'Mark Rutherford,' died at his country residence on Saturday, at the age of 84. He enjoyed great prominence in the literary world about thirty years ago, owing to his series of works on domestic, social, moral and theological problems.

IMPUDENT FRAUD ON JEWELLERS IN QUEBEC CITY

One Man Arrested Suspected of Being Party to Cheque-raising Swindle.

Quebec March 17.— A. Seifert and Sons, and Cyrille Duquet, two leading jewellery firms of Quebec, were the victims of three cheque frauds on Saturday last.

At Duquet's store, a costly diamond ring, gold watch and chain, were purchased, all to the value of $475. A 600 dollar accepted cheque was tendered in payment, and the change given. Subsequently at Seifert's store a 250 diamond ring was bought, an accepted cheque for $600 being tendered in payment and change given.

The manner in which accepted cheques were obtained is reported in this way. A deposit of $25 was made in the bank. Afterwards cheques were drawn for $5 and 6 respectively on the deposit, presented at the bank and stamped 'accepted.' It is with these cheques that the jewellers have been swindled

The police have succeeded in making one arrest, and this morning he was remanded by Judge Langelier.

A SENSATION IN EGYPT.

London, March 15. — A story is published in the newspapers saying an extraordinary sensation has been created in Cairo society by the sudden disappearance of the consort of the Khedive (Abbas Hilmi). The lady, who is an Austrian by birth, unexpectedly vanished several days ago, and no trace of her has been found. Owing to the reluctance of the Khedive's court to say more about the affair than is necessary, the exact date when the lady disappeared cannot be ascertained, but of the main facts there is no doubt whatever. Cairo is in full swing of the season at the present time, and it has been impossible to keep the matter altogether secret, despite the Moslem traditions of the country. The present Khedive's wife is well known in general society.

WEST IS RELEASED FROM STORM'S GRIP.

Winnipeg, March 17.—About forty hours late, the Vancouver Express, due here from Toronto Friday afternoon, arrived in Winnipeg Sunday morning, this being the first train to arrive from the east since Thursday. A big storm which raged east of Fort William tied up traffic effectually for two days, holding up both passenger and freight trains. The Vancouver express aforementioned, was the only train actually blocked by a snow bank, it being held fast one mile east of Schrieber for about a day. Behind it eight other passenger trains were held at various divisional points, while numerous freights were hung up at convenient sidings. Several stalled trains followed the first into Winnipeg yesterday and all along the line traffic moved freely.

RIVALRY FOR SIZE IN STEAMSHIPS IS KEEN.

London, March 17.— The contest for supremacy in size of Atlantic liners, which has been waged since the 'Oceanic' was launched in 1871, will begin a new era this year with the launching of several 50,000 ton boats. On May 28 the 'Imperator, 'the first 50,000 ton steamship, will begin her maiden voyage. On April 21 the 'Aquitania,' slightly larger than the German boat, will be launched on the Clyde, while the 'Britannic,' bigger than either of these rivals, is rapidly taking shape on the stocks at Queen's Island.

DEATH OF MR. P. S. ARCHIBALD.

Moncton, N.B., March 17.—Peter S. Archibald, the well-known civil engineer, and former chief engineer of the Intercolonial Railway, died on Sunday afternoon after a brief illness, aged 65 years. He joined Sir Sanford Fleming's Intercolonial construction staff in 1876, and was assistant and resident engineer under him during its construction. He was chief engineer of the I. C. R. from 1879 until 1888, since when he has been in private life as consulting engineer.

PROSPECTS BRIGHT AND FULL OF PROMISE FOR OLD IRELAND

Present Position of Irish Cause Due Largely to Generous Support of Citizens of Canada and United States, Declares Mr. John Redmond in Stirring St. Patrick's Day Message.

London, March 17.—Mr. John E. Redmond, the leader of the Irish Parliamentary party, sends this important St. Patrick's Day message: I send hearty greetings to the Irish and the friends of Ireland on this festival of St. Patrick, the National Apostle of Ireland, and can assure them that never have the prospects for the old land been brighter, nor more full of hope and promise. All the anticipations of the last St. Patrick's Day, with regard to the Home Rule Bill, have been fully realized, and to-day it is as certain as almost anything can be that the bill will be passed through all its stages and placed on the statute book before the end of May next year, if not before.

The rejection of the bill by the House of Lords on its first being sent up to that assembly by the House of Commons need not dishearten or dispirit the friends of Ireland. The passage of a Parliament Act, for which the Irish party was largely responsible, has limited the veto power of the House of Lords, so that it has now only a power of delay, whereas formerly it had the power of destruction. The bill will be sent to the Lord the second time in the course of a few weeks, and then if the Lords again reject it, it will be passed the third time by the House of Commons and become law under the provisions of that Parliament Act in May of next year.

The opponents of Home Rule are no longer able to mislead the electors of Great Britain. They are in despair at the impossibility of evoking any sympathetic response in their campaign in the English constituencies. It is clear that the people of Great Britain have become convinced of the justice and urgency of the Irish demand, and they are determined that it shall be met on the lines of the bill for which the Prime Minister stands sponsor.



MR. JHN E. REDMOND.

The present position of the Irish cause is due in a very large measure to the generous, unfailing, support accorded it by citizens of Canada and the United States of all classes and sections.

That support was, and is, one of the most priceless assets of Ireland, and we feel sure it will not be wanting to us in the concluding stages of our winning fight for justice and liberty.

(Signed) JOHN REDMOND.

NEW YORK TAKES POINTER FROM C. P. R.

City will Centralize Purchase of Civic Supplies Under One Head.

New York, March 17. — New York City has turned to Canada for the model for a purchasing system, which, it is expected, will save the taxpayers millions of dollars each year.

Comptroller Prendergat has submitted to the Board of Estimates a plan for the appointment of a single purchasing agent and a central storekeeper, who will buy and care for all the supplies needed for the various departments and institutions under the control of the city. In his letter transmitting this document the comptroller says that the plan outlined was developed and prepared by Mr. W. Richmond Smith, superintendent of the Bureau ofr Standardization of Supplies of this city, and formerly a newspaper man in Ottawa and Montreal.

The plan, which has received the unanimous approval of the executive committee of the Merchants' Association, the Allied Real Estate Interests, the City Club, and various other commercial and civic organizations, is modelled after the system of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, which, as the comptroller says, buys four times as much as the city of New York.

At the present time the city of New York has no less than forty-eight purchasing agents in the various departments and bureaus.

It is not proposed to dispense with these entirely. Their knowledge of the requirements of their departments, it is realized, will be valuable, and besides they will serve as an effective check on the general purchasing agent and central storekeeper. It is proposed to make the tenure of office of these two officials secure by making it impossible to remove them except on proven charges. Their activities will be under the control of a purchasing board, to consist of the Mayor, the comptroller, and the president of the board of aldermen.

The most costly evil in connection with the city's purchasing department is the abuse of what is known as the open market order method. The department must call for tenders for all supplies, but there is a provision permitting purchases not exceeding $1,000 at one time on the open market. There is abundant evidence that various department heads take advantage of this provision to favor friendly dealers by splitting up their orders, even among various bureaus of one department, thus paying retail prices when the city, with its immense purchasing power, should get wholesale prices or less.

The proposed central storehouse system for city supplies is based on the methods employed at the Angus shops in Montreal, where immense quantities are received and dealt out with a minimum of loss. At the present time the city has fully a thousand depositories for receiving and storing goods for consumption by the various departments. It would be necessary to employ a small army of accountants to make an inventory of the supplies on hand, and as a result it frequently happens that one department is heavily overstocked with a class of goods while another is short of the same materials. This condition exists even in the various bureaus of the same department. This condition, it is expected, will be corrected under the central storehouse system. There supplies for a full month will be stored and distributed month by month to the various departments as needed. Of course, perishable supplies, wood and coal, will be delivered direct to the places where they are to be needed, but even these will be purchased en bloc, thus commanding prices much lower than those now obtaining.

PREPARING FOR PEACE CENTENARY

New York, March 15.— Plans for important preliminary work in connection with the celebration in 1915 of the One Hundredth Anniversary of Peace between English-Speaking Peoples, dating from the signing of the Treaty of Ghent, shaped themselves rapidly yesterday, the outgrowth of a meeting of the American sub-committee appointed to prepare for the celebration.

A conference between representatives of the English-speaking nations to be held in this city from May 5 to 9 next. The British and Canadian committees have accepted invitations to attend the conference, it was announced.

On May 9, the closing day of the conference, the American committee will hold its annual meeting, and in the evening a dinner will be given, to which President Wilson, Vice-President Marshall, members of the Cabinet, Mr. Borden, Premier of Canada, and ambassadors of foreign nations at Washington, will be invited.

The celebration will take place in February, 1915, it was decided and Senator Elihu Root was authorized to draft a bill for introduction in Congress and the various State Legislatures making February 17, 1915, a national and State holiday for thanksgiving for peace and prayer for its continuance. The bill provides for suspension of all travel, business and recreation for five minutes after noon of that day.

Special committees were appointed to prepare a programme for the May conference; to take up with yachting authorities plans for an international yacht race in connection with the celebration and to arrange for securing sessions of important international congresses and conferences in America during the celebration year.

It was announced that the British delegates to the May conference would include Earl Grey, former Governor-General of Canada; Lord Thomas Shaw, of Dunfermline, a member of the judicial committee of the Privy Council; Mr. W. C. C. Gladstone, M. P.; Sir William Mather, educational leader and philanthropist; Mr. Allan Baker, M.P., president of the British Peace Society, and Mr. H. S. Perry, M.A., secretary of the British committee.

The Canadian committee will include the Hon. George H. Perley, Sir Edmund Walker, Toronto; Sir Alexander Lacoste, Montreal; Mr. John Travers Lewis, Chancellor of the Diocese of Ottawa, and Mr. Charles Frederick Hamilton, honorary secretary of the Canadian committee.

Acting for Australia will be Sir George Reid, Lord High Commissioner of Australia, in London, and for Newfoundland, Sir Edward P. Morris, Premier of Newfoundland.

CAPT. A. J. McDONALD DEAD AT CORNWALL

Cornwall, March 17.—An old resident of Cornwall passed away yesterday in the person of Capt. A. J. McDonald. Deceased was born in Glengarry 89 years ago. At the age of 18 he joined the American army at Fort Ontario, near Oswego. After being stationed for some time in New York he was transferred to Fort Humbolt, Cal., at the time of the gold rush in 1848, and served out the period of his enlistment, after which he prospected for gold. Returning to New York by way of Panama, his party was attacked by natives while crossing the Isthmus, losing all their gold. Arriving in New York he again enlisted. He served with distinction at the battle of Gettysburg. In 1867 he returned to Canada, settling near Cornwall. During the Fenian trouble he was appointed major under the late Darby Bergin, and had charge of the Canadian troops guarding the frontier from Cornwall to Prescott. He was for many years a member of the High School Board. He is survived by three sons and three daughters.

EARTHQUAKES AND DAMNATION

A Priestly Threat That Has Invalidated an Election.

Province of Quebec,
Superior Court.
District of Saguenay.
The Honorable Judge B. Letellier.
Georges Boily vs. The Corporation of the Village of Baie St. Paul, and Louis Gariepy, Mis-en-cause.

The court, having heard the parties through their lawyers on the merit of the cause, examined the papers of procedure and the proof, and deliberated.

Whereas the present action has been taken against the defendant in order to ask for the annulment of the prohibitive by-law passed on March 9th, 1912, and of all the procedures adopted with the by-law, and that the mis-en-cause have been called to respond to the action, all for the following reasons:

1st. The municipality of the village of Baie St. Paul, having a population of two thousand, and being the centre of affairs for a population of twelve thousand souls, allowed for twenty years, following the regulations and the law, a retail shop for the sale of intoxicating drink.

2nd. That the existence of this shop has produced in the municipality and its surroundings excellent results, which still continue, thanks to the Guthenberg system, which is applied to the said drink shop.

3rd. That on January 11, the mis-en-cause have had a request signed which they have placed in the hands of the secretary-treasurer of the defending Council, asking that a prohibition by-law be submitted to the municipal electors of the said village, and has been voted on March 8, with the result that 138 voted Yes, and 122 voted No, thus adopting the law by 13 votes.

4th. That the said by-law resulting from the vote and the proceedings to force its acceptance are illegal, null, and without effect, because full of irregularities, and the result of a fraudulent system, of corruption, and undue influences, whose effect has been to prevent the free and reasoned vote of the municipal electors of the village of the Baie St. Paul, and especially:

(a) In the four months preceding the said vote, the curate of Baie St. Paul, aided by his vicar, asked particularly each elector of the village to sign in favor of temperance, with the object of passing the prohibition voted illegally on the 8th of March of the current year, offering favors, menacing to withdraw them, threatening with trouble, and employing other means illegal and corrupt, all in view of obtaining the signature of the said electors, to secure prohibition on March 8;

(b) From the 1st to the 17th February, a retreat called 'Temperance' was prvached in the church at Baie St. Paul specially for the electors of the village, and then at the said retreat at the church from the pulpit and confessional, the principles, and the following actions have been proclaimed and put in operation;

(c) That the license of drink in the village was contrary to the civil laws and illegal, and that it was deadly sin to maintain or to be in favor of a license for the sale of liquor;

(d) That there was deadly sin for all the electors who voted in favor of license and against prohibition;

(e) That the electors, as well as the municipal councillors had nothing to say in this matter, but that they were obliged to conform to the instructions given, namely, to vote in favor of the law of prohibition, under pain of deadly sin;

(f) That the recent commandments or pastoral letters, according to the preachers, have been read and explained from the pulpit, taught that it was necessary to vote for prohibition, and to bring about the disappearance of license, under pain of ecclesiastical censure;

(g) That all the electors in favor of a license could not have absolution;

(h) At confession, all penitents, at least those of the village of Baie St. Paul, have had to undergo these questions, after having confessed their sins and asked absolution: Do you belong to the village? Are you in favor of license? and every elector who then answered in the affirmative has had to retire without absolution, and those who have received it have had to promise to vote in favor of prohibition on the 8th March;

4th.—That the penitents of the parish of Baie St. Paul, not electors of the village, have not been held to this treatment, although the retreat was for the two municipalities.

5th.—That the above facts have been put into execution by the mis-en-cause personally, and that together with the curate and the vicar of Baie St. Paul, as well as the two Redemptorist Fathers who preached the above retreat.

6th.—That the actions and false manoeuvres in law and in fact, have been employed in order to make the electors of the village of Baie St. Paul vote in favor of the above and formed a part of a system not conceived of before to prevent the free vote of the electors.

7th.—That the mis-en-cause as well as the clergy twisted the facts so as to make null this law.

8th.—That above all, the said facts and manoeuvres have been used against the women, and before the elections, in order to prevent their free vote, and that also on the 8th of March, 1912, the result of the vote has been a change of the by-laws.

9th.—That the one who asks is an elector, and a taxpayer of the village of Baie St. Paul.

Whereas the defendants have declared their intention not to enter an appearance and that the mis-en-cause alone have contested the said action, alleging in substance: 1st., That they have been electors for one year and taxpayers to the municipality of Baie St. Paul, accustomed to vote and having all the qualifications required to exercise the rights and enjoy the privileges accorded by the law and the by-laws to the electors and taxpayers of Baie St. Paul..

2nd.—That they are interested in the general administration and affairs of the said municipality, and especially in the keeping of good order, safeguarding the morals, the observation of the license law and of the temperance law.

3rd.—That they were amongst those who have requested the adoption and the approbation of prohibition law, that they signed the request to secure the adoption of the by-law, and that they are interested in disputing the said action.

4th.—That in response to article three of the declaration, they deny it altogether, and in all its details, and add:

'A.'—The existence of the drink shop in question, on the contrary, produces deplorable results, both from a moral and material standpoint. 'B.'—The defendant corporation of the certificate to secure a license for the said drink shop in view of the material good of the corporation, was, and would be, illegal, and contrary to the license law of Quebec, and this practice, constituted, and would still constitute extortion and an exploitation of the administrative power to the detriment of public morals, and of good order. 'C.'—The Gothenburg system has never been applied to the drink shop. 'D.'—This system is besides not admitted nor recognized by our Legislature, and it is also contrary to the principles of the license law of Quebec.

The mis-en-cause, in contestation, admit the articles four and five of the declaration, but they return for further details, and more exact information of the said request, and all the said procedures, which are not exactly reproduced in the said articles, and they add that all the formalities of the temperance law have been observed, and that the said by-law has been proposed, submitted, voted, approved and adopted according to the law. They deny article six of the declaration, and above all article seven (a) and besides articles 8, 9, 10, 12, and 13, of the declaration, that the vote of approbation on the said by-law has been done regularly, with freedom, according to the law; and that the religious authorities who have interfered in this matter have only acted legitimately in the exercise of their assigned powers and in the accomplishing of their duty.

CONSIDERING: That the mis en cause are also electors and tax-payers of the said municipality and have an interest in contesting the said action.

CONSIDERING: That the defendant does not enter an appearance.

CONSIDERING: That the request of the thirty tax-payers of the municipality asking the vote on the prohibitive law, has been signed at the request of the Curate of the parish, the Rev. M. Tremblay, and his Vicar, and that the said curate has been the chief of the movement, demanding a prohibition vote.

CONSIDERING: That before the presentation of the said request, the curate has not restricted himself to the ordinary means of persuasion to secure signature, but has menaced one of the electors by the name of Lavole, with loss, or promised him material gain according to his vote, telling him that if he voted against prohibition, he would cease to be employed as carter, and this has not been denied.

CONSIDERING: That the Curate, on Sundays, from the pulpit in the church of Baie St. Paul, has menaced the village with punishment from Heaven, if a license was given, saying, that there would again be earthquakes, explaining the parable of the prodigal son, and saying that, not unlike the prodigal son, they would not be saved in the last day.

CONSIDERING: That after the deposit of the request with the municipal council, the Curate organized a retreat preached by the Redomptorist Fathers,' in order to prepare the electors to vote for the prohibitive law.

CONSIDERING: That during this retreat, especially in two sermons, the preachers in the presence of the Curate, and before all the parish, have declared that those who would vote against prohibitive law would commit moral sin, would be excluded from the sacraments, would not have absolution, if they presented themselves at confessional, and adding that it the question of license the mayor, and the Council, and the electors would have nothing to decide, that all rested with the curates and the bishops.

CONSIDERING: That these menaces were put into practice, and that at confession, absolution was refused to all the electors who refused to promise to vote for prohibition.

CONSIDERING: That we have permitted the proof by the penitents, of what took place at the confessional, in the matter of prohibition, seeing that the privilege is given to the legal adviser and to the religious by the law, which is in favor of the penitent and the client; who has the right to renounce this privilege.

CONSIDERING: That seeing the impossibility to contradict, by the confessor, the said penitent, we have not taken this proof as positive, but only as confirming the declaration made by the preachers from the pulpit.

CONSIDERING: That the vote on a prohibitive by-law is by the statute subject to the same formalities as is a municipal election, and subject to the same annulment for causes of corruption, violence, and regulated by the same rules of common law.

CONSIDERING: That the municipal elections are, as to their nullity for fraudulent causes, corruption or violence, subject to the common law, and for the application of this law, one must refer to fraudulent cases enumerated in the electoral statutes, and to the same principles as those which are applied in the matter of elections.

CONSIDERING: That the vote of the by-law of March 8th, 1912, has been made in virtue of the temperance law of Quebec, enacted by our Legislature, at the request of temperance societies, incorporated in the body of our laws that should govern all the citizens of our province.

CONSIDERING: That in withdrawing certain privileges from the municipal councils, and entrusting them to the people, the law has not wanted to withdraw the electors' liberty, but to extend it, and give them all the latitude to decide for themselves what system shall exist in their municipalities on the subject of temperance, the system of complete prohibition, or the other system, licenses for drink shops, regulated by provincial laws.

CONSIDERING: That it is not a matter of knowing if the license which existed at Baie St. Paul was illegal and immoral, but to ascertain whether the rule prohibiting all licenses authorized by the law is valid or null.

CONSIDERING: That it is permitted to the clergy, as well as to all other persons, of taking all legitimate means before the electors, such as remonstrances, exposures of disorders, anathemas against drunkards, and strong drink. It is permitted to make retreats, to have eloquent orators, exposing the views warmly, but there ends the power of the priest, as also the power of all other citizens. It is not permitted him to use this authority on the believers from the pulpit, to condemn under penalty of deadly sin or to refuse absolution and put these menaces in practice at the confessional.

CONSIDERING: That we have jurisdiction to decide in this case, more especially because the ecclesiastical authority of Mgr. Labreque, bishop of Chicoutimi and superior of the Rev. M. Tremblay, curate of Baie St. Paul in the said diocese, has not authorized such language, either in his circular of 1894, nor in his letter authorizing the preaching of a mission, seeing that he confined himself in the said circular to the case where the obtaining of a license is against law and morals, which in this country are on the same footing.

CONSIDERING: That the preachings and menacing pronounced by the said curate, and the preachings in the presence of the curate, are, and constitute acts of undue clerical influence which in virtue of the authority of those who have committed them, and the education of those who have received them, can and must mislead the opinion of the electors.

CONSIDERING: That in fact these acts of undue clerical influence constitute a system of corruption, of which the result has been to change the vote of the electors who had been in the majority against prohibition rule, and have afterwards voted for or did not vote at all.

CONSIDERING: That the vote of the said rule is stained with fraud, corruption and violence in the eyes of the law. We maintain the action and the declaration, and declare the prohibition by-law voted on March 8th, 1912, null, also that the voting on this and all procedures adopted, on the said by-law are declared null, illegal, annulled in all their effects and with all the expenses against the mise en cause.

PARLIAMENT TURNED INTO BEAR GARDEN

Dr. Clarke 'Named' and Mr. Martin Threatened After Wild Scenes.

MR. BORDEN RESTORES DIGNITY TO HOUSE.

Declares For Majority Rule, and Stands Firm Against Appeal to Country.

Ottawa, March 17.—In all probability the House of Commons has never witnessed such violent or prolonged scenes of disorder as those which occurred on Saturday evening when the second week of the deadlock over the naval bill was drawing to its close.

As a result of an entirely unusual application of the letter rather than the spirit of the rules oof the house from midnight on Friday the tension had been steadily growing.

Appeal after appeal had been taken by the opposition from decisions of the chair, the house being divided no less than nine times.

Finally the point was reached when the disorder, having become great, Speaker Sproule took the chair and ruled that discussion must cease until Mr. Robidoux, of Kent, N.B., who had been in charge of the committee should rule on a point of order under discussion.

Amidst a tremendous uproar, verging on a riot, Dr. Clark insisted on putting a question to the Speaker, with the result that he was 'named.'

Subsequently on the suggestion of Mr. Borden the members for Red Deer made an explanation and the censure was withdrawn.

But for the timely action of the Prime Minister there would in all probability have been a riot because a dozen Opposition members were on their feet shouting, 'Name all of us.'

An hour later, another contentious scene occurred when Mr. Blain was in the chair and Mr. William Martin, of Regina, was speaking. The latter observed that a mild form of closure had been used. This was objected to by Mr. Blain who demanded that the statement be withdrawn.

Mr. Martin replied that he would not take back a statement which was not unparliamentary and was true. He added that the members of the House had been 'Gagged. This remark he later withdrew, but defiantly declined to withdraw his reference to closure, unless authority for such a ruling could be produced.

Conservatives called: 'Put him out,' and Liberals retorted by shouting, 'Try it.'

Another scene of confusion followed and agan the Speaker took the chair. He sustained Mr. Blain and commended Mr. Martin to withdraw.

Mr. Martin flatly refused to do so.

Again Mr. Borden intervened and after some discussion Mr. Martin, while absolutely declining to withdraw, said that he had not used the word offensively, and the matter was allowed to drop.

Then, on the suggestion of the Opposition, it was agreed that the committee should rise.

Mr. Borden made a brief statement to the effect that the majority must rule, and that the government proposed to pass the bill.

Mr. Graham, in reply, said the government had made a mistake in trying to coerce the opposition. He did not suggest any compromise, but closed by expressing the hope on Monday the members would be in better humor and 'In just as good fighting trim.'

When the Speaker left the chair the Conservatives, who were noticeably disappointed over the failure of their plan to put the contentious clause through, gave a cheer for Mr. Borden and trooped out of the house.

The Liberals remained to sing, 'O Canada.'

Then Dr. Beland proposed three cheers for Sir Wilfrid Laurier who was absent and they were given with a will. Some of the members in their enthusiasm mounted their desks and frantically waved their hats in the now thoroughly fetid atmosphere of the commons chamber.

SCENES OF WILD DISORDER.

The disorders first broke out shortly after nine o'clock whom Dr. Neely had the floor. Chairman Robidoux, the young French-Canadian member for Kent, N.B., suddenly rose to give his ruling on Dr. Pugsley's motion that he (Mr. Robidux), had not been properly installed in the chair.

This sudden and somewhat unexpected move brought the Liberals in a body to their feet with angry shouts of, 'Free speech,' 'Free speech.' The Hon. Dr. Pugsley left his seat and walking over to the chair demanded from the chairman that Dr. Neely be heard. 'Dr. Neely has the floor,' he declared amidst Liberal cries of 'order' and 'sit down and 'I demand that he be heard. You cannot stifle discussion in this way.'

Every semblance of order had been by this time thrown to the winds, and there came angry cries of 'Order' 'Sit down,' 'Rebels,' 'Shame,' 'Rattlesnakes,' and a 'Howling mob' from the Conservative benches.

Mr. Speaker Sproule who happened to be in the Chamber at the time took the chair amidst turmoil.

Mr. Knowles, of Moosejaw rose to address a question to Mr. Borden, but what he said was lost in the cries of 'Sit down' which rose in a volume from the Conservatives.

Dr. Neely then got upon his feet to address a question to the Speaker. 'Order, 'Order,' emphasized the Speaker. 'Will you hear no discussion?' Dr. Pugsley appealed to the chair.

The interrogation brought shouts of, 'No,' 'No,' from the Conservatives and counter cries of 'Yes', from the Liberals.

'Free speech. We want free speech,' cried Mr. Lemieux and Dr. Beland.

A babel of voices arose on both sides, and the scene almost beggars description.

The Liberals led by Dr. Pugsley demanded 'The right of free speech,' while cries of, 'It is closed,' 'Order,' and 'Sit down' arose from the Government benches.

Mr. Verville, the Labor-Liberal member for Maisonneuve, caught the eye of the Speaker and managed to make himself heard sufficiently long to ask if there could be any discussion after the Speaker had ruled on a point of order.

'No, you cannot discues it,' stated the speaker.

'I protest,' said Mr. Verville, 'I shall not submit to such treatment.'

This announcement was the signal for more disorder, Speaker Sproule vainly appealing for quiet.

'You have misunderstood the question of the honorable member for Maisonneuve,' exclaimed Dr. Beland, addressing the chair.

Mr. Speaker thought differently however. He had asked the chairman, Mr. Robidoux, for a ruling, and therefore the debate was closed. 'I want the ruling of the chair and then you can appeal to the House,' he said.

This last statement brought Dr. Michael Clark, of Red Deer, to his feet. The Liberals applauded. The Conservatives roared at him to 'sit down.'

'Order,' 'order,' 'order,' said Mr. Speaker Sproule in stentorian tones.

'I rise to ask ——— begun Dr. Clark.

'Order,' interrupted the Speaker.

The Red Deer physician refused to heed the order of the chair, however, and also disregarding the din of voices from the Conservative benches, calling upon him to sit down, persisted in addressing the chair.

'If any member of this House openly defies the ruling of the chair I will name him,' announced the Speaker.

This had no effect upon the militant Dr. Clark, and again he attempted to make himself heard.

An angry storm now swept over the surface and stirred the very depths of the House. Things were 'gradually taking on a dangerous aspect. Members were not in a mood to be trifled with. Bourinot and all his rules were for the moment forgotten.

DR. CLARK IS 'NAMED.'

Finding that his appeals for order were being absolutely ignored, Speaker Sproule turned to the member for Red Deer, who was still upon his feet, and in a voice which trembled slightly, said: 'Dr. Clark, I name you as acting in flagrant and absolute violation of the rules of this House.'

Ignoring this indictment, Dr. Clark remained standing.

The Sergeant-at-Arms stepped out in front of the table, evidently expecting to be called upon by the Speaker to expel the member for Red Deer from the Commons.

Mr. Borden was at this time writing on a pad, and those who saw him thought he was writing a motion for Dr. Clark's suspension.

Dr. Clark, who remained outwardly cool throughout, again began to address himself to the chair. 'With all due respect to your honor and with every respect for the form of Parliamentary procedure, I maintain that you did not hear my question. The question I asked was———'

He got no further. His words were lost by cries of 'suspend him,' 'suspend him' from the Government benches, while the Liberals banged their desks and shouted 'Free speech.'

Amidst the uproar, Dr. Clark was heard to say, 'I want Your Honor to answer my question. With a full realization of the rules of Parliamentary procedure, and with all due respect to Your Honor, I maintain that you did not quite understand my question. What I wished to know was———'

The rest of the sentence was smothered with angry cries from the Conservatives that he be suspended. The Liberals retorted with even more angry outburst, and the passions were again let loose without restraint.

MR. BORDEN CALMS THE STORM.

The Premier, Mr. Borden took the floor. 'I trust,' he said, 'that my hon. friend from Red Deer, who is not only a very sane and reasonable member of this House, but also a gentleman, will see fit to make amendment to his conduct by making due apology to the chair, which, under the circumstances, would be the very best way.'

Dr. Clark said he had asked for directions from the Speaker, as to the rule under which he was proceeding. That rule has not yet been read to me, he added. If I have said a word that is offensive I think that I shall be the first to withdraw it. I can only assure you, sir, that I am a warm personal admirer of you and that nobody pays you greater deference than I do. I want to repeat that I certainly have no wish to offend the forms or dignity of this House.

Mr. Borden thereupon asked that the Speaker might see fit to withdraw what has been done in naming the hon. gentleman.

Speaker Sproule accepted Dr. Clark's withdrawal and apology.

MR. MARTIN CREATES A SCENE.

After the division had been taken Mr. Richard Blain, of Peel, took the chair.

In the course of the ensuing discussion, Mr. Martin said that during the past twenty-four hours the rules of the House had been very rigidly enforced and that during the day on at least two occasions, a mild form of closure had been introduced. He added: 'It was not so very mild either.'

Mr. Blain was instantly on his feet with the demand that Mr. Martin withdraw his statement.

Mr. Martin said that he had every respect for the rulings given by a chairman of the committee, so long as they complied with common sense. He repeated his assertion that closure had been applied in the House.

Again the chairman called upon Mr. Martin to withdraw.

'In order to withdraw, I would have to say what is not true, and I do not intend to do that,' declared the member for Regina.

The interchange between the chairman was attended by a scene of disorder. The group of Liberal members sitting near Mr. Martin shouted in unison: 'Do not withdraw. Your language is not unparliamentary.' While upon the other side of the House came the repeated and angry demand that Mr. Martin should obey the order of the chair, as well as cries of 'Report him to the Speaker.'

Mr. Martin deliberately repeated his statement, and added: 'I will put it stronger and say that an attempt was made to gag this house.'

The chairman demanded that both statements be withdrawn.

'Did you say the word "gag" is unparliamentary?' asked Mr. Martin.

'Yes,' said the chairman.

'Then I withdraw it,' said Mr. Martin. He declined, however, to withdraw his statement with regard to closure.

Thereupon the member for Regina shouted, 'I absolutely refuse to withdraw. The statement was true, and the expression was not unparliamentary.'

The chairman renewed his demand that Mr. Martin should withdraw or definitely and finally decline to do so.

Mr. Martin then arose and said, 'It is absolutely true that a form of closure was applied on two occasions. I shall not withdraw.'

The statement was greeted with loud cries, 'put him out,' from the Conservative benches and with counter cries of, 'try it,' from the opposition.

The chairman finally abandoned his effort to secure a retraction from Mr. Martin and reported the incident to the Speaker.

Speaker Sproule, on taking the chair, said that it was a serious matter for a member to refuse to obey the order of the chair. 'Do you not think that it is your duty to do so?' he asked Mr. Martin.

'Will you please point out to me the rule under which the use of the word "closure" is unparliamentary? I have made a statement which is absolutely correct and I intend to stand by it,' said Mr. Martin.

'If the hon. gentleman does not withdraw I shall be obliged to name him,' said Speaker Sproule.

'Russia, Russia, shouted the Liberals while Mr. Martin remained in his seat.

Mr. Borden said that with the consent of the house the hon. gentleman who was leading the opposition might be allowed to say something.

Mr. Graham said that the difficulty would apear to lie in the fact that during the discussion in committee, rules had been applied in a manner which the opposition members regarded as closure of a certain kind. He considered that the chairman was wrong in regarding the word 'closure' as offensive. Mr. Martin was unable to see that it was offensive and he was certain that in using it the member for Regina had intended no reflection upon the house or the chair.

Mr. Borden suggested that Mr. Martin might explain that he had not used the word 'closure' in an offensive sense.

Mr. Martin said that he had gone almost as far as that already. He did not believe the word to be offensive.

'Then the hon. gentleman says that he did not use the word offensively,' said Mr. Borden.

'No,' I simply stated a fact,' replied Mr. Martin.

This terminated the scene, the Liberals cheering the member for Regina.

Messrs. Carvell and Graham at this point again urged the desirability of the committee rising.

Mr. Borden agreed to the proposal, and moved that the committee rise and 'report 'progress.' He said, in part:

'As I understand the position of affairs in parliament and in the country it is this. One hundred and thirty-five members on this side of the House have been elected by the people of Canada for the purpose of carrying on the government of this country so long as they retain the confidence of the people of Canada. Without saying anything offensive I want to inform hon. gentlemen opposite that we propose to carry out that for which we have the mandate of the people.

'We do not desire to depart from the constitutional traditions of this House or take any steps that may not be absolutely necessary. Hon. gentlemen opposite on more than one occasion have boasted of their ability to force us to dissolve and go to the country. That has been the constant boast through certain elements of the press of the province of Ontario. If it were possible for an Opposition to do this this session it would also be possible for them to do it next session and the session following, with the result that instead of the dissolution of parliament determined as it always has been in the past by the Crown on the advice of responsible ministers, it would be determined by the Opposition minority in parliament.

'I have endeavored to be perfectly fair, but I would like the hon. gentlemen to remember that, while the minority have rights in this house which must be respected, the majority also have certain rights that are equally entitled to respect. Perhaps we do not see the position of the hon. gentlemen opposite, but whatever else is to be done, the King's government must be carried on, public business must be carried on, supplies must be voted.

The Hon. George P. Graham, in reply said:

'My right hon. friend has said that the majority must rule. I admit that absolutely, but a minority also has rights, and I think they would not be unreasonable if they were receiving reasonable treatment from the majority. My right hon. friend has pointed out in calm language that he intends to use the constitutional authority given him, even if he has to go a long way. That is his privilege. We on this side have some constitutional rights as well, and we propose to exercise them as strongly as we can.'

BRITAIN TO SPEND $231,546,500 ON NAVY THIS YEAR

Five New Battleships, Eight Cruisers, 16 Destroyers and Some Submarines.

London, March 14.—The British naval estimates for 1913-14, which were announced yesterday, total $231,546,500, as compared with $225,377,000 last year.

The new building programme provides for five battleships, eight light cruisers, sixteen torpedo-boat destroyers and a number of submarines. The personnel of the navy is to be increased to 146,000 officers and men.

There will be under construction on April 1 eleven battleships, three battleship cruisers, thirteen light cruisers, thirty-five torpedo-boat destroyers and twenty-one submarines. During the year now closing four battleships, three battleship destroyers, five light cruisers, fifteen destroyers and three submarines were completed.

The general opinion prevails in the House of Commons that the First Lord of the Admiralty has cut the estimates rather fine, although it is conceded that they will meet the needs of the Government.

Both the 'bigger navy' and the 'little navy' politicians are disappointed. The former declare that the increase ought to be at least $15,000,000 greater, part of this for new shipbuilding.

The latter complain that the increase is out of all proportion to the needs of the situation and ignores the recent declaration of the German minister of the navy, Admiral von Tirpitz, in which he agreed to Winston Spencer Churchill's rule enunciated in March, 1912, that Great Britain must build warships in the relation of sixteen to ten constructed by Germany. They also urge that the projection of so large a programme of new shipbuilding means a continuance of German rivalry.

It is pointed out that at the present moment the shipbuilding resources of the country are so taxed that they do not permit of a larger construction programme.

GREAT LAKES CAPTAIN DIES.

Watertown, N.Y., March 17.—Mitchell Clark, a steamboat captain on the Great Lakes, died last night at his home in Henderson, aged 50. Last season he sailed the 'Normania' of the Bicands, Mather & Co. line, of Cleveland.

AN APPRECIATION.

Vittoria, Ont.,
Feb. 19th, 1913.

Messrs. John Dougall & Son,

Dear Sirs,—We take much pleasure in your paper. My father has taken the 'Weekly Witness' for six years, and the 'Northern Messenger' and 'Canadian Pictorial' for several years, and we enjoy their visits very much.

Yours sincerely,
(MISS) F. R. STONE.

THE PARTY POLITICIAN BATTENS ON THE PATRONAGE OF COLOSSAL NATIONAL EXPENDITURE

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

The estimated expenditure of Great Britain for 1912-13 will possibly reach $1,000,000,000. The Paris 'Matin' asserts that $2,000,000,000 will be spent by the European powers on their armies and navies during the same period. I know that eight great powers during these 12 months will spend on their navies $769,336,070.

I do not desire to make a contrast; I merely reiterate that Great Britain will spend one thousand millions of dollars before next April, out of which $250,000,000 will be devoted to the navy, and $130,000,000 to the army. Together $380,000,000.

A fact I have not seen commented upon is the increase of officialism to deal with the correct disposal of the $620,000,000 for civil purposes, and this $380,000,000 for the United Services. With excessive expenditure grows excessive officialism. I am to give figures and facts for this statement. I repeat the wise advice of the Scotch village daftie to the laird to sow the field, of which he had a doubt as to the best course, with factors as they grew any how, and anywhere. Even in shallow earthed ground, stony broken, I believe the seed of officialism will flourish, or bring the entire nation to that stony broken condition. Nay more, I eagerly illustrate the question with Canada's virgin position as a warning against the gradual insidious manner in which progressively accumulated national expenditure heaps up a corresponding accumulation of officialdom.

For instance, in 1894, the expenses and salaries paid to officials in Great Britain amounted to $95,000,000. To-day twenty years later the amount has reached $225,000,000. To-day, there are over 250,000 government officials, or, one official in every 160 of population. In the first five years of the present Liberal administration in Great Britain, i.e., from 1906 to 1910 there were appointed under the various new acts, 2297 officials.

An authority commenting thereon has said: 'The question of officialdom was not a party one, but it was clear that officialdom had reached an extravagant stage in Great Britain. The working of such a bureaucracy was wasteful, and so inefficient that the earlier economists, if they were alive to-day, would be aghast at the national waste.'

With the extravagance and inefficiency I quite agree, and the astounded feelings of concern are realized by regarding alone the annual cost of officialism — $225,000,000, out of the fearful total expenditure of $1,000,000,000 being almost 25 percent.

But as an economist I go further than this. Great Britain is, as I have stated, spending at present $250,000,000 on her navy, and $135,000,000 on her army. To me the great factor economists hitherto have overlooked is the valuable patronage associated with the annual expenditure of these colossal sums.

Thirty years ago the British army and navy cost $50,000,000 annually each. In the navy there were 10 admirals. To-day there are 100! Since the Great Boer War the British war office in Whitehall has spread itself like the green bay tree of Holy Writ. Contrast the lean list of officials of fifteen years ago with the crowded lucrative posts in the Army list of to-day.

Now, apart from the sweets of office to ministers of the Crown controlling the naval and military expenditure I refer to — the First Lord of the Admiralty gets $22,500 salary and the war minister $25,000 — the immense patronage involved in filling up the numerous appointments is a chief factor.

I have mentioned the bitter disappointment caused Lord Roberts when the post of commander-in-chief was superseded by the appointment of the new Army Council. It is the eager party ambition to control this extraordinary outgrown patronage that gives a keener edge to politics in Great Britain. Keeping this in mind, what reliance I ask can be placed upon the opinions of great generals or admirals when they have become party politicians?

This is a very pertinent question. What reliance can be placed on Lord Charles Beresford's decision regarding the advisability of naval entrenchments? The more ships the merrier for this merry hearted partisan. He has also his fleet supporters clamoring for promotion in the navy itself. In like manner there is Lord Roberts. He stumps, as I have shown, for a universal military service against the direct wishes of the Army Council. Neither Lords Beresford nor Roberts desire for retrenchment. They are both protagonists of the naval and military systems, and I have demonstrated their life's interest militates against the relief of the ratepayer in the present colossal output of money for warships and soldiers.

That chiefly concerns patronage. Now, consider what can be said regarding the clamorous cry of trade interests against the protest for retrenchment.

In Great Britain there are three naval building yards: Fairfield, Clydebank, Breadmore, all at Glasgow; Scotts, Greenock; Elswick, Newcastle; Palmer, Jarrow; Vickers, Barrow-in-Furness; Cammell Laird, Birkenhead; together with the Government dockyards at Pembroke, Devonport, Portsmouth and Chatham.

I give the details of one yard only,—Elswick: 'The plant covers 130 acres, employs 10,000 men, and has a pay-roll amounting to $192,500 per week. The works contribute to the maintenance of 120,000 men, women and children.'

At this weekly rate the annual amount in wages reaches the colossal sum of $9,984,000!

Then this is a costly industry, highly complicated, and competitive and the very skilled groups of workmen must be employed in rotation on the various degrees of completion of the successive ships on the stocks. The other enormous financial and industrial undertakings I enumerate are similar, and their shareholders and workmen alike must be satisfied. The cities to which they belong are great political centres, and the question of the rotative supply of ships enters largely into the question of the life of the two great opposing political parties.

Hence it is not difficult to perceive the moral to which these explanations and reflections point.

What then is the solution of the problems I have desired to explain in the past articles? Disarmament? That consummation so desirable is likely to be arrived at, when, to use a Russian saying, hens shed their teeth.

Total disarmament is the ridiculous phrase glibly quoted ad absurdum by the enthusiasts of the war at-any-price parties. 'If you disarm civilization, you merely put it,' says one, 'at the mercy of armed barbarism.'

It is not a question of war, nor peace, nor disarmament, nor barbarism. War? What great nation would dare fight unless by an act of an opponent utterly and hopelessly aggressive? And what aggressive nation amongst the great powers of the world would to-day wittingly commit such an act?

Peace? Yes, one begins to suspect the guise of this matron. Peace maintained at any price so long, has now installed a burden of armament which it seems almost impossible to reduce. Germany has not waged a war for 40 years. She in Europe, it is the pride and boast of her great Ruler, has maintained the blessings of peace.

This is a truism. Germany has been the peaceful means of setting the pace in European armaments until, as I have shown, the united burdens of maintaining peace have become almost as intolerable as war itself. Even to-day the projected increase of her army on peace footing to 850,000 men means a proposed set off of $115,000,000 by France for defensive measures.

Increases seem to be multiplied by their squares nowadays for national defensive purposes, and herein lies the danger, because Peace must yet face her perils, as well as War. Such a financial vote as France and Germany now demand is sufficient to demonstrate that the time not for the impossibilities of total disarmament, or even partial disarmament, but for the cessation of all increase has come.

France spends annually on her army and navy—$285,000,000. This $115,000,000 she is demanding for 1913 is supplementary. Think of it! Will she be able to raise it? Well, that is a different matter. Prepare-for-war agitators may write glibly on the result as already accomplished. I have shown how the effect of the various clauses of the new Naval Law (1912) of Germany is gradual, and will not definitely be accomplished till the summer of 1920. Taxation for these piles of armaments has now reached such a height that though war and sea lords may propose, an outraged proletariat may yet dispose of all their plans.

We have short memories for certain facts. In December last the German war minister at Berlin and the Imperial treasury officials had 'sharp differences' over 'the extensive new demands' for money. It is a continual grind out now in Germany, France and Great Britain. 'Militarism,' say the apologists, 'is a burden and implies immense sacrifices.' That is a platitude. 'But there are worse burdens than even militarism,—there are more grinding evils than war.' That is the reality.

The financial scale is so ominously out of proportion to-day. In 1873 Germany laid aside $20,000,000 in gold from France's war indemnity as ready money for her troops in event of a future war. It was reckoned a great sacrifice then. It has lain for these forty years without accruing interest thereon in the Spandau Fortress near Berlin. What is this sum in the war of mighty nations to-day? A pinprick.

Can great national commercial prosperity in continuance counterbalance with safety then, this excessive armament taxation? One prominent English newspaper proprietor of title says that 'Great Britain is not without a touch of pride that her people are doing better than ever before, and enjoying a period of unexampled prosperity.' Long may it continue. But the unevenness of the profits of that prosperity brings no permanent relief to the underpaid grad-grind of cheap rated unskilled labor.

On the poor worker always falls a grievous share of general taxation, and the bulk of poverty's wage is gleaned by millions of workers, chiefly female, in front of the machinery throbbing in the manufactories of Great Britain, Germany and Austria. I have already given as my belief that the social unrest in Great Britain is due to sweated labor, convinced that the present system of parliamentary legislation is through wealthy speculative interests unfitted to remedy the evil.

It was said that the past associations of the British House of Commons were full of Nature's actors and parliamentary histrionics. A general extension to-day of the right to vote to male and female alike, it is further said, would bring about legislation which would disturb the peace of the world.

Now, the peace of Europe, of which Great Britain is part, is already intolerable and demands the urgency of immediate relief. It shows how paradoxical it is to fear the disturbance of a peace which is no peace.

The alleviation is not only necessary by economy in finance, but likewise by the limitation of the newest methods of war. The great nations of Europe are faced now with the fact that aerial warfare is to be in equal part of the terrestrial struggle. An aviator flew through the air between Paris and London in three hours and five minutes, at the speed of one mile and a half a minute! The stork, on the dunes of Holland's coast line looming on the North Sea's eastern shore as the daring aviator sped, at the call of the season rises at dawn and circling to a height of 10,000 feet in the air dashes southwards till when evening comes it folds its wings and alights on the sunny shores of Greece. Napoleon the Great employed 35,000 workmen between 1801 and 1807 in bridging and constructing the mountain road from Brigue over the famous Simplon Pass into Italy. In the last week of January an aviator rising from Brigue and wheeling upwards to 10,000 feet in the air just as easily and gracefuly as does the stork in late autumn above the sand dunes of Holland, flew like a dart over the alpine peaks and lighted as gracefully in Italy within 25 minutes!

The enormous wealth of vested interests has aided scientific research to accomplish this and other equally wonderful efforts in aviation, and to-day ministers controlling the defence of Great Britain and its financial expenditure are beset and perplexed with the enormously expensive problems aerial attack has now provided.

These vested interests complain that the British ministers are not alive to the greatness of the aerial problem and are unprepared. Alive, they certainly are. Prepared, as France and Germany, they certainly are not. Why? Where is the additional money to come from to be so? Britain has her dreadnoughts. I re-iterate: For the British navy a probable $250,000,000; for the British army $130,000,000 for this year. Total $380,000,000! A public purse is not bottomless, though the bottom is being knocked out of Great Britain's. Of her estimated revenue for 1913 of $1,000,000,000, she will spend more than 33 percent for war purposes!

Meanwhile reflect on these figures, for there is food in them to do so.

MR. WINSTON CHURCHILL ADVISES CANADA AGAINST THE COST OF NAVAL CONSTRUCTION IN CANADA

Mr. Borden Brings Before Parliament Further Information From the British Admiralty in Which the First Lord Volunteers the Opinion That It Would be Unwise For This Dominion to Undertake the Construction of Large Warships---Conservatives Applaud This View, and Mr. Turriff Protests With Vigor.

('Witness' Staff Correspondence.)

Ottawa, March 10.— A memorandum from Mr. Winston Churchill, First Lord of the Admiralty, the burden of which was that Canada could not hope to aspire to the establishment of shipyards, or the building of war vessels, was read by Mr. Borden in the House of Commons last night, and formed the basis of a wild and enthusiastic demonstration on the part of the Conservative members.

The memorandum in question formed part of certain correspondence, the bringing down of which Sir Wilfrid Laurier and his followers have demanded of the Prime Minister ever since the House went into committee on the Naval Bill, but until last night without effect.

At the beginning of the afternoon discussion Sir Wilfrid Laurier had impressed upon Mr. Borden the importance of the House being placed in full possession of the entire correspondence, and not merely extracts of it.

The Prime Minister intimated that the portion of the correspondence not brought down, was not relevant to the question, which was the cost of building fleet units in Canada. He had given to the House all that he had been authorized by the Admiralty to make public.

SPECTACULAR PRONOUNCEMENT.

Nearly eight hours afterward, the Prime Minister, appeared in the chamber in dress suit, and his entry was the signal for the filling of the Conservative benches. There was every indication that the stage had been carefully set for something spectacular. The entire Cabinet filed in, resplendent in dress attire. The Speaker's gallery was filled with the wives ond daughters of Cabinet ministers and Government members in gala attire, just but from a musicale given in the upper rooms. It was evident to the scattered members in the Opposition benches that something was going to happen.

Judging by the eager excitement on the faces of the Conservatives, it was apparent that the latter knew what that would be. They had all been placed in possession of the facts connected with the grand coup.

Mr. Turriff was speaking when the Premier entered. The member for Assiniboia, in a thoroughly Canadian speech, had been advocating, that if Canada should undertake naval defence, she should do so in a manner worthy of herself, and by developing her own shipbuilding yards, and training her own men.

Mr. Borden, after waiting for fifteen minutes, until all the members had been seated, and the rustle of silks and satins had died down in the gallery, rose and interrupted Mr. Turriff. 'He had been asked,' he said, 'to bring down the remainder of the correspondence with the Admiralty in connection with the cost of building Canadian units in Canada. He was now prepared to do so.

The Prime Minister thereupon proceeded to read a lengthy third memorandum bearing the signature of Mr. Winston Churchill in response to a cabled request for release. It was in reply to a communication from the Premier, under date of December 18 last, in which the Canadian Premier stated that he understood that the installation of ship yards for the building of war vessels was attended with great difficulties, and in the initial stages with great cost, and seeking confirmation of his view from the Admiralty.

Mr. Borden evidently intended it as the last nail in the coffin of the Laurier proposal for a Canadian navy, and his followers cheered to the echo the intimation that Canada could not do what the Motherland, the United States, and other nations had done.

FILLS UP GAP IN OUR KNOWLEDGE.

Mr. Churchill's communication was dated January 23. He stated that the expectation to build two fleet units in Canada could not be based on a full knowledge of all the preliminary requirements. It was difficult to get skilled workmen, and the machinery required for the manufacture of armor plate was complicated and expensive. It had taken Austria, Japan, and Spain many years to establish their plants for the building of war vessels, and even now they had to come to England for their largest vessels.

The first lord volunteered the opinion that under present conditions it would be unwise for Canada to undertake the formidable task of entering upon the construction of war vessels of the largest type. It would take four years to prepare the ground, and the enterprise could only be pustified on the assumption that Canada was prepared to continue her naval programme.

Mr. Churchill drew attention to the fact that the increased cost of building in Canada would probably be from 25 to 30 percent, while the pay of men would be approximately two-thirds higher than in the imperial navy.

Mr. Churchill stated that Australia was in a different position from Canada in that it directly relieved the strain on the Admiralty in Australian waters. With all the willingness in the world, Mr. Churchill declared, the Admiralty could not undertake to meet the task of manning two Canadian fleet units.

This declaration of the inability of the Canadian people to undertake the building of a navy was greeted by the wildest enthusiasm by the Conservative benches.

'Will that satisfy you?' shouted the member for Hastings, Mr. Northrup. 'Now you have the facts. Are you ready to quit?'

It was several minutes before Mr. Turriff could get a hearing again, but when he did it was very evident that Liberals had no intention of quitting, and that the 'clinching argument' which Mr. Borden presented, had clinched nothing unless it was the adherence of the Liberal party to its policy.

MR. TURRIFF'S VIGOROUS PROTEST

Mr. Turriff said: 'I am sorry to see the Prime Minister of Canada standing up in Parliament, and backing up the opinion that Canada and Canadians can do nothing for themselves. I am surprised that his followers stand up and shout their endersation of such an opinion.

Is it not a fine example to our virile young Canadians to send out the length and breadth of the Empire the news that the Prime Minister of this country applauded the declaration of an opinion that Canadians cannot build and man their own shops. Mr. Churchill tells us that Canada cannot construct ship yards for turning out vessels of war under from £18,000,000 to £75,000,000, while we know that at Fore River in Massachusetts they established a plant for less than four million dollars, which in the last few years has turned out hundreds of vessels, including six Dreadnoughts of the largest type. Is that the Canadian Premier's opinion of Canadianism?

Let him appeal to the country and see what the response will be.'

MR. BORDEN READS CORRESPONDENCE.

Ottawa, December 18, 1912.

My Dear Mr. Churchill,—It has been suggested to me that the construction of large warships of the most modern type has been attended with great difficulties in its earlier stages, and that the cost has been excessive. If I am not trespassing too much upon your good nature, I would be glad to receive any information along that line so that it would be available if necessary.

Yours faithfully,
(Signed) R. L. Borden.

The Right Honorable Winston S. Churchill, M.P., First Lord of the Admiralty, London, England.

London, January 23, 1913.

My Dear Mr. Borden,—I am sorry for the delay in sending you the enclosed memorandum. It has been unavoidable, and I hope it has caused you no inconvenience.

Yours sincerely,
(Signed) Winston S. Churchill.

FURTHER DETAILS OF MEMORANDUM.

The memorandum states:

The suggestion that the proposed battleships could be expeditiously built in Canada cannot be based on full knowledge of the question.

The battleship of to-day has gradually been evolved from years of experiments and experience. She is a mass of intricate machines, and the armor, guns, gun mountings and machinery all require separate and extensive plant of a very costly nature to cope with the constant changes in designs and composition. In addition to this the actual construction of a battleship, where high tensile and mild steel are largely used, requires the employment of special rivetters and steel workers. These men are difficult to obtain in Great Britain, and it is thought it would be a long time before a sufficient number of efficient workmen of this nature could be obtained in Canada.

For the manufacture of armor plates, large steel furnaces, heavy rolling mills, planing machines, carburising plant, etc., capable of dealing with weights of 150 tons at a time, have to be provided, besides which the special treatment to obtain the correct quality of plate requires special experts who have been brought up to nothing else. Such men could not be obtained in Canada.

For the manufacture of guns, plant consisting of heavy lathes, boring and trepanning machines, wire winding machines, as well as a heavy forging plant and oil tempering baths with heavy cranes, all capable of dealing with weights up to and over 100 tons, are required. The men for this class could not be obtained in Canada. of work are specially trained, and

GUN MOUNTINGS AND ENGINES

For the manufacture of gun mountings, which involves the use of castings of irregular shape from eighty to one hundred tons, and which require special armor treatment, a special armor plate plant is required. The hydraulic and electric machinery for these mountings are all of an intricate and special design, requiring special knowledge, and can only be undertaken by a firm having years of experience of work of this nature.

The manufacture of engines, although requiring special treatment, does not present such great difficulties as that of armor, guns and gun mountings. But in starting a new business of this kind it would be difficult at this stage to know what plant machinery to put down, as the possible introduction of internal combustion engines may revolutionize the whole of the engine construction of warships. The above does not include specialities, such as bilge pumps, stearing-gear, and numbers of other details which have to be sub-contracted for all over the country and only with people on the Admiralty list. The expense of fitting these up, sending them out, and carrying out trials, would become very onerous.

For the building yard itself the installation of heavy cranes and appliances for building a vessel of, say, 27,000 tons, is a very heavy item, and the fitting of the blocks and slips to take this weight would require considerable care in selection of site, in regard to nature of soil for the blocks and launching facilities; so that the existing shipyards might not be adapted for this purpose.

THE COST OF SHIPYARD.

As an example of the cost of a shipyard, it may be mentioned that Elswick, in order to cope with increased work, have lately put down a new shipyard which is costing approximately three-quarters of a million pounds. This yard has already been two years in preparation, and will not be ready for laying down a ship for another six months.

With regard to foreign ship building, Austria-Hungary has increased largely her resources by laying down two large slips at Fiume. This scheme was projected in 1909. It is understood that these slips were put down in 1911, and the first battleship commenced in January, 1912.

The Austrian press state that the contract date for completion is July, 1914, but that it is probable there will be a delay of some months in the realiaztion of this. In this instance, however, they have all the necessary plant in the country. The cost of this undertaking is not known.

The Japanese have taken twenty years in working up their warship building, and now take over three years to build a battleship, and although anxious to build all ships in their own country, they still find it necessary to have some of them built in Great Britain, Spain has developed a shipyard in Ferrol, and at Cartagena. They have only found it possible to put down second class battleships of about 15,000 tons at Ferrol (the bulk of the material coming from Great Britain), and the yards are being financed and worked by English firms (Armstrongs, Brown and Vickers).

UNWISE TO BUILD HERE.

Taking the above points into consideration, it is clear that it would be wholly unwise for Canada to attempt the building of a battleship at the present moment. The cost of laying down the plant alone would, at a rough estimate, be approximately £15,000,000, and it would not be ready for four years. Such an outlay could only be justified on the assumption that Canada is to keep up a continuous naval building programme to turn out a succession of ships after the fashion of the largest shipyards in Great Britain and Europe.

Mr. Churchill adds: 'I have now had an examination made of the figures which you sent me in your letter with those which have been worked out here, particularly in regard to the first cost of the Town class cruisers.

THE COST OF FLEET UNITS.

'I enclose a table showing the cost of a fleet unit such as is proposed, if constructed in this country, (a) on the types and at the prices which were current in 1909-10, when the Australian agreement was made; and (b) at the present time. The considerable increases shown are due partly to the rise in prices and partly to the increased power of the modern battle cruiser or fast battleship.

'I think I may assume that the arguments used in the memorandum sent you on the 23rd instant, will have convinced you that the idea of building the capital ships in Canada is impracticable; and I have therefore not attempted to obtain an estimate on that basis; it would, indeed, be almost impossible to frame one. But I am safe in saying that the increase in cost could not be prudently calculated at less than 25 percent or 30 percent.

'I also send a table showing similarly the difference in the cost of maintenance of such a fleet unit between 1909-10 and 1913 at British rates of pay; and, as it is to be presumed that Canadians would not be attracted to enlist in a Canadian navy except by rates of pay effectively competing with the general rates of Canadian wages. I have added a third column showing the increase which would be involved by granting the rates of pay now drawn by officers and men serving in the "Rainbow" and the "Niobe," which, taken as a whole, are about two-thirds higher than in the Imperial navy.

THE QUESTION OF MEN.

'Apart from the reply to your immediate question, it seems desirable to comment on another point. The Admiralty will, of course, loyally endeavor to facilitate the development of any practicable naval policy which may commend itself to Canada; but the prospects of their being able to co-operate to any great extent in manning the units is now much less than it would have been at the time of the Imperial Conference of 1909.

'It must be remembered that the new German navy law has necessitated a large increase in the number of ships which His Majesty's Government must keep in commission, anl all our manning resources are now strained to their utmost limits, more especially as regards lieutenants, specialist officers (gunnery, torpedo, and navigation), and the numerous skilled professional rating which cannot be improvised or obtained except by years of careful training.

'In 1909 the question turned upon the provision by Canada in the Pacific of a fleet corresponding to the Australian fleet unit, involving an initial expenditure estimated at £3,700,000, and maintenance at an estimated cost of £600,000 per annum. The Canadian Government did not think this compatible with their arrangements and suggested that they should provide a limited number of cruisers and destroyers which were to be stationed in the Pacific and Atlantic. The Admiralty agreed to help in the organization and manning as far as possible. Betwen that time and 1912 a commencement was made with the establishment of a Canadian naval force, but in those three years only small progress was made with the training of recruits and cadets, and it would have been impossible for the Canadian Government to man a single cruiser.

'The provision of two fleet units consisting of the most modern ships would divert from their necessary stations large numbers of efficient officers and men, which would have to be lent by the Admiralty. The case of the Australian unit stands on a different footing, for its establishment directly relieves the British ships hitherto maintained on the Australian stations, thus ultimately setting free a considerable number of men. Looking to the far greater manning difficulties which now exist than formerly in 1909, the establishment of two such units would place a strain upon the resources of the Admiralty which, with all the will in the world, they could not undertake to meet.

'It must further be borne in mind that the rapidity with which modern ships deteriorate, unless maintained in the highest state of efficiency by unremitting care and attention is very marked. The recent experience of certain South American states in regard to vessels of the highest quality has been most painful and had led to deplorable waste of money, most of which would probably have been avoided if care had been taken to supply at the time the ships were escommissioned adequate refitting establishments and staffs of skilled and experienced personnel both afloat and asore.

Yours very sincerely,
(Signed),
WINSTON S. CHURCHILL.

MR. TURIFF'S CRITICISM.

After the memorandum was read by the Premier, Mr. Turriff, who arose amid shouts and cheers, said he was very glad that the Prime Minister had placed the whole letter on the table. 'We know now where we are.'

'And where you will be,' put in a Conservative member.

Mr. Turriff continued: 'Judging from that letter, it appears that the First Lord of the Admiralty has, as the Scotch say, "a very fine conceit of himself." The First Lord of the Admiralty has a mighty fine conceit of his own country and of his countrymen, and a very poor opinion of his fellow-countrymen in the Dominion of Canada. It is, however, no pleasing thing to see the Prime Minister of Canada getting up and taking the part of the First Lord of the Admiralty. It is not pleasing to see what a poor opinion he has of Canada and Canadians. I am surprised to see the pleasure that my right hon. friend has in discrediting the people of Canada—(Cries of 'Oh, Oh')—and to hear his friends behind him cheer to the echo. The statement that Canadians could not do anything. That is a fine sample of Canadian spirit to send out the length and breadth of Canada, to join with Lord Churchill. How does it come then that it takes fifteen million pounds or seventy million dollars to have shipyards, when in Fore River, United States, a shipyard that has turned out a hundred ships in the last twelve months, including several Dreadnoughts, was established for four million dollars.

The Premier said the Admiralty memorandum included in the cost of the shipyards the necessary plant for guns and everything connected therewith.

'I suppose,' said Mr. Borden, 'if it is unpatriotic to build ships out of Canada, it is equally unpatriotic to build the guns outside.'

Mr. Turriff, proceeding, declared that this was just a bogey put up to frighten the people of Canada. The Premier, he said, had been anxious to help Churchill, and Churchill had reciprocated. 'My hon. friends are ready to hurrah and cheer,' he said, 'but let them face the people of Canada.'

CHURCHILL MEMORANDUM CHANGES WHOLE TENOR OF NAVAL DEBATE

Liberals Point to Change in Attitude of First Lord of Admiralty, Which Was Formerly One Advocating Local Navies by Overseas Dominions---They Assert He Has Been Misinformed of Actual Conditions by Borden Ministry, and Thus Led to Unwarranted Interference in Canadian Politics.

('Witness' Staff Correspondence.)

Ottawa, March 12.—To all appearances the continuous debate in the House of Commons over the naval proposals of the Government will not be affected as to length by the letter of the Hon. Winston Churchill, which was read in the House on Monday night, by Mr. Borden, and in which the statement was made that it would not be practicable for the Dominion to undertake the construction of a navy.

The letter has produced a change in the general tenor of the debate and instead of the Liberals now quoting from the speech made by Mr. Churchill advocating the construction of local navies by the Overseas Dominions, they are criticizing him for his latest declaration in regard to the matter.

That was the general tendency of all the speeches made yesterday afternoon and evening, the main purpose of which seemed to be to show that the Canadian Government and the First Lord of the Admiralty had entered upon a definite agreement that the Canadian policy is to be one of continuous contribution, and that the figures and documents which have been produced against the Laurier proposals make it clear that the Canadian navy idea has been definitely abandoned.

Liberal speakers said that if this is so the Government should make a statement as to what brought about the alleged change in the view of the First Lord of the Admiralty.

Owing to the policy of silence which is being maintained to the right of the Speaker, there has been no ministerial reply to the assertions of the Opposition, and no one has as yet come to the defence of the British Minister.

MR. EMMERSON'S STRONG PROTEST.

Some of the strongest words of criticism of Mr. Churchill heard from the Liberal benches, came last night from the lips of the Hon. H. R. Emmerson, who was the first speaker after the dinner recess. Amongst a number of other somewhat similar utterances, he said:

'What right has Mr. Churchill to tender advice to the Canadian people as to what they shall or shall not do in regard to a domestic difference of opinion? It is an insult to Canada, unwarranted and unjustified. It is a gratuitous and insulting interference with the political affairs of Canada.'

'Any reflections against the ability of the people of Canada are in this case reflections upon other Overseas Dominions.'

'What right has Mr. Churchill to say that warships cannot be built in Canada when eminent British shipbuilding firms were ready, under the late Government, to establish their yards and build ships in Canada. This fact in itself rebukes every contention of Mr. Churchill.'

'Does Mr. Churchill dare to say that in Canada there are not men equal to those of Britain? That we have not men of brains and ability?

'Mr. Churchill is impregnated with the idea that "Canadian" is synonymous with "Colonial," and that there is an inferiority marking Canadians because of that fact, and because we do not happen to be at the centre of the Empire.'

'We will listen to his reasonable advice, but when a member of a British Government presumes to tender advice gratuitously to the people of Canada as to what he considers their capacity to be, it is the veriest insult to the people of Canada; nay it is an insult to all the people of the Overseas Dominions.

'There is no divinity which hedges even a member of the Privy Council, and I think the day has gone by when the people of Canada will bow down, even before a First Lord of the Admiralty.'

NEED FOR WARNING

Mr. Emmerson said that the mistake of Lord North had caused the loss of the American colonies to Great Britain. Conceivably such a mistake as that made by Winston Churchill might result in the loss to Great Britain of Canada and Australia. 'When a British statesman sends such a statement as that read in the house last night there is a necessity for a warning,' he added. In this connection he quoted the American Declaration of Independence.

Dr. Neeley, of Humbolt, who spoke in the afternoon, was inclined to the view that the British ministry had been given misinformation as to conditions existing in Canada by the Dominion Ministers when they were in London last summer. He, likewise, took exception to the statements of the First Lord of the Admiralty, declaring that the British minister had reflected upon the ability of the Canadian people to carry out a great project. There was no reason, he said, why Canada should not be able to do what Australia was already doing, in the way of naval construction.

Mr. Thos. MacNutt, of Saltcoats, said that the German people living in Canada would resent reflections on their fatherland. He believed that Canada's real peril was in the Pacific and not in the North Sea.

Other speakers included D. D. Mackenzie, Hon. Chas. Marcil and Mr. Lapointe, of Kamouraska.

CHALLENGES MESSRS. NANTEL, ET AL.

Mr. Lapointe, of Kamouraska, who held the floor during the noon hour, and up till three o'clock, repeated again and again the challenge which the anti-Nationalist members from Quebec are so gleefully hurling across the floor at the government. He quoted from the wealth of pre-election statements of Messrs. Nantel, Pelletier, Blondin, Savigny and others against a policy which they were now supporting. As to the latest Churchill memorandum, he declared that it would be resented by every self-reliant Canadian and would do the government cause more harm than good.

Dr. Neely, of Humbolt, dwelt at some length with the staging by Mr. Borden of the Churchill announcement. He noted that there was no reason why the letter should not have been brought down at the very commencement of the debate instead of leaving the Liberal side of the house to wait for the morning papers to glean its contents and meanwhile compelling them to discuss it without the document in their hands. Canada had virtually been told that she could not do what a smaller sister Dominion Australia, was already doing and what Mr. Churchill himself had said less than one year ago Canada could and should do. Evidently he had been 'loaded up' by the Canadian Ministers with erroneous information last summer.

What would the people of England think of a 'gift' of $35,000,000 wrung from the people of Canada by a Parliamentary majority which actually represented a minority of the Canadian electors and which had to resort to closure to force it through.

'Let them try closure,' said Dr. Neely. 'They will find that we are still very much alive on this side and cannot be compelled to give up the fight.'

He analysed the vote on the second reading of the bill, showing that the members who voted against it actually represented several thousand electors more than those who voted for it, while the whole Canadian west had only half its rightful representation.

He further noted the anomalies in Mr. Churchill's own reasoning. The latter had said Great Britain could not man the two Canadian fleet units owing to the scarcity of men,' and that, in the case of the Australian squadron this difficulty had been surmounted by the fact that British officers and men were relieved from that station by the Australians themselves. That was exactly what Canada intended to do, Canadian men and officers would be trained as rapidly as possible, keeping pace with the gradual development of the fleet units, thus meeting the very difficulty which Mr. Churchill pointed out.

Mr. Emmanuel Devlin dealt particularly with the constitutional phase of the question, maintaining that, according to all precedent and under the strict wording of the British North America act, Parliament had no right to vote money for defence outside Canada.

CLOSURE MAY PUT END TO NAVAL DEBATE

General Election Likely to Result Through Senate Rejecting Curtailing Bill.

PREMIER DEFENDS MR. WINSTON CHURCHILL.

Dr. Pugsley Insists That Memorandum Shows Ignorance of Canadian Conditions.

('Witness' Staff Correspondence.)

Ottawa, March 13.—The introduction of an amendment to the rules of the House, the effect of which will bring into effect some form of closure will, it is stated, be the next phase of the fight to break the Parliamentary deadlock over the naval proposals of the Government. The members of the Cabinet who were not in the House, and a number of front benchers, who are well versed in the knowledge of law, were in conference yesterday afternoon, and after the conference was over the report became general that to-day formal notice would be given of the intention of the Government to introduce an amendment to the rules.

The expectation is that as two days' notice is required, consideration of the proposed rule will not be taken up until Monday, or, at the earliest, on Saturday. A minister of the Crown, when questioned in regard to the report, did not confirm it, but contented himself with the remark that 'something would be done soon.'

The Opposition members say that the notice of the amendment to the rules will be given on behalf of the Government either by Mr. Arthur Meighen, of Portage la Prairie, or Mr. J. A. M. Aikens, the member for Brandon.

One of the more militant Liberals, in discussing the situation, said that the introduction of closure would mean a general election, because the Liberal majority in the Senate would in all probability decline to pass the bill if put through the House in the manner now suggested.

The feature of the debate yesterday was a short speech by Mr. Borden, in which he deprecated the Liberal criticism of Mr. Winston Churchill, the First Lord of the Admiralty, and the reply by the Hon. Dr. Pugsley, who was leading the Opposition when the speech was made.

Mr. Borden said some aspersions had been cast upon certain information which he had placed before the House on a previous occasion. He himself had considered that the information was sufficiently complete, but the Opposition had demanded that it be all brought down. 'I did not like,' said Mr. Borden, 'to lie under any implication of motive of concealment. I, therefore, got leave to lay the remainder of the correspondence on the table.'

'Now the wrath of members opposite has been turned from me to Mr. Winston Churchill. I, as Prime Minister of Canada, thought it best to get the information which I wanted from the most reliable source. So I turned to the Admiralty. I consider it was not only right, but the absolute duty of the First Lord of the Admiralty to reply to my request and to furnish the information required. It is not conducive to the dignity of this House to blame him for doing so. The honorable gentlemen should realize that Mr. Churchill was bound to give the information, and that he gave it in a fair and impartial manner. Whatever wrath there may be regarding this letter should be visited on my head and not on that of the First Lord of the Admiralty.'

MR. PUGSLEY'S REPLY.

'Does my Right Hon. friend take the responsibility for all the information given by Mr. Churchill?' asked the Hon. Mr. Pugsley, amidst cries of 'here, from the Opposition.

'I take the responsibility for asking for it,' replied Mr. Borden, 'and I think it was given fairly and impartially.'

Dr. Pugsley explained that the Prime Minister was laboring under a misapprehension when he thought that the members of the Opposition had blamed Mr. Churchill for replying to the letter. 'I intend,' he said, 'to criticise this memorandum, but I do not intend to condemn Mr. Churchill for replying.

The Prime Minister cabled on Sunday for leave to make it public, and Mr. Churchill probably thought that the Prime Minister had got to the last ditch. I don't complain that Mr. Churchill replied to my right hon. friend, but I do complain that he sent a memorandum full of such childish criticism, and that he displayed such intense ignorance of Canadian affairs and Canadian conditions as almost to make a horse laugh. Cries of 'Oh, oh!' from the Government benches.

WOULD MAKE HORSE LAUGH.

'Do I understand my hon. friend to say that the ignorance of Mr. Churchill is enough to make a horse laugh?' asked the Hon. Martin Burrell, Minister of Agriculture.

'I said his ignorance of Canadian affairs was enough to make a horse laugh,' replied Mr. Pugsley. 'For instance, one of the reasons he gave as to why Canada could not build vessels was that it required 170 ton cranes for lifting work, and solid soil upon which to put the blocks. Wonderful cranes those,' said Mr. Pugsley. 'Why, we have hundreds of them in operation in Canada at the present time, and surely we can find soil firm enough to bear the weight of the blocks.'

'Does not the Right. Hon. gentleman who leads the House think that in view of this statement the suggestion of the First Lord of the Admiralty are enough to make a horse laugh?' queried Mr. Pugsley.

'Have you discovered a mare's nest?' asked Mr. Burrell.

'I have discovered a painful reality of the ignorance of a man who drew up this memorandum. I do not believe that it was drawn up by the First Lord of the Admiralty. My opinion is that it was drafted by a third class clerk.'

Continuing, Mr. Pugsley said that the absurdity of the document was shown by the statement that a fully equipped shipyard would cost 15,000,000 pounds, while in another part the assertion was made that shipyard capable of turning out large ships had been built for less than $4,000,000.

Mr. Borden interrupted to say that in the first statement Mr. Churchill was alluding to ap lant which would include machinery for the making of guns, armor plate, etc.

Mr. Pugsley retorted that Mr. Borden himself had to make that explanation to the House. Mr. Churchill had not made it clear.

The first Lord of the Admiralty should know that there was scarcely one plant in England which makes everything required for the equipment of a battleship.

SEEKS PERMANENT CONTRIBUTION.

The design of Mr. Churchill, Mr. Pugsley said, was to induce the people of Canada to enter upon a policy in which he himself no doubt believed—a policy of permanent contribution to the Imperial Navy. Yet this was the ma nwho only a few months ago advised the overseas dominions to build local navies. He was now evidently determined to do his part to extinguish the ambition of the people of Canada to have a navy of their own. He was doing just what the Prime Minister of Canada wanted him to do.

Mr. Pugsley next commented on the statement in the Churchill memorandum to the effect that the construction of warships requires a special class of riveters who could not be secured in Canada.

'Now, think of that,' said Fr. Pugsley.

'It cannot be done. I know what I am talking about,' remarked Mr. W. B. Northrup.

Mr. Northrup went on to say that bushels of rivets fall out of ocean liners after every trip, and that there is only a small class of workmen who are able to do this kind of work.

Mr. E. M. Macdonald declared that he had hundreds of capable riveters in his constituency.

'I am speaking of intelligent riveters,' came back Mr. Northrup.

Mr. Pugsley contended that no difficulty would be experienced at any rate in getting the best class of riveters to come to Canada, and that they would soon teach intelligent Canadians to do this special line of work.

The Hon. Charles Murphy said the only conclusion that could be drawn from the Churchill statements was that Canadians were 'incompetents and cowards.'

The Hon. George Graham followed, and he was succeeded by Mr. L. J. Gauthier, of St. Hyacinthe, who spoke until 1.35 a.m., and then Mr. Nesbitt, North Oxford, took up the discussion.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier was not in the House at all. It is understood he is confined to house with a cold.

The Hon. Charles Doherty, Minister of Justice, led the Government in the shift from 1 a.m. until 8 a.m.

CALLS LABOR MINISTER'S WORDS DASTARDLY AND UNGENTLEMANLY

The Hon. Mr. Pugsley Takes Exception to the Hon. Mr. Crothers' Reference to 'Slippery Bill,' An Expression Which He Says He is Informed Was Due to Minister's Intoxication.

('Witness' Staff Correspondence.)

Ottawa, March 15. — By all odds the most disorderly scene of the present session, and probably the most disorderly in years, occurred shortly after four o'clock yesterday. It was caused because the Hon. Dr. Pugsley, in reading Hansard for the previous day, discovered that during the course of a speech by the Hon. Geo. P. Graham, the Hon. W. T. Crothers, Minister of Labor, had, in the course of an interjection, used the term 'Slippery Bill.'

The Minister just previous had said Mr. Pugsley's name, and Mr. Pugsley assuming that the reference was to himself, asked that Mr. Crothers apologize.

Mr. Crothers declined to do so on the plea that when he used the expression it had been objected to, and the Chairman of the Committee had ruled that it did not necessarily apply to a member of the House.

Mr. Pugsley then said that he had been informed that the language of the Minister of Labor was due to the circumstance that he was at the time intoxicated.

Fr. Crothers indignantly denied this, and was supported by the Hon. W. T. White.

Mr. Pugsley accepted the denial, but remarked that the actions of members in the house were sometimes such as to cause wrong conclusions to be drawn. He proceeded to characterize Mr. Crothers' language as 'dastardly' and ungentlemanly.'

Then a storm broke out, and for a long time the House was in confusion.

Ministerial members insisted that the words be drawn.

In the end Mr. Pugsley said that so far as the House was concerned, he would continue to consider the words of the Minister as both dastardly and ungentlemanly.'

ONE KILLED EVERY 24 SECONDS

Nearly all realway accidents were caused by carelessness and from 60 to 90 percent of them could have been avoided with ease if ordinary precautions had been taken. This was the opinion given last week by Mr. N. S. Dunlop, claims adjuster of the eastern lines of the C. P. R. in discussing the Railway's 'Safety First' movement before the members of the Canadian Railway Club at Montreal.

How great was the toll that this carelessness demanded was shown by the figures of the United States Interstate Commerce Commission which declared that on railways south of the border there were 3,865 employees killed and 130,158 injured in 1911: more than 10 employees killed and 3,562 injured every day in the year, or a man killed or injured about every 24 seconds. The 'Safety First' movement was begun on the C. P. R. a year ago and was doing much to teach employees the necessity of greater care in guarding against accidents.

Torpedoes used as fog signals were sometimes slyly placed on the track in an engine shop as an engine was being taken out, with the result that the metal casing of the torpedo flew about in all directions to the danger of those working in the vicinity. On one occasion a railway employee had exploded a detonator with a hammer, wishing to hear the report. He heard the report, but his hand was mutilated by the explosion.

It was the uneducated foreign laborers who could hardly speak English who were the real menace on a railway.

Duke of Teck Gov.-General?

Group Said to be Asking That Office May be Given Queen's Brother.

New York, March 12.—A London cable to the 'Sun' says that a small but powerful group is urging the Duke of Teck, brother of Queen Mary, as Governor-General of Canada.

The Cabinet's choice is believed to be Earl Beauchamp, once Governor of New South Wales.

BOMB EXPLOSION WRECKS BANK

Rochester Outrage Follows Receipt of Black Hand Letters by Manager.

Rochester, N.Y., March 12. — A bomb explosion in the doorway of an Italian bank on North street early to-day blew out the front of the building and broke windows in a score of houses and business places in the neighborhood. A policeman standing within twenty feet of the bank entrance was injured by the impact of the explosion. Mr. Charles Capellino, the banker, has been in receipt of Black Hand letters.

SAILING SHIP SINKS, CREW ALL RESCUED

Hamburg, March 12.—The sinking of the British sailing vessel Glenalvon off the mouth of the Elbe, was reported by the lightship there during the night. She left Mejillones, Chili, on November 11, with a cargo of nitrate. She carried a crew of thirty-six men, who were rescued.

The Glenalvon was a full rigged iron vessel of 1980 tons, net, built at Greenock, Scotland, in 1888, and owned in Liverpool.

WIRELESS RECORD.

Messages From Key West Copied Seven Thousand Miles Away in Egypt.

Key West, Fla., March 12.—Captain Hayden, commandant of the Key West naval station, has received a letter from Cairo, Egypt, stating that the Lloyd's wireless operators in that city had on numerous occasions copied messages sent from the Key West station. It is claimed this breaks all wireless records, the distance involved being more than seven thousand statute miles, or more than 500 miles further than a former world's record.

British Cables of the Week From Our Own Correspondent

GOVERNMENT DARE NOT FACE PEOPLE ON WOMEN'S VOTES

To Advocate Female Suffrage After Yesterday's Outrage Would Arouse Revolt.

MR. ASQUITH POKES FUN AT BONAR LAW

Education Bill May Lead to Fight on Disestablishment of English Church.

(By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless from our own ocrrespondent.)

London, March 11.—The Parliamentary session does not promise to be eventful, though matters may arise to fan the flames of party strife.

For instance, the proposed Education Bill cannot fail to raise a heated controversy between Anglicans and Free Churchmen. Notwithstanding the inequalities in the present educational system, if the Opposition carries its proposals for reform to extremes, there will surely arise the greater question of the Disestablishment of the English Church.

For the moment the Liberals have greater reforms in hand, but provocation might lead to the question being dealt with earlier than it would otherwise be.

BITTER FEELING OVER MILITANT SUFFRAGETTES.

The Tariff Reformers are admittedly hard hit by the reference in the speech to the sustained prosperity of trade and employment. Mr. Asquith drove home the nail by chaffing Mr. Bonar Law because his own candidate at the Kendall bye-election declared himself a Free Trader, a supporter of the Insurance Act, and of the Home Rule Bill.

In the present state of public opinion there does not appear to be the slightest chance of the Women's Suffrage Bill passing. After the fresh illustration yesterday of the insane development of militancy by the burning down of two railway stations, the government scarcely dare face the spirit of bitterness in the country against the militants.

WESTMINSTER.

GERMANS WILL STUDY CANADA'S POTENTIALITIES

English Delegation Also Coming to Look Into Dominion Trade Prospects

London, March 12.—Two deputations whose investigations may have an important bearing on Canada's commercial future will visit the Dominion this summer. In July about one hundred German manufacturers and merchants, led by Herr Webea, will make an extended tour examining water power and local circumstances governing the establishment of manufactories. The party, which will start from Leipzig, will travel right through the Eastern Provinces, possibly go[illegible] West as well.

The second party of visitors will consist of a deputation of the machinery Users' Association of Great Britain, the president which is Sir Francis Cawley, and the vice-presidents, Lord Rotherham and Sir Wm. Houldsworth, names which are associated with British manufacture the world over. The association has decided to send to Canada a small committee of inquiry, probably three or four, including Mr. Humphrey Davies, the associations' consulting surveyor, to prepare an impartial report setting forth the prospects of trade districts, especially regarding the establishment of various kinds of factories. Inquiries are also to be made concerning the openings for capital investment. On the return a general report will be prepared and also special reports for private firms.

OXFORD WINS BOAT RACE BY QUARTER LENGTH

Putney, March 13.—Oxford won the boat race against Cambridge this afternoon.

The race over the 4 1-4 mile course took place late in the afternoon, owing to the lateness of the tide.

Cambridge, who won the toss for choice of stations, immediately took the lead and maintained it, pulling a stroke of 36 to the minute. By the time Craven Steps had been reached Cambridge was half a length ahead.

At the mile the Cambridge crew was still leading, and at Hammersmith Bridge, about half distance, was a half length in front, but Oxford then began to gain slowly.

By the time the two crews had reached Barnes Bridge, a little over a quarter of a mile from the finish, Cambridge was still leading, but then the superior power of the Oxford crew carried them to the front and they won by a quarter of a length.

Oxford has now won thirty-nine races and Cambridge thirty, while one was a dead heat. Oxford's time was 20 minutes 53 seconds.

TWO MEN DROWN IN HARBOR COLLISION.

New York, March 14.—Two men met death in a harbor collision last night, in which the steam lighter 'Wyckoff' was cut in two and sunk. For a time it was thought that eleven men had been drowned, but a roll call by the lighter's owners to-day showed that the only victims were D. Myer, fireman; and John Jones, cook. Twelve other men were picked up by the vessel, which rammed the lighter.

REVOLUTION IN EDUCATION FOR GREAT BRITAIN

Proposed to Compel Young People in Business to Continue Their Education.

COMPULSORY EVENING CLASSES ARE ADVOCATED

And Parents to be Advised as to the Best Occupations For Children.

(By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless from our own Correspondent.)

London, March 2.—The Government's new education proposals will probably make a departure of great importance to the nation.

Hitherto England has suffered in comparison wit other countries through lack of continuation of the education of young people who set out to work at an early age.

In future it is hoped to make education compulsory by means of evening continuation classes. Overstrain will b provided ainst by regulation of the hour of labor, which probably will not exceed thirty-eight a week.

Parents will also probably be advised as to the occupations best suited for their children through the establishment of a junior department of the Labor Exchanges.

These are some of the features of the proposals of the Government, which will take the form of resolutions, not of a bill, and which should prove non-contentious.

WESTMINSTER.

TO THE EXAMPLE OF AUSTRALIA POINTS CANADA

Sir George Reid is For Dominion Navies, Acting in Unison With British Fleet.

(Canadian Associated Press.)

London, March 12. — In a speech before the Royal Colonial Institute last night, Sir George Reid, High Commissioner for Australia, made an interesting reference to the question of Imperial defence, expressing the opinion the time was not far distant when Canada would have to undertake the defence of the North Pacific and North Atlantic, Australia and New Zealand safeguarding the South Pacific, while India must eventually take a substantial share in the naval defence of the East. Such a scheme would leave England free to concentrate in the North Sea and on a large proportion of the trade routes.

Sir George Reid thought that the Australian policy of having its own navy operating in conjunction with the British fleet was an example that must be eventually followed by all the self-governing dominions. In the meantime he could suggest nothing better than the present system of Imperial conferences and consultations with the Imperial Defence Committee, open to the dominions and with the freedom of any dominion to share its burden of defence either by having its own navy or by contributing to the British navy, a system which was consistent with the freedom of action and of co-operation of all the self-governing parts of the Empire.

Speaking of the suggestion of the establishment of an Imperial Parliament with especial reference to India, Sir George Reid declared that while the idea was undoubtedly a noble one, he had many anxieties about it. Would this parliament of the Empire, for instance, recognize the color line and leave out of its representation 3,000,000 King's subjects?

In regard to the safety of the Empire, he emphasized the belief that there would be a better development of the naval and military strength by proceeding on the present basis than by merging independent energies into a common parliament.

Earl Brassey gave assurance that as far as the Empire's naval defence was concerned there was nothing to be afraid of at the present moment. Indeed, he felt justified in repeating Lord Fisher's assurance that they might 'sleep peacefully in their beds.'

PREMIER ASKED FOR CHURCHILL CORRESPONDENCE

British Government Organ Regrets Its Use Against Mr. Borden's Opponents.

(Canadian Associated Press.)

London, March 12. — The 'Westminster Gazette' (Liberal), expresses regret that the Churchill-Borden correspondence has been used by one side of Canadian politicians against their opponents.

'The last thing we desire,' declares the paper,' is to try to force Canada's hands.'

'We hope it will be understood that Mr. Churchill's letters to Mr. Borden were only written at the request of Mr. Borden himself.'

Youngstown, Ohio, March 14. — Erie Railway passenger train No. 8 struck a Mahoning Valley City car at West Lakes crossing, near the heart of the city, yesterday. One passenger in the street car was killed and twenty injured, five seriously.

ABOLISH HOUSE OF LORDS IS AIM OF MR. ASQUITH

Promises That Upper Chamber Shall be Replaced by Another Body Next Year

HEREDITARY PRINCIPLE TO BE STAMPED OUT.

New Chamber to be Simply a Revising Chamber of 150 Members.

(By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless from our own Correspondent.)

London, March 13.—These members of the Opposition, who have been twitting the Liberal Government as not daring to undertake the reform of the House of Lords, received a shock last night, when Mr. Asquith threw a bomb into their camp by declaring that the Government would abolish the House of Lords next year, and replace it by a new body, which would contain no vestige of the hereditary principle.

The plan of the Government will probably be to elect a second Chamber of some 150 members, which would act as a revising chamber in the true sense of the word. Mr. Asquith's declaration has given great satisfaction to all sections of the Progressive party.

BRITAIN AND THE CHURCHILL MEMORANDUM.

The discussion in the Canadian Parliament in respect to the Dominion's policy on the navy question is being followed here with the greatest interest. The general opinion of the latest phase in regard to the Churchill memorandum is that the Opposition has misconstrued its meaning, and has read into it something that it was never intended to mean.

The 'Daily News' (Liberal) says: 'Mr. Churchill had no intention of interference. The views given in the memorandum were simply an expression of opinion made in the course of negotiations with Mr. Borden.

The matter is one for the decision of Canada, and Canada alone.'

WESTMINSTER.

MR. ASQUITH GLAD TO SHATTER HOUSE.

London, March 13.—An important statement was made by the Right Hon. H. L. Samuel, Postmaster-General, in the House of Commons last night regarding the Government's plan for the reform of the House of Lords. Mr. Asquith earlier in the evening, speaking on the subject, said he would take the earliest available opportunity of proposing a plan which would make the Lords a truly impartial and judicial authority.

It was left to Mr. Samuel to indicate briefly the lines on which the reform will be carried out. The new second chamber, he said, would contain no vestige of the hereditary principle. Under no circumstances would its absolute veto be restored. The House of Lords would be abolished during the lifetime of the present Parliament. This is as far as Mr. Samuel went, but previous declarations of the Government show that the proposal is likely to be an elected second chamber of about 150 Senators, or 'Lords of Parliament.'

The question of the reform of the Lords arose in the course of the debate of the Opposition amendment to the Address, moved by the Right Hon. Walter Long. It is concerned with the operations of the Parliament Act, and submitted that 'it would be improper to proceed further with measures of so great importance as the Government of Ireland Bill and the Welsh Disestablishment Bill, while the constitution of Parliament is still incomplete and without reference to the electors.'

Mr. Long said the Government had shattered the constitution by the failure of the Government to fulfil their debt of honor and reform the Lords. The country has been left under single-chamber government, for the House of Lords is at present paralyzed so far as effective action goes.

Mr. Asquith, replying, asked: 'Who shattered the constitution?' 'Our old constitutional argument was shattered,' he answered, 'when some three or four years ago the House of Lords rejected the Budget. Everything that has since happened in the re-arrangement of our constitutional system is the direct, legitimate and inevitable consequence of that arbitrary and revolutionary proceeding.'

After declaring the Parliament Act as an 'imperfect and incomplete thing,' Mr. Asquith added: 'I shall welcome with unaffected sincerity the day, and I hope it will very soon arrive, when I shall have the honor of proposing a plan which will reconstruct the second chamber into a truly impartial and judicially-minded revising authority.'

ANNIVERSARY OF CONNAUGHT WEDDING.

London, March 13.— Thirty-four years ago to-day the Duke of Connaught married the third daughter of Prince Frederick Charles of Prussia. The ceremony took place at Windsor, the Archbishop of Canterbury, four bishops and nine lesser clergy assisting. The late King Edward and his brother, the late Duke of Edinburgh, accompanied the bridegroom towards the altar. Amongst others present were Queen Victoria, Queen Alexandra, the present King, the present Kaiser, and the King and Queen of the Belgians.

POPE BETTER, WILL SAY MASS ON SUNDAY NEXT

Rome, March 12.—The progress of the Pope on his way to recovery from his indisposition is very favorable and has been greatly helped by the exceptional mildness of the season and the splendid sunny weather.

His Holiness this morning expressed his desire to resume the celebration of the mass on Palm Sunday, March 16.

BRITISH ADMIRALTY'S LACK OF RESPONSE TO GERMANY'S OFFER MAY AROUSE KEEN CRITICISM

Proposed Canadian Battleships Will Mean No Reduction Whatever in Home Programme---Britain is Not Spending Enough, Says Lord Charles Beresford---Europe Going Mad, Declares Mr. Keir Hardie.

(By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless From our own Correspondent)

London, March 14.—The new Navy estimates, showing as they do an increase of a million and a quarter pounds sterling, and providing for an expenditure of £46,309,000, against £45,750,000 last year, have given new food for thought on the international situation to the people of Great Britain to-day.

The fact that the Admiralty has made provision for five new capital ships, in accordance with the programme outlined last year, clearly shows that it intends to treat the battleships contributed by the Dominions and Colonies as additions to the home programme. This is a matter that will doubtless evoke criticism, in view of the proposed arrangement with Germany respecting the maintenance of the sixteen-ten ratio.

There was only a colorless reference to the proposed Canadian contribution and the Churchill memorandum, in view of the fact that all the communications between Mr. Churchill and Mr. Borden are to be laid before the House.

There is reason to believe that the Army estimates will not show any serious increase, but in any case the debates on both cannot fail to be interesting to Britishers at home and abroad.

WESTMINSTER.

New York, March 14.—A London cable to the Tribune says: 'The Navy estimates published last night are not likely to arouse enthusiasm on either the Ministerial or the Opposition benches in the House of Commons. Liberals are dismayed at the prospect of more than £46,000,000 sterling being spent on the Navy during the coming year, and there will be much labor grumbling at this figure. Pacificists will also have something to say at the absence of any response to the German offer of sixteen keels to ten, and Mr. Churchill's silence on [illegible] point is certain to be keenly criticised in Ministerial circles.

The fact that it is proposed to lay down five new dreadnoughts in 1913-14, irrespective of the latest German attitude, will be regarded as highly provocative.

For their part Unionists regard the Navy estimates as distinctly disappointing in two most important particulars. The personnel of the service is to be increased to 146,000 officers and men, a figure which is held to be quite inadequate. The second point is the continued neglect of the air service.

'GAMBLING WITH LIFE OF EMPIRE.'

Here are two characteristic comments:

Lord Charles Beresford:—'The proposed reduction of three million pounds sterling of the amount which those who realize the pressing need of the navy regarded as a minimum cannot, in my opinion, be achieved without some sacrifice of naval strength which we may urgently need at the shortest possible notice. It appears to me to be gambling with the very life of the Empire.'

James Keir Hardie.—'I wish the increase had been five millions instead of three. It would lead more quickly to the inevitable revolt against bloated armaments. "Whom the gods would destroy they first make mad," and they are making Europe mad very quickly with this intolerable burden of armaments.'

SUFFRAGETTES PLEAD CONSTITUTIONAL RIGHT TO PETITION THE KING

London, March 11.—The five suffragettes, Lillian Wilcox, Dorothy Smith, Kathleen Paget, Gertrude Vaughan and Grace Stuart, arrested yesterday in an attempt to present a petition to the King, were to-day ordered by the Magistrate at Bow Street to find sureties for their good behavior, or, in default, go to prison for 21 days in some cases, and a month in others.

All of them elected to go to jail.

The charge brought against them was that of obstructing the police in the execution of their duty. The police gave evidence that they had received orders to take especial care to prevent any one from attempting to throw a letter or a petition to the King, while he was on the way to Parliament.

The accused argued that their action was perfectly legal and was based on the right of every British subject to present a petition to the King.

The Magistrate explained to the prisoners that the right to present a petition to His Majesty must be exercised through a Minister of the Crown.

OTHERS SMASH WINDOWS IN PROTEST.

London, March 11.—Two other suffragettes, Dorothy Barham and May Richardson were sent to prison for a month each by the Bow Street magistrate to-day for breaking some windows at the Home Office this morning. The two women stated that they had adopted this method of protesting against the illegal arrest of the women who tried to present a petition to the King yesterday.

London, March 11.—A practical joker brought the suffragettes again into the limelight to-day at the expense of a number of tradesmen. While large numbers of women were going to Bow Street Police Court to attend the trial of the five suffragettes, arrested yesterday when they attempted to present a petition to the King on his way to open Parliament, the headquarters of the society to which the militant suffragettes belong, and which are situated on Kingsway, were the scene of a series of exciting incidents. Truck after truck drove up to the door of the women's headquarters bringing all manner of goods ranging from a piano to a load of coal. The truck drivers, all of whom had with them orders written on the printed forms of the Women's Social and Political Union, refused to leave until the police, who lately have had such a busy time in protecting the women, threatened to take the men into custody and to send their carts and waggons to the pound.

INQUIRY INTO WASHINGTON ROW.

Washington, March 11.—Investigation of the responsibility of the police for the disorders which attended the woman suffrage pageant on Monday, March 3, was continued to-day by the Senate Committee of Inquiry with witnesses representing the suffragists and the police, ready to continue testimony.

Police witnesses attempted to show that their efforts to preserve order were sincere, but they said they were handicapped by the immense crowd and lack of patrolmen.

Witnesses for the suffragists declared the police were opposed to the parade and did not attempt to protect the marchers against insult and danger.

Challenge Rejection Provokes Protest

London, March 12 — Sir Thomas Lipton, the British challenger for the America Cup expressed the greatest surprise this morning when informed of the decision of the New York Yacht Club declining his challenge because it did not comply with the conditions of the deed of gift governming contests for the cup.

Neither Sir Thomas nor the Royal Ulster Yacht Club had at the time been officially notified of the rejection of the challenge, and Sir Thomas said he had not had time to consider whether he would amend the conditions of his challenge so as to meet the objection of the New York yachtsmen. He expects, however, to confer with his designer Mr. Charles E. Nicholson, of Gosport, England, ono the subject immediately.

Sir Thomas, of course, fully recognizes the right of the New York Yacht Club to decline his challenge because of the stipulation that the defending yacht must be of the same size as the challenger. Nevertheless he is greatly disappointed as he fully expected that the challenge would be accepted.

It is understood that Mr. Charles C. Allom, the owner of the yacht 'Istria,' is a prospective challenger for the America cup. Mr. Charles E. Nicholson, of Gosport, built 'Istria for him and during the past year he made some attempt to organize a syndicate to build a challenger, but it was understood that the matter had fallen through.

Mr. Allom, it is believed, is at present in the United States.

New York, March 13. — Intimitation that a challenge from some oother English yachtsman than Sir Thomas Lipton for the America Cup is anticipated by members of the New York Yacht Club caused considerable speculation in yachting circles to-day, but there was no answers to the question who the prospective challenger might be. The rumors of another challenge were coincident with the decision which the New York Yacht Club reached late last night to decline the Lipton challenge, which was made in his behalf by the Royal Ulster Yacht Club.

It came as a suprise to many members of the club when they read the challenge for the first time last night to find that Sir Thomas not only proposed a challenging vessel not to exceed seventy-five feet to the waterline, but that he would require the defender to be of the same dimensions. In the gossip concerning the terms of the challenge, it had been intimated that Sir Thomas made no conditions as to the defender except that, if in excess of the seventy-five foot length, the usual time allowances should be figured.

The deed of gift of the America Cup allows competing vessels of any length from sixty-five feet to ninety feet and the maximum length has always prevailed. To be forced to reduce this to a seventy-five foot limit under the terms of the challenge was held by the New York Club to be contrary to the spirit of the deed of gift. The vote in rejection of Sir Thomas Lipton's terms was given as 'unanimous,' but this means unanimity of only forty out of the three hundred members of the club who attended last night's meeting. The forty members, however, were all that were privileged to vote as the balloting was confined to the actual boat-owning membership present.

Among other members was a protest against the alleged arbitrary action of the club. Mr. Evans, R. Dick, jr., a member of the club, who expressed such protest, declared that the motion to reject the challenge was 'railroaded' through the meeting.

'GETTES DRIVEN FROM NOTTINGHAM MEETING BY MOB VIOLENCE

Discharge of Detonators and Firecrackers Set Gathering in Uproar, While Woman Speaker Justifies Firing of Railway Stations as Means to Votes For Women by Quoting the Burning of Notts Castle in Order to Get Franchise for Men---Platform Carried by Storm and General Fight Follows.

ATTEMPT TO BURN BRITISH MUSEUM.

London, Wednesday, March 12. —The 'Daily Citizen,' the new labor organ here, asserts that an attempt was made yesterday afternoon, presumably by the suffragettes, to set fire to the British Museum. Half-burned rags, saturated with oil, were found in one of the rooms by an official. There is no clue to the culprits.

Nottingham, March 12.—The militant suffragettes, against whom the people have turned, and who have been having a hard time recently, were last night driven from a hall by the wildest crowd they have yet encountered.

Miss Annie Kenney and a male suffragette of the cause, named Gray, were announced as the principal speakers at the meeting. Police protection for the meeting was asked for beforehand, for while a policeman who defends the people from suffragette violence is 'a ruffian and coward,' he must always be ready to shield the persons of the militant suffragettes.

The Nottingham police accepted this duty, and turned out in great force. Admission to the hall was by ticket, but a number of trouble-makers got into the hall early, before the ticket holders had arrived. A great crowd surrounded the hall and jeered the ticket holders as they entered.

The first speaker had hardly begun to speak when a detonator was discharged in the back seats. This caused terrible alarm. The explosion was followed by stamping and hooting and the setting off of fire crackers.

THE PARALLEL OF NOTTS. CASTLE.

Miss Kenney tried to speak, but was heckled about the burning of two or three railway stations. She answered that the suffragettes had been compelled to resort to extreme measures, but that Nottingham men ought to be proud of such actions, inasmuch as their ancestors had burned Nottingham Castle in order to get the franchise.

The descendants of these historic 'firebugs' were not convinced by this statement, and resumed the racket within the hall.

Meanwhile, the crowd outside raised a tremendous din and tried to force an entrance to the hall. The police held their ground and kept them back after a sharp tussle.

Mr. Gray followed Miss Kenney. He had hardly started to speak when a loud crash behind the platform and a roar of excited voices showed that the mob had burst in the back entrance to the hall. They immediately carried the platform by storm and seized the banners bearing the inscriptions 'Votes for Women.'

A general fight began. 'The women shrieked out 'Do you call yourselves men?' to which men replied, 'Do you call yourselves women?'

PELT WOMEN WITH ROTTEN FRUIT.

Showers of rotten fruit and vegetables were thrown at the women on and around the platform. Fire works were flung about the chairs and the gas lamps were smashed. The police forced their way from the outside, but immediately became helplessly mixed up in the riot and were obliged to protect themselves.

The women rushed screaming for the exits, only to be driven back by other crowds, which were surging into the hall. A general fight followed, and men and women fought with their fists. Faces were clawed and scratched and millinery flew in all directions.

Finally, the police formed a cordon and Miss Kenney and her friends were escorted in safety to an anteroom. There they were guarded until an opportunity was found to smuggle them out through an obscure exit. As soon as the platform was cleared the mob began to disperse, the police helping to clear the hall.

The interior of the hall was ruined, the windows were smashed and the furniture was broken into fragments. The place was filled with the smoke and stench of detonators, which contained sulphuretted hydrogen.

NEW METHOD TO MEET HUNGER STRIKE.

London, March 12.—**Lord Robert Cecil, who favors giving the vote to women, though opposed to the militant methods, has given notice that he will ask Mr. Asquith in the House of Commons what he proposes to do to stop the outrages of 'persons who profess to desire the enfranchisement of women.'**

Mr. J. King, another member of Parliament, will ask Mr. McKenna, Home Secretary, to substitute for pump-feeding the massage of the bodies of women who go on hunger strikes with dugong oil, which, he says, would sustain life for several weeks through the pores of the skin.

A dugong, otherwise known as a sea cow, is described in Websters's dictionary as an aquatic herbivorous halicoroid sirenian mammal, yielding a valuable oil.

Boy Farmers are Doing Good Work at Shawbridge

Conservation Commission's Official Gives High Praise for Progressive Development of Farm and Garden—Seventy-one Boys Now at the Institution.

At the regular monthly meeting of the governors of the Boys' Home and Boys' Farm at Shawridge on Friday of last week it was reported that there were 71 boys at the farm. There were two boys who left and two other arrived. A letter from the Provincial Agricultural Department described the kind of orchard which should be planted in the spring. The superintendent reported that about 60 tons of ice had been stored in the new ice-house for the dairy and kitchen, and about 10,000 feet of broken stone had been quarried and hauled to the site of the new building which, it is hoped, to erect this summer.

Two boys had benefited by free treatment at the Royal Victoria Hospital for adenoids and enlarged tonsils. Forty cases of influenza, including three members of the staff, had been recorded during the month, but none of the cases were serious.

Two of the boys had each made a book-case for the library. Mr. John Fixter formerly Farm Superintendent at Macdonald College, and now with the Dominion Commission on Conservation, visited the school after 16 months' absence. He gave high praise to Mr. Scott, the farm instructor, for the condition of the cattle and general care shown everywhere. He saw a great improvement both in the Farm and Garden departments.

The superintendent submitted rough drafts of the kind of cottage most suited to the needs of the Institution, based on observation in other institutions and experience at Shawbridge.

A meeting will be held next week to consider the plans for the new buildings.

Suffragette Pleads an Alibi

Destructive Instruments Found Under Studio of Woman Charged With Attempted Arson.

London, March 13. — An extensive storehouse of destructive instruments used by the militant suffragettes in their attacks on private and public property was unearthed by detectives from police headquarters at Scotland Yard in the Kensington district to-day.

Armed with a warrant for the arrest of Olive Hocken, who is wanted on a charge of being concerned in an attempt to burn the members' pavilion on the Roehampton Golf Links a few weeks ago, the detectives searched an artist's studio in Campden Hill Gardens and found under the flooring three sets of telegraph wire-cutting aparatus. In other parts of the building bottles of corrosive fluid, such as has been used in letter box outrages, hammers, flints and other tools for breaking windows were discovered, as well as a number of false identification plates for automobiles.

Olive Hocken appeared this afternoon at the police court and the magistrate remanded her for a week in custody.

When she was arrested Miss Hocken said her mother would be able to prove she was not at Roehampton on the night of the outrage, but for the present she reserved her defence.

Mrs. Emmeline Pankhurst has recovered from her indisposition and has left for Scotland to continue her campaign.

PEACE COMMEMORATION.

England to Establish University Chairs of Anglo-American History.

London, March 13.—The English scheme for the commemoration of a hundred years' peace between Great Britain and the United States, provides for a permanent memorial, and will cost a quarter of a million dollars. It is proposed to acquire Sulgrave Manor, the Northamptonshire seat of the Washington family, make it the centre for American visitors, and also establish university chairs of Anglo-American history in London with Mr. James Bryce as the first professor.

ANGLO-FRENCH NAVAL MANOEUVRES.

Ostend, Belgium, March 14. —Flotillas of British and French torpedo boat destroyers and submarines are carrying out a series of night manoeuvres in co-operation in the English Channel. The commanders of the flotillas are forming common plans of action, and there is a frequent exchange of wireless messages between the vessels.

MISSING RELATIVES.

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

Gidley (George), last heard of 1906, and now believed to be in the Colonies, is sought by sister Ethel.

Harvey (John Wilfred), wrote from New Westminster, Canada, February, 1911; may be in Vancouver. Mother asks.

Hayward (John), formerly of Wolverhampton, went to Manitoba 30 years ago. Sister asks.

Hodges (Frederick Arthur Reginald), was last heard of Portland, Oregon, 14 months ago. Mother asks.

Kearns (Alice), was last heard of at Westport, County Mayo, 1885; believed to have gone to America. Sister Norah asks.

MacGown (Catherine and Annie), were living in California and New York, 1866. Niece Mary asks.

Munday (Alfred Arthur), was employed in an hotel in New York, 1911. Mother asks.

Rollings (Charles and Sarah), left Denton, Oxon, with their children, and went to Canada 43 years ago. Niece Sarah asks.

Tooth (Elizabeth), went from Tunbridge Wells, with her father, to America or Australia, 60 years ago. Cousins ask.

Watson (Albert William), was living in California, 1910. Uncle Charles asks.

Whipple (Rose), née Warren, left Wales, 1876; was living in Washington Co., U.S.A., 1897. Sister Sarah Ann asks.

Winston (George Victor), was chauffeur to a New York actor, 1909. Brother Will asks.

REPLY.

W. J. Dymock (Fergus, Ont.), replies to an inquiry in this column, and wishes to ascertain his father's present address.

CONFERENCE OF DOMINION ALLIANCE BEST EVER SEEN IN MONTREAL SAYS MR. SPENCE

Traces Advance of Prohibition in Canada, and Says 'It is a Great Thing to Be Living in These Splendid Times.'

GOOD PROSPECTS FOR TEMPERANCE UNDER DEMOCRATIC GOVERNMENT

Mrs. D. K. Livingstone Says When Temperance is Debated in United States House Victory Cannot Be Far Off.

Eloquent, forceful, and convincing, was the arraignment of the liquor traffic with its attendant evils made by Mr. F. S. Spence, of Toronto, at the annual conference of the Dominion Alliance in Montreal last week. Speaking with an earnestness and evident knowledge of his subject which carried conviction to every one present, Mr. Spence told of the effects of alcohol on the human body and on the body politic. He demonstrated that of the two policies of moderate drinking and total abstinence he was entirely in favor of the latter, and in strong sympathy with the movement for the total elimination of alcoholic drinks. That part of Mr. Spence's address which dealt with the ravages of alcohol in the human system was illustrated by a number of experiments showing how it reduced the temperature of the body, poisoned the blood, weakened the brain, and otherwise inflicted terrible injury on the victim and his posterity.

At the outset, Mr. Spence congratulated the Alliance on the success of the Conference, which, he said, was the best he had ever seen in Montreal, and on the tremendous progress this cause was making and had been making ever since the Alliance was started in 1874. 'Look where we are now,' said the speaker. 'Never before has this reform moved at such an accelerating pace. Why it is hardly fifteen years since the Church woke up to the fact that this was the Church's business—to the fact that the work of the Kingdom of God meant the overthrow of the kingdom of alcohol.'

CANADA'S SMALL CONSUMPTION OF LIQUOR.

Referring to the progress of temperance, Mr. Spence pointed to the United States, where nine whole states were under total prohibition, and where out of ninety-two millions of people forty-seven millions were living under laws that prohibited the sale of intoxicating liquor. In Canada they were going the same pace. Canada had a much smaller consumption of liquor per head than most other countries. In the Dominion the average consumption per head per annum was only 6 1-2 gallons, as compared with 22 gallons in the United States, 35 gallons in England, and 50 gallons in Belgium, so that Canadians only drank one-third of what was drunk in the next last country, and one-fifth of what was drunk in other countries.

The speaker then briefly traced the advance of prohibition in this country, and directed the attention of the audience to Nova Scotia, where they had wiped out the bar except in the city of Halifax, and to Prince Edward Island, in which province there was not a single bar. Quebec contained 1,168 municipalities, and of these 859 had adopted prohibition, largely, he added, through the influence of the Catholic clergy. In Ontario they had 604 dry municipalities, and to-morrow or the day after the leader of a great political party would march into the provincial legislature behind the banner of the Dominion Alliance.

'It is a great thing to be living in these splendid times,' said Mr. Spence. 'When the Dominion Alliance was founded here 37 years ago our province of Ontario had 5,100 places to sell liquor; though we have doubled our population since we now have only 1,700. We are doing great work, and we have the Church of God behind us,' he added.

NO DEFINITE IDEA OF TEMPERANCE.

'I would like to discuss some of the fundamental principles which underlie this reform,' Mr. Spence went on. 'What is temperance?' he asked. Some persons seemed to have no definite idea of what temperance was. There were two clases of opinions regarding temperance: One class thought it meant teetotalism, while the other took it to mean moderation. One of the Apostles warned his followers against things which should be avoided, and drunkenness was included in the catalogue of most abominable sins, while temperance was in the list of virtues they were called on to emulate. Virtue, the speaker said, was manly conduct, and if a person was not virtuous he could not call himself a man. Temperance was a virtue, but there was no temperance in doing what one liked, or in gratifying one's desires, and, if it was shown that one glass of beer had in it the elements of peril, then the only real virtue was to let it alone altogether. From this the speaker concluded that the doctrine of total abstinence was the true meaning of temperance, if it could be proved there was danger in one glass of lager.

Some people said it was temperance to drink lager, and not to drink brandy, but why is it drank? Mr. Spence asked. For the feeling it gave, for the alcohol it contained, he said. He then proceeded by a series of experiments with alcohol to show its evil effects in the human body, illustrating its volatility and its acrid and narcotic qualities. All doctors, he said, defined alcohol as poison, and there was no medical man in Montreal who would risk his professional reputation by asserting that alcohol was anything else than a deadly poison; as deadly as strychnine or Paris green, or any of the substances used to kill rats. Science had disproved the theory that alcohol was a food; it neither warmed nor built up the body; therefore, it was no food. Next the defenders of alcohol said it was a stimulant to tone up the stomach and digestion; but what were the facts? Alcohol did three things in a man's stomach: it inflames the stomach, hardens it and makes digestion difficult, and deadens the nerves so that the victim did not know what was going on. He next proceeded to speak of the effect on the blood.

DANGERS OF THE NIGHTCAP.

After drinking beer a man felt a little lighter, he experienced a kind of glow,—'always a quickening of the heart beat,' commented Mr. Spence. When in repose the heart usually slowed down ten beats per second, this being a wise provision of nature to allow the body to rest. But there were some good old Scotch and French people in Montreal who must have 'a nightcap' before retiring, so they take whiskey and water, which sets the heart going so that the extra work entailed on the organ during the night is equal to lifting a weight of five tons. It was really paralysis instead of stimulation. People got stouter drinking beer and porter, and thought it built them up, but this was only fatty degeneration setting it, as the drinker had no healthy color. Every poison had a special affinity, it affected one part more than another. Alcohol affected the whole body, but the brain most of all. A man simply paralyzed his God-given brain by the use of this abominable drug, and, if he continued its use, the time would come when he would be tormented by snakes and demons, and would be kept in the lunatic asylum for the remainder of his days. And of all the sins our poor humanity can commit, there is no sin of which it is truer that the sins of the fathers are visited on the children. Of 300 idiots in a Masaschusetts asylum 140 had drunken parents.

Total abstinence, Mr. Spence declared, was the only temperance prescription. Just as plainly as God had written in the Book 'Thou shalt not steal,' He had written in nature 'Thou shalt not use alcohol.' And just as the body of the individual man was ruined by alcohol, so also was the country at large. Liquor paralyzed the producing power of a country. It put the country's wealth in the hands of a few greedy brewers and distillers, and was the direct cause of most of the industrial disturbances of the present day. The only policy to adopt towards liquor was to keep it out of the country. Prohibition was the temperance of common sense. License started away back in the garden of Eden. The first law there was a prohibitory law, but the license party was at hand, and they all knew the terrible consequences of listening to the voice of the license party on that occasion.

Good prospects for the temperance cause under the new regime at Washington were seen by Mrs. D. K. Livingstone, of Providence, R.I., the other speaker of the evening. President Wilson was a total abstainer, and so was Speaker Clark, while they had in the Cabinet that glorious prohibitionist, William Jennings Bryan. She did not think they ever had a more sympathetic administration in the United States and temperance people throughout the republic were rejoicing. 'When you can get the representatives of ninety-six millions of people to debate the temperance question on the floor of their House, the day of victory cannot be far off,' said Mrs. Livingstone.

'The traffic in women can not be separated from the trade in strong drink,' declared the speaker. As proof of this she did not know a single red light district in any of the great cities of the United States which did not have its quota of saloons. All investigations and commissions demonstrated that the two traffics could not be separated. She warned the meeting that this problem would increase in Canada as the foreign population increased. Then there was the problem of the child in industrial life. Much had been done to improve conditions for children working in factories, but now attention was being concentrated on keeping the child out of industry.

DRINK AND THE WELFARE OF CHILDREN.

With this problem also the liquor traffic was closely bound up. Worcester, Mass., had been dry for two and a half years and during that time there was a tremendous increase in the number of children attending school in this city. When the reason for this was sought the investigators received the reply from hundreds of homes: 'Oh, yes, Johnny can go to school since this town went dry, because father comes home with an unbroken envelope.' This was also true of many other cities, and reformers were learning that if the child was to be eliminated from industrial life the saloon should be eliminated. 'In some cases,' said the speaker, 'poverty creates drunkenness, but in every case drunkenness creates poverty.' This also applied to women in industry. 'When it is seen by all the nations of the earth that the liquor traffic is responsible for so much evil, why does not the manhood of the world rise up and get rid of it?' asked Mrs. Livingstone, amidst applause.

Statistics of prisons, asylums, homes, etc., showed that in the United States to-day, 97 percent. of the dependant classes were so because of the liquor traffic. Surely it was time they got rid of the wretched poverty, crime and disease which is the result of legalized liquor traffic. Never before had there been so much written and told of that infamy of infamies, the traffic in women, to the close connection of which with the liquor traffic people are awakening.

Mrs. Livingstone proved herself a believer in votes for women, though she admitted granting the ballot to the weaker sex would not be a panacea for all ills. But she believed it would be the first step towards the solution of those great problems: women in industry, children in industry, the traffic in women, and the abominable liquor traffic.

The meeting, which was presided over by ex-Ald. Carter, president of the Alliance, was well attended.

The message brought to the annual convention of the Dominion Alliance at its opening session in the Central Y.M.C.A. by Mrs. Deborah Knox Livingstone, State President of the Rhode Island W.C.T.U., was one of new and splendid victories won for temperance reform in the republic, and of confident hope of the complete route of the liquor forces in the near future. She pictured the striking contrast between the temperance forces some years ago, comparatively weak in numbers, and looked upon as of little consequence, and the powerful temperance movement of to-day which is sweeping over the whole country. The prohibitionists had the liquor interests fighting for their very existence. The latter had their hands exceedingly full, for besides fighting the efforts to secure prohibitory laws in the different states, they were also compelled to fight the woman's suffrage movement, for they realized that every gain for the women meant certain danger to them.

Other features dwelt on by Mrs. Livingstone were the momentous victory won at the last session of congress by the passing of the bill, over the President's veto, to prevent liquor being shipped from one state into another when the laws of the latter forbid it; the aid to temperance reform from the great awakening of political conscience in the United States, which resulted in the cleaning up of municipal administrations, the exposure of graft among the police, and a general improvement in the conditions on which the enforcement of the law depends; and the invaluable publicity work which the temperance people were carrying on by means of exhibits wherever they had a chance to place them before the public.

WORLD PROBLEM REQUIRES WORLD VISION.

Mrs. Livingstone's subject was 'Some Helps and Some Hindrances.' She spoke of temperance reform as a world problem requiring a world vision. If the French-Canadians, who went down to the New England States were all total abstainers, the cause down there would be greatly helped.

The greatest assistance in the temperance fight recently had come from the bill passed at Washington, which enacted that the shipment of liquor from one state to another in violation of the law of such state shall be prohibited.

This meant that Massachusetts must quit shipping liquor into the prohibition State of Maine; that Nebraska must quit shipping into Kansas, and that George would be free from the importation of Kentucky whiskey. For 50 years Maine had been burdened with the inability to reach personal consignments of liquor. Now the temperance people had not only legislation, but a whip with which to stir legislators into action.

The awakened political conscience was another great help because of the power wielded by the civic authorities in regard to this question. The right kind of police protection was required. It was time for the police to know that they were there to protect good people, and good work, rather than the other kind. All of these agitations were one of the best helps in the war on the liquor traffic. The temperance people wanted to know whether the police were for or against them.

The carrying of prohibition in West Virginia was a fine victory, won only after a long fight with every kind of foe the liquor influences could rally. The W. C. T. U. had determined, however, to get prohibition there, and they had finally done so.

In Michigan the vote on woman's suffrage had been stolen by fraud by the liquor men. It is to be voted on again in a few weeks, and if the liquor interests persist in their tactics, then ap rohibitory amendment would be introduced in that state, which would give them something more to fight about.

Help came from the efforts of the present-day feminist movement, and the attitude of organized labor, particularly women's labor. There had been much recent legislation regarding wage-earning women. Tens of thousands of women who had been forced out of their homes as the result of drink can now return to them. Judge Lindsay declared this to be a great victory against the liquor forces.

Nothing so hindered temperance legislation and the increase of prohibition territory as political corruption—not only among the officials, but also among the purchaseable voters. This was one of the blighting curses of the country, and was increased by immigration.

Mrs. Livingstone expressed her pleasure that instruction in the effects of liquor on the human body was given in the Protestant schools here. The Southern States had gone dry largely because of the training given to the boys and girls 25 or 30 years ago in the public schools.

The women of the United States were tired of petitioning and protesting, they wanted to share the responsibilities of government. Represented by the National W. C. T. U., the National Suffrage Association, the National Association of Women's Clubs and other organizations, they demanded the right to vote because of their interest in economic conditions as well as other questions. And the franchise was coming 'almost more rapidly than we are ready to receive it.'

Temperance exhibits were held wherever there was a Welfare exhibition, a Pure Food exhibition, or any similar opportunity. Scientific temperance facts helped men and women to see their personal relation to this great question. It was now no longer fashionable to 'enjoy poor health.' Not only the curing of disease, but the prevention of it was the watchword of the present day. The women believed in the prevention of the evils of the liquor traffic. In their exhibitions they showed graphically the waste of humanity caused by drink. In a certain milling town an investigation revealed the fact that the men in the mills were absent in greater number, and had more imperfections in their work on the Mondays of every week than on the other days of the week. This was due to the fact that the men frequented the open saloons on the Saturday and Sunday. Investigation among the women in the silk factories in Pekin had likewise shown that the women who stimulated themselves for their arduous labors by the use of intoxicating liquors could not do as well as the others. The women have the vote in China, and they are taking up these problems. In the United States an effort was being made by the teachers themselves to place temperance instruction on the same footing as other subjects. The fact that this move came from the teachers and not from the temperance people was significant. They wanted it taught with hygiene, and not with physiology.

Replying to questions, Mrs. Livingstone also said that the Supreme Court had already ruled that the States had the right to legislate to stop the sending of victims of the white slave traffic from one State to another, and this was considered a precedent for the new liquor law. They were twin evils, the speaker added. She also stated that the State of Maine was now pretty safe. The new governor was pledged to see the law enforced, and the sensational raids by the active young sheriff in the City of Bangor were not only cleaning up that place, but were an inspiring example to other large places. The excuse was made by opponents of temperance reform that revenue was required for education. The best answer was that Kansas has a surplus of $11,000,000 for its schools, and there are more school children, and more teachers in proportion to the population than in any other State. One could go through 47 counties, and not find a poor-house with any inmates. Nine States now have full woman's suffrage, and Maine would get it in two years. The great argument always was the power to retain the prohibitory amendment with the aid of the women's vote.

The world-wide character of the temperance movement was the theme of speeches by the Rev. T. E. Bourke and Mr. J. H. Roberts at the banquet of the Dominion Alliance, given in the Y.M.C.A. Hall, Montreal, while that point was touched on by other of the speakers. Ex-Ald. S. J. Carter presided, while the guests included His Honor Judge Lafontaine, president of the Anti-Alcoholic League of Montreal; Ald. J. Ward, Dr. J. E. Dube, Mrs. D. K. Livingstone, Rural Dean Sanders, Mr. W. Drysdale, Mr. and Mrs. W. Fessenden, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Carson, the Rev. J. G. Potter, and Mr. and Mrs. F. H. Waycott. His Honor Judge Lemieux, of Quebec, who was due to speak, was unable to be present, and wrote regretting his inability to attend.

Mr. S. H. Carson, proposing the toast of the Anti-Alcoholic League, looked for even closer relationship than at present between the Dominion Alliance and that body and congratulated Mr. Roberts on his work in bringing the two organizations to their present state of harmonious working.

Judge Lafontaine, replying, recalled the time when at the Legislative Assembly, the members of the Alliance were regarded as strange people, and received little sympathy. He had known the Alliance first when he was at the Assembly, but thinking had proved to him the value of their work, and he had commenced to work for temperance. The League over which he presided did not advocate total abstinence and prohibition at present, but he thought it was coming to that. He himself had gone to the International Congress at The Hague, a moderate temperance man—he had returned a prohibitionist. (Cheers.)

THREE STAGES OF REFORM.

Called upon to propose the 'World-Wide Temperance Movement,' the Rev. T. E. Bourke said a reform had always to pass three stages; that of being laughed at, that of being seriously considered, and that of being put into operation; and in regard to temperance the world has reached the last stage. There were indications the world over of a trend towards temperance. In the United States the action of the President in abolishing liquor from the White House was noteworthy; in Canada here the Minister of Militia had declared that no soldier should act as a bartender while he was in power; in Great Britain the late King had made it known that his toast could be drunk in water, while the present monarch, if not a total abstainer, made it understood that very little liquor was used in the royal household, and he was well supported by the Queen; then, too, the Licensing Bill, with the effect of closing 35,000 saloons with a short term of years, had passed the House of Commons with a record majority only to meet the veto of the House of Lords; in Germany, the Kaiser had declared that the victorious army of the future would be the sober army; in France, the effect of alcohol had been studied officially, and warnings of the evils of it posted up everywhere; Russia had seen where she was at a disadvantage in fighting Japan, a more sober nation. He proposed the toast of 'The World-Wide Temperance Movement.'

MORE THAN LOCAL MOVEMENT.

Mr. John H. Roberts, who was received with loud cheers, said the temperance movement was more than local; it had spread all over the world. In the Old Land there was now a Labor party of fifty, all teetotallers; every ship in the navy had its temperance society, while the Government subsidized a temperance association which operated in every regiment at home and abroad. The drink bill of England was rapidly decreasing without state prohibitory legislation, and went to show how valuable was the educational work being done there. In France, the Government was moving towards temperance, while in Germany the doctors were doing a valuable scientific work. In Russia there was a Government holding a monopoly of the liquor trade, but there the evil was increasing. Altogether, Europe was turning in the right direction and the benefit would be felt by us when we received the immigrants into our country.

In the British Empire temperance was very active. In New Zealand public vote had been taken on licenses, local option, and complete national prohibition. Sixty percent. majority was necessary for prohibition, and 57 1-2 was obtained—a larger majority than for local option. In India the temperance bands were saving the sober natives from the drink curse we had forced on them, and in South Africa Britain and Boer were fighting side by side to kill the traffic.

In America the work was remarkable, there were nine States of the neighboring republic under prohibition, and Canada wanted reciprocity of that sort of thing. Altogether there must be some 28,000,000 of women at least, who were total abstainers. He did not think a President could be elected to-day in the United States who was not a temperance man.

In regard to Canada Mr. Roberts referred to the position of the provinces, stating that Quebec had 859 of 1,168 municipalities 'dry,' and had a Government which was a declared partisan of the temperance cause. Soon they were going to give the world a lesson in co-operative work, when French and English, Roman Catholic and Protestant, would join against the curse of drink.

'Women's Work in Temperance,' was proposed by the Rev. J. G. Potter, who asked that the present activity of temperance workers be maintained, and urged the necessity of unity in fighting the common enemy.

WOMEN AND TEMPERANCE.

Mrs. D. K. Livingstone, replying to the toast, wondered whether temperance would have made progress without women. It was a women's organization, the W.C.T.U., that had made possible the first world-wide organized temperance movement, and had created anti-alcoholic sentiment.

In the United States they were anti-alcoholic, anti-saloon and anti-liquor traffic, but they were not anti-suffragette, and the power of women was recognized. The W.C.T.U. had made the State Governments, and later the Federal Government enforce the teaching of scientific temperance instruction in schools, they had won over the physicians and surgeons who now no longer used alcohol as a stimulant, being, as it was, a narcotic, and the Union had been instrumental in abolishing the canteen and in keeping it out of existence. The Union had also secured the reduction of the liquor traffic in the Philippine Islands and the prevention of segregated vice in Manila.

The women believed in forming rather than re-forming character, and they turned their attention to the children, in bands of hope, public schools, and Sunday schools, and they appealed for the co operation of all parents in guarding the children against falling into the evil.

Mrs. F. H. Waycott proposed the toast of 'The Cause of Scientific Temperance,' which was replied to by Dr. J. E Dube, who said he thought more doctors should lecture on scientific temperance and so carry out the policy of preventing the disease, rather than taking every measure for stamping it out. He found most patients were immoderate drinkers, and in teaching medical students he made a point of showing in every instance the part played by alcohol. In this province the majority of doctors were against alcohol and they did not use it as a stimulant now, they avoided it as they avoided morphine.

COL. HUGHES CONGRATULATED BY ALLIANCE

Abolition of Liquor From Canteen and Training Camps Approved.

Strong approval of the action of the Minister of Militia in abolishing the canteen from training camps was expressed by the Dominion Alliance convention at Montreal, when it passed a resolution of the Political Action and Resolutions Joint Committee rejoicing at the elimination by Col. Hughes of the use of liquor in camps and at his banquet at Ottawa.

Other resolutions adopted by the convention were: Approval of the progress of the temperance movement, especially in the Province of Quebec; congratulating the Premier of the province and his Government upon their declared partisanship of the temperance cause; rejoicing at the appointment of the Royal License Commission, and instructing the executive to assist the commission by the presentation of evidence; approval of the action of the executive in forming a joint committee with the Anti-Alcoholic League; approval of the action of the secretary in exposing to the City Council, the Board of Control, and the public, the relationship of certain officials with a liquor dealing firm, and urging the Board of Control to investigate the charges laid; and thanking the churches for the opportunities they gave the Alliance to appeal for financial aid. These resolutions were made, the report stated, believing that the true solution of the liquor traffic lay in the prohibition of the manufacture, sale, and use, of alcohol, except for scientific purposes.

The financial report was not ready for presentation, but the committee recommended that Judge Leet and Mr. W. H. Rosevear be appointed auditors, and that the appointment of an assistant secretary to deal with financial work be considered.

At eleven o'clock Mrs. D. K. Livingstone spoke the 'Human Factor.' She told how all the work in connection with temperance depended on the individual, the human factor, and that realization of the fact had led to greater results in the past few years. It was a question of dealing with manhood and womanhood, inaffected by geographical boundaries on divisions. The purpose was a common one, and meant the uplifting of the human race.

The canteen was referred to by the speaker, who rejoiced in its prohibition in the United States, but said that agitation for its re-establishment was the subject of constant agitation, and the repeal of the law was something the temperance workers had constantly to guard against. She was glad to note the declaration of the Kaiser against the canteen.

Coming back to the power of the individual, Mrs. Livingstone said that great commissions were liable to dwarf the single person, but his power could not be overlooked. Especially was this so with the coming generation, who, now that they had the advantage of vocational schools, were able to realize that they could not touch anything that would reduce their efficiency, and they were being reared in an atmosphere whose effect would be of the greatest value to the temperance cause in the future.

Touching on the world-wide character of the temperance movement, Mrs. Livingstone said that one of the greatest trouble swas the enforcement of legislation. The human factor there again played its part, for there was no lack of legislation, yet people to enforce it were comparatively scarce, as Kansas, Maine and Georgia well knew.

DR. FRIEDMANN CONDUCTING EXPERIMENTS

Arrived in Montreal This Morning to Try Cure Here.

PREPARED SERUM IN McGILL LABORATORY.

Selected a Few Patients For Treatment at Royal Edward Institute.

Dr. F. F. Friedmann, the German physician whose claim to have found an effective cure for tuberculosis now holds the entire continent in a state of anxious, hopeful suspense, arrived in Montreal last week and demonstrated his mode of treatment two hours at the McGill medical laboratory preparing the serum for his demonstrations to be given this afternoon, and then went down to the Royal Edward Institute to select a small number of patients from the hundred and more who had been received from all parts of the city.

Contrary to the programme arranged, Dr. Friedmann operated on seven tuberculosis patients at the Royal Edward Institute for the special benefit of the fifth year medical students at McGill.

The patientsc included men, women and children having various forms of the disease and some of them rather advanced cases. Each patient was given one injection with the serum, sometimes on the arm and sometimes on the hip or other part of the body.

Dr. Friedmann examined each case carefully and commented upon it. Professor Adami interpreted and told the students what he said.

Dr. Friedmann said that the effect of the treatment should be seen in about five days on one case—that of a boy with tuberculosis of the joints.

When the demonstrations were over and the students were leaving, they seized upon the presence of a press photographer to have their pictures taken with Dr. Friedmann standing with them.

Dr. Harding, honorary secretary of the Institute, afterwards stated that Dr. Friedmann was very careful in his methods, and very careful about the selection of his cases. He did not take merely the incipient cases, and chose a good variety. He had his own instruments, and displayed skill in the way he used them. The demonstration in each case took only an instant, the examination of the patient being simply followed by the brief jab of the injection needle.

PREDICTS HALT TO TUBERCULOSIS ON PRINCIPLE OF VACCINATION

Dr. Friedmann Tells Ottawa Gathering of Research That Led to His Finding a Bacillus Which Originated From the Turtle, and That is His 'Cure.'

Ottawa, March 12.—Made notable by the presence of Dr. Friedmann, the celebrated German, who claims to have discovered a serum for the cure of tuberculosis, the annual meeting of the Canadian Association for the Prevention of Tuberculosis opened here to-day.

The Hon. Adam Beck presided, and among the other notable guests were H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught, the Hon. Martin Burrell, and many of the leading physicians of the Dominion.

Dr. Friedmann addressed the convention, and this afternoon conducted a clinical demonstration at the Water Street Hospital.

In his address Dr. Friedmann outlined his twenty-three years of research work to find a tuberculine that was not toxic and virulent, a substance that would be absolutely harmless even in large doses. There had to be found, he said, a live bacillus of natural avirulence, and it had to remain avirulent and atoxic in the tubercular as well as the non-tubercular individual. He finally discarded human tubercule bacilli which had been rendered avirulent by artificial means, because the results were too dangerous. The desired end was attained when he succeeded in finding a bacillus which originated from a cold blooded animal—the turtle—which bacillus became avirulent and atoxic after frequent transplantation.

'When that condition was reached,' he said, 'I injected it into myself and then to patients infected with tuberculosis and healthy children in tubercular surroundings. I have found the remedy invariably harmless.'

Dr. Friedmann, amid cheers, affirmed that the spread of tuberculosis would be prevented by a method similar in principle to Jenner's vaccination, and that he had already vaccinated 250 children in tubercular surroundings between the ages of one and three years. The first of these was 17 months ago and all are well to-day.

Dr. Friedmann's address, which was of a highly technical nature, seemed to impress the large assembly of physicians.

Referring to Dr. Friedmann, the Hon. Adam Beck said in his presidential address, that full opportunity must be given him to prove his claim. 'If not successful he is at least working along scientific lines,' said Mr. Beck.

The Duke of Connaught made no reference to Dr. Friedmann, but declared that Canadians instead of going to Maine, California, and Florida, should take advantage of their great natural parks in the Rockies. He hoped to see sanatoria established at Banff, Glacier, and Jasper, B.C.

Ste. Agathe Doctor Tells of Rival to Dr. Friedmann

Does Not Give His Name But Claims Experiments Have Given Better Results Than Any Shown by the German Physician.

Ottawa, March 13.—Dr. Friedmann, who claims to have discovered a serum which cures tuberculosis, and who demonstrated his method in Ottawa yesterday afternoon, has had his pretensions rivalled by those of another—though anonymous—investigator, to quote the statements of Dr. A. J. Richer, of Montreal, who is attached to the sanatorium at Ste. Agathe, Que., in an address delivered at a public meeting held in the Young Men's Christian Association by the Canadian Association for the Prevention of Tuberculosis last night.

That injustice to a medical man of twenty years' experience and undoubted repute; a man who had two years ago embarked on this particular phase of tuberculosis work and who had discovered a serum which had shown results on animals much more favorable than those of Dr. Friedmann's alleged cure and preliminary effects on the treatment of the disease in human beings which were most encouraging, he could not refrain from making these results public, though he was not in a position to disclose the name of the man who had made them possible, was Dr. Richer's statement.

After referring to the 'excitement' which had attended Dr. Friedmann's presence in Ottawa and the notoriety he had received, Dr. Richer went on to say: 'The work attributed to Dr. Friedmann is not altogether new. The subject was discussed in two papers delivered last year at the International Congress at Rome, papers quite as advanced as the claims of Dr. Friedmann, and no furore was aroused.

'I feel that in justice to a man for whom I have the greatest esteem and who has done tuberculosis work for now well on to twenty years—known on both continents as a very earnest worker—who some two years ago took up that phase of the work and who has already achieved success without even publishing it—I feel in justice to that man's work I ought to make a statement. In August of last year he handed me some vaccine from live bacilli that he had been working on and wished to have experiments conducted on animals.

'They were not started until late in the fall and only recently have I been ready to do anything with them. Unfortunately I am in a position where I have not permission to mention this investigator's name, but it is only fair to say that the work should be in a small way known publicly. So far as experiments go, all that can be shown at the present time are animal experiments on this side. Work has been done on human beings with very encouraging results, and these will likely be published in the course of time, not in the lay press, but through the proper channels, scientific medical journals.'

The speaker then took the lid off a wooden case which he had brought with him and disclosed two guinea pigs, which he had handed around to the audience.

'The animals,' he stated, 'were ones on which he had experimented with the new serum. One of them had been apparently cured—that is, its symptoms had disappeared—in forty-eight hours.

'This is better than the results attained at Berlin by the use of the Friedmann serum, and which were criticized,' said Dr. Richer, 'where the vaccine merely prolonged the life of the animals for a short time.'

Other experiments he had also conducted to show the harmlessness of the new vaccine and one of the guinea pigs was in exemplification of this,' he stated. 'It had been given a dose 400 times larger than the ordinary therapeutic dose to show the safety of the treatment.' Dr. Richer then went on to speak of 'Some New Aspects of the Campaign Against Tuberculosis,' mentioning particularly the system employed in England, which included the rest cure, walking and other forms of exercise.

MONTREAL DOCTOR CURES CASES OF TUBERCULOSIS

Dr. G. Brown Has Now Finished Researches Into Dread Malady.

FELLOW PRACTITIONER VERY ENTHUSIASTIC.

Declares That New Discovery is Capable of Curing 95 Percent of Cases.

That Montreal may soon see the results of research into treatment of tuberculosis by a local doctor—Dr. G. Brown, of 718 Dorchester street west, is very possible. When interviewed, the doctor said: 'My research work is practically over, and as to whether I shall bring forward the results I have attained, I am not quite certain.'

Asked whether he claimed a perfect cure, Dr. Brown said: 'I claim nothing. I will leave the medical profession to pronounce on the treatment.' Dr. Brown's modesty would not permit him to say any more, except that he knew of no doctor in Montreal other than himself particularly interested in tuberculosis, and he was not aware that he was the doctor referred to by Dr. Richer at Ottawa Wednesday.

OBTAINED SOME WONDERFUL RESULTS.

A doctor who has had experience of Dr. Brown's work for eight years, was enthusiastic over the treatment. 'Dr. Brown,' he said, 'has no claim for complete cure, for when a man's lungs are gone you cannot put them back. But in incipient cases he has obtained some wonderful results, and I have no hesitation in saying that, putting aside the extreme cases, Dr. Brown can cure ninety-five percent of the patients brought before him. I treated five patients under his method; four were cured, and the other was taken from my care for a month and placed in an hospital for a month, where they did nothing.'

'Only Wednesday Dr. Brown showed me a letter from a man in New York, now earning his living, who was cured by Dr. Brown after having been discharged to die by a hospital here. Cases showing good results are now under his care, and I think he intends to bring them before the local medical society very soon. One is a skin case in which treatment started last November, which showed results within a week, and has not extended for three months.'

'In eight years Dr. Brown has learned a lot, and the success of his treatment has, I think, been due to his concentration on secondary infection. Most of the deaths occur, not from the tubercle, but from secondary infection, and the serums now being used by Dr. Brown combat both primary and secondary infection. Injections of these two serums, combined with medical treatment as given by Dr. Brown, are certainly producing great results. He is an enthusiast, but he is a genuine scientist.'

MYSTERIOUS DOCTOR.

A number of Montreal physicians, engaged largely in tuberculosis work, were asked this morning about the doctor referred to by Dr. A. J. Richer at the Canadian Association for the Prevention of Tuberculosis, at Ottawa Wednesday, as having discovered a serum in some respects superior to Dr. Friedmann's, but none of them had any knowledge of him. Dr. Harding, of the Royal Edward Institute, and Professor Adami were both in Ottawa still attending the convention. Dr. Perrin, of the Royal Edward Institute, Dr. Eugene Grenier and Dr. Jos. Edm-Dube, 16 St. Famille street, all said they had no idea who the man could be.

Dr. Dube, however, said that Dr. Richer was a serious man and a scientific man and he would have a good deal of confidence in his statement on that account.

IMPOSSIBLE TO TELL ITS VALUE.

As for the value of the serum discovered by this anonymous doctor—not a Canadian, and a man with a good professional reputation on both sides of the Atlantic—Dr. Dube said that it was impossible to say what value it might have.

'There are plenty of serums in use in different countries for the treatment of tuberculosis,' he said. 'They are mostly used for tuberculosis of the bones and the joints, and some of them have a little success, but the serum that will cure tuberculosis effectually in any form of the disease is not on the market yet.'

ELMIRA HAS $350,000 FIRE.

Elmira, N.Y., March 14.—Elmira was visited by one of the most disastrous fires in years last night, when the plant of the Telegram Publishing Company, a dry goods house, a grocery, a theatre and several other small establishments were completely wiped out, with an estimated loss of $350,000.

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MARCH, 1913.

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

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

The Witness.

SATURDAY, MARCH 22, 1913.

So far as the great debate has been reported, nothing was said by anybody about the fact that all warships may become scrap before any that Canada is now discussing can be built. Canada does not seem to be quite conscious of the airship. If Germany makes as much progress in the next two years as in the past two, we may soon be living in another era.

Mr. Macdonald (Pictou) says of the Churchill memorandum that 'It is the 'most impertinent intrusion on the 'rights of a free country which has 'occurred since the Old Land granted 'responsible government to the colonies.' What ever does Mr. Macdonald mean? Had not Mr. Borden the right to ask for information on naval construction of those who ought to know most about the subject? To deny him such a right would be utterly absurd. If he had the right to ask, Mr. Churchill had also not only the right but the duty, both as a self-respecting gentleman and a member of the Government holding a responsible position in trust for the nation, to make a careful and courteous reply. This he did to the best of his knowledge, giving cogent reasons for his conclusions—reasons which are not replied to by patriotic flouting, and it is the duty of the Canadian representatives at Ottawa to weigh this reply on its merits. It is not a political document, but a letter of information written with the best intention, in a style that in parts shows signs of haste and a discursiveness that prove it to be meant for a friendly private exchange. It will be remembered that this Mr. Macdonald is the same man who was so indiscreet as to make, at a meeting of the Reform Club in Montreal, a couple of weeks ago, a speech in which he spoke of Mr. Borden as a vacillating man, unfit to lead a party and as a man with feet of clay. Every party has some friends from whose indiscretions it would like to be delivered.

There has been a lot of rodomontade in Parliament, against Mr. Churchill for stating the essential difficulty about increasing the navy, namely, the difficulty of manning it. This difficulty, he says has become acute in England, and must necessarily be much greater here. He cited the fact that the little fleet we had became stranded for lack of men. It is nonsense to get on a high horse and say that nobody in England ought to say what Canada can or cannot do. When men in British Columbia are striking against four dollars a day they are not going to bind themselves down to taking sixteen dollars a month for a term of years. The fishermen of Nova Scotia find their occasional harvest of the sea from which they once in a while reap $150 to $200 in a month too tempting to forsake for the above certainty. Canadians have no lack of courage and are often, as we find in parliament, only too ready to fight. But sixteen dollars a month for harbor service on a peace footing, and with no chance to rise, does not tempt them. Indeed if the British navy is to tempt Englishmen, to say nothing of Canadians, it will need to become a service in which the humblest seaman may aspire to becoming an admiral.

It is a blunder, which in politics is worse than a crime, for Liberal speakers to render their remarks picturesque by saying that a voluntary contribution by Canada to the imperial defence is the very thing that provoked the Boston tea party. Just think how that exaggeration can be used in the country against them. The thing is nonsense any way. If the General Court of Massachussetts, as the legislature of that state was, and is, called, had discussed the question of imperial defence and had resolved to make a large voluntary contribution, there would have been no revolt. It would have meant, not that the people were taxed from without, but of their own free will they taxed themselves for the general good. It is easy to say things in the heat of debate which one will live to rue keenly, and which one's friends will regret with him. There is reason also to regret the vituperation that is being heaped upon a British minister, who, as the mouthpiece of his department, gave an opinion on a matter on which the department was questioned, backing the same with the reasons by which it was arrived at. There is nothing in which all British governments are more solicitous than not to interfere in the affairs of the dominions. That solicitude, however, should not require them to refuse confidential advice when asked. Confidential advice should be confidential.

Mr. McLean's desire for a compromise on the naval question that will please—not the Liberals or Conservatives but Canada—is a most laudable one. In his attempt at a solution there is a very large and earnest section of the people whose sentiment will have to be taken into account, if the parties wish to face a satisfied country. A large proportion of the people grieve at seeing their country jumping into the intense rivalry of the European nations for the largest and most strongly equipped force for destruction. They believe that the mad rush to arms can and must be put a stop to and regard the introduction of the question into our own national politics as giving us a voice and a duty on the general question of international arming. If the naval appropriation of thirty-five million dollars proposed by Mr. Borden is to be split up by agreement, the peace party will properly insist that they be represented and that a percentage of the sum shall be put into active work in the promotion of international good will. There ought to be a world organization for the promotion of peace and it ought to secure subsidies from all the war burdened nations in proportion to their burden. If it is replied that Canada has no business so to interfere in world politics, then she has no business to build a navy. Let us have a compromise proposition with a good peace grant. How far will Sir Wilfrid Laurier go? How far will Mr. Borden go toward such a compromise.

Queen Elizabeth used to 'tune the 'pulpits' in order that they might give forth the political ideas she wished to prevail. Modern parties tune the press—at least that portion of it which is willing to submit to the process. The tuned Conservative newspapers of Canada have for some weeks been printing furnished matter, which has had for its object the promulgation of the idea that the policy of a Canadian navy is a separatist movement.' We have already drawn attention to the statement by Mr. Bryce that in Australia imperial sentiment is growing. Imperial sentiment must be on the decline, and separatist sentiment on the increase, in that country if an independent navy means separation. Moreover, Mr. Borden, in 1909, declared himself strongly, and Mr. Foster still more strongly, against any but a Canadian navy. They must, therefore, have been separatists at that time. The real truth is that the accusation of separatist intentions in the policy of an independent Canadian navy is merely the continuation of that singularly base policy of slander which has marked the history of Canadian Tory action for a century. At every stage of our political development, that party has endeavored to assume to itself the monopoly of loyalty. Bogus loyalty it is whose underlying motive in these days is the exclusion of British goods.

Mr. Winston Churchill, in his report, to the House of Commons, considers the manning of the ships such a very essential point, that, although Mr. Borden in his letter had not questioned him on it, thought it his duty to inform the Canadian Government of the situation as he sees it. He says: 'All our manning resources 'are now strained to their utmost limits, more especially as regards lieutenants, specialist officers (gun, torpedo, and navigation), and the numerous skilled professional ratings 'which cannot be improvised or obtained except by years of careful 'training.' In another place he says, that after three years' trial in the attempt to start a Canadian navy, 'it 'would have been impossible for the 'Canadian Government to man a single 'cruiser,' and again, in another place, he says, 'Looking to the far greater 'manning difficulties which now exist 'than formerly in 1909, the establishment of two such units' (a unit on the Pacific and one on the Atlantic coast of Canada) 'would place a strain 'upon the resources of the Admiralty, 'which with all the will in the world, 'they could not undertake to meet.' Mr. Churchill, with the help of the Admiralty office, informs Canada that she cannot without excessive cost build a navy for herself by starting to construct battleships, but he goes much further and proves, to his own conviction, that Canada can never have a navy. He shows that Canada cannot get the men, that Britain cannot supply her the men, and so she can never protect her own shores, never have a fleet unit on either the Atlantic or Pacific. It is over this memorandum that the Conservatives are so jubilant If they were no-navy advocates we should see cause for this jubilation. As it is, the argument seems to cut both ways, for the Admiralty is announced to be in similar straits for the manning of ships given or lent to Britain, and which would need to be manned, and maintained as an adjunct to her regular naval strength.

The average citizen in the Old Country, and indeed in the Empire, will regard with the greatest satisfaction the continuance of the 'middle' policy of the home government as to naval expenditure. The total for 1913-14 is $231,546,500, and has disappointed both 'big' and 'little' navy advocates. That in itself should reassure citizens, for the midway policy of the government shows that they are fully alive to the protective needs of the country yet have no intention of burdening the taxpayer beyond the necessary limit.

The recent proposition advanced by the German Emperor to tax private fortunes for the provision of a great fund to be used for the increase of German armaments, will, if carried into effect, mark an important era in the financial policy of Germany. One conclusion is fairly evident, that measures further to increase the taxation of the German peasant are felt to be unwise. Some will question whether this prudent conclusion is tempered with anything more humane than policy, in view of the growing power and sullkiness of the popular element. It is certainly in keeping with the most far seeing wisdom. The well being and well willing of the people is now, whether kings like it or not, the supreme law of kingcraft. But whatever the motives involved, there is no more certain way to put an end to these armament competitions than by laying the burden of them on the wealthy classes.

It was both a graceful and truthful speech that Mr. Borden made in Ottawa in honor of Mr. Bryce, assuring him of the confidence that both he and Sir Wilfrid Laurier unitedly bestowed on him as mediary between the people of Canada and the United States. He commended his ability and spoke of his good judgment and devotion to duty as recognized throughout the Empire. It is to be hoped that the lower strata of Conservative partisan spirit, as represented in a number of papers both in Canada and England, will take this to heart. It is not yet six months since they were condemning Mr. Bryce as almost a traitor, and demanding his speedy recall for having performed what might be called the compulsory functions of his office in connection with the drawing up of the reciprocity agreement. The leaders, Mr. Borden on this side, and Mr. Balfour in England, never gave countenance to these attacks. Now that the incident is over, and the heat of the action passed, Mr. Borden thus quietly and in a dignified manner gives them a rebuke.

Despatches tell us, that France is ready to pick up the sword and bayonet, to trail big guns, send her battleships into the storm, the night, and the mist, and to mount her scouts on the wings of the wind in a war of revenge and aggression on Germany. The telegraph and the newspaper constitute a megaphone for all war talk. France has certainly never forgiven her neighbor for her robbery of Alsace-Loraine, accomplished by means of Bismarck's campaign of intrigue and arms. The huge and humiliating indemnity she was forced to pay, she recovered from, and forgot, but the severance of two of her provinces with the offensive German frontier line separating what had been for three centuries accounted a part of the French nation from the rest, has been a continual sore spot. Though the people of the two provinces were of German race, they were largely French in sentiment and to this sentiment and to the national pride of France, every new Germanizing enactment has proved a new aggravation. Still Alsace and Loraine are gone, but what France has lost on the Rhine, she has far more than made up for in the enormous and valuable empire that she is building for herself in Northern Africa. In Africa she possesses a territory of about twice the size of the United States, which she is opening up with highways, railways, telegraph lines, Marconi stations, military depots, and military training posts, in which the Berber, Arab and Sudanese are being drilled, clothed and taught in North Africa. France has a magnificent national task to perform, which by all accounts she is accomplishing splendidly, and which she cannot lay down in order to exhaust herself in an aggressive war against Germany.

When Lord Hugh Cecil voiced in parliament the common rumor that the British Government had entered into an engagement that bound it in certain contingencies to throw a British expeditionary army across the channel, Mr. Asquith jumped up and said, 'I ought to say at once that is not 'true.' When there is an alliance, triple or other, the world knows what its conditions and requirements are; but when there is a 'cordial understanding,' triple or other, the people have to surmise what it binds them to, and it seems they surmise much more than they need to. The common understanding of the 'entente cordiale' with France is that it is purely defensive. But exactly where defence ends and aggression begins is not always easy to define. When Bismarck wanted to go to war with France, he was not long in making France the aggressor. The course of Britain over the Agadir incident was not necessarily the outcome of the so-called entente. It might be ascribable to the earlier agreement come to between the two countries after the Fashoda incident, by which, as far as those two powers were concerned, Egypt was given to Britain, Morocco, not then in possession, to France. To forbid to Germany to dictate to France in Morocco or to gain a foothold there may have been accounted good policy, irrespective of any obligation. Mr. Asquith has made it quite plain that Great Britain is not bound to sustain France under any contingencies with a land army. There may, or may not, be obligations 'under 'certain contingencies' with regard to the fleet.

There was a sharp fall in securities on Monday, and a sharp rise on Wednesday. Why? There was a stock jobbing article in the Cologne 'Gazette,' regarded as a semi-official organ, speaking in the fiercest terms against France as being on the point of attacking Germany for the recovery of Alsace and Lorraine. That sent securities down by the run on the Berlin Bourse. Then the imperial chancellery came out with a complete denial and repudiation of the article, and up went the stocks. What is the cause of tight money? Those people who have money to lend want it to be tight, that they may make from seven to ten percent. How do they make it tight? They keep the papers full of war scares; and newspapers are only too willing to print sensational matter. Some newspapers live pretty much upon war scares and on keeping the public in a hysterical condition. When the Balkan war broke out these moneylenders kept up a European conflagration, till it absolutely burned out, and on the very day in which Russia and Austria came to terms, and the Allies put their claims into the hands of the Powers, Vienna discovered new trouble in the Balkans by vamping up six months' old disputes. When the trouble in Turkey seemed to peter out the money Powers turned their limelight on Mexico, and tried to get this whole continent into something of a cold sweat over that. That dying out, what was left but to array Germany against France. What equally infernal thing will be done next we wait to see.

On the whole things seem to be straightening out in Europe. The Allies have at last, with some reserve, put their case into the hands of the Powers, which Turkey took the initiative in doing. It is to be hoped that this adjudication will include the partition of the conquered territory, as the Greeks and Bulgarians, old enemies, and very acute and inveterate enemies where the two peoples residentially clash, have already come to blows over disputed ground. The Austrians and Russians have agreed to call off their armies from each other's frontiers. This, however, seems to be a one-sided agreement, as there is no frontier quarrel between them. Russia's mobilization was due to Austria's threats against Montenegro and Servia, and it is gathered in Vienna that the only effect of her being released from her watch on the Russian frontier will be to enable her to threaten Servia the more. Still, we do not imagine that Russia has come to terms with her without some sort of guarantees. The newspaper troublers tell us that there is no menace to the peace of Europe in the demand of Austria that Servia shall not assist the Montenegrins in the capture of Scutari—and in the fact that Austria is determined that Scutari shall be the capital of a united Albania, while Montenegro is determined to have it. It is exceedingly difficult to see what is new in any part of this, and against it we have an official statement from St. Petersburg that Russia has assurances that 'Austria cherishes no aggressive 'policy against her neighbors to the 'south.' This announcement was angrily resented at Vienna. At least so the war mongers said. It was probably correct.

When the British Government were making their appointment of an ambassador to the United States, they were so anxious to appoint a man who would be pleasing to the United States, that, much to the disgust of the diplomatic service, they went outside of its ranks, and chose Mr. Bryce for the post. Now that the United States has the task before it of appointing an ambassador to Great Britain, it would be nice if it followed this example. The request that Mr. Olney, the hero of the Venezuela war threat to Great Britain, would accept, was a very poor opening to Mr. Bryan's career as Secretary of State. It is now said that Mr. Olney has rejected the offer, alleging that he does not want to leave his very lucrative law practice. Mr. Bryan has thus a chance to retrieve his mistake, and, following in the steps of the recent administrations, secure a man of conciliatory disposition, and not a 'shirt-sleeve,' for the position.

The future of the Progressive party in the United States is at present very doubtful. It has three leaders, all pulling different ways, and none of them very friendly with another. Mr. Lafollette, who was the real originator of the party, and its first prospective candidate, has an article in his magazine, asking that the support of the Progressives in the legislature and throughout the country be given to the new Wilson Administration, so long as Mr. Wilson lives up to his present progressive course. Mr. Munsey, who has papers, magazines, and money to enforce his position, is working for an amalgamation between Progressives and Republicans, for only in such combination does he see any hope of protecting protection. Any such amalgamation would make it impossible for Mr. Roosevelt ever to secure another nomination for the presidency. Whether it be for this reason or not, Mr. Roosevelt is very decidedly against any alliance or compromise whatever. He is committed to the building up of a third party on a platform that regular Republicans cannot be brought to stand on. The gradual dividing of the Progressives on broad and fundamental lines has been becoming more marked ever since the presidential election, but has not yet developed far enough to warrant any predictions as to its outcome.

It is now Italy that is going to burden her people to the breaking point with naval increases. She now has overseas dominions and feels that she must command her independence on the Levant. When all the nations have loaded themselves pretty well to death perhaps they will regard themselves as prepared for fighting. There must come some end to this rivalry in wearisome load carrying.

It is surely more than a coincidence that the expulsion of the Hearst newspaper correspondents from Mexico should synchronize with the flood of startling stories, mainly reflecting on the new Mexican administration, with which the wires from El Paso and other points on the Texas border are being glutted. The ghastly story of the torture and mutilation of the Maderos and certain of their friends emanated from this source, but has not so far been confirmed. People who are inclined to credit such tales of atrocities would do well to remember the warning given a few days ago by a Montreal man who, on his return from Mexico, said things in that country were not nearly as bad as represented, and that absolutely no reliance could be put on 'news' coming through points on the boundary line.

Admittedly, Mexico is not yet at peace. How many little conflicts may be going on, no one knows, but there seems always to be one somewhere on the United States border, along which are lined pickets of idle United States soldiery, spoiling for a fight, and willing, whatever, Washington may think, to commence hostilities on the smallest excuse. It was usually the insurgent bands who had their back up against the boundary where they could dare the government troops to fire at them, but on the latest occasion it seems that the federals managed to get behind the rebels and so drew the rebel fire across the boundary. Nogales, where an American was hit and where nasty exchanges ensued, is the station on the Arizona side of the line where the Southern Pacific connects with the Sonora Railway by which it reaches a Mexican seaport on the Gulf of California.

One of the oldest privileges in constitutional history is the right to petition the King, and in ancient times, any occasion on which the King showed himself in public, was suitable to lay such petitions before him. In London two small groups of women were arrested for attempting to petition the King, when he was driving from the Palace to the Parliament Buildings, to read the speech from the Throne. Possibly the right to petition the King directly has lapsed by non-usage. It might fairly be held that such are now the facilities for airing demands and grievances, and such are now the constitutional limits of monarchy that direct petition to the monarch is both unnecessary and nugatory. It might be held that such is the complexity of law and so multitudinous are the King's subjects that the practice must be regarded as obsolete. Even if it still exists, however, the women might well be held to have forfeited their right. An anarchist might desire in a perfectly peaceful spirit to petition the King, but the fact that he belonged to a group of men whose proximity to royalty is disturbing and possibly dangerous forfeits his right. Again, these women having renounced the law as not binding on them because they had no part in making it, cannot logically claim rights only secured to them under the man-made laws that they refuse to recognize.

Do not believe all you read about 'tariff slashing' in the United States. Take into account the fact that the major part of the press of every country represents the interests not the people, and the present tactics of that press is to fill the air with alarms about industries to be ruined. The protectionists count on a period of business contraction which seems to them to have set in the world over. It is in their power to make any contraction very acute in the United States. This is a state of things which is almost certain to follow the tariff amendments of the Democratic Congress, be they great or be they small. And whatever happens in the way of trade stringency, is being attributed beforehand and will be persistently attributed to the vengeance of the tariff god against the sacrilege of tariff reduction. The tariff papers represent Mr. Bryan as now in command at Washington, meaning thereby that the free trade theory will be driven to precipitate extremes. The Democrats are, however, not all Bryans. They can cast the horoscope of the future as well as their opponents and we should expect of them a wise moderation, making reductions chiefly in the direction of increasing revenue, but avoiding anything that will bring disaster to any industry that has any right to exist in the country.

The London 'Standard' takes occasion to warn Mr. Wilson against 'gaining the fatal reputation of a 'crank,' because he announced yesterday that alcoholic beverages would not be served in the White House during his term of office. This splendid act of Mr. Wilson's has added one more 'dry' spot to the 'dry' territory of the United States. It has put the representative family dwelling house of the nation and the national reception rooms where the president entertains on behalf of the nation in line with the better thought of the people, and under the same prohibition restriction as is most of the territory of the country. The 'Standard's' impudent warning will be understood by Mr. Wilson, if it is not by the people of the United States. The 'Standard' is the organ of the beerocracy and of snobdom. Its comment is just such an expression as one would expect from a certain class of club Englishman, who is certain that his manners and customs are superior to those of all others. It used to be common on this side of the water to call prohibitionists cranks. The expression has become almost outworn, even among the members of the trade, as the prohibitionists have become so numerous and are so generally of the better class of any community as to make it obviously ridiculous. Mr. Wilson has given to the trade which makes its money by the manufacture and sale of liquor throughout the world a heavy blow. He is going to teach society, and even the foreign ambassadors, that toasts may be drunk in water or Appolinaris, and that there is no social need to offer wines in any society

It is rather an interesting thing—almost a portentous thing—that a president of the United States should communicate to all the other republics of the continent what his will is concerning them. There is in this little less than a formal assumption of overlordship. The address is one of love, but fatherly love. It conveys to all those countries the anxious solicitude of the United States, not only for their welfare, but for their good behavior. The president says explicitly that he has no sympathy with revolutions for personal ends, and plainly implies that he may have something to say with regard to these. This proclamation comes from the leader of the anti-imperial party in the United States, and comes at a time when six or seven of the nearest neighbors of that country are in open quarrel over clashing ambitions, and when United States war vessels are patrolling the ports of more than one of the disturbed states. We seem to have a man of action in command of the neighboring ship.

Two contradictory statements concerning aviation have come from Europe in different despatches. The one states that a new height record has been established by a French aviator, who flew to the altitude of six thousand metres, or nineteen thousand feet, a little over three miles and a half. The other statement is that made by the 'Times' that the war office recently made some very important tests, which are understood to have confirmed their view, that air ships visiting England with hostile intent will be speedily destroyed by a gun which they propose to buy. This second statement will need some explaining. At three miles high an ordinary aeroplane would be approximately one fifth the size of a duck when seen at the ordinary shooting range of one hundred and fifty feet. The aeroplane would not only be one fifth of the size, but it would be flying at about twice the rate of a duck, so that it would be ten times as difficult to hit. With much practice a man with a light, well-built gun and good cartridges acquires the ability to hit his duck on the wing at 50 yards with fair regularity, but who would undertake to aim a cannon capable of throwing a shell three miles high, with such speed and precision as to hit an object a fifth the size of a duck and travelling twice as fast? It is possible, however, that the 'Times' writer had only in mind dirigible balloons as targets for the new British guns. These dirigibles have never bothered about height records or fast climbing records as have the aeroplanes. But from balloon records we know that far greater heights than the aeroplane has ever reached are attainable by the gas bag. Suppose the four hundred foot Zeppelin which carries a twenty ton load, to float to three miles and a half, when relieved of all but a couple of tons of her load, she would appear as twice the size of a duck, and be an uncommonly difficult target for an unweildy gun.

We print elsewhere at the request of the Simplified Spelling Society an article on the peculiarities of colonial speech, meaning thereby Canadian speech. We do not print it for the purpose of fathering on Canada the peculiarities the writer has found here, as they are simply 'United States,' which has in Canada pretty well conquered our English speech. We do not print it with a view to welcoming these, as we should prefer, in so far as there is not a manifest advantage in a new word, as undeniably there sometimes is, to keep the English as pure as may be. We would not of course propose to stay the ceaseless evolution of language, an attempt which would rival the efforts of Mrs. Partington and King Canute at repelling the tide. But if we are to keep the English language together, we must always prefer established usage, and where a new phrase is not needed, is barbarous in etymology or likely to be ephemeral, it should be condemned. This, however, only applies to slang and to the vulgarism of newspaper diction. Much that used to be known as Yankee in language was simply the persistence of English forms, which also survive in provincial if not in received usuage in England. The larger half of the English-speaking world is now on this continent, and it will perhaps have soon to be admitted that the conquering Bostonese, which has spread over North America, is beginning to permeate England itself. At least we note with concern how, first, through the comic columns of the British press, and then taking a surer foothold, American expressions are becoming current coin where once they evoked interest by their quaintness. The slangy talk of Canada is the worst possible plea for a reformed spelling except on the score that a phonetic spelling would be a very powerful agent in saving the pronunciation of words and making the English language one throughout the world.

It is more than probable, it is certain, that many experimenters will be found to have been moving along the lines of Dr. Friedmann, which, according to all the developments of the age, are the normal lines. Indeed, the fact that many are in the race has been revealed in medical papers year after year. There were ten thousand experimenters in flying machines before one man could fly, and the experience of all the ten thousand, so far as it had anything to add, went to the rapid perfecting of aviation. It is the same in medicine. They which run in a race, run all, but one receiveth the prize. It is important, however, that as solicitous discrimination shall prevail in the grand contests of our day for bettering the world as have always prevailed in the matter of sport. In the Greek games it was matter of the keenest care that a winner should not be crowned except he strove lawfully.

Senator Dandurand's outspoken championship of compulsory education at the annual meeting of the Commercial and Technical High School should have a powerful effect in encouraging the hands of those who are agitating for this urgently needed reform. The senator ridiculed the statements of those who represented that the enactment of legislation in this province embodying compulsion would mean wholesale prosecutions and much hardship to poor people. From a study of the subject he had made while in Europe last year, Senator Dandurand found that prosecutions were seldom necessary, warning from the educational authorities almost invariably sufficed to awaken parents and guardians to a sense of duty.

The New York Yacht Club, which has no standing whatever in the world of sport, seems determined to remain outside of the pale of sportmanship by refusing to meet Sir Thomas Lipton on equal terms. It can keep its challenge cup till it burns its fingers. Sir Thomas is not to be balked of his desire to meet the United States in friendly competition. He has issued a challenge to all the world to be contested under the auspices of the Panama exhibition about to be held at San Francisco. The exhibition managers will welcome such a tremendous attraction to their enterprize and will, no doubt, satisfy the challenger and all disputants as to fair play.

A noteworthy feature of recent real estate activity in Verdun is the large number of purchases made by Jewish investors resident in Montreal. The circumstance is not without interest to the local Protestant School Trustees, as the change from French-Canadian to Jewish ownership means the transfer of the school taxes on the property from the Catholic to the Protestant School Trustees. Although the population of Verdun is predominantly English-speaking, the bulk of the property is in Roman Catholic ownership. Thousands of English-speaking people are living in houses so owned, and are consequently contributing nothing towards the upkeep of the Protestant schools.

A PEACE FUND.

We have received a great many letters and printed a good many that have enlarged on the self-evident truth that thirty-five millions could be spent in a far better way than on a navy. We have given them much space, because we keenly sympathize with the sentiment that lies behind them, and would like it to take deep root in the very heart and soul of the people. One correspondent this week says if a thousandth part of what is spent for war purposes were spent on the promotion of peace between the nations it would do far more for the safety of the nation that spent it than the whole war expenditure. This we believe to be true; and, what is more, it is the first little gleam of something practical in a multiplicity of fervid eloquence. To tell us in how many ways thirty-five million dollars might do good is, no doubt, morally a most useful service rendered the country. The more it realizes the vast waste of the war conditions abroad, the better for it, and it will be well worth thirty-five million dollars to Canada if the expenditure shall throw her determinedly into the scale as a nation anxious to the heart's core for peace—not peace around our own boundaries, but peace on earth and good-will among men. What we have very little sympathy with is the spirit which shines in some of these letters, that we, who have enjoyed settled peace almost throughout our history under the protection of British arms, should look at the matter purely from the point of view of a nation that has not known war or the fear of war, without any sense of duty to the power which, under heaven, guarantees us this. As to looking to the Monroe doctrine as our guarantee of peace, that is worse than the other. If we are going to cuddle under the eagle's wings, then let us pay our allegiance to the eagle—and

pay our share of the biggest military bill in the world.

The reason for saying that this remark of Mr. Bramley's gives us at last a hint of some logical application of all this arraying of the benign possibilities of thirty-five million dollars is that we can conceive of a nation going so far in practical devotion to the peace idea as to be willing to give to the promotion of international goodwill throughout the world, if it only knew how to use it, one-thousandth part—that is, one-tenth of one percent of its war expenditure. It would mean that the voting of thirty-five million dollars for naval purposes would place in trusty hands thirty-five thousand dollars to be spent on international amenities devised after the manner most likely to bear fruit in peace and expended where most needed. We can imagine nations going further than this in the direction of loving their neighbors instead of hating them, and being willing to spend the whole of one percent of their war expenditure on insurance against war. That would mean that in voting thirty-five millions for protection against an 'emergency' we should be automatically voting three hundred and fifty thousand dollars in laying that accursed ghost. It has not been thought out how this money could be so used by nations, but if it was understood to be on call by peace societies making a good plea for it, how great the good that might follow.

OBSTRUCTION.

The country is beginning to ask what this remarkable performance at Ottawa is for. The show has been interesting so far, but it is getting aggravating, is resulting in most unseemly behaviour on the part of the leaders of men and is promoting party hysteria in the press and country. One explanation is that it is a return of the treatment given the Liberal Government while in power. But that again looked back to sundry blocks worked by the Liberals when the Conservatives were in power. Some of these lasted a few days, but a final one, in 1896, blocked the Manitoba School Bill, called the Remedial Bill, for a whole week, and carried the obstruction to a successful issue. It did not, it is true, send the Government to the country, because that Parliament expired by efflux of time, but it prevented the Government from passing the measure and forced that to the country. After the Liberals got into power the blocking of business came a customary party weapon of the Opposition, not for the purpose of saving the country from dangerous measures, but as dilatory party tactics. In 1911 the Conservatives forced an appeal to the people by persistent obstruction. The Liberals have therefore had provocation enough, if that were any explanation, which we do not see that it is. Another reason urged by the Liberals is that it is unparliamentary for a government to force a measure through almost without discussion, as they allege was attempted in this case by the closure of debate on the government side. That reason is long since exhausted. The Opposition in two days said all they had to say. Any way, people do not sit up nights either to rob themselves of a grievance against their enemies, or to give formal vindication to the principle of adequate debate. There must either be something valued to quarrel over or some party advantage to be gained.

There are two differences between the combatants, one of privilege, the other of policy. First, as to privilege. It was the Conservatives, not the Liberals, who first made a war cry of the demand that the naval question should be submitted to the people. It was then the Liberals, who were represented as doing what they had no mandate for. Now it seems to be the Liberals who have taken their stand on this redoubt, and it is now the Conservatives who are, as the children say, 'king of the Castle, and who are upholding the right of Parliament to do as it thinks right, without asking the people. In this case, for form's sake, they plead emergency, though, of course, no emergency is in sight. If emergency, why not Zeppelins? The demand that the country shall be consulted must be either based on some great evil to be averted, or on some great party end to be gained. It seems to be assumed that the object of the Liberals is simply to obstruct Parliament till they can force an appeal to the country. Such a mode of parliamentary warfare could only be excused by some alleged impending danger. The Conservatives regarded a tariff reduction as such a danger, and killed it in Parliament by physical force. They then carried the fight to success in the country, by the aid of a tremendous propaganda, consisting largely of slanders of Sir Wilfrid Laurier's loyalty to Canada in Quebec, where he was denounced as too British, and of his loyalty to Great Britain, in the rest of the country, where he was libelled as anti-British; but all was paid for out of the same exchequer.

The question that remains is reduced to the simple one, whether the money which Canada votes for the naval defence of the Empire shall go into dreadnoughts to be lent to Great Britain, and maintained at Great Britain's expense, or into a Canadian armament to be built, as much as possible, in Canadian navy yards, and maintained by Canada, but always in readiness for the defence of the Empire. Both parties are ready to vote the money. The difference is narrowed down to how the money shall be spent, and as to what shall be our naval policy. It is fair to the Opposition to say that it does not state the case in this way. It declares the difference to be a fundamental constitutional one, to wit, the difference between a tributary colony and a self-governing allied state. The fact that, along with this contribution, Canada is to be accorded the rudiments of a status in determining the policy of the Empire is not regarded with favor.

It can never have been the idea of the Opposition to build the largest vessels in Canada, at least for a good while to come, as it would require too large a plant, which could not easily be kept employed. According to the Opposition, it is to save the country from relapsing into colonial servitude that it is fighting for an appeal to the country, a fear for which we see no cause. The demand for the voice of the country upon the question is strengthened by two considerations. One is that if all the supporters of the Government had voted as pledged to their electors, the Government majority of thirty on the bill would have been almost wiped out, as there are a dozen Nationalists in the House who, had they kept faith with their electors, would have voted against the measure, making a difference of twenty-four, or, counting Mr. Monk, who resigned, twenty-five. The other consideration is that through the failure of the Government to bring in a redistribution bill, the West is not represented as the constitution requires. As based on the last census that would make a difference of twenty votes; as based on present population it would mean many more. In these two ways the government majority does not represent the majority of the people at the time Parliament was elected. It is clear that the Government does not want to go to the country, and that the Opposition does. Whether the result of such an appeal would be a victory for the Opposition is another thing. Should it even gain a small advantage it would probably be able to strengthen itself by a redistribution of seats.

NO MORE LORDS.

The Parliament Act took away from the House of Lords the right of absolute veto. Time and again since its passage, the Conservatives have tormented Mr. Asquith for not completing his programme, in that he did not reform the Upper House. They have gone as far as to say that it was a breach of promise for him not to hasten legislation to that end, and some have even suggested that it is unconstitutional to go on passing measures until this reform has been put through. At last they have drawn an answer from the Premier which has surprised Liberals as well as Conservatives. He says that he expects soon to have the pleasure of introducing a bill that will reconstruct the second chamber 'into a truly impartial and judicially minded revising authority.' Mr. Samuels has gone further and informed parliament that the House of Lords would be abolished during the lifetime of the present parliament, that the absolute veto would never be restored, and that no vestige of the hereditary principle would be left.

It was expected that the Liberals would leave this momentous task of turning the upper chamber into an effective revising body to the Conservatives, as in this way they would escape responsibility for making an Upper House which could hardly help having Conservative leanings, as is the nature of Upper Houses, and be more representative of wealth than of popular sentiment. The attempt of the Liberals to devise a plan for an Upper House that will fairly represent the Radicals, the labor men, the Liberals, and the Conservatives without being a simple duplication of the Lower House, will be watched with world-wide interest. The problem of a second house has been an exceedingly difficult one, which has troubled all nations, and which can nowhere be said to have been solved. A hereditary house has the public advantage of being afraid for its life, and therefore generally in the course of time surrendering at discretion. A house with a mandate from the people would have no such timorous quality, and would create many an impasse. The whole question has been long and ably debated in our own Senate, with no proposition resulting so satisfactory as to obtain general approval. There is this that may be confidently predicted for the measure that Mr. Asquith and Mr. Samuels assert they will bring down: it will not pass into law before another general election. The House of Lords is certain to reject it, and it cannot be put through over their veto under the Parliament Act. Not unless the Liberals are again returned to power will the House of Lords be actually reformed.

AUTONOMY FOR NEW YORK.

There is a strong movement at present in the City of New York, which has for its purpose to secure from the legislature of the State an act giving to the population of the metropolis, who are just about half the population of the State, a measure of Home Rule that will give to it complete control over such matters affecting the morals of the community as the saloon, hotel, gambling house, and the house of ill repute. There can be no doubt that the State has not always legislated wisely for the city in these matters, also, there is reason in the city's request, in that it is the city by its police and magistrates' courts that must prevent infractions of the law, and punish law breakers, and it is the juries of the city that render verdicts giving effect to the law. An influential and large part of the citizens of the metropolis hold that a law cannot either be enforced by its police, its magistrates, or its juries, unless the law has popular favor. This element is represented in such papers as the New York 'World.' These papers attribute the graft system in the police force to the fact that the city does not govern itself. Their attacks are particularly directed against the Sunday closing law. This they hold cannot possibly be enforced in the city because the sentiment of the people is against it. To the illegal position in which it puts the many drink shops that disregard it they attribute police corruption.

The demand that the city shall govern itself sounds well enough in theory, but in fact it is license, not liberty, that is wanted. The desire is to throw off the control of what puritan influence is still left in the upstate country vote. The argument for the Sunday saloon is in its entirety applicable to the case of the gambling house and the house of ill-fame. The demand therefore has every appearance of being a desire to run a wide open town. The newspapers refer to the present level of the laws governing morality in the city as 'hypocritical,' and want them immediately debased to the level of the masses. Were it really local Home Rule that the people of the city were asking for, it would be a different matter. There are many, many, wards in the city that would vote out the saloon and the gambling house by large majorities. It is not such government, however, that is requested, but the grant of power that will, in practice, put the framing of such regulations into the hands of the lowest element of the population, the party heelers who derive their political influences from direct corruption and from their connection with the main sources of vice. If New York City is going to be allowed to be as bad as it likes, it would be the wisest thing for the state and it to part company, and make the city a separate state. As states go, it would be an unusually large one. Virginia was divided into two; why not New York?

WHAT AILS US?

What is the matter with Canadian agriculture? Our wheat production is now very large, thanks to the development of the northwest, but in a number of staples of the farm we are not producing enough to feed the country. The particular products in which we are falling behind are those which belong to the older provinces, more especially. There is serious underproduction. We have been urging this for some time—and a statement compiled at the Customs Department at Ottawa makes it plain. For the ten months ending Jan. 31, Canada exported 128,018 dozen eggs, valued at $30,464, but in the same period 11,007,345 dozen were imported, and the value was $2,327,924. The average price of the eggs exported, it will be seen, was about 23 cents per dozen, and the average price of those imported, about 21 cents per dozen. Does this mean that we sent away the strictly fresh laid and brought in the less strictly fresh? In any case, the Canadian hen has failed in her duty, during a period of ten months, to the extent of over two and a quarter million dollars. This is not provident national housekeeping. The Canadian hen can do better, and should do better. We should not be importing eggs.

The figures with regard to butter are heart-breaking. There was a time when we supplied our own market, and had some to export by way of surplus. That was done in the days of the churn, and also in the later days of the butter factories. For our own credit, perhaps, there was too much exported in the days of the churn, as one churn differeth from another churn in excellence. In a shipment of a thousand tubs of home-made butter in the old days—say thirty years ago and more—there would be fifty to sixty different qualities. This mixture, and this uncertainty, could not stand in the British market against that certain uniformity—numbers 1, 2, 3—of the Danish product. The child of the London workingman, sent to the corner grocery for a pound of Danish No. 3, knows exactly what it will taste like. The Danish farmers themselves insisted on uniformity, by a self-denying ordinance, and won out against the world. What did we get down to for the ten months of last year in the matter of butter? We shipped 636,142 pounds, valued at $170,126, but we imported 5,714,405 pounds, valued at $1,511,654—nine times as much in quantity and value. For this there is no excuse, and the figures should spur our own province to action. According to a return from the census department, Quebec produced two-thirds of all the factory-made butter in Canada in 1910. We should be doing better still. We should be producing a big surplus for export.

For the ten months of last year Canada imported $594,104 worth of beans, and exported only $6,541 worth; imported $210,145 worth of peas, and exported $14,772 worth; imported $54,524 worth of rye, and exported $603 worth. Forty times as much of these grains bought abroad as sold abroad. Over five million dollars worth of Indian corn were imported, $624,102 of the amount being for distillation, while exports amounted to only $20,000. The bulk of the rest would be for feed. The wheat exports were large. They amounted to $74,540,819, while imports were only $333,227; the exports of oats came to $4,426,176, and the imports to $79,288; the exports of barley were $2,805,234 and the imports $25,753. In these staples Ontario and the west had the greater share, and Ontario chiefly benefited from the good showing in cheese. The exports in cheese amounted to $19,903,052, and the imports to $260,453. The figures with regard to meats for the ten months of 1912 are not given in the published returns.

WHO CAN MAKE A MORTAL SIN?

On another page of this paper, we print to-day the decision handed down by Judge Letellier in the case of George Boily vs. the Corporation of the village of Baie St. Paul and Louis Garlepy et al., mise en cause, which was rendered in January, but just recently printed in a French paper of Quebec, and the publication of which has resulted in a very lively discussion now in progress between two sections of Roman Catholics, who are arguing for and against the right of the priest to say what is and is not mortal sin. The local option election in Baie St. Paul was held by the court to be rendered invalid, because the priest of the parish intimidated the voters by threatening them with earthquakes, if they voted in favor of the saloon license, and because he told them from the pulpit, that to vote in its favor would be a mortal sin, that is to say, would send them to eternal punishment, and that the priest had by these threats intimidated the electors, and so prevented an expression of their free will, invalidating the result as registered at the poll. It is to two of the considerations on which he based his decision that we want to draw particular attention. The Judge says that the vote was invalidated by these threats because the people of the parish are ignorant. That is as much as to say that the people were not educated enough to know that the priest's threats were harmless. If the people in the country parts of this province are so ignorant that they are not free to exercise the voting rights conferred on them by the government the need of compulsory education is obvious. Is it to keep the people in this state that it is so determinedly opposed?

Another matter of more serious import is that the judge makes his finding on the consideration, 'That we have 'jurisdiction to decide in these cases 'more especially because the ecclesiastical authority of Mgr. Labreque, bishop of Chicoutimi and superior of the 'Rev. Mr. Tremblay, curate of Baie St. 'Paul, in the said diocese, did not 'authorize such language either in his 'circular of 1894, or in his letter authorizing the preaching of a mission, 'seeing that he confines himself in the 'said circular to the case where the 'obtaining of a license is against law 'and morals, two things which in our 'country are on the same footing.' From this it would seem that the court has claimed power (much disputed by the church) to nullify an election, if the priest has threatened his flock from the pulpit without the authority of his people. While, however, the court nullifies the election, it does not punish the intimidators except to the extent of putting on them the costs of the trial. On the other hand, this part of the judgment implies that the court might have had to permit the priestly intimidation had the bishop instructed it—that a bishop may threaten his people with earthquakes and with eternal death if they exercise their rights as free citizens. This is a position which the rest of the judge's argument proves untenable. It will be remembered that in the elections of 1836 Archbishop Begin of Quebec threatened not only a small group of electors, but all the people of his archdiocese, with eternal punishment, from which he alone would be able to absolve them, if they voted for Sir Wilfrid Laurier. Judge Letellier's decision does not, in its conclusion, find such an action to have been illegal; but the whole argument on which he builds up that conclusion proves its illegality and is a warning that despotic clergymen can not afford to overlook.

LIVINGSTONE.

On the nineteenth of this month the centenary of the birth of David Livingstone will be celebrated. Livingstone came of Highland stock. One member of the family had fallen fighting for Prince Charlie at Culloden. This was sixty-seven years before the birth of the future missionary. When the latter was born the hills of the Peninsula were echoing to the roar of Wellington's artillery, and two uncles of the babe were doing their little part in freeing Spain and Portugal from the grasp of Napoleon. David's father was engaged in another battle requiring as high a degree of courage. He was poor, and the struggle for bread was hard, but he was of a stock not accustomed to strike its sail to fear or to dishonor. We have told elsewhere the story of David's life. How he taught himself Latin and the wonders of natural history, how he joined at ten years of age in the family struggle for a living, how he worked his way through the university, and offered himself as a medical missionary for service in Africa. The fact is that all the chivalry, all the indomitable courage, all the fighting qualities of Livingstone's Highland ancestors were in him devoted to still nobler service. The lot he chose was of more than ordinary danger, but he was insistent and attained his desire. He hurried home to bid farewell to his people. That night they read together the ninetieth Psalm, and the following morning the young Highlandman walked to Glasgow, from which the first stage of his journey was to be undertaken. After a five months' voyage he reached the African coast and entered upon his labors with his customary thoroughness. For seven months he secluded himself altogether from European companionship, that he might study the native languages, laws and customs at first hand. For long periods his knowledge of the outer world came to him only through the Montreal 'Witness,' sent to him by his brother John, residing in Lanark, Canada West. When he came to the coast again it was to make preparations for a journey of a thousand miles into the interior. For six months he marched into the heart of Africa. His oxen died, and he was obliged to desert practically all his supplies except his medicines and guns.

But his courage, gentleness and good humor won the hearts of the savage people. He ministered to their sick, taught them of God and of Christ, and instructed them in the arts of peace. About this time he married the daughter of his friend Moffat, and Mrs. Livingstone taught the women dressemaking, housekeeping and other useful things. Livingstone had many adventures. He was struck down and almost killed by a lion. He was bitten by serpents. He was attacked by fevers. He and his friends were threatened by hostile natives, slave traders and slave owners. He made a journey to the west coast. He was a very sick man at the time, and was offered a passage home, whither his family had already gone, but he declined, as he had promised to return with his brave black friends. Some years afterwards he did return to England, where he received a great welcome. Soon he was back at his task exploring new lands, opening up the Dark Continent, preaching the Gospel, fighting the slave trade. His beloved wife died of fever by his side, his own health was shattered, but he continued his work. 'In journeyings 'often, in perils of waters, in perils of 'robbers, in perils of the heathen. . . . 'in perils of the wilderness. In weariness and painfulness, in watchings often, in hunger and thirst, in fastings 'often, in cold and nakedness'; so Livingstone lived and labored. He visited Britain again, but did not stay long, starting on his last journey in April, 1866.

He travelled through the dripping forests and the oozing bogs of the Bangweolo country. Rumors came to the coast that he was dead. The New York 'Herald' sent out an expedition under H. M. Stanley to search for him. The explorers met. The aid which Livingstone received enabled him to pursue his task, but he refused to return and pressed on, Stanley returning to the coast. For another year the old explorer and missionary continued his labors, but his journeys were almost ended, and one morning his black 'boys,' entering his tent, found that his brave spirit had returned to God as he knelt in the attitude of prayer. His loving followers had caught something of his own dauntless spirit, for they roughly embalmed his body and carried it all the terrible journey to the coast, from which it was taken to England and laid among the nation's great ones in Westminster Abbey. Thus lived David Livingstone, and thus he entered into rest. But his works follow him. He brought the diabolical slave trade to an end. He opened up Africa to Christianity and civilization. He added much to our knowledge of the world and its wonders. Above all, he left the inspiration of a heroic, knightly life for all future generations. It is a sacred coincidence that his centenary should fall at the season when the Christian world looks back to the sacrifice of its founder. Livingstone had caught his Master's spirit and had followed Him in the Way of the Cross. As Dr. Hillis tells us: 'Should it ever 'be our good fortune to behold the 'elect heroes of the race . . . . 'perhaps not far from Him whose name 'is above every name, we shall see the 'scarred hero who lost his life to the 'Dark Continent indeed, but whose 'name glows with the brightness of the 'firmament and shines like the stars for 'ever and ever.'

LET LABOR SPEAK.

The refusal of the Councils of Montreal and other island municipalities to carry out their part of the legislation to set the Metropolitan Parks Commission on its feet has paralyzed this commission which has not even sufficient money to make a general plan of the island as a requisite beginning of its work. As the activity of the metropolitan commission is an absolute need of the hour pressure to secure its efficiency should be ceaseless on the part of all public bodies representing the public, especially those representing the workingmen. Car congestion is only one feature of the evils inseparable from rapid metropolitan progress. It is the one which naturally reveals itself most acutely, for the reason that demands upon the care service increase very much more rapidly than the population. A city naturally increases upon its outskirts, and whereas in former days most workers could walk to their work, the whole of the new population is added to the daily car traffic. That is why the car traffic cries out first and most urgently for amendment. The prospect of another fifty or seventy thousand people to use it before another year is out, and the breadwinners of that number all needing it at the 'peak of the load' is naturally appalling. This is a matter that specially interests labor, and one the remedy of which labor should strongly demand.

But behind that is the need of better housing. When economic evils become very acute, it becomes necessary for the public to deal with them. In a number of cities, notably Glasgow, the municipality has had to deal with the housing question, and has done so most effectively in a businesslike way, earning a business percentage on the money invested, while placing the saving of the people from slum life in the forefront of their purpose. We do not imagine that such business could be managed by our City Council. It is the sort of thing that is done by commissions appointed for the purpose. There are many models to follow, if we only had a mind to do the thing. The trouble with us is that the City Council refuses to empower any commission, however disinterested, to act. Here is where the pressure of labor should powerfully show itself. We already have a commission—and a competent and public-spirited one, which could undertake such work if the Council would only put it in a position to do so. Let labor speak.

'ONE IS NOT.'

I fondly look the circle o'er,
As with me at the table sit,
My bonnie boys and winsome girls,
With laughing eyes and flowing curls,
But on my joy there is a blot—
For one is not.

I miss a round and happy face,
With cheeks of red and eyes of brown,
A baby's voice so sweetly low—
Its precious tones still haunt me so,
That voice did once my bosom thrill—
Now it is still.

The vacant place is with me yet;
Though many years have passed away,
And other faces bless my sight,
And all my home is filled with light,
And small feet patter on the floor,
One is no more.

No more with me, but this I know
My treasure is not lost to love;
And in the Father's mansion fair
There shall not be one vacant chair,
There shall not be through His dear grace,
One missing face.

C. FLEMINGTON.

Gibson, N.B.

Modern Greece Has Modern Art

Nation's Joy at Victories Over the Turk Expressed by Allegorical Designs on Picture Portcards.



REJOICE! MACEDONIA SET FREE!

In the true jubilant spirit which a successful campaign in war engenders, Greek artists in Athens have given full scope to their triumphant imagination in these three popular post-cards, which have just reached the 'Witness' office.

There were five important historic cities whose existences were at stake during the campaign of the past winter in the Balkans,—Adrianople, Constantinople, Salonika, Janina and Scutari. Only two have been as yet captured,—Salonika and Janina, and these cities have fallen to the arms of Greece. Few would have credited this as really possible at the opening of the campaign on October 18 last year. It is one of the surprises war sometimes brings.

The territory as well as the cities themselves are rich spoils of war, and Greece is fortunate in her lot without having endured the exhaustion on land of her two allies—Bulgaria and Montenegro.

In the first post-card, 'Chaire eleftera Makedonia' ('Rejoice Macedonia set free'), the Macedonian woman kneeling in gratitude with her trailing leg-fetter smashed asunder, kisses with joy the hem of Greece's national flag, proudly held up by an evzone, the crack light infantryman.

Another representative of these six light infantry battalions, which Greece regards as her best troops, stands, as shown in the second post-card, with his left foot trampling under foot the blood-red flag of Turkey and its silver crescent and star; and, waving triumphantly his national flag, exclaims,



LONG LIVE GREECE!

'Zito o Ellenismos!' ('Long live Greece').

The flag waves over the great Gulf of Salonika, with that old world city marked as—Thessalonikè—at its upper reaches. On land Elassona, Servia, Verria, and in the distance the minarets of Janina tell the route of the victorious Crown Prince Constantine and his army, and show graphically the huge area of the conquered territory of Macedonia.

The third post-card immortalizes a thrilling incident of the war when Lieutenant Votsis, commanding Torpedo-boat No. 11 of the Greek fleet, one dark night in November last gallantly crept into Salonika harbor and torpedoed the Turkish cruiser 'Feth-i-Bulend,' escaping with his crew and boat scot free. The 'Feth-i-Bulend' was a scarred old warship, which had experienced similar rough treatment at the mouth of the Danube, in the Russo-Turkish war of 1878, but the circumstances of the wild scene in Salonika harbor, with the exploding torpedoes, burned itself into the Greek mind, and Lieutenant Votsis was loudly hailed as a popular hero. The gallant lieutenant is now an 'Ipoplolarchos,' or captain, and, as the silver aiguillettes on his right shoulder testify, of flag rank. The lighthouse is that of Karaburun (or black promontory), just south of Salonika harbor; and the guns and searchlight of the big fort beside the lighthouse, torpedo-boat No. 11 so cleverly dodged.



CAPTAIN N. VOTSIS, WHO TORPEDOED THE TURKISH CRUISER 'GLORIOUS VICTORY,' IN SALONIKA HARBOR.

Rumors were lately existent in the Greek colony of Montreal that at least 20 of the large group of reservists who left in October last for the front, had been killed during the late fighting round Janina. Definite official information has just been received that, excluding Captain Beatzas killed and another reservist severely wounded, up to a date just before Janina's capture, all the Montreal reservists could answer to their names.

'WORLD WIDE.'

The following are the contents of the latest issue of 'World Wide' for Saturday, March 15:—

ALL THE WORLD OVER.

Livingstone—The 'Christian World,' London.
Why Germany Builds—By Norman Angell, in the 'Daily Mail,' London.
A Reply to Mr. Angell—By H. W. Wilson, in the 'Daily Mail,' London.
The Best Fruits of the Insurance Act—The 'Nation,' London.
Command of the Air — By the Aeronautical Correspondent of the 'Daily Telegraph,' London.
Mr. Taft's Four Years — The 'Evening Post,' New York.
The Private Banker — The 'Sun,' New York.
Morals and Wages—The 'World,' New York.
The Case of Dr. Friedmann—The 'Nation,' New York.
A Near View of the War—By E., in the 'Manchester Guardian.'
Death of the Empress Dowager of China —From the Correspondent of the 'Times,' London.
The Problem of the Godless Good—The 'Spectator,' London.
The Farmers' World Parliament—By E. H., in the 'Manchester Guardian.'

SOMETHING ABOUT THE ARTS.

Mr. Roger Fry's Criticism of Alma Tadema's Work — By Mr. G. Bernard Shaw, in the 'Nation,' London.
Mr. Galsworthy's Plays — By Desmond MacCarthy, in the 'New Witness,' London.

CONCERNING THINGS LITERARY.

Sorrow—By Dorothea Mackellar, in the 'Spectator,' London.
A Turkish Woman's Impressions—The 'Daily Telegraph,' London.
The Future of the Congo—The 'Daily Chronicle,' London.

HINTS OF THE PROGRESS OF KNOWLEDGE.

Latest Marvels of Invisible Light—'Current Opinion,' New York.
The Balance of the Earth—The 'Morning Post,' London.

PASSING EVENTS.

THINGS NEW AND OLD.

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

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

It need only cost you a post card.

John Dougall & Son, Publishers Montreal.

Pointer to Some of the Press

Toronto, March 14.—A circular from the Post Office Department of Canada regarding circulation subscriptions seems to be a direct attack on the $1 a year dailies in the big cities.

The Toronto Post Office having refused to accept certain numbers of the 'Farmers' Magazine,' because the paper was being sold at $1 per year instead of the regular subscription price of $2, Colonel J. B. Maclean claims he is being discriminated against, and has raised the question of subscriptions being accepted at a lower price than the regular subscription rate of some of the Toronto, Montreal and Winnipeg daily papers. These sell regularly at $3 and $5 per year, but certain of them accept subscriptions outside of these cities at fifty cents, 75 cents, $1 and $1.50 per annum.

The post office department therefore is asking for a statement respecting the different prices of subscription charged for different papers, also regarding any reductions made in the price of subscription for the purpose of introducing the paper.

MUCH INTEREST IN QUEBEC RY. --MARKET QUIET

Stocks Still Bound Down by Money Difficulties--Slight Rise in C. P. R.

The general opinion among brokers seems to be that the Montreal market should do steadily better. They point out that any forced selling that might have occurred on account of declining prices has already taken place. On the other hand, money is getting gradually easier, and on this account there will be a tendency to mark up the prices of special stocks here and there by interests who are anxious to have them sell on a higher level.

This should have a helpful effect on the general list. While no great activity is looked for in the present week owing to the approaching holiday, still prices are likely to be slightly firmer.

Although Quebec Railway stock showed no response to favorable news from Quebec—partly due, no doubt, to the chilling effects of tight money, the opinion on the 'street' seems to be that it is an exceedingly cheap stock at the present level.

Sir Rodolphe Forget, M.P., when seen this morning ,would not discuss particulars of financing in regard to the Quebec and Saguenay, but when asked point blank whether the Quebec Railway Company's position was improving, he answered emphatically in the affirmative.

The general list was quiet and somewhat weak, with a fractional gain towards the end in Canadian Pacific. Selling was very scattered.

GRAND TRUNK RY. MONTHLY GROSS

The Grand Trunk Railway System reports earnings for the month of January as follows, with comparisons:

GRAND TRUNK OF CANADA.

	1913.	1912.
Jan. gross	£634,100	£528,100
Net	82,200	62,300

CANADA ATLANTIC.

	1913.	1912.
Jan. gross	36,300	33,050
Deficit	2,000	(sur) 50

GRAND TRUNK WESTERN.

	1913.	1912.
Jan. gross	121,200	106,700
Net	99,300	8,800

DETROIT, GRAND HAVEN AND MILWAUKEE.

	1913.	1912.
Jan. gross	38,200	33,400
Deficit	5,600	5,800

GOLD EXPORTS.

New York, March 17.—The two steamers leaving to-day for Europe will take out $2,700,000 in gold, $2,000,000 for Paris and $700,000 for Germany. Other shipments to Germany that were pending did not materialize, probably on account of the recent break in the exchange market.

BIG INCREASE IN G.T.R.'S GROSS

Grand Trunk Railway traffic earnings from March to 7 show a very large increase over the corresponding week of last year, as follows:

1913	$933,622
1912	$38,996
Increase	$94,626

PURCHASE OF QUE. & SAG. RY. BY C.N.R. CROWD

Quebec, March 18. — (Special). — The Interprovincial Waterways Company of Toronto, in which Mackenzie and Mann are largely interested are said to be the interests which have arranged for the early purchase of Quebec and Saguenay Railway.

When shown the above despatch at noon to-day, Sir Rodolphe Forget, M.P., stated to the 'Witness' that he could not make any statement at present.

'I can tell you,' said Sir Rodolphe, 'that I am leaving for Quebec this evening and there may be some news later on.'

MONDAY MORNING BOARD.

Common stocks—
Canadian Pacific—25 at 223 1-8, 125 at 223, 25 at 223 1-4, 25 at 223 3-8, 25 at 223 1-2.
Telegraph—10 at 140.
Bell Telephone—4 at 146.
Ottawa L., H. and P.—25 at 181 1-2.
ower—100 at 220.
Quebec Ry.—200 at 17 3-4, 200 at 18.
Richelieu & Ontario—5 at 111 1-4.
Montreal Power and Shaw. rights—116 2-3 at 3-8, 11 3-3 at 3-8, 31 3-3 at 3-8, 60 at 1-4, 11 3-3 at 3-8, 31 3-3 at 3-8, 1 2-3 at 1-8, 2 1-3 at 1-8, 25 at 1-8, 25 at Sets, 1 1-3 at 1-4.
Steel Co. of Canada—25 at 23 3-4.
Dom. Canners—30 at 74, 5 at 73 1-2.
Lake of Woods—20 at 131.
MacDonald—150 at 55.
Spanish River—25 at 65.
Packers com.—150 at 150.
Scotia—10 at 80.
Penman's—15 at 55 1-2, 10 at 55 1-4.
Dom. Textile—20 at 82.
Preferred—
Cement pfd.—4 at 91, 15 at 91 1-2.
Tuckett's pfd.—10 at 96.
Goodwins pfd.—10 at 81.
Sher. W. pfd.—10 at 101.
Russell Car pfd.—25 at 97 1-2.
Spanish River pfd.—25 at 93 1-2.
Can. Cots. pfd.—5 at 78.
Steel C. of C. pfd.—15 at 86.
Bonds—
Canada Cement—$1,000 at 99 1-2, $9,000 at 99 1-2.
Quebec Ry.—$1,000 at 59, $1,000 at 59.
Canada Car—$1,000 at 104 1-2.
Steel Co. of Can.—$10,000 at 96.
Banks—
Royal—2 at 222, 2 at 222.
Commerce—20 at 214, 10 at 214, 5 at 214.
Quebec—8 at 124.
Mines—
Crown Reserve—500 at 3.75..

AFTERNOON BOARD.

Steel com.—4 at 52.
Steel Co. of Can.—10 at 24.
oPwer—2 at 220, 70 at 220.
Shawnigan—5 at 132.
Richelieu—20 at 110 1-2.
Shawinigan—6 at 1-8, 400 at 3.
Quebec Ry.—5 at 18 1-2, 50 at 18, 50 at 18, 25 at 18.
Brazilian—75 at 94, 50 at 94.
Tramway debs.—50 at 80.
West Kootenay—25 at 93.
Detroit—2 at 75, 45 at 75 1-4, 10 at 75.
Canadn Car—5 at 75.
Cement com.—25 at 27 3-4.
C.P.R.—75 at 223, 150 at 222 1-2, 25 at 222 3-4, 75 at 222 7-8, 10 at 223 3-8, 25 at 222 3-4.
Textile pfd.—5 at 103.
Can. Cotton pfd.—25 at 78.
Sherwin pfd.—15 at 101 1-4.
Canners—25 at 73 1-2.
Converters—25 at 45.
Banks:—
Quebec—5 at 123 1-2.
Royal—1 at 222.
Molsons—1 at 198.
Montreal—8 at 239.
Nationale—5 at 140.
Bonds:—
Quebec—2000 at 59, 3000 at 59.
Rubber—6000 at 90 1-2.
Iron—1000 at 89 3-4.

LAST SHIPMENT OF PEARS IS IN AT $5 PER BOX

Cold Weather Militates Against Easter Trade---Fruit Prices High.

The demand for fruit is somewhat under expectations owing to the return of cold weather. Large stocks have been brought in for the Easter trade,including a carload of winter Nellis pears from California, via Chicago, which at $5 per box, forms a luxury for the man of moderate means. This shipment will be the last of the season to be received here. Prices generally continue firm, f.o.b. quotations of the Peterson Fruit Company being as follows:

Pineapples, 24 to 30, $5.50 per crate; cucumbers, $2.75 per dozen; lettuce,Boston, two doz., $2 per box; celery, Florida, $3.75 per crate.

Oranges, Valencit, very sweet, $4 per case; do., very sweet, extra large, $4.50 do.; Floridas, $3.50; Navels, $3.75 to $4.

Lemons, fancy fruit, $4 per case; bananas, Jumbos, Jamaica, $2.25 per bunch; cranberries, $15 per barrel; grape fruit, fancy Jamaica, $4.25 per case; grapes, Malaga, heavy weight, $9 per keg; tomatoes, 6 baskets per crate, $3.50 per crate; sweet potatoes, in hampers, $3.50; per hamper; onions, red, very fine, 100 lbs. per bag, $1.75 per bag; do., Spanish, fresh stock, $2.75 per case; prunes, 60 to 70, 8c per lb.; 40 to 50, 10c.

Apples, Greenings, No. 1, $4.50 per brl.; No. 2, $3; Baldwins, No. 1, $3.50; No. 2, $2.75; Spies, No. 1, $4.50; No. 2, $3.50; Russetts No. 1, $3.50; Ben Davis, No. 1 $3.50.

M'ENANEY MINE SHIPS BULLION DURING WEEK

The McEnaney mine, the Crown Reserve's Porcupine property, made its first considerable shipment of bullion this week, according to official information given the 'Witness,' when a small bar worth about $4,000 was shipped to the United States mint at Denver. This is the result of less than a week's crushing in the present five-stamp mill. According to the latest advices the ore, which is all coming from development, is running about $20 per ton. Over 80 percent. extraction being made by amalgamation alone, but the ultimate process adopted will be the cyanide one (as at the Hollinger), and amalgamation will be cut out entirely.

At the present moment six drills are being run on four levels, and the ore in every face is very rich. The drift on the 300 ft. level is now over 400 feet in length, and the average assay of the ore runs about $40 per ton. At the 400 foot level, where 50 feet of drifting has now been done, the ore being the best yet found in the mine. The working force at the mine is being gradually increased and the plant will be run during the summer at its full capacity.

It is now planned to add fifteen extra stamps to the mill this coming summer, and in addition to install a complete cyanide plant. Previous work done in the camp justifies the belief that such an installation should recover 95 percent. and upwards of the gold contents. From this time forward the mine will ship regularly. The addition of fifteen extra stamps will make the mill capable of handling 200 tons per diem, which working on $20. ore, which value will be largely exceeded when stopeing begins, as in the Hollinger where the values in the stope ore runs much higher than in drifts. The McEnaney, with a five percent. extraction means a gold production of approximately $1,500,000 per annum from this property alone.

Though exaggerated accounts have of late appeared in some papers in connection with the showing made at this property, the above figures are fully reliable and gives an adequate idea of the value of this property to the Crown Reserve Company.

The success of McEnaney is a triumph for the shrewd foresight and enterprise of the directors and their able general manager, Mr. Samuel W. Cohen.

BONDING SYSTEM RECOMMENDED FOR CHEESE AND BUTTER MAKERS

Mr. R. B. Faith, editor of the 'Ottawa Valley Journal,' which paper is regarded as Canada's leading agricultural semi-weekly, addresses a letter to the chairman and members of the Commission investigating the methods of weighing and paying for cheese and butter, part of which we subjoin.

Mr. Faith takes up the case for the producers, and speaks from a fulness of intimate experience of and contact with the farmers of the eastern portions of Ontario and the western sections of Quebec province. The letter reads, in part, as follows:

'Since I first suggested through the columns of the "Ottawa Valley Journal" on Tuesday, December 27, 1910, that the dairymen of Eastern Ontario and Western Quebec should, in order to protect themselves from the heavy losses they had suffered through failures of exporters and commission merchants during the past twenty years, ask the Federal Government to enact legislation making it compulsory for buyers of cheese and butter, for which payment is not made at point of shipment, to furnish bonds covering the amount of their purchases, I have heard a great deal of discussion both pro and con. Quite naturally the buyers have strongly opposed the suggestion, and it is only fair to say that they have been supported in a measure by a large number of prominent dairymen, mostly manufacturers and salesmen, who have managed to avoid losses through failures.

On the other hand, thousands of farmers, the real producers, who have suffered the losses, have emphatically stated that they were entitled to protection, and that the suggestion askoughly threshing out the matter in convention, without a dissenting voice, approved of the bonding system, and in a body presented their views to the Government of that day.

'That the great mass of the farmers have not come out to the sessions of your commission and asked for redress along the lines suggested in the memorial dealing with this question of getting a guarantee of payment which they presented to the Government is lamentable, but, nevertheless, the fact remains that very few of them, if any, have changed their views one iota, and I firmly believe that, if a petition were circulated throughout the dairying districts,of Eastern Ontario and Western Quebec to-morrow, it would be returned bearing the signatures of ten thousand farmers who, with one accord, would ask your Commission to recommend to the Government the advisability of enacting some measure of protection.

WHY WE NEED PROTECTION.

'It must be quite obvious to any one who has followed the situation that the dairymen have been fully justified in asking the Government to investigate this matter, and, if possible, formulate some plan which, when put into effect, would put a stop to the heavy financial failures which have been going on for years in the cheese business.

'Have we had many failures? In answer to this question the best evidence I can possibly give is the statement made in 1907 by Mr. A. A. Ayer, of Montreal, for forty-eight years engaged in the cheese business, who at the annual convention of the Eastern Ontario Dairymen's Association at Picton said: "There are four houses in Montreal dealing in cheese that were in business twenty-five years ago. There is only one that has been in business forty years, and I can count up between thirty and forty failures during that time, or an average of one a year."

For some reason any large amount of money lost by the agricultural interests has seemingly a more detrimental effect on the industrial and commercial interests of the country than losses from other sources. Therefore anything that can be done to eliminate losses will tend to hold together and advance the great field of agriculture and react in a beneficial way upon the great industries dependent upon it.

CASH SYSTEM THE BEST.

It is to the credit of the good system we have in vogue that most products of the farm are paid for at point of shipment; in other words, the farmer gets payment for his products as soon as they leave his hands. This holds true in regard to the sale of live stock, the output of the field, the orchard and the granary here in the East. So far as I have been able to learn the output of the dairy is the only product produced on the farm that is not paid for as soon as the farmer turns it over to the purchaser. This applies only to certain parts of Eastern Ontario and Western Quebec. It is estimated that the total value of the cheese produced in Canada amounts to twenty million dollars annually. Considerably more than half this amount is paid to the farmers at point of shipment. But here is the district East of Kingston and in most parts of Western Quebec, for reasons well known to your Commission, the buyers do not and will not pay for the cheese when the farmer lands it at the shipping point.

The system practised is to ship the cheese after it has been bargained for at the factory or on some cheese board to Montreal, where the weights are tested and quality examined. The time required to do this is from four days to a week. At the end of this time the treasurer of the factory is sent an 'unaccepted' cheque which is cashed in the country bank. This cheque must travel back to Montreal and be accepted by the bank it is drawn upon before the factory is positively sure of being absolutely safe. During this interval a week or ten days have elapsed. To my mind this is where the injustice comes in. During the week or ten days that the farmer has not got his money the buyer has plenty of time to resell the cheese and ship it out of his warehouse, or, if he happens to be in low standing financially, someone steps in, takes possession of the goods, and the farmers stand the loss.

Recall the circumstances surrounding most failures which have occurred and you will find that a number of them took place as I have related.

To offset failures, the suggestion has been made that the factory should sell only to reliable firms. This has been preached through the press and from the public platform to the farmers for many years, but failures of firms, in their day regarded as thoroughly reliable, continue to occur, and numbered among the losers are many of our best and shrewdest dairymen.

Another suggestion has been made that the cheese boards should demand of the buyers a letter of credit from the banks, practically guaranteeing the amount of their purchases. Cheese boards have made this rule and often asked the buyers to comply with it, but they have never been able to put it into effect.

Your Commission has already heard of some salesmen who got favorable reports from their banks as to the financial standing of buyers who failed a few days later and the farmers lost.

Following up to this Mr. Faith goes exhaustively into all the conditions of purchase, etc., and concludes by heartily commending the bonding system.

'Summing up,' he concludes, 'we find that the bonding system is both feasible and practicable, very inexpensive, and does not diminish but rather tends to increase competition; that for ten years the system has been worked satisfactorily in the marketing of grain; that the means of protection already within reach of the farmers, which have been outlined by the exporters, are not effective,, cause delay in transacting business and loss to the producer in the event of a declining market. Further, that a cash system is the best, but where this is not the rule, the farmers should have protection to eliminate the losses of over thirty thousand dollars, the average amount they have been losing throug' failures of merchants in the cheese trade during the past fifteen or twenty years.'

GRAINS ALL DOWN FROM LAST YEAR --MEATS ARE UP

So much has been said and written concerning the prevailing high prices of food that a comparison of market values now with a year ago is of interest. They will show that in a number of popular commodities the consumer is paying considerably less than a year ago. Practically all grains are decidedly lower. No. 1 northern cash wheat is selling at bay ports today at 97 cents epr bushel, whereas at this time last March it was going at $1.13 1-2. No. 2 C. W .oats are selling at 40 1-2 cents at bay ports, against 52 1-2 cents; No. 3 yellow corn at 56 1-4 cents here now, against 73 1-2 cents a year ago; barley is worth 55 cents now at country points, against 95 cents last year; bran $19 per ton here now against $26 last year; shorts $21.50 against $28 last year.

Prices of grains have compared this way during several months past, showing that the consumer has been getting his grain from 20 percent to nearly 50 percent cheaper this year than last.

Taking extra granulated sugar, dealers pay now wholesale, $4.60 per cwt., against $5.65 last year. The consumer pays 32 cents wholesale for butter and 35 cents retail per pound, against 40 cents and 42 cents per pound last year.

In all classes of meats market values are decidedly the reverse.

PROMOTERS OF QUE. & SAG. RY. TO PAY DEBTS

Quebec, March 12 (Special)—From information gained in well-informed circles, it is said that the difficulties surrounding the Quebec and Saguenay Railway have been overcome.

The promoters of the railway are to pay off half the indebtedness on March 15, and the other half April 15, and besides it is being arranged with the contractors to complete the work of construction early this summer.

PROVISIONS CONTINUE TO QUOTE AT HIGH LEVEL

There is no change in the market for smoked meats, prices being firmly maintained at the recent advance,with a good trade doing for both local and country account, and the market is fairly active, with sales of medium weight hams at 15¼c and breakfast bacon at 21c to 22c per lb.

A fairly active trade continues to be done in lard, and prices are firm, with sales of pure leaf in 20 lb. wood pails at 15¼c, and in 20 lb. tin pails at 14¾c, while compound lard is selling at 10c to 10¼c in 20 lb. wood pails, and at 9½c to 9¾c in 20 lb. tin pails.

Th market for dressed hogs is firm, with a fair trade passing in abattoir fresh killed at $14,country dressed light weights at $13.50, and heavy at $12.75 to $13 per 100 lbs.

HAMILTON MARKETS.

Hamilton, March 17.—White wheat, 93c to 95c; red, 83c to 95c; spring, 90c to 95c; pease, 90c to $1; barley, 50c to 65c; oats, 35c to 36c; corn, 50c to 52c; cloverseed, $9 to $11.50; timothy seed, $1.25 to $2.25 white wheat flour, $4.80 to $5 per brl.; strong bakers, $4.60 to $4.80; dressed hogs, per cwt., $11 to $12; apples, per bag of bushel and a half, $1.25 to $1.50; dried apples, 4c to 6c; potatoes, per bag of 90 lbs., $1 to $1.10; butter in rolls, per lb., 24c to 26c; in firkins, per lb., 20c to 25c; eggs, per dozen, 22c to 24c.

INGERSOLL MARKETS

Ingersoll, March 17.—White wheat, 82c to 95c per bushel; red fall wheat, 92c to 95c per bushel; peas, 70c to 74c per bushel; barley, 60c to 65c per bush; oats, 33c to 35c per bush; oatmeal, at $3.75 to $4.00 per cwt.; cornmeals, $3.75 to $4 per cwt.; flour, $2.60 to $2.75 per cwt.; bran, $20 to $22 per ton; shorts, $23 to $25 per ton; dairy butter, 30c to 32c per lb.; creamery butter, 33c to 35c per lb.; eggs, 22c to 23c per dozen; potatoes, $1.25 to $1.40 per bag; live hogs $9.00 to $9.25 per cwt.; hay, $14.00 to $15.00 per ton; hides, $10 to $11 per cwt.

BRITISH CATTLE MARKETS.

John Rogers and Co. cable that trade for cattle at Birkenhead was of a slow, dragging character, and late values were maintained with difficulty. Quotations may be given as 14 to 15 1-2 cents per pound for Irish steers.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK.

Chicago, March 17.—Cattle receipts 17,000; market higher.

Beeves, $7.25 to $9.25; Texas steers, $6.50 to $7.65; stockers and feeders, at $6.10 to $8.35; cows and heifers, $3.50 to $8.10; calves, $7.10 to $7.20.

Hogs receipts 30,000; market strong. Light, $8.90 to $9.25; mixed, $8.70 to $9.15; heavy, $8.50 to $9.07½; rough, $8.50 to $8.65; pigs, $7.15 to $9.10; bulk of sales, $8.90 to $9.10.

Sheep receipts 20,000; market strong. Native, 6.20 to $7.15; yearlings, $7.35 to $8.35; lambs native, $8.10 to $9.10.

MORE CHEESE ON HAND.

Receipts of cheese for last week show an increase of 225 boxes as compared with last week, and an increase of 30 boxes with the same week a year ago. The total quantity received since May first to date shows a decrease of 44,352 boxes.

Septembers quote at 12¾c to 13c; Oct. 12¾c to 12½c; fodders, 10¾c to 11¾c.

HAY RECEIPTS LESS.

The bad condition of country roads has curtailed incoming supplies of hay, and the market is somewhat steadier.

No. 1 baled hay quotes at $12.50 to $13 per ton; extra good No. 2 at $11.50 to $12, and ordinary No. 2 at $10.50 to $11 in carlots.

OAT SUPPLIES LARGE.

Car lots of No. 2 Canadian western oats are quoted at 42 cents; extra No. 1 feed at 41½ cents, and No. 3 C. W. and No. 1 feed at 40½c vents. Stock in store shows an increase of 16,332 over last week, and an increase of 1,414867 over a year ago.

BEAN MARKET FIRM.

A firm feeling prevails in the market for beans on account of the small offerings from the west, and shippers are asking $1.95 to $2.15 per bushel for 3-pound pickers ex. track here, and the lower grades are quoted at $1.75 to $1.80 In a jobbing way Austrian beans are selling at $2.45 to $2.50 per bushel.

MORE POTATOES IN STOCK.

Supplies of potatoes are increasing somewhat, with Green Mountains in car lots at 67½c to 70c, and Quebec grades at 60c to 62½c, and in a jobbing way at 65c to 90c per bag.

REAL ESTATE ALSO PUT BACK BY TIGHTNESS

Limited Money Causes All-round Curtailment---Figures Which Tell.

The stock market is not the only place where the tightness of money is playing havoc with well laid plans. The realty market is getting just as bad a hit, although there still continues a fair amount of business of a substantial character. The registered sales during the month of February, says Cradock Simpson's Real Estate record, were nearly two million dollars less than in the previous month, and almost three million dollars less than the corresponding month in 1912

'The mortgage situation is the weak factor in the real estate market, and there seems to be no probability of any betterment in mortgage loans, so long as there is a demand for money at high rates of interest in other branches of business, than real estate.'

There were 1,578 real estate transfers in Montreal city wards, Maisonneuve, Westmount, Verdun and Outremont in February, amounting to $12,858,904. In the corresponding month in 1912, the transfers were 1,572, but the amount involved was$ 15,868,238, or practically $3,000,000 more.

In January last there were 1,320 sales registered, the figure being $14,685,742, or nearly $2,00,000 more than in the last month.

COBALT SHIPMENTS NOT LARGE, BUT LOW PRICES NOT INVITING.

Five companies made shipments of bullion from Cobalt last week. The average price has fallen slightly, now being 59½ cents per ounce for the week, so that the value of the silver output shows a little falling away.

The bars from the Dominion Reduction Company, representing Kerr Lake low grade ore would bring the total for the week to over a quarter million ozs.

Mine.	Ounces.	Value.
Nipissing	103,152.80	$61,108
Buffalo	66,918.00	34,000
Crown Reserve	43,000.00	26,000
Colonial	835.00	374
Total	213,705.80	$121,492

LARGER RECEIPT OF EGGS--PRICES LOWER

Receipts of eggs for the week were 6010 cases as compared with 4760 for the previous week and 4379 for the corresponding week of last year.

The arrivals since May 1 to date have been 265,063 cases, as against 262,107 for the same period a year ago.

New laid eggs quote at 25c to 26c; selected cold storage stock, 18c to 20c; No. 1 cold storage stock, 16c to 17c; No. 2 cold storage stock, 14c to 15c.

BUTTER RECEIPTS LARGER--PRICES FIRM

Receipts of butter for the week were 1630 packages,a decrease of 792 as compared with last week, an da decrease of 401 packages with the corresponding week of last year. The arrivals since May first to date show a decrease of 28,951 packages compared with the same period a year ago.

Finest creamery quotes at 29½c to 30c; fine creamery, 28c to 28½c; fresh made creamery, 25c to 27c; dairy butter, 23c to 24c.

TORONTO CATTLE

Toronto, March 17.—Morning Sales:: Monarch pref. 20 at 94 to ¾; Canners, 40 at 73¾; Russell, 5 at 97; Spanish R. pref. 25 at 93; Con. Gas, 17 at 179; Mackay, 10 at 80¼; Brazilian, 125 at 94¼ to ½; Steel of Canada, 25 at 24¼; Maple Leaf pref. 15 at 96⅞; Twin City, 25 at 104¾; Dominion, 9 at 224½ to 225; Hamilton, 10 at 205; Imperial, 24 at 221; Standard, 16 at 223; Nipissing, 600 at 905 to 907; Crown Reserve, 1000 at 374; Larose, 10 at 277 and miscellaneous, 19.

LIVE STOCK MARKET, March 17.

About 1200 head of butchers' cattle, 600 calves, 100 sheep and lambs and 1900 hogs were offered for sale at the Point St. Charles stockyards this forenoon. The offerings of live stock at this market during the week were 1500 cattle, 1400 calves, 130 sheep and lambs and 2600 hogs.

Trade was good, without material changes in the prices, quality considered. Mr. Fred. Richard bought eight Easter steers at 7¾c per lb. One or two very fat beasts were held at higher figures. Prime beeves hold at from 6¾c to near 7½c per lb.; pretty good animals 5c to 6¼c, and the common stock, 3¾c to 5c per lb. Calves sold at from 3c to 7c per lb. Sheep sold at from 5¼c to 6c per lb.; lambs at 7¼c to 8c do. Good lots of hogs sold at 10c to 10¼c per lb.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS.

Liverpool, March 17, Closing, Wheat, spot steady; No. 1 Man. 7s 9d; No. 2, 7s 6½d; No. 3, 7s 4½d; futures easier ; March, 7s 5½d; May, 7s 2¾d; July, 7s 2d.

Corn spot steady; American mixed, new, 4s 9¾d; do. old, 6s; March, American mixed, 4s 8½d; July, La Plata, 5s 1d, futures dull.

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

Hams short cut 14 to 16 lbs., 69s; bacon Cumberland cut, 26 to 30 lbs., 68s 6d short ribs 16 to 24 lbs., 69s; clear bellies 14 to 16 lbs., 67s; long clear middles light, 28 to 34 lbs., 69s 6d; do. heavy, 35 to 40 lbs., 68s 6d; short clear backs, 16 to 20 lbs., 62s; shoulders square 11 to 13s lbs., 57s 6d; lard prime western in tierces, 54s 9d; American refined, 56s 3d.

Cheese Canadian finest white, 63s 6d; colored, 64s; tallow prime city, 32s; do. Australian in London, 36s 3d; turpentine spirits, 29s 9d; rosin common, 15s 9d; petroleum refined, 9¾d; linseed oil, 26s.

Cotton seed oil, Hull refined, spot, 27s 7½d.

FARMERS' MARKET PRICES, Mar. 14.

The wet weather and bad roads caused a rather small attendance of produce-laden sleights at the Bonsecours' Market this forenoon, but the basket brigade filled one of the market hall, where pork pieces were very plentiful at from 12c to 17c per lb.; Oats sold at 90c to 95c the bag; buckwheat, $1.30 do.; potatoes, 70c to 75c the 80 lb. bag; turnips, 60c do.; beets, 60c to 80c do.; carrots, 50c do.; onions, 80c to $1 do.; cabbages, $1.25 to $1.50 the barrel; American celery, 75c to $1.25 the doz.; cucumbers, $7 the bushel basket; green peas, $7 do. The farmers were asking 14c per lb. for the few dressed hogs on the market; beef hindquarters, 7½c to 9c per lb.; fronts, 6c to 7c do.; dead turkeys, 25c to 28c the lb.; cold storage chickens, 15c to 18c do.; fresh killed chickens, 22c to 25c do.; geese, 17c do.; tub butter, 28c to 34c the lb.; roll butter, 27c to 30c do.; print butter, 30c to 35c do.; eggs, 30c to 40c the dozen; cream, 35c the quart; apples, $3.50 to $6 the barrel; cranberries, $7 to $11 do.; oranges, $4 the case; lemons, $3 to $3.50 the box; tomatoes, 90c the small basket; strawberries, 40c the box; bananas, $2 to $2.50 the bunch; hay,$12 to $13 the 100 bundles of 15 lbs.; straw, $6 to $7 the 100 bundles of 12 lbs.

STOCK EXCHANGE PRICE CHANGES

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

STOCKS.	High.	For the Week. Low	Open	Closed	Last Year's Dividend	Yield on Sale.	Shares Sold.
Bell Telephone	173	145⅝	147	145⅝	8	5.47	268
Brit. Col. Packers.	159	146	160	152	6	3.92	450
Pref. A	159	148¼	....	....	7	....	....
Brazilian	101	92¾	95½	92¾	5	5.26	4450
Can. Pac.	266½	219¼	227⅛	219¼	227	225	10	4.46	6299
Can. Car com.	82½	75	80	75	80	....	7	....	16
Pref.	118	113	113	113	113	....	7	....	25
Can. Cement com.	28¾	27	28	27	27½	28	....	....	2440
Preferred	93¼	91	92	91	92	92	7	7.69	747
Can. Converters	50	46	46¼	46	46	46	4	8.16	60
Can. Gen. Elec.	116¼	113¾	....	....	....	....	7	....	....
Can. Loco. com.	67¾	60	....	....	....	....	7	....	....
Preferred	95	90	94¾	94¾	94¾	94¾	7	7.36	10
Crown Reserve	411	347	390	369	385	370	60	17.20	3225
Dom. Canners com.	87	71¾	76½	75	76	76	6	7.89	360
Preferred	102½	101	....	....	....	....	7	....	....
Detroit Electric	81	74	76	74	75	75	6	8.00	1137
Dom. Coal pref.	112½	107	108	107	108	108	5	4.62	18
Dom. Iron and Steel pref	103	101½	103	102½	103	103	7	6.79	163
Dom. Steel Corp.	58½	51	53	51	52	52½	4	7.69	2065
Goodwins com.	38	....	38	38	38	38	....	....	25
Preferred	84	80½	....	....	....	....	6	....	....
Illinois Traction Co. pref	93½	90	92½	92	92	92	6	6.52	52
Lake of Woods M.	136¼	130	132	130	132	132	8	6.06	300
Preferred	118½	114½	118	118	118	118	7	5.93	5
Laurentide Co. Limited	232	211	212½	211	212	212	8	3.77	137
Mackay com	68½	67	68	68	68	68	5	6.02	10
Preferred	84	84	....	....	....	....	4	....	....
Mexican Light and Power Co.	82½	73¾	74½	73¾	74½	73¾	4	....	850
Minn., St. Paul and S.S.M. com.	142	135	....	....	....	....	7	....	....
ont. L., H. and P.	240	219	225	219	225	221	9	4.09	6219
ontreal Tram. Debs	....	....	....	80	80	80	80	5	6.25	$28900
Montreal Tram.	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Nova Scotia Steel and Coal com.	88	80	81½	80	81	80	6	7.50	584
Preferred	125	123	125	124	125	125	8	6.40	7
Ogilvie Flour Mills com.	129	121	121	121	121	121	8	6.61	50
Preferred	118	....	118	118	118	118	7	5.76	5
Ottawa Light and Power Co.	192	180	185	180	184	180	10	5.55	296
Penmans com.	58	54¾	55½	54¾	55	55	4	7.27	30
Preferred	86	83⅞	84½	84	84½	84	6	7.14	140
Quebec Ry., Light and Power	21½	14	19	15½	18	18½	....	....	2310
Rich. and Ontario Nav. Co.	119¾	110	112	110	112	112	8	7.20	1706
Saw. Massey com.	....	....	49	49	49	49	....	....	35
Preferred	....	....	94	94	94	94	6	6.38	10
Shawinigan Water and Power Co.	148	131½	135	131½	134	133	6	4.54	441
Sherwin Williams Paint Co.	61	57	59	59	59	59	....	....	5
Preferred	103¾	101	103¾	103	103½	103½	7	6.79	67
Span. Riv. com.	72¾	64	67	64	66	65½	....	....	1291
Preferred	97½	93	95	93	95	....	7	....	50
Steel Co. of Can.	28½	23¼	25	23¾	25	23¾	....	....	100
Preferred	89	86	....	....	....	....	7	....	....
Tor. Rails	144½	134¾	139¼	134¾	138	134¾	8	5.83	933
Tucketts com	61	54	55	54	55	55	....	....	75
Preferred	97	90	96	95	96	96	7	7.29	45
Tooke Bros. com.	60	54	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Preferred	92½	90	91	91	91	91	7	7.69	1
Twin City Electric Railway	108½	95½	105¾	104	105	104½	6	5.38	210
Winnipeg Electric.	216¾	203	....	....	....	....	12	....	....
COTTONS—									
Canadians Cot.	44¾	30¾	42	39	42	40	....	....	350
Preferred	78¾	75	78¼	75	78	78	6	7.67	429
Dom. Textile	87½	81¼	86¼	87¾	86	82¾	6	7.14	1862
Preferred	105	101	103	102	102	103	7	6.86	20
Mont. Cottons	62	58	....	....	....	....	4	....	....
Preferred	103¼	102½	102½	102½	102½	102½	7	6.79	15
BANKS—									
Commerce	224	213	216½	213	216	213	10	4.69	21
ochelaga	170	150	150	150	150	150	8	6.66	180
Merchants	201	190	190¼	190	190¼	190	10	5.26	86
Molsons	203	198¼	202½	198¼	202	198¼	11	6.01	41
Montreal	246	239½	240	239½	240	....	10	....	141
Nova Scotia	266	255	261	260	261	260	14	5.35	40
Quebec	126	125	125	125	125	125	7	5.60	46
Royal	228	221	222	221	222	221	12	5.48	91
Union	149	149	150	149½	150	150	8	5.33	70

C.P.R. INCREASE IS REPORTED AT $208,000

The earnings of the Canadian Pacific Railway for the week ended March 14, issued at three o'clock this afternoon, show an increase of $208,000.

NEW YORK STOCKS.

Specially reported for the 'Witness' by C. D. Monk, Hospital street, Local Manager of J. S. Bache & Co., New York, by direct wire:

Opening and closing prices:
Mar. 17th, 1913.

Stocks	Op'g.	Clos.	Stocks	Op'g.	Clos.
Am. B. Sugar	28¼	27½	Int. Pap. Co	....	....
Am. Can.

IHC Wagons Are As Good As They Look



TO really know the value of a wagon you must know of what material it is made, how it is built and about how many years of satisfactory wagon service you may expect. When you know all there is to know about I H C wagons it is safe to say that your next wagon will bear the I H C trademark—the stamp of quality and honest value.

Every piece of wood used in I H C wagons is carefully selected and air-dried. Only in air-dried lumber does wood retain its full strength and elasticity. All steel or iron is selected with the same care to secure the greatest possible strength. Thorough knowledge of the strain each part must stand is necessary because a wagon, like a chain, is no stronger than its weakest part. Every part of I H C wagons

Petrolia Chatham

has the same relative strength. The men who build I H C wagons know why one part is built stronger than another, know the exact strain it will have to bear. This same thorough knowledge has enabled them to build a wagon of light draft, which puts the least strain on the horses, without impairing the strength or durability of the wagon.

The finishing touch, the thing that adds to the life and appearance of an I H C wagon, is pure paint. Cheap paint may improve the appearance of a wagon for a short time, but after that is a positive detriment. Only pure paint is used on I H C wagons. It fills the pores of the wood, prevents shrinking, swelling, warping and twisting, and acts as a wood preservative.

There are many other reasons why I H C wagons are such good wagons, why owners say they are the best and most satisfactory. Have the I H C local agent show you an I H C wagon, or, if you prefer, write the nearest branch house for catalogues.

International Harvester Company of Canada, Ltd

EASTERN BRANCH HOUSES
At Hamilton, Ont.; London, Ont.; Montreal, P. Q.; Ottawa, Ont.; St. John, N. B.; Quebec, P. Q.
Built at Chatham and Petrolia, Ont.

BURIED RELIC OF CANADIAN EXPLORERS

Lead Plate Asserting France's Claim Over Unknown Land.

On the 30th of March, 1743, Pierre Gaultier, of Verendrye, born at Three Rivers, one of the most intrepid explorers of the French regime in Canada, buried a lead plate near what is now Fort Pierre, South Dakota, to assert the authority of France over the great unknown land. On Sunday afternoon, February 16th last, a party of school children composed of Hattie and Blanch Foster, Ethel Paris, Maud Burns, George O'Reilly, Leslie Stroup and George Damon were stoiling over the high gumbo peak near the hospital in Port Pierre when Hattie Foster discovered a corner of a bit of metal protruding from the earth and placing the toe of her shoe under it pried it up and discovered there was printed matter upon it.

Although buried 170 years the inscriptions were easily read. The Latin read.

'In the 26th year of the reign of the most illustrous Louis XV., Peter Gaultier of Verenderie (claimed this region) for the King and his Master and for the Lord Marquis of Beauharnois and placed (this plate in witness thereof (in the year) 1741.'

The French inscription on the reverse probably signifies:

'(This plate) was placed by ... Knight of Lar in presence of St. Louis of Loudrette and A. Miotte. March 30th, 1743.'

STORY OF DANGER AND HARDSHIP.

The story of the expedition upon which the plate was buried reveals the severe hardships and dangers encountered by the early discoverers. Pierre Gaultier of Verendrye, frequently called Pierre Verrennes, was born at Three Rivers, 1684. He spent his early life in France, but returned to Canada and engaged in the fur trade and became a notable employer, opening up the route from Canada to Lake Winnipeg and conceived the notion of finding a water way across the coatinent to the Pacific. Charles, Marquis of Beauharnois was at that time governor of Canada. From Beauharnois Verendrye secured a commission to carry out his ambitions to 'Go west.' In the late autumn of 1738 accompanied by a large party of Canadians and Indians he reached a point in North Dakota perhaps in the immediate vicinity of the present town of Towner, whence he dispatched his eldest son on to the Missouri. The elder Verendrye was attacked with a fever and becoming discouraged, the party turned back to Canada. In 1741 Verendrye secured a new commission from Beauharnois to push his westward explorations, but because of ill health was unable to accompany the expedition he organized and his two sons took up the enterprise and the next year (1741) came west through North Dakota and pushed on into Montana until on January 1, 1743, they found themselves up against a range of mountains that proved to them an impassable barrier. Authorities differ as to whether this range was the Rockies or the Wind River Mountains, but the weight of authority favor the latter. At any rate they turned back and travelled in a southeastern direction until they reached the Missouri. There has not been any doubt that they struck the Missouri in Central South Dakota but no one has been able to determine just where. Parkman thought they were as far South as White River.

CLAIMED REGION FOR FRANCE.

They reached the Missouri on March 15th and remained until April 2nd, 1743, and before they left to go north to the Mandans claimed the region for France and planted a lead plate with an inscription to witness the circumstances. There is no record that they planted any other similar plate anywhere.

Young Verendrye brought along the plate prepared in Canada for the use of his father for the occasion of claiming the land and when he got ready to deposit it he scratched the French inscription upon it. Upon the claim thus made France based her claim to the region which 20 years later she ceded to Spain and received from Spain by retrocession in 1800 and finally ceded to the United States in 1803. Thus seems to be established the oldest land mark in the United States west of the Mississippi, except the Post built by LeSeuer near Mankota in 1700.

ADMIRAL PEARY PRESIDENT

Is Head of the Scott Memorial Fund in the United States.

New York, March 11.—Admiral Robert E. Peary has consented to become the president of the American branch of the Scott Memorial Fund, with Mr. Clarence H. McKay, vice-president. Among those who have joined the committee are, Messrs. John Hays Hammond, Archer M. Huntington, president of the American Geographical Society, of New York; Dr. Henry Fairchild Osborn, president of the American Museum of Natural History; Mr. Henry G. Bryant, president of the Geographical Society of Philadelphia; the Rev. Dr. William T. Manning; Messrs. George T. Wilson, Louis L. Seaman, Henry W. J. Bucknall and V. Stefannsson.

Mr. Henry Clews, treasurer of the fund, at 15 Broad street, announces the receipt of contributions amounting to $2,000, including $500 from Archer M. Amundsen, discoverer of the South Pole.

'Not merely England, but all humanity,' says Admiral Peary, 'is richer for the example of the Antarctic heroes.'

Most of the money needed for the Scott Memorial and all of the $150,000 needed to discharge the liabilities which Captain Scott undertook in order to finance his expedition is being raised, of course, in England, by his fellow countrymen, but the American Scott committee hopes to collect a minimum of $10,000 in the United States as an American contribution to the permanent memorial. To accomplish this Admiral Peary appeals to 'the world,' which, he says, needed the example of Scott and his dead comrades, as future generations will need ours.

Mr. Joseph H. Choate was the first man in America to subscribe and express his sympathy with the movement.

MARCH WEATHER RHEUMATIC WEATHER

Victims Can Cure Themselves wit Dr. Williams Pink Pills.

With the coming of March people who are afflicted with rheumatism begin to have unpleasant reminders of their trouble. The weather is changeable—balmy and springlike one day, raw, cold and piercing the next. It is such sudden changes of weather that sets the pangs and tortures of rheumatism, lumbago and sciatica going. But it must be borne in mind that although weather conditions start the pains, the trouble is deeply rooted in the blood and can only be cured through the blood. All the lotions and liniments in the world can't cure rheumatism. Rubbing may seem to ease the pain while you are rubbing, but there its value ends. Only through the blood can you cure rheumatism. That's why Dr. Williams' Pink Pills have so many thousands of cures of this trouble to their credit. The new, rich blood which they actually make drives out the poisonous acid and rheumatism is vanquished. Among many sufferers from rheumatism who have been cured by this medicine is Miss Mary B. Kelly, South Dummer, Ont. Miss Kelly says: 'Some time ago I had a very bad attack of rheumatism. At times I would be confined to bed for a couple of days and would seem almost paralyzed with the intense pain in my back and legs. At such times I could not walk and my joints were stiff and swollen. I consulted different doctors and took their medicine, but did not get more than temporary relief. At this time a neighbor advised me to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills and I got a supply. After taking a few boxes I found they were greatly helping me, and I continued their use until the trouble completely disappeared. I can strongly recommend this medicine to others who suffer as I did from the pangs and tortures of rheumatism."

If you suffer from rheumatism, or any other disease of the blood, begin to cure yourself to-day with Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. Sold by all medicine dealers or by mail at 50 cents a box, or six boxes for $2.50, from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

CRANKINESS, ACCORDING TO LONDON 'STANDARD'

(Canadian Associated Press.)

London, March 11. — President Wilson's teetotal policy at the White House has aroused the resentment of the London 'Standard,' which editorially warns the President against 'gaining the fatal reputation of a crank.'

Other papers refrain from comment, but the 'Daily Mail' has taken occasion to ascertain that there are about one hundred teetotallers in the British House of Commons, and on this point remarks that President Wilson's ideas would not suit the majority of the British and Irish members.

OTTAWA HAS POLICEWOMEN.

Ottawa, March 11. — Two policewomen, Mrs. J. Cheney and Miss Florence Campbell were sworn in by Chief Ross yesterday afternoon and detailed for duty on the local police force. The appointments were made by the police commissioners at the request of the local Council of Women. The appointees have been energetic workers for the Women's Hostel and Travellers' Aid Society here, meeting all trains and looking after women and girls around the railway station. Their police duties will consist of similar work.

MR. J. S. DENNIS OPERATED ON.

Calgary, March 11.—Mr. J. S. Dennis, assistant to the President of the C. P. R., and head of the company's department of natural resources, was operated on yesterday for gall stones. The operation was successful, and at a late hour Mr. Dennis's condition was reported satisfactory.

THE TIE THAT BINDS EMPIRE

Lords and Commons Commend Part Dominions Play in Imperial Defence.

(Canadian Asosciated Press.)

London, March 11. — Timely assistance of the overseas dominions in regard to Imperial naval defence was referred to in congratulatory terms during the discussions on the King's speech in the House of Lords and Commons last night. Lord Lansdowne declared that the sacrifices the dominions were prepared to make to lighten the burden of the Mother Country in naval defence would undoubtedly bring a valuable accession to the Empire at a moment when such an accession is greatly needed.

Earl Crewe said that while the dominions were animated by a similar spirit, yet they had taken definite and sometimes opposite views as to the best method of tendering co-operation. Some of them had been disposed to lay more stress than others upon the necessisty of maintaining national control in a local sense over any contribution to the common defence, but even among those with whom there has been a desire to retain local control, there had been full recognition of the fact that however independent a dominion navy may be in its control and management, yet it would be, if war ever comes, when navies have to work side by side, on a very different footing from the navies of allied powers.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Bonar Law said one result of the constant increase of armaments throughout the world had been the welding together of the British Empire. Everything in the House and country must rejoice at the alacrity with which the overseas dominions had shown themselves ready to help, and he ventured the hope that the movement towards closer union, which has come as a result of consulting them about defence, will in many ways and with the utmost rapidity go further and become still closer than in the past.

Mr. Asquith agreed that whatever we may think as outsiders of the increases in armaments which are taking place in other countries of the world, from our own imperial point of view there can be no doubt that it had had, I will not say compensating effect, but it has tended to weld together and consolidate the feling of all parts of the Empire that we must act together as one united body for the preservation of those interests in which not only the Mother Country but all outlying parts of the Empire are equally concerned.

Army Officers Go into Vaudeville

Son of Sir Evelyn Wood, With Companion, Turns to Stage for a Living.

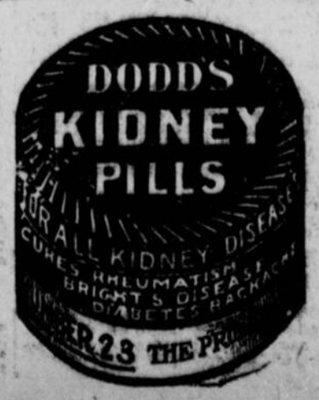
London, March 11. — Billed as 'Two captains, musical and humorous entertainers,' Captain Arthur Wood, son of Sir Evelyn Wood, field marshal of the British army, and Captain Henry Green, D.S.O., took up the variety stage as a profession last night at the Aldershot Hippodrome.

Both men were educated at Beaumont College and Sandhurst, were commissioned in the Scottish Rifles, and served in the South African campaign, participating in the relief of Ladysmith and the fight on Spion Kop. They assign as a reason for a change of vocation, 'simply to earn a living.' They possess fine tenor voices, and their 'turn' consisted of songs, mainly on army, military and political subjects.

VISCOUNT TREDEGAR DEAD

Was Captain of Lancers in Charge of the Light Brigade.

London, March 11. — Viscount Tredegar, one of the few who returned from the charge of the Light Brigade at the battle of Balaclava, during the Crimean war, in which he took part as a captain of the 17th Lancers, died to-day at the age of 82. There is no heir to the title of Viscount. Courtenay Charles E. Morgan, a grandson of the first Baron, however, succeeds to the title of Baron Tredegar.



READABLE PARAGRAPHS.

PROMISE.

One of the incomprehensible things to a child is the fashion some grown up people have of promising and forgetting. There is no surer way to lose a child's confidence and love. They do not understand excuses or the pressure of circumstances; they only know: 'She said she would and she didn't.' One child, who had used the word 'promise,' was asked to tell its meaning. He replied: 'To promise is to keep it in your mind, keep it in your mind, keep it in your mind, till you do it.'—Liverpool 'Post.'

QUITE INVISIBLE.

A Yankee 'doing' Ireland was boasting of the richness of the land in America, and comparing it with 'poor' Ireland, as he persistently called it.

'Why,' he said, 'you could leave a field with a score of bullocks in it at night over there, and find the grass actually up to their heads in the morning.'

'Why, then,' said Pat, thinking, of course, of cattle-driving, 'you could leave ten score of them in a field here to-night, and look into the field in the mornin' without bein' able to see one at all.'—Belfast 'Telegraph.'

LINCOLN'S CHIN FLY STORY.

A certain amount of trouble is a good thing. Lincoln used to illustrate the point with a story about a chin fly.

It seems that once a man was ploughing with a very lazy mule. Suddenly, the mule lifted its head, switched its stump of a tail and went across the field at a rapid walk and with most unusual energy. Reaching the end of the row, there was a man on the fence. When the mule and man came up the fellow got down, walked over to the mule and hit him a slap on the jaw, at the same time remarking: 'Well, I killed him that time!'

'Killed what?'

'Why, that chin fly.'

'Well, you interfering fool, I wish you would mind your own business. That chin fly was the only thing that made this mule go.'

'Why do politicians wear high hats and frock coats?' asked the person who makes trivial inquiries. 'Well,' replied Senator Sorghum, 'the high hat and the frock coat constitute the appropriate attire for occasions both of mourning and congratulation. And every election makes a politician feel as if he were going to a funeral or a wedding.'—Washinington 'Star.'

Rub it in for Lame Back—A brisk rubbing with Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil will cure lame back. The skin will immediately absorb the oil and it will penetrate the tissues and bring speedy relief. Try it and be convinced. As the liniment sinks in the pain comes out and there are ample grounds for saying that its touch is magical, as it is.

'That naval officer is noted for always going to the bottom of things.' 'Dear me! I hope they won't appoint him to the command of this ship!'—Baltimore 'American.'

Relief for Suffering Everywhere.—He whose life is made miserable by the suffering that comes from indigestion and has not tried Parmelee's Vegetable Pills does not know how easily this formidable foe can be dealt with. These pills will relieve where others fail. They are the result of long and patient study, and are confidently put forward as a sure corrector of disorders of the digestive organs, from which so many suffer.

Willis—'I see a fellow in New York took out $250,000 insurance on $200 worth of goods.' Gillis—'That's nothing. I know a lot of fellows who carry $25,000 life insurance on a thirty-cent life.'—'Puck.'

Rub it in for Lame Back. — A brisk rubbing with Canadian Healing Oil will cure lame back. The skin will immediately absorb the oil and it will penetrate the tissues and bring speedy relief. Try it and be convinced. As the liniment sinks in the pain comes out, and there are ample grounds for saying that its touch is magical, as it is.

'I understand that Smith is going to sue Jones for assaulting him.' 'Yes, Smith received serious damages in person and feelings.' 'Then what is he trying to get more for?' — Baltimore 'American.'

Miller's Worm Powders destroy worms without any inconvenience to the child, and so effectually that they pass from the body unperceived. They are not ejected in its entirety, but are ground up and pass away through the bowels with the excreta. They thoroughly cleanse the stomach and bowels and leave them in a condition not favorable to worms, and there will be no revival of the pests.

PEACE EFFORTS.

(From the Glasgow 'News.')

Village Grocer—'What are you running for, sonny?'

Boy—'I'm tryin' to geep two feilers from fightin'.'

Village Grocer—'Who are the feilows?'

Boy—'Bill Perkins and me!'

As a vermifuge, there is nothing so potent as Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator, and it can be given to the most delicate child without fear of injury to the constitution.

A GENTLE REPROOF IN MISSOURI.

(Correspondence Mount Vernon 'Record.')

Maryetta Perkins, who married a city feller, real well off, was back visiten the old folks week before last. Seems to don't remember at all about how she used to tare around the country, ridin' a-straddle behind the boys, horseback. In fact, she was inclined to turn up her nose at most everything 'ceptin' the lean ham and hot biscuits.'

No one need endure the agony of corns with Holloway's Corn Cure at hand to remove them.

THE GROCER'S FAULT.

(Bristol 'Times.')

'I wish to complain,' said the bride, haughtily, 'about that flour you sold me. It was tough.'

'Tough, ma'am?' asked the grocer.

'Yes, tough. I made a pie with it, and my husband could hardly eat it.'

An uptown girl is learning how to play the cornet, and her admirers speak of her as 'the fairest flower that blows.'—New Orleans 'Picayune.'

Concrete is the best building material

ABROAD statement—Yet literally true. The aim of man from the beginning has been to make his building materials as nearly like natural stone as possible. The great labor required to quarry stone led him to seek various manufactured substitutes. The only reason he ever used wood was that it was easiest to get and most convenient to use.

Wood is no longer easy to get. Like most building material, its cost is increasing at an alarming rate.

The cost of concrete is decreasing. So, from the standpoint of either service or economy, Concrete is the best building material.

Canada's farmers are using more concrete, in proportion to their numbers, than the farmers of any other country. Why?

Because they are being supplied with

Canada Cement —

a cement of the highest possible quality, which insures the success of their concrete work.

The secret of concrete's popularity in Canada lies in the fact that while we have been advertising the use of concrete, we have also been producing, by scientific methods, a cement so uniformly high in quality that the concrete made with it gives the complete satisfaction our advertisements promised.

Concrete would not have been in such universal use today, had an inferior grade of cement been supplied. Insist upon getting Canada Cement. It is your best assurance of thoroughly satisfactory results from your concrete work. There is a Canada Cement dealer in your neighborhood.

Without this label it is not "Canada" Cement.

Write for our Free 160-page book "What The Farmer Can Do With Concrete" —No farmer can afford to be without a copy.

Canada Cement Company Limited • Montreal

Prince of Wales Going to Germany

H.R.H. Will Visit Queen Mary's Relatives at Stuttgart.

Berlin, March 11. — The Prince of Wales, who is to visit Germany at the end of his present term at Oxford University, will go to Stuttgart, Wuerttemberg, to his mother's relatives.

The Teck family, to which Queen Mary belongs, is a branch of the Royal line of the Kingdom of Wuerttemberg. The Prince will not come to Berlin during his present trip.

DETECTIVE WANDERS FROM HOSPITAL AND IS LOST.

St. Paul, Minn., March 11.—The police are searching for Edwin McKeown, believed to be a detective of the Canadian Mounted Police, who wandered from St. Joseph Hospital on Sunday last. The police declare the case is one of the most mysterious in years, and believe that although he was a 'nervous' patient, he was in reality watching another patient.

The man entered the hospital a week ago, giving his address as Ottawa, Canada.

MUST PROVIDE GUARD FOR HATPIN POINTS.

Boston, March 11.—Those women of Massachusetts who do not cover the points of their hat pins with some device that will protect the public from injury on and after April 7, will be liable to a fine of not more than $100.

An act to this effect was signed by Governor Foss yesterday after the legislature had been under discussion for more than two months and provoked heated arguments in committee in which men and women participated. Attempts to restrict the length of the pins failed and the manner in which they were to be rendered harmless was left to the discretion of the wearer.

YOUNG OFFICER ATTAINS HIGH NAVAL RANK.

London, March 11.— Commander Beatty, the youngest flag officer which the British navy has known in a century, has taken over the command of the British battle cruiser squadron of the first division of the home fleet. He is, with one exception, the junior to all the captains under him. His meteoric advancement is due to his war success in the Soudan and China. It took him eight years instead of the usual seventeen to advance from a lieutenant to a commander. His wife is a daughter of the late Marshall Field, of Chicago.

SIX KILLED, TEN HURT IN SCOTCH EXPLOSION

Glasgow, March 11. — The names of the victims of the catastrophe at the Nobel explosives works are:

Killed — A. M. Cubbin, A. Holstein, R. Orr, and John Scott, of Saltcoats; George Watt, Kilwinning; A. Brown, Stevenston.

Injured — T. McGrattan, R. Neilson and D. Carlin, Saltcoats; Thomas Bryce, W. H. Watt, John Murray, Michael Hanlin and T. Dickie, of Stevenston; Charles McMurtrie, Kilbirnie; D. Shaw, Kilwinning.

WILL INVESTIGATE CUT WORM EVIL IN ALBERTA

Lethbridge, Alta., March 11.—The Dominion Government has advised Mr. W. H. Fairfield, superintendent of the Experimental Farm here, that an expert entomologist, Mr. Strickland, would leave Ottawa shortly to investigate the cut worm evil in Southern Alberta. Tracts of worm infested land on different farms are being secured for experiments, and there will also be experiments at Government Farm here.

CUSTOMS INSPECTOR'S DEATH.

Windsor, March 11. — Mr. Henry A. Allan, inspector of customs for Windsor district, and at one time member for the House of Commons for South Essex, is dead at Gravenhurst, where he went several weeks ago on the advice of physicians.

DEAD FROM KICK OF HORSE.

Quebec, March 10.—Napoleon Grenier, 40 years of age, a Beauport farmer, who came to the city market on Saturday, died in the Hotel Dieu Hospital this morning, as the result of a kick he received from his horse.

RENNIES SEEDS

PUREST-CLEANEST
MOST RELIABLE
GET CATALOGUE
AT BEST DEALERS
OR DIRECT
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WINNIPEG - VANCOUVER.

$15.95 AND UPWARD SENT ON TRIAL

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Thousands In Use giving splendid satisfaction justifies your investigating our wonderful offer to furnish **a brand new, well made,** easy running, easily cleaned, perfect skimming separator for **only $15.95.** Skims **one quart of milk a minute,** warm or cold. Makes thick or thin cream. Different from this picture, which illustrates our low priced large capacity machines. The bowl is a **sanitary marvel** and embodies all our latest improvements.

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MEDFORD NURSERY
MEDFORD, MASS.

FLOODS MAY FORCE TURKS TO AGGRESSIVE

The Entrenchments at Adrianople Are Threatened by the Melting Snows.

London, March 10. — A despatch from Constantinople, via. Kastendje, says that Shukri Pasha, the commander of the Turkish garrison at Adrianople, has sent a wireless message to the effect that the melting snow has flooded part of the entrenchments.

This and the increasing shortage of food and ammunition may compel the Turks to make a sortie.

CATHEDRAL BURNED.

Charlottetown, P. E. I., March 10.—The firemen were kept busy on Saturday with the ruins of St. Duntan's Cathedral to extinguish the fire and prevent further trouble. The Bishop's palace on the opposite side of the street caught fire from the dome, and although the fire was confined to the top storey, the entire building is drenched with water. There is $15,000 insurance on the edifice.

All the church documents and records, including registers of births, marriages and deaths, were in the palace, and consequently escaped destruction. The loss is about $300,000. There was a total insurance of $100,000.

Child Had Bronchitis

Once people get acquainted with the wonderful control which Dr. Chase's Syrup of Linseed and Turpentine exerts over bronchitis, whooping cough, croup and colds it is not easy to persuade them that anything else is 'just as good.' This is why the imitators never get very far.

In 1902 Mrs. Eugene Iler, King street, Truro, N.S., wrote as follows:—'From an infant one of my children was troubled with bronchitis, and the least cold would aggravate the trouble. We could not get anything to help him, and were often greatly alarmed. Hearing of Dr. Chase's Syrup of Linseed and Turpentine as a treatment for bronchitis we used it, and are glad to state that it effected a complete cure. If any of the children take a cold or cough I give this medicine, and have never known it to fail to bring relief.'

Mrs. Iler now writes that she has since proven this medicine to be a cure for whooping cough, and would not be without it in the house.

PATRICIDE.

Youth Pleads He Killed His Father in Self-Defence.

Chicago, March 10. — Peter Scheibler, nineteen years old, shot and killed his father, Charles Scheibler, 47 years of age, in their home on the west side today. The shooting occurred after the son and his sister, Helma, 15 years old, had barricaded themselves in the pantry to escape their father, who was armed with a butcher knife and was trying to force open the door.

When the police arrived the boy was seated in the parlor smoking a pipe. He said he killed his father in self-defence.

POPE BETTER, CARDINAL RESPIGHI DYING.

Rome, March 10.—The indisposition of Pope Pius X. is pursuing its normal course, and there is every promise of a speedy recovery of the Pontiff, if no complications set in, according to Dr. Amici, the physician in attendance. He visited the Pope at an early hour this morning, and when asked about the rumors which had been set in circulation that there had been an aggravation in the condition of His Holiness, the doctor totally denied that there was any ground for such reports.

The condition of Cardinal Respighi, the Vicar-General, is carefully concealed from the Pope. The Cardinal is sinking fast, and as though he had an intuition of his grave state of health, the Pope to-day sent him the Apostolic benediction.

DR. ROCHE'S CONDITION.

Has Recovered Sufficient Strength To Undergo Operation.

Rochester, Minn., March 11.—The Hon. Dr. Roche was sleeping soundly at midnight. The night physician at St. Mary's Hospital said the Canadian Minister had recovered his strength sufficiently to be operated on.

How a cut led to 4 years of suffering

Mr. J. E. Arsenault, a Justice of the Peace and station master at Wellington, on the P. E. I. Ry., says: "Four years ago I fell on a freight truck, sustaining a bad cut on the front of my leg. I thought this would heal, but instead it developed into a bad ulcer, and later into a form of eczema which spread very rapidly and also started on the other leg. Both legs became so swollen and sore that I could only go about my work by having them bandaged.

"I consulted two doctors, and tried all the salves, liniments and lotions I heard of, but instead of getting better I got worse.

How Zam-Buk cured.

"This was my condition when I got my first box of Zam-Buk. Greatly to my delight that first box gave me relief. I continued to apply it to the sores, and day by day they got better. I could see that at last I had got hold of something which would cure me, and in the end it did.

"It is now over a year since Zam-Buk worked a cure in my case, and there has been no return of the eczema."

Purely herbal in composition, Zam-Buk is a sure cure for all skin diseases, cold sores, chapped hands, ulcers, blood-poisoning, varicose sores, piles, ringworm, inflamed patches, cuts, burns and bruises. All druggists and stores sell at 50c. box, or post free from Zam-Buk Co., Toronto, for price.

Local Wholesale Depot, 144 Craig St. West, Montreal.

'Weekly Witness,' March 15, 1913.

PEPPER TALKS.

By George Matthew Adams.

EXPERIENCE.

Experience is the simple process of picking up what other people have dropped. In addition, it is picking up and making use of what you yourself may have thrown away. Then it is that you find that you too, have saved up Something.

Hire out—to your Eyes, Ears, Hands, Feet.

Then set them to work. Send your Eyes into the secrets of the Trees, Stones, Plants, Waters, Animals, Stars, Books—People; your Ears into the great Highways of Teaching, Music, Bird Singing; your Hands into the honorable shaping of the Soil—the building of Machines and Cities; your Feet to the rescue of Need, the finding of Facts, and the meeting of Duty.

Hire out—to your Eyes, Ears, Hands, Feet.

For Experience will never come to you unless you go after it.

Hire out—to your Eyes, Ears, Hands, Feet.

Outwardly every human being shapes quite the same. But each, mastered by Experience, walks off into devious paths to show up later as a Ruler or a Servant. Your Experience Tags you. The World places you easily after a glance at your Tag. Like a bold, flashing Electric Sign it blazes out your Worth to the Crowd. Accumulate Experience!

Hire out—to your Eyes, Ears, Hands, Feet.

This day—Used—will fill your Pockets and Soul with Experience. And the fuller your Pockets and Soul get, the greater will grow your Power and your Wealth. Abhor the useless. With Enthusiasm, go after the things that those above you did not neglect to grasp. For no two have ever quite Experienced the same thing the same. You have the Chance to make Your Experiences play into your hands as have those of none before you. Let this burn into your brain—

Hire out—to your Eyes, Ears, Hands, Feet.

SUCCESS.

In Success, defeat is but an incident. Obstacles, stumbling blocks, disappointment in ideals—these things weave into and form the Raiment to Success. For Success is a series of failures—put to flight.

Learn to walk past Failure.

A few years ago a young man stood behind a New England counter as a Clerk. Quiet, honest, faithful, yet a Failure in the eyes of his Employer, who one day drew aside the father of the boy and advised that the son be taken back to the farm for he never would become a Merchant. To-day if you will but walk down State street, Chicago, you will behold this young man's monument—a tribute to the Failures, disappointments and iron persistence of Marshall Field, who died the greatest Merchant in the World.

Learn to walk past Failure.

But Success isn't measured in tangible assets. Success is largely a matter of personal Viewpoint. It is impossible for you to fail permanently if you determine to Succeed.

Learn to walk past Failure.

Let each new day of your life then, take invoice of its own self. Let it chalk up the Failures with the Successes—let it mark plainly the Record. But inside of your own consciousness let nothing take from the image of your mind, the Knowledge that real Success consists wholly in sacrificing temporarily in repeated failures that you may win permanently in worth while Deeds done.

Learn to walk past Failure.

DARE.

Immortality is but a simple matter of Decision—a Decision to Dare. To Dare is to Risk. To Risk is to Win.

Initiate—Dare.

All the world loves the man who isn't afraid to Dare—a man willing to start something without first waiting a week to figure out the cost. It always takes Courage—sometimes Courage mixed with 'blood and iron.' But the man ready to dare is the creator of great Evants.

Initiate—Dare.

Better make mistakes—better blunder along making some healthy headway, than to fear Failure or grow timid and vacillating and flabby in the legs. Become a man of Daring and Doing and the Secrets of Power that are so latent in every human will rise to aid you and push you on.

Initiate—Dare.

You will never be Anything, unless you Dare Something.

Initiate—Dare.

Dare to attempt new things. Dare to try out new Jobs. Dare to go ahead, Kicking aside Precedent if necessary, and you will have no time to shovel out of your Path wrecked Hopes and dead Dreams. Dare to be a better man at your present task than the man who went before you. Dare to be a bigger man than the man above you. Be. But, if you are, you will first have to—

Initiate—Dare.

TO-MORROW.

To the fellow who never accomplished anything To-morrow is what happened yesterday, but which he seeks to make happen to-day.

Nothing ever put off until To-morrow was ever done To-day.

The great Task Finished is always the task done To-day, while yet there is Time, while yet there is inclination, while yet there is life and health—while yet there is Chance.

Nothing ever put off until To-morrow was ever done To-day.

Some of the biggest things ever accomplished were done in a day. Napoleon was banished to a lonely rock with armed watchers hedged about him, for the simple reason that Blucher decided to do his part with Wellington without any courting with To-morrow.

Nothing ever put off until To-morrow was ever done To-day.

It may be easier to do things To-morrow than To-day, but if you take the Chance it is likely that they won't get done. Money earned To-day represents Dividends for you To-morrow. Work entered into and done To-day renders back Ease and Satisfaction To-morrow. Records made To-day, inspire and lead great armies of fighters To-morrow. But—

Nothing ever put off until To-mor-

ADRIANOPLE ON THE VERGE OF FALLING

Commander Sends Despairing Call For Peace or Action For His Relief.

ALLIES STATE PEACE CONDITIONS.

Belgrade, March 12.—The allied Balkan nations have agreed to accept the mediation of the Powers in order to bring about the termination of hostilities, according to a well-informed source here.

.. Their consent, however, depends on the agreement of Turkey to surrender the fortresses of Adrianople and Scutari and the islands in the Aegean Sea also to pay awar indemnity.

Constantinople, March 12. — A despairing cry of 'I can hold out only for another week,' is alleged to have been uttered by Shukri Pasha, the Turkish commander of the fortress of Adrianople which has held out for so many months against the terrible bombardment of hundreds of seige guns brought to bear by the Bulgarian and Servian troops surrounding the city.

Shukri Pasha at the same time informed the Porte that Adrianople was nearing the end of its supplies of food and ammunition, while there is much sickness — especially scurvy and diarrhoea — ravaging the ranks of the defenders.

The commander who has offered such a long and gallant defence, urges that either the peace negotiations should be hastened in order to save the fortress from th. humiliation of capitulation from the Tchatalja lines thus enabling the besieged Turkish garrison to effect a sortie which even if it were unsuccessful would obviate unconditional surrender.

The ferment aroused by the murder of the late Nazim Pasha continues to threaten internal trouble in Turkey.

At a service, held in memory of the former popular commander-in-chief of the Turkish army, the officiating Mussulman priest pronounced a malediction on his assassins as well as on those who had deceived the Sultan of Turkey, the head of the Mussulman faith.

HUDSON BAY NAVIGABLE FIVE MONTHS IN YEAR.

Cochrane, Ont., March 12. — It is understood that the report of Mr. G. L. McMillan, the Temiskaming and Northern Ontario geologist, who spent five months last year on the shores of James Bay for the purpose of locating a site for a harbor, will go to show that Hudson Bay is navigable for five months of the year at least. The opinion that the Moose River is not navigable and that the Hudson Bay is shallow is said to be erroneous. Mr. McMillan says that for eighty miles north of Cochrane there is the very best of farming land, but beyond that drainage on a large scale would have to be resorted to before it could be settled with profit. The clearing of the land, however, would have a marked effect, and he had no doubt ultimately that the land would be as good as that of the counties of Essex and Kent, after it had been drained.

HEADACHE OVER THE EYES? LOOK FOR NASAL CATARRH

Catarrh Never Stops in One Place—It Spreads Rapidly—Often Ruins Health Completely.

In this changeable climate it is the little colds that drift into Catarrh. Unless the inflammation is checked it passes rapidly from the throat or nose to the bronchial tubes, and then to the lungs. You can't make new lungs any more than you can make new fingers or toes, but you can cure Catarrh.

The surest cure consists of breathing in the healing balsamic essences of CATARRHOZONE, which is simply a medicated vapor so full of rich curative properties that every trace of Catarrh vanishes before it.

'The soothing piney vapor of Catarrhozone is the most powerful medicine I ever used,' writes Mrs. Edmond J. Christine, of Saskatoon. 'Every breath drawn through the Inhaler sends a grateful feeling through the air passages of the nose and throat. Catarrhozone cured me of frightful headaches over the eyes, relieved me of a stuffy feeling in the nose, and an irritable hacking cough that had been the bane of my life for a year. My general health is greatly improved, my appetite and digestion are considerably better than before. Catarrhozone has been the means of giving me such health as I always desired, but never possessed.'

Even though catarrh has a firm hold on you, and affects your throat, nose or ears, you can thoroughly cure it with Catarrhozone. Large size, guaranteed, costs $1.00; smaller size, 50c.; sample size, 25c. All storekeepers and druggists, or The Catarrhozone Co., Buffalo N.Y. and Kingston, Canada.

CLAIMS $8 IS FAIR MINIMUM WAGE FOR GIRL

Employer Details to Vice-Commission How One May Live On That Sum.

DOESN'T BELIEVE ALL STORIES OF 'WRONG'

Says Factories Would Hire Men and Get Better Work if Wages Raised to $12

Chicago, March 11.—William C. Thorne, vice-president of Montgomery Ward and Company, a mail-order house, told the vice-commission to-day that a girl 'adrift' can live on $8 a week, thus:

Room rent, $3; breakfast (coffee and rolls), 40 cents; luncheons, 90 cents; dinners, $1.40; car fare, 60 cents; clothing and incidentals, $1.70.

The witness gave the foregoing statement to show that the commission's idea that there should be a minimum wage scale for women of $12 a week is too high. The figures given, he said, were the actual expenditures of one of his 1,973 female employees. Another girl employee disbursed her wages as follows:

Room and board, $3.50; laundry, 20 cents; car fare, 20 cents; clothing and incidentals, $3.80; savings, 25 cents.

The statement fails to account for a surplus of five cents, but this was not explained, and Senator Beall remarked that the girl probably spent it frivolously.

Senator Juul told Mr. Thorne that girl after girl had been on the stand and testified to having 'gone wrong' because they could not make a living otherwise.

'We want you merchants to jump in and help us stop that sort of thing,' said Senator Juul. 'I tell you it's an awful situation when girl after girl ——.'

'Oh, yes, but for the most part I don't believe those yarns,' interrupted the witness.

The earnings of Montgomery, Ward and Company for the last fiscal year were $2,370,000, Thorne said, and Senator Juul, having calculated that the expenditure of $75,000 a year would raise the salaries to ten dollars, asked if witness did not think the money might be well spent in that way.

'But,' came the reply, 'we are already spending that much in benefits—old age pensions and the like. We look after the welfare of our employees very closely, and if this commission can show us where we fail we will remedy the defect. If it can be shown that our girls need more money they shall have it, although I think $8 is a good minimum.'

Mr. Thorne said that in his opinion a minimum wage scale of $12 a week for women would drive half the factories out of Illinois and cost half the women their jobs.

'The law wouldn't bother us much, but the factories would feel it and they would hire men instead of women if they had to pay $12, because they can get more work out of the men,' he said.

The other witnesses readily gave details of their payrolls, but were a unit in declining to state the profits of their respective firms.

Lieutenant-Governor O'Hara, chairman of the commission, asked if word had been passed among the members of the State Street Retailers' Association not to disclose profits, but each witness denied an collusion. They were agreed, too, that $8 was about the right minimum on which a woman can support herself.

PARIS POLICE ARREST DANGEROUS BANDIT

Paris, March 12.—The anarchist bandit Lecombe, for whom the police throughout France have been searching for several months in connection with the assassination of M. Ducret, editor of the anarchist newspaper, 'Free Idea,' was arrested in Paris yesterday afternoon while he was enjoying himself at a street fair in the district of La Villette. When it was learned that Lacombe had been taken, a crowd gathered and made a determined attempt to lynch him. It required a strong force of police to get him to detective headquarters without injury. There Lacombe was interrogated by the examining magistrate, M. Drioux, to whom, it is understood, Lacombe admittted having killed Ducret, as well as the postmaster at Zezons, and a railway employee at Orleans.

When arrested Lacombe had in his pockets a small dynamite bomb, two dynamite cartridges, two automatic pistols and a supply of ammunition.

BRITISH GUN TO WRECK INVADING AIRSHIPS.

London, March 12.—The 'Times' states that the War Office recently made some very important tests at Shoeburyness, which are understood to have confirmed their view that airships visiting this country with hostile intent would be speedily destroyed by a gun which they propose to adopt.

CARLISLE PROUD OF WILSON.

Washington, March 12.—President Wilson to-day received a cablegram from the Mayo.' of Carlisle, England, expressing in behalf of the town council, the hearty congratulations on his assumption to the Presidency. It was in Carlisle that Mr. Wilson's grandfather was born. The President sent a cablegram of appreciation.

SUPPRESSING OPIUM TRAFFIC.

Chung-Tu, Province of Sze-Chuen, China, March 12. — Two merchants were executed here for secretly storing opium. Four officers were killed at Kien-Chow by the militia while they were attempting to force the farmers to destroy their poppy crops.

MR. OLNEY WILL REPLY SOON.

Washington, March 12.—It was stated at the White House to-day that word from Mr. Richard Olney of Massachusetts, as to whether he would accept the Ambassadorship to Great Britain was not expected for several days.

N. B. MAKES CARTIER GRANT.

Fredericton, N. B., March 12.—The Legislature toiday agreed to a grant of three thousand dollars to the Cartier Monument fund.

UNFIT TO LIVE—MUST DIE.

The verdict rendered a thousand times when corns get sore. Do them to death by Putnam's Corn Extractor; it cures painlessly in twenty-four hours. Use 'Putnam's,' the only vegetable remedy known; price 25c, at all dealers.

QUESTIONS and ANSWERS

(We invite questions on all possible subjects of general interest, to which we shall do our best to obtain correct answers, and shall insert such queries and replies as we can make room for. This must not be used, however, as an advertising column, or as an inquiry bureau for matters not of public interest; every query must be accompanied with the name and postal address of the sender, and no notice will be taken of anonymous communications.)

GENERAL.

'CASTLES IN THE AIR.'

The following poem was recently asked. Th author is James Ballantyne.

The bonnie, bonnie bairn, sits pokin' in the ase,
Glowerin' in the fire wi' his wee round face;
Laughin' at the fuffin' lowe—what sees he there?
Ha! the young dreamer's biggin' castles in the air!

His wee chubby face, an' his tousy, curly pow!
Are laughin' an' noddin' to the dancin' lowe,
He'll brown his rosy cheeks, and singe his sunny hair,
Glow'rin' at the imps wi' their castles in the air.

He sees muckle castles towrin' to the moon,
He sees little sodgers pu'in them a' doun;
Warlds whomlin' up an' down, bleezin' wi' a flare,
Losh! how he loups, as they glimmer in the air!

For a' sae sage he looks, what can the laddie ken?
He's thinkin' upon naething, like mony mighty men,
A wee thing mak's us think, a sma' thing mak's us sta're,
There are mair folks than him biggin' castles in the air.

Ste a night in winter may weel mak' him cauld;
His chin upon his buffy hand will soon mak' him auld;
His brow is brent sae braid, so pray that Daddy Care
Wad let the wean alone wi' his castles in the air.

He'll glower at the fire, and he'll keek at the light,
But mony sparkling stars are swallowed up by brights;
Aulder een than his are glamor'd by a glare,
Hearts are broken—heads are turned—wi' castles in the air!

THE LITTLE BOY THAT DIED.

I am all alone in my chamber now,
And the midnight hour is near,
And the fagots crack and the clock's dull tick,
Are the only sounds I hear;
And over my soul in its solitude,
Sweet feelings of sadness glide;
For my heart and my eyes are full when I think
Of the little boy that died.

I went one night to my father's house—
Went home to the dear ones all,—
And softly I opened the garden gate,
And softly the door of the hall;
My mother came out to meet her son;
She kissed me and then she sighed;
And her head fell on my neck and she wept
For the little boy that died.

And when I gazed on his innocent face,
As still and cold he lay,
An dthought what a lovely child he had been,
And how soon he must decay,—
'Oh, Death, thou lovest the beautiful!'
In the woe of my spirit, I cried;
For sparkled the eye, and the forehead was fair
Of the little boy that died.

Again I will go to my father's house,—
Go home to the dear ones all,—
And sadly I'll open the garden gate,
And sadly the door of the hall;
I shall meet my mother, but never more
With her darling by her side;
And she'll kiss me and sigh and weep again,
For the little boy that died.

I shall miss him when the flowers come
In the garden where he played;
I shall miss him more by the fireside
When the flowers have all decayed;
I shall see his toys and his empty chair
And the horse he used to ride,
And they will speak with a silent speech
Of the little boy that died.

I shall see his little sister again,
With her playmates about the door,
And I'll watch the children in their sports,
As I never did before,
And if in the group I see a child
Like him, so laughing eyed,
I'll love the face that speaks to me,
Of the little boy that died.

We shall all go home to our Father's house,—
To our Father's house in the skies,—
Where the hope of our souls shall have no blight,
And our love no broken ties.
We shall roam on the banks of the River of Peace,
And bathe in its blissful tide;
And one of the joys of our Heaven shal' be
The little boy that died.

'HE THINKS I DO NOT LOVE HIM.'

The poem, 'He Thinks I Do not Love Him,' asked for by 'Subscriber,' Shanty Bay, has been supplied by Miss E. Waters:

'He thinks I do not love him; he believed each word I said,
And he sailed away in sorrow ere the sun had left his bed,
I'd have told the truth this morning, but his ship was out of sight.
Oh, I wish those waves would blow him where we parted yesternight.

My heart was beating wildly with a strange new happiness,
As he told me how he loved me: in that sweet shy voice of his.
But I would not heed or listen, though his lips grew white with pain;
And now he will forget me ere his ship comes home again.'

And while the girl was weeping in her cottage home that night,
There was woe upon the waters, sounds of danger and affright.
And the morning sunshine only showed the wrecks along the shore,
Women weeping for their kindred, who would greet them never more.

And beside the ruined boathouse, near the little sandy cove,
Where the sailor lad so shyly told the maiden of his love;
Laughing waves had laid him, his last sad tryst to keep,
With his dead lips softly parted, like a little child asleep.

So they met where they had parted, and she saw his face once more,
With its light gone out for ever, and its sunshine and its shade,
And the maiden, broken-hearted, showering kisses on his brow,
Said: 'The angels must have told him, for he knows I love him now.'

COMMISSION GOVERNMENT.

M.F.G., Wolfville, N.S., asks where he could obtain information obout government by commission. Ans.—Write Mr. H. Bragg, 'Canadan Municipal Journal,' 504 Coristine Building, Montreal.

WHISKEY MANUFACTURE. ....

B., Montreal, asks whether in the Act of Union of Great Britain and Ireland, the manufacture of whiskey was prohibited in England. Ans.—We believe you are right.

POLITICAL QUESTIONS.

'Quebec Subscriber' asks: 'Has the House of Lords as much power to prevent the passing of bills as they had 50 years ago? Do women want the right to run for parliament as well as to vote? Ans.—1. No. The House of Lords formerly possessed the power of rejecting or amending a bill an indefinite number of times, but if the government of the time went to the country and was returned, the Lords usually passed the measure, if re-introduced. Under present conditions, the Upper House can reject measures in two sessions, but if it if again presented, they have no power in the third session to prevent its passage into law. The government is not now obliged to go to the country if the Lords 'hang up' an important bill. 2. Some women may wish to enter parliament, but the majority have no other object in view but the right to vote.

A LIFE ON THE OCEAN WAV.

A life on the ocean wave,
A home on the rolling deep,
Where the scattered waters rave,
And the winds their revels keep;
Like an eagle caged I pine,
On this dull unchanging short,
Oh, give me the flashing brine
The spray and the tempest roar!

CHORUS—
A live on the ocean wave,
A home on the rolling deep;
Where the scattered waters rave,
And the winds their revels keep.
The winds—the winds—the winds,
The winds their revels keep.
The winds—the winds—the winds,
The winds their revels keep.

Once more on the deck I stand,
Of my own swift gliding craft—
Set sail! farewell to the land
The gale follows fair abaft.
We shoot through the sparkling foam
Like an ocean bird set free,
Like an ocean bird, our home
We'll find, far out on the sea.

The land is no longer in view,
The clouds have begun to frown;
But with a stout vessel and crew,
We'll say 'Let the storm come down.'
And the song of our hearts shall be
While the winds and waters rave,
A life on the heaving sea,
A home on the bounding wave.

WHISTLING IN HEAVEN.

Mr. J. Dunnet, Hagersville, Ont., supplies the old poem, 'Whistling in Heaven':—

You're surprised that I ever should say so?
Just wait till the reason I've given.
Why I say I shan't care for the music,
Unless there is whistling in Heaven.
Then you'll think it no very great wonder,
Nor strange, nor so bold a conceit,
That unless there's a boy there a-whistling,
The music will not be complete.

It was late in the autumn of '40;
We had come from our Eastern home,
Just in season to build us a cabin,
Ere the cold of the winter should come;
And we lived all the while in our wagon,
That husband was clearing the place,
Where the house was to stand; and the clearing,
And building, it took many days.

So that our heads were scarce sheltered
In under its roof, when our store
Of provisions was almost exhausted,
And husband must journey for more;
And the nearest place where he could get them
Was yet such a distance away,
That it forced him from home to be absent
At least a whole night and a day.

..

You see, we'd but two or three neighbors;
And the nearest was more than a mile,
And we hadn't found time to know them
For we had been busy the while;
And the man who had helped at the raising
Just stayed till the job was well done;
And as soon as his money was paid him,
He shouldered his axe and was gone.

Well, husband just kissed me and started,
I could scarcely suppress a deep groan,
At the thought of remaining with baby,
So long in the house all alone;
For, my dear, I was childish and timid,
And braver ones might well have feared,
For the wild wolf was often heard howling,
And savages ofteg appeared.

But I smothered my grief and my terror,
Till husband was off on his ride,
And then in my arms I took Josey,
And all the day long sat and cried;
As I thought of the long, dreary hours
When the darkness of night should fall,
And I was so utterly helpless,
With no one in reach of my call!

And when the night came with its terror,
To hide ev'ry ray of light,
I hung up a quilt by the window,
And almost dead with affright,
I kneeled by the side of the cradle,
Scarce daring to draw a full breath,
Lest the baby should wake and its crying,
Should bring us a horrible death.

There I knelt until late in the evening,
And scarcely an inch had I stirred,
When suddenly, far in the distance,
A sound as of whistling I heard.
I started up, dreadfully frightened,
For fear 'twas an Indian call,
And then very soon I remembered
The red man ne'er whistles at all.

And when I was sure 'twas a white man,
I thought were his coming for ill,
He'd surely approach with more caution—
Would come without warning and still.
Then the sounds coming nearer and nearer
Took the form of a tune, light and gay,
And I knew I needn't fear evil
From one who could whistle that way.

Very soon I heard footsteps approaching,
Then came a pecular dull thump,
As if someone was heavily striking
An axe on the top of a stump;
And then, in another brief moment,
There came a light tap on the door,
When quickly I undid the fastenings,
And in stepped a boy, and before

There was either a question or answer,
Or either had time to speak,
I just threw my arms around him,
And gave him a kiss on the cheek.
Then I started back, scared at my boldness,
But he only smiled at my fright,
As he said, 'I'm your neighbor's boy Alick,
Come to tary with you through the night.

'We saw your husband go eastward,
And made up our minds where he'd gone,
And I said to the rest of the people,
That a woman is there all alone,
And I venture she is awfully lonesome—
And though she might have no great fear,
I think she might feel a bit safer,
If only a boy were but near.'

'So taking my axe on my shoulder,
For fear that a savage might stray
Across my path, and need scalping,
I started right down this way;
And coming in sight of the cabin,
And thinking to save you alarm,
I whistled a tune just to show you,
I didn't intend any harm.'

'And here I am, at your service;
But if you don't want me to stay,
Why, all you need do is to say so,
And should'ring my axe, I'll away.'
I dropped in a chair and near fainted,
Just at thought of leaving me then,
And his eye gave a knowing bright twinkle,
As he said 'I guess I'll remain.'

And then I just sat there and told him
How terribly frightened I'd been,
How his face was to me the most welcome
Of any I ever had seen.
And then I lay down with the baby,
And slept all the blessed night through,
For I felt I was safe from all danger,
Near so good a young fellow and true.

So, now my dear friends, do you wonder,
Since such a good reason I've given,
Why I say I shan't care for the music
Unless there is whistling in Heaven?
Yes, often I've said it in earnest,
And now what I've said I'll repeat,
That unless there's a boy there a-whistling,
The music will not be complete.

SELECTIONS WANTED.

H.M.B., Land's End, N.B., would like the words of the song: 'The Gay Spanish Maid.'

A.W.L., Millerton, N.B., asks for the song: 'The Old Kitchen Floor.'

J.R.M., Dalesville, Que., asks for the old poem 'The Battle of Waterloo,' beginning ''Twas on the fourteenth day of June.'

W.R., Beaver Dale, Sask., asks for the poem, 'Lasca.'

B.E., St. Catharines, Ont., asks for the completion of the poem, from which the following is quoted:

'All the world is redeemed
Not man alone, but all that he holds dear;
His orchards, and his fields, his maize,
The sweet little forget-me-not that blooms in his garden
And the wild blossoms in the woods
That makes its swaying scene so beautiful.
All have felt Christ's love,
There are no Druid oaks ,no pagan pines waving their rods;
The grass beneath our feet is Christ's grass,
The wayside flower is sacred unto Him.'

H.C., St. Johnsbury, Vt., U.S.A., asks for the poem: 'The Orange and the Green,' of which the first two lines are:

'The night was falling dreary in merry Brandon town,
When in his cottage, weary, an Orangeman lay down.'

A.R., Laurel, Ont., asks for the poems of which the following are verses:

'I'm not so much at singin' as those hi' falutin' chaps,
My voice it may be husky and a little loud, perhaps,
For I have been a-ploughin' with a lazy team, you see,
They keep me pretty busy with my 'Get up,' 'Whoa,' 'Haw,' 'Gee,'
But if you pay attention, I have just a word to say,
About a great mistake you make, and do it ev'ry day.
For dealing out your praises, I want to tell you now,
Often you forget the man that walks behind the plough.'

'And I will sing you a song of this world and its ways,
And the many strange people we meet,
From the rich man that rolls in his millions of wealth,
To the poor starving wretch on the street.
A man may be poor in his tatters and rags,
We should never reflect or despise,
But think of the adage, remember, kind friends,
That six feet of earth make us all of one size.'

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.)

SCIATICA.

'Old Subscriber' is a married man, about thirty years of age, very thin, and pale. He was never ill until about two years ago, when he had an attack of sciatica, which still troubles him. Some time ago he began to have faint spells, usually in the night, with perspiration. This faintness is relieved by eating, not a small amount of food, but a full meal. After this he is well. The kidneys and lungs have been examined and found all right. Ans. — Sciatica is usually the result of a congestion or inflammation of the sciatic nerve. This may be rheumatic in nature or may be due to local pressure. Occasionally, constipation and piles may be the cause. In any case, an iron tonic would help. You could try emulsion of cod liver oil combined with phosphate or iron. For the other trouble, which is probably due to nervous hyperacidity of the stomach, I should think it would be well to start taking late suppers of a simple character. Oatmeal gruel, cocoa, fish, and cereals, would be especially useful.

NEURASTHENIA.

M.A.M. is an unmarried woman, thirty-nine years of age. Two years ago she had nervous prostration, brought on by sickness in the family, worry and overwork. She is now somewhat better, but has a confused, tired feeling in the head most of the time. She cannot stand noise and confusion, and sometimes the back of the head and neck will ache. The heart is very irregular at times. She feels weak all the time. Ans.—Rest is what is needed here, with change of scene. A few weeks spent in a sanatorium would be a wise plan. You could have the advantage also of baths and massage. Go to bed early and get up late. Eat plain food. Take a cold sponge every morning before breakfast. Have the bowels moved daily.

BLOTCH ON FACE.

'Subscriber's Son' has had for the past fifteen months an unsightly blotch on the face. It began as a pimple, and then turned hard and dark. Ans. — You might try applying a thick coat of antiphlogistin to the spot every night. Later, when the swelling is considerably reduced rub in a little colorless iodine ointment. Do not do this so vigorously as to remove the skin.

PIN-WORMS.

'McL.' asks for advice as to the treatment of pin-worms. Ans.—There is no rapid cure for pin-worms. A calomel and soda purge taken at night for three nights, followed by salt water injections into the bowel in the morning will usually be efficacious. After a week repeat the treatment. Three grains of calomel and five of soda will be enough. The salt solution should be of the strength of a heaping tablespoonful to a pint of warm water. Use a quart of this. For the leucorhoea, add a teaspoonful of powdered alum to a quart of hot water for the injection.

MISCELLANEOUS.

X.Y.Z.—For obvious reasons I cannot go into details of the operation you refer to.. After the age of five years, it would not likely be of any avail. Marriage, on general principles, is inadvisable in such cases. Still, if all the circumstances were explained, and both parties thoroughly understood and were agreed, it would not be wrong. There would likely be no children.

LEGAL.

ONTARIO.

WANT OF RECIPROCITY.

Farmer, Ont.—I helped a man at a bee two or three years ago, and have asked him two or three times to help me back, but he will not do so. Please tell me if I can collect pay for my work. Ans.—We do not think so.

WAGES.

1. A hires B for seven months at $45 per month. Can B, if he wishes, quit at the end of any month (without just cause), and collect full wages for the months he has worked, or must he fulfil his agreement and put in his time with A? 2. Can B, when engaged in this way collect his wages at the expiration of each month, or has A a right retain the bulk of B's wages until the contract is fulfilled by B? Ans.—1. He could not collect in full. The amount would be only what the court might consider reasonable, having regard to all the circumstaqces. 2. B is legally entitled to be paid monthly.

QUEBEC.

HUSBAND AND WIFE.

1. If a wife leaves her husband because she suspects his unfaithfulness, and because of his intemperance and neglect, leaving him openly (that is, with his knowledge), can she claim any support? 2. It must be taken into consideration that two years have elapsed, and no communication between them, and he has been living in the United States for over a year, but previous to leaving here, lived with a young woman, thus proving his unfaithfulness. Will his residence in the United States make the claim for support impossible? 3. The wife has been earning her living since separation, and needs money badly. Can the husband not be compelled to support her, or can he hold that she deserted him, and thus be free of any claim? I would add that the wife did not wish to sue for a divorce. Ans.—1. Yes. 2. No. 3. Husband must support the wife.

RESPONSIBLE FOR DOCTOR'S FEE.

Rex.—Have a young apprentice in my employ who has signed an indenture for a term of five years. Said indenture stipulates that I provide him board and lodging, he provides his own wearing apparel. There is no stipulation whatever as regards the payment of doctors' fees. Should said apprentice become in need of medical treatment, under out Quebec laws, am I responsible for same? Ans.—Yes.



An Unsolicited Testimonial

A CLEAR-EYED young farmer stepped up to a manure spreader demonstrator at the 1912 Chicago Live Stock Exposition and, pointing to one of the spreaders in the exhibit said:

"I own one of those machines. It is the strongest spreader I ever had on my farm, and I've had a number of different machines. I honestly believe that if I filled that spreader with soft coal it would spread the stuff for me. I wouldn't trade it for any spreader I ever owned or saw."

This unsolicited recommendation from a man who had used an I H C spreader, and therefore knew what it would do, carried weight with his hearers. They might have doubted whether an I H C manure spreader would spread soft coal—but there was no doubt in their minds that an I H C spreader had spread manure to this man's entire satisfaction. This is a typical case showing what users think about

I H C Manure Spreaders

Corn King and Cloverleaf

I H C manure spreaders are made in many sizes, running from small, narrow machines for orchard and vineyard spreading to machines of capacity for large farms. They are made with either endless or reverse aprons as you prefer.

The rear axle is placed well under the box, where it carries over 70 per cent of the load, insuring plenty of tractive power at all times. Beaters are of large diameter to prevent winding. The teeth that cut and pulverize the manure are square and chisel pointed. The apron drive controls the load, insuring even spreading whether the machine is working up or down hill, or on the level. I H C spreaders have a rear axle differential, enabling them to spread evenly when turning corners.

The local agents handling these machines will show you all their good points, and will help you decide on the one that will do your work best. Get literature and full information from them, or, write the nearest branch house.



International Harvester Company of Canada, Ltd

BRANCH HOUSES

At Brandon, Calgary, Edmonton, Estevan, Hamilton, Lethbridge, London, Montreal, N. Battleford, Ottawa, Quebec, Regina, Saskatoon, St. John, Winnipeg, Yorkton

That Terrible Fatigue Can Be Overcome

A Simple Home Remedy Now Cures Lack of Energy, Loss of Ambition, and a Feeling of 'Don't-Care.'

Successful in Nearly Every Case.

That miserable nervousness and half-sick tired-all-the-time condition is due nine cases in ten to clogged-up system. You grow irritable and despondent, you lack ambition, energy seems all gone. Surest road to health is by the frequent use of Dr. Hamilton's Pills; they will make you feel like new all over in a short time.

Writing from his home in Barcelona, Mr. Frederick G. Mayer states: 'I think no one ever suffered as severely as I did for nearly six months. So many serious symptoms were developing as a consequence of this evil condition of my system that I realized I must find a remedy. The strong pills of various kinds I tried seemed after their first effects were over to make me far worse, and I did not know which way to turn for relief. I saw Dr. Hamilton's Pills advertised, and the first box used satisfied me. I found a true remedy. Instead of gripping with undue activity, Dr. Hamilton's Pills acted as naturally as if physic had not been taken. I never had to increase the dose, and, indeed, within a month I reduced it, and when the system finally acted of its own accord as a result of Dr. Hamilton's Pills, I took a dose twice a week only, just to make sure the old condition would not come back.'

No other remedy cures constipation and biliousness so easily or safely as Dr. Hamilton's Pills; they are an ideal family remedy for all diseases of the stomach, liver and bowels. Sold in 25c. boxes, five for $1.00, all druggists and storekeepers, or The Catarrhozone Co., Buffalo, N.Y., and Kingston, Canada.

THE FAMOUS WRITER SERIES FOR 'WITNESS' READERS

11.---AN IDEAL MATING, by L. G. MOBERLY

(Author of 'A Tangled Web,' etc.).

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'Yes—to youth everything that is not young seems absurd, only fit to be ...sed contemptuously aside as passé ... done for. But—middle age sometimes has its romance, even middle age which the young are wont to regard as the dullest, the most mediocre, the most uninteresting of all the ages of man.'

I spoke drily, because Emmy Madison, with that cocksureness of youth which can be so aggravating, had just asserted that with middle life came the end of all sentiment and romance, and I yearned to quench Emmy's cocksureness. She looked at me with a smile.

'Well,' she said hesitatingly, 'of course, people do lose some of their charm when they are middle aged, don't they, Mrs. Brereton?' And I saw her cast a glance, just a fleeting glance at the long mirror on my drawing-room wall.

'On the contrary,' I answered drily, and with a sarcasm that owed its birth to memories flooding into my soul, 'on the contrary, some women's charms are enhanced by years. I remember a woman—who cannot have been a hundreth part so charming at twenty-five, as she was at double that age. You young people, in the insolence of youth, imagine you are to carry everything before you—and that the world is a ball to be kicked where you will by your energetic feet. But—let me tell you the story that is simmering in my brain.'

'Mrs. Brereton, I don't mean to be insolent,' Emmy slipped from her seat on to her knees beside me. The child could be very sweet, very bewitching when she chooses, and my irritation against her melted away when she looked at me with her pretty, appealing eyes, 'please tell me the story. I didn't mean to be insolent,—only—it is sometimes so difficult to realize that middle aged people aren't dried up, and—and stultified, and past all emotion.'

'Dried up—past all emotion?' I laughed, because the ridiculous contrast between her words, and the vision before my own mind tickled my sense of humor, 'there was nothing of what you describe in the woman whose story I want to tell you. I only saw a tiny slice out of her life. I did not know her before,—I have never seen her again: but for a little while I came close to her, so close that she let me see all her heart,—and—I want to tell you what I saw.

'It was in the Hotel garden that I met her first, the garden of the Hotel at Ramalia. Its terrace faced the sea, and standing there one could watch the waves curl up and fall upon the beach,—one could look out over the blue waters of the Mediterranean and at sunset time it was the place above all others from which one could best see the rosy or the orange sky behind the Western hills, after the sun had slipped out of sight. Along the terrace ran a bed of pansies that opened velvety faces to the sunlight, and there were roses over the trellises that divided the Hotel garden from its neighbors on either side: and behind the pansy bed palms stood in a stately row upon a strip of vividly green grass. As I came along the terrace, she stood looking down at the velvety faced pansies, and when she lifted her eyes I thought they were the saddest I had ever seen, and yet her smile had an extraordinary charm.

'"All the little pansy faces," she said, quoting the popular song, "I have a very special affection for—Heartsease,' she made a pause before the last word—a wistfulness crept into her eyes, she stooped and picked one of the blossoms, and her fingers touched its velvety surface almost tenderly.

'"Pansies for thoughts," she quoted, "there is something rather comforting about the dear flowers, don't you think so?"

'"I am very fond of them," I said, my thoughts busy about the stranger, whilst my eyes watched her expressive face, 'they always strike me as such homely, friendly flowers."

'She smiled.

'"Friendly flowers," she repeated. "I like that idea. They are just the right flowers to send to a friend, don't you think so?"

'I suppose I made some reply, and from those first words drifted into the conversation which led on to an acquaintance, ripened into something that was as nearly friendship as my relations with Delicia Warren ever became. She was not a woman who gave herself readily; she was reticent in an almost extraordinary way, and although, on the surface, she appeared to be the frankest of creatures, the more you knew her the more you realized that you very quickly reached a wall in her nature, a wall over which you were never allowed to climb—or—call it a veil through which you might never look. My first impression of her personal appearance never varied—it always remained my impression of her, that she was one of the most charming and attractive women I had ever seen. Yet she was not young; she was not even in that heyday of a woman's life—those years between thirty and forty. She had reached the age which you stigmatize as dull, unromatic, stultified. I do not know precisely the number of her years, but they must have bordered close on fifty, and she did not make the slightest effort to appear younger than she was. Her hair was white—snow white, and it waved back from her face in soft delicious waves that seemed to make just the right setting for her well cut, beautiful features. Her eyes were blue—dark deep blue, like the Mediterranean waves when the Mistral whips them into color, and the sadness in those eyes often hurt me. Yet in spite of their sadness they were such sweet eyes—a sort of tenderness towards all the world looked out of them—and a special tenderness for all who sinned, or suffered. When in repose her mouth set itself into sad lines too, though I never saw a shadow there of hardness or bitterness; but the smile that so often flashed over her face was the sort that never failed to awake an answering smile on other faces,—that always seemed to have a softening effect on the sourest amongst us. Delicia Warren carried about with her an atmosphere of peace and sunshine, and wherever she was she seemed to set people at their ease and make them happier.

'She drew to herself all the best elements in the hotel—but then she had a way of drawing people to herself, and it seemed to be that everybody with a trouble or difficulty instinctively took the difficulty or trouble to Miss Delicia for help or disentanglement. She had such a restful personality—one of those upon which other personalities lean—one of those that perpetually give out to the rest of the world, asking for nothing in return. You may talk of the beauty and glamour of youth, but there was a fascination about that stately, white haired woman, which I defy any youthful beauty to emulate, much less transcend. She never courted admiration; and although my observant eyes had noticed that her left hand was empty of rings, it struck me that she held herself aloof from men, and from any attention they might have wished to offer. She never failed in graciousness or courtesy, but no one came really near to her; neither man nor woman seemed to be admitted to the inner circle of her being—she gave her confidence to no one—until that day in the olive garden.

'She and I had been talking together along the winding paths amongst the olives on the hill side. The sunshine made great patches of light under the grey green of the trees; the grass was sown thickly with spring blooms, for the month was April, and the gold of the buttercups, the blue of the borage, the white and rose of the daisy flowers made a patchwork of color on the grass. Between the silver sheen of the trees we caught glimpses of a sea which shone silvery too in the sunlight, and in a patch of cultivated ground just below the olive terraces, bean flowers made the air fragrant, and a plum tree stood like a bride arrayed for her husband in a garment of snowy whiteness. I stood still for a moment, looking at the spring loveliness, listening to the calling of a bird, and then I turned to my companion, some trivial remark upon my lips. But the words died away unspoken, because of the look on her face, the stricken look of a creature in mortal pain.

'"I don't know how to bear those spring days," she said "spring hurts."'

'Perhaps I looked the sympathy I could not find words to express, for she laid her hand on my arm and smiled.

'"Forgive me for bursting out like that," she said, "only—sometimes—things seem unbearable—and to-day"—she broke off, looking away through the softness of the olive foliage to the soft mistiness of the mountains across the bay, "I—don't believe I can keep it to myself any longer," she went on after a pause—and that sudden break down in her reticence of a naturally reserved woman, showed me how nearly she herself had reached the breaking point, "I—should like—to tell you—about it."

'I believe she felt, what was indeed true, that we had met like "ships that pass in the night," that, seeing I was leaving the place on the morrow, the chances were we might never meet again; and therefore it was more easy to unburden herself to me, than to any friend she might see constantly. We sat down under a gnarled old olive, and she did not look at me whilst she spoke—brokenly, and at times almost incoherently.

'"It is silly," she said, "but—the spring—makes me—remember so much and want so much, I was here, once before, in spring, and—every week—his letters came—and every week seemed to be drawing me nearer and nearer to him—nearer to the wonderful ending of it all. We—were such—perfect friends," her hands all at once clenched themselves to her lap, "I—don't think any man and woman could have been such—perfect friends as he and I were—but—that spring—something besides friendship had come into it—and I knew—that—by and bye—he would ask—me for—something—more. That spring—it was as if the world was—new made—my eyes seemed to have opened—it was like a fresh universe—and I wanted to kiss the very flowers under the olive trees, and to sing when the birds sang—because my heart was so glad—so—wonderfully glad. 'My beloved is mine, and I am his.' I remember how those words danced through my heart on Easter morning, as I went to church—because—though he had not spoken—I knew—I knew what was to come." Another long silence followed, but the thrill in her voice as she spoke, woke old memories in my own heart, and set my pulses vibrating, as even an old woman's pulses can vibrate.

'"Something—came between," she went on presently, and the lifelessness in the tones that had just now thrilled me, hurt me like a physical hurt, "the joy came—but—it only lasted—a little while—such a very little while. Somebody gave me a picture just then—a picture of heartsease flowers—wasn't it strange?—I wanted to be—his comfort, and rest—he called me that—his darling comfort—he said I—rested him—and then somebody gave us heartsease flowers. But—something—came between, and I—was put out of his life.'

'I stared at her in mute amazement.

'"But—what could have come between?" I gasped, "a love that has slowly grown from friendship, is such a certain thing, so beautiful—so sure—'

'"Do you know I called it that," she answered, "I called it the beautiful crown to a happy friendship. That was what it seemed to me—and yet something came between. He—went to—Italy—to work there—he lived in an Italian household, and the daughter of the house—a girl, just a little slip of a girl—learnt to love him. He—was kind to her, as he would have been kind to every young thing he came across,—and—she and her people—misunderstood his kindness. It was all—a hideous mistake. They—told him—he had compromised the girl; worst of all they told him she was breaking her heart for him,—and though he—fought against—it—there—was only—one way out at last. She—nearly died—the little girl. The doctors said—nothing and no one could have her life—excepting the man—who—belonged to another woman. And so"—again she paused, the heart break in her eyes made my own eyes dim, "and so—he—married her,—and—I went out of his life!"'

'"You let him do this thing?"

'"I could not let the little girl in Italy die," she answered, "perhaps—we were wrong—he and I—"'

'"He was wrong," I broke in vehemently, "he should never have let you go. I blame him."'

'"Don't blame him," she answered simply, "he did the thing that seemed to us both right—the only thing—and he—is good to the little girl who loves him—so good to her, that I think she has not found out that he never really belonged to her."

'"He belonged to you," I exclaimed vehemently. She turned and looked at me, there was a curious expression in her eyes, an expression I could not define.

'"Yes," she answered, "he belonged to me. He and I—belong to one another—however much apart we are,—whatever happens,—he is mine, and I am his. I understand him as absolutely, as perfectly, as he understands me,—we belong to each other."

'"I don't know how you bear what happened,—how you have ever borne it," I said.

'"Sometimes—it is nearly unendurable," she answered, with a quick indrawing of her breath, "sometimes I feel—that I would give all the rest of my life to have one glimpse of his face—to hear the sound of his voice, to touch his hand again, and—to-day—is one of the unbearable days. That is why"—she looked at me again with a tremulous smile, "that is why I have inflicted myself and my woes upon you."

'"The spoiling of your two lives seems so unfair," I exclaimed passionately, "why should such things be? That what should have been such an ideal mating should be prevented—oh, it was unfair," I repeated with vehemence.

'"Not unfair," came her slow response, "at first—I could not understand—why—it was allowed to happen. And yet—through all the pain I dimly see there must be a Best in it: that—for him and for me—there must be a lesson we have to learn,—and if the learning hurts—well—it is always the most difficult things that are the most worth learning."

'I did not answer, and she went on softly.

'"I like those words you used, 'an ideal mating.' It would have been that—if he and I had come together. We were such perfect friends, as well as perfect lovers—we just belonged to one another."

'"We—just—belonged to one another." The words came back to me with extraordinary vividness two years later when, by an unexpected turn of the wheel of fate, I found myself in Ramalla again, and once more it was the month of April. I had left the place the day after my strange little talk with Delicia Warren, and either because I was a wanderer over the face of the earth, or because she also had no settled home of her own, we had not met, nor had he corresponded, during the past two years. She was not the kind of woman to pour out her soul by the ream in letters, —and I knew that the revelation of herself she had shown me, owed itself to the fact that Nature insists sometimes upon an outlet for pent up emotions. I had valued her confidence intensely: I had often remembered her, often thought of her, but I never dreamt what I should find awaiting me in Ramalla, when Fate brought me back there in that particular month of April.

'It so chanced that I was not staying in the same hotel as on my former visit, but in a hotel at the other end of the town close to the little English church. It was an ideal April, even in that ideal land,—and the sense of spring time, of new life, of new beginnings, seemed to fill the very atmosphere. The fig trees were thrusting out green fingers to the sunshine; the willows beside the wayside stream fluttered their green ribbons of leaves in the balmy breeze; the fruit trees were white with bloom; and over every hedge and trellis hung roses, red and pink and white, scenting the air with their warm fragrance. There were lilacs in the hotel garden, lilacs whose spikes of sweet flowers made one think of English gardens; the wistaria showed its delicate trailing loveliness against the background of a dark cypress,—upon the walls of the house a bougainvillea hung out a gorgeous curtain of color.

'"The winter is over and past, the tie of the singing of birds is come. I found myself saying, when on the morning after my arrival, I walked down the path that led from the hotel to the public road, past the little English church; and my thoughts wandered away to the dear Home land where on this April morning the thrushes would be singing, in copses where primroses opened shy sweet eyes, and dog violets and anemones hung their frail heads among the moss under the hazels.

'The slow sweet promise of an English spring,' the words of a poem recurred to me, and with them came a longing for the spring time of our northern land, that longing which all exiles must sometimes know, because with all her real splendor, the South can never fully satisfy a Northerner's heart. There was a stir and bustle outside the little church, people were passquickly into the building, the stillness that was wont to surround it on week days, was conspicuous now by its absence. Curiosity, and I confess nothing but curiosity, drove me to enter the church as others were doing, merely to see why they were doing it. And on entering I found the small building packed from end to end, the altar and chancel decorated with white flowers, and upon the congregation that hush of expectancy which heralds the coming of a bride. Idle curiosity had brought me into the church. Idle curiosity kept me there; and I squeezed myself into a seat from which I could see the open door, and outside it a great palm tree waving feathery leaves against the deep blue of the sky. There was a stir amongst the group waiting in the porch, and then there swept in out of the sunlight, a radiant vision in white, a tall woman at sight of whom I drew in my breath sharply, — because, in spite of the change in her face I recognized her at once. It w. Delicia Warren who was moving slowly up the aisle to meet her bridegroom, whilst the strains of Mendelssohn's great Chorale, 'Now thank we all our God,' echoed through the church. But it was not the same Delicia who had sat under the olives two years before, telling me her tragic story, with anguish in her deep eyes, heart break in her soft voice. The face of the woman who moved up the aisle, shone with a joy the very sight of which set my pulses athrob. She looked as though the gates of Heaven had been flung wide for her, and her feet were about to cross the threshold. She wore a white gown, thick trailing white cloth that seemed exactly the right garment for her tall stately figure; and the hat with its soft ostrich feathers nestling against her crown of white hair, seemed to be just the right setting for her beautiful, radiant face. Not that I believe she thought at all about herself, or her garments, any more than she gave a thought to all the gaping, curious crowd of men and women who watched her progress towards the chancel. I believe she had no thoughts for anything or anybody, excepting for the tall man who stood awaiting her, where two palm trees made a canopy under which the bridal pair would stand; and when she reached his side, their eyes met in a long glance, which brought a lump into my throat. When I saw that look of perfect trust, perfect understanding, perfect love, some words spoken two years ago came into my mind, 'an ideal mating;' and I knew, as surely as if the information had been shouted into my ears, that the man who was about to make Delicia his wife, was the same man of whom she had said to me, 'We just belonged to one another.' So—her happiness had come at last, she was about to enter into her kingdom! And if her entrance had been long delayed, —well—perhaps her kingdom would be only all the sweeter, all the more wonderful, because of her patient and courageous waiting.

'Like one in a dream I listened to the service, and noted the thrill of triumphant joy in both the man's and the woman's voices, as they took the vows that made them one: and watching that tall figure in which, I knew that never, even in her far off youth, could she have looked more radiant, more beautiful, than on this her wedding day, when she was already entering middle life.

'Some instinct led me to go outside the church and wait beside the lych gate, to see her pass away from my sight, and I was glad that I had done this. For when the two, who were now man and wife, came out into the sunshine of the April day, they paused for a moment, and Delicia looked up the path beyond the olive gardens, where the grass was sown with spring blossoms, blue and yellow and white, to the hills whose soft outlines cut across the sky's soft blue. A smile parted her lips; her eyes were misty with a great wonder, a great joy. And the man beside her, the tall man with the quiet refined face, looked at her as if there were no other creature in the universe but she, and she alone. And then she turned a little and saw me. For a moment she drew away from her husband's side, and came to me, putting both her hands into mine.

'I am glad you are here,' she said gently, I am glad you came to-day. My—man came back to me a year ago. The poor little girl died—and—he was free.' She was silent for a second, then her wonderful smile flashed over her face, she stooped and kissed me.

'My beloved is mine,' she whispered, 'and—I am his.'

FOUND SIMPLE PRESERVATIVE.

Egyptians Lashed Boards Together to Keep Out Dampness.

A Cairo despatch says:—There were 'weather compensations' in Pyramid times. Prof. Flinders Petrie, the celebrated Egyptologist, has made some most interesting discoveries in an extensive cemetery, some thirty miles south of Cairo.

Noticeable in the cemetery was the wonderful preservation of materials. Thus, the linen is quite fresh and strong and in some instances the pieces were as white as if they had just left the loom. The coffins, all wood, of acacia or shittim, were quite sound and many of the tombs still had the original beams in position. This is quite remarkable as the cemetery dates from the earliest age down to the time of the Pyramids.

The remains of the houses of the period were found used in theconstruction of the coffins and the specimens showed that the ancients of this period cut tie holes in the edges of the planks and lashed them together in such a manner that they could slide over one another during the change in climatic temperature.

FRENCH PRESIDENT'S NAME

It Should Have Been Pont-carre, Says His Cousin.

A Paris despatch says: The writers of revues and the versifiers of Montmartre cabarets are exercising their ingenuity on the name of the new President, his great popularity as yet preventing them exercising it on his personality. When his cousin, the mathematician, Henri Poincare, was received as a member of the French Academy in 1909, M. Frederic Masson, who made the speech of reception, amused himself with a chaffing reference to the name's derivation, according to Henri Poincare himself, that it should be Pont-carre rather than Poin-care, as it is possible to imagine a bridge (pont) that is square (carre), but not a square point.

Philologists, not satisfied with this etymology, took up researches and a student of Paris University in the year 1402 was found to have borne the name of Pugniquadrati and in 1418 a certain Poingpuarre was secretary to Queen Isabeau of Bavaria. From this it seems that the first syllable of Poincare's name comes from 'poing,' a fist, not point. 'Closed fists,' or 'to deliver a man feet and hands bound' are common expressions, but fists 'carres' or squared is never heard.

It, however, was once a common expression and ancient ballads were found joining the two words together. Hence the learned etymologists of the institute have concluded that Poincare was originally Poing-carre or square fisted.

SCENES IN HOUSE OF LORDS.

(From the 'Westminster Gazette.')

At a moment when imaginative persons are drawing tragic contrasts between the staid and decorous procedure of the House of Lords and the 'rowdiness' of the Lower Chamber it is consoling to find that in 1666 Lord Dorchester and the Duke of Buckingham were sent to the Tower for fighting during a debate. In 1829 the three royal duges—Clarence, Cumberland and Sussex—attacked each other, using language not merely 'unparliamentary,' but unprintable. Some lively scenes occurred also during the years following the Reform Bill. In our own time a highly animated 'scene' took place between two prelates, Bishop Magee and Archbishop Tait.

Cure Your Sore Throat Nerviline Will Do It

Blessed Relief Comes Quick, You Get Comfort, Every Pain Disappears.

'Experience has taught me that the quickest way to cure a sore throat is with Nerviline,' writes Mrs. Enoch P. Maclean. 'My children always seem to get wet feet and stay out in the cold, and in consequence I have to keep a good household remedy handy. I rub in Nerviline almost every hour, give the children say twenty drops in hot sweetened water, and make them gargle with it. I have yet to see the cold this won't break up quickly.'

From the La Have Islands, N. S., Mrs. John Walfield writes:—'We have been using Nerviline for about nine years, and find it excellent. When we find any of us getting a cold we take Nerviline in hot water. It is a sure relief for it, and is also an instant relief for internal pains of any kind.'

The remarkable pain-subduing power of Nerviline and its ability to check colds, influenza and sore throat is unequalled. Every home should have Nerviline handy on the shelf for sudden illness at night, like cramps or internal pains. Large family size, 50c.; trial size, 25c.; at all storekeepers or druggists, or The Catarrhozone Co., Buffalo, N.Y.

A SONG FOR ST. PATRICK'S DAY

If It Wasn't for the Fairies

Words by EARL CARROLL — Music by LEE OREAN SMITH

Allegretto.

1. What! you don't be - lieve in.... Fair - ies, Whist! you should - n't be so
2. Sure, don't I.... know what I'm speak - in' For I've seen them with me

bold,... For the Fair - ies will be sor - ry, When your words to them are told.....
eyes,... A.... flut-t'ring 'neath the toad-stools, With their wings like but - ter - flies.....

Don't you know that all the sham-rocks, Would fade a - way and then,.... There'd
Don't you know we'd have no blar - ney, You lit - tle dim - pled rogue,... If it

be no green in Ire - land, If the Fair - ies left the glen.....
was - n't for the Fair - ies Who.. spin our Fair - y Brogue.....

(Copyright, 1912.)

CHORUS. *Valse moderato.*

If it was - n't for the Fair - ies,..... What would old Ire - land

do?..... If it' was - n't for the Fair - ies..... Sure our sham - rocks

would be blue,..... For it's the kiss of the Fair - - ies (Though the

world calls it dew,)..... That gives our blush - in' sham - -

rocks. Their loy - al Ir - ish hue..... If it hue.....

molto rit. D.C.

NEWS OF ONTARIO AND QUEBEC.

The Purest, Best Flavored and altogether most delicious Tea obtainable

"SALADA"

BLACK, MIXED - - or NATURAL GREEN

"Remember" Salada is sold only in lead packets

FREE Sample on Enquiry—Address "Salada," Montreal

NAVIGATION MAY OPEN EARLY IN NEXT MONTH

Government Icebreaker Now Ploughing Way Through Ice Jam at Cap Rouge.

Quebec, March 12.—The Government ice-breaker 'Montcalm' started yesterday to break up the ice jam at Cap Rouge, and up to the noon hour to-day had ploughed her way as far as Lotbiniere. The ice jam west of Cap Rouge is from seven to eight feet thick, and blue ice is two feet thick. After the ice-breaker forces her way through the jam she anticipates little difficulty in ploughing up the river channel to Three Rivers, where she is expected to arrive on the 25th inst. The Department of Marine expects the channel to be open to navigation all the way to Montreal by the first week in April.

Hochelaga Bye Election Charges

Held Over in Parliament Pending Hon. Mr. Coderre's Presence.

(Witness' Staff Correspondence.)

Ottawa, March 11. — The charges against the Hon. Louis Coderre, in relation to the by-election in Hochelaga division, which were to have been aired in the House of Commons yesterday were put off until Tuesday afternoon, at Mr. Borden's request, in view of the fact that Mr. Coderre was not in the city.

Mr. Gauthier, of Ste. Hyacinthe, had the charges included in the motion which he was beginning to read to the House when the Premier interposed.

MACDONALD NOTES

Mrs. Ste. B. Harrison has returned from a visit to Ottawa, where she was the guest of Dr. and Mrs. Mills.

The McGill Orchestra and Mandolin Club delighted the students and friends of Macdonald College on Saturday evening with their swet music.

The Assembly Hall was filled to the doors at this, the second annual concert. Miss Beatrice Fraser, with much charm, contributed several vocal solos.

The bachelors and students played hockey on Saturday afternoon, the game resulting in a score of 6 to 0 in favor of the students.

A close and exciting game of basketball was played betwen the Freshmen and Sophomores on Monday night, the score being 25 to 31 in favor of the Sophs.

The Juniors invited a number of the students from the Women's Residence to a snowshoe tramp on Friday afternoon, after which a special dinner was served in the dining-room to the party.

Mr. Sladon, of Ottawa, addressed the Horticultural and Spring Club on Friday evening. 'Floriculture and Bees' was the subject of the lecture.

'Heredity in Breeding' was the subject of an address delivered by Prof. Barton before the Bachelors' Club on Monday evening.

Miss K. Fisher, head of the School of Household Science, organized a Women's Institute at three different centres in Pontiac County, viz., Shawville, Bristol and Wyman. Miss S. J. Armstrong, of Shawville, is the moving spirit, but there is a general and deep interest in the movement among the women of Pontiac County.

Mr. R. M. Winslow, Horticultural Commissioner for British Columbia, was a recent visitor at the College.

Principal Harrison and Professor Barton speak in Ormstown on Friday evening.

Miss McLean, of Pictou, N.S., is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Fraser, Maple avenue.

Miss E. Ayre spent the week-end in Ottawa.

Among the recent visitors to the College were: Prof. W. S. Blair, Kentville, N.S.; Mr. W. A. Brown, Ottawa; Mr. U. Penman, Montreal, and Mr. J. B. McEwan, Glasgow, Scotland.

QUEBEC AS VIEWED BY TORONTO MAYOR

Tells Orangemen Neither Speech Nor Press is Free in Province.

Windsor, Ont., March 13—Speaking at a public meeting conducted by the Orange Grand Lodge of Ontario west, in Windsor Armory last night, Mayor Hocken of Toronto declared that the Orange order was capable of doing more for Canada than any other organization except the Christian church. Its basis, he added, is tolerance. Its ideals are high. 'The Catholic church has produced martyrs and men to whom there have been no superiors. That is the religious side and with that I have no quarrel, but the papacy we are fighting the world over. Catholics themselves will lose their liberty unless we succeed. When I tell you there is no free speech in Quebec I strike at one of the cardinal points of the hierarchy. Unless the press is free the people are not free, and the press in Quebec is free only so far as it neglects to discuss certain things. The Canada Review was suppressed for telling the truth about a priest who could be reported in no other way. The courts sustained the interdict passed by the bishop against the paper.

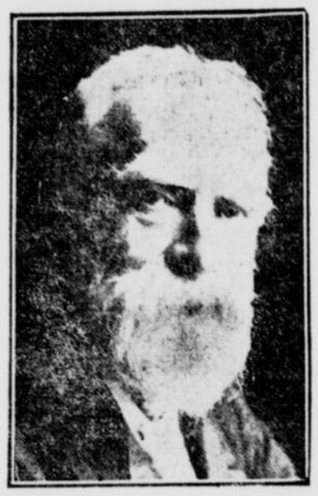
'Marriage laws in Quebec are a disgrace to the Empire. Not a marriage of Roman Catholics but can be invalidated on some pretext. This church is in itself a divorce court. You could not go to Reno and get a judge to annul a marriage on such grounds.

'We are determined such ideals will not run over Ontario. French people in Canada to-day, if they could get a true view of things, would revolt as their compatriots in France did a decade ago.'

A GREAT IMPERIALISTIC SPEECH TO CANADIAN CLUB BY RT. HON. JAMES BRYCE

Canada and United States Have Set an Example in Disarmament to the World---All Political Parties in Britain United in Affection For This Dominion.

Addressing the Canadian Club at Montreal, the Right Hon. James Bryce, British Ambassador at Washington, said the Canadian clubs were unique and excellent. He knew of no other country having similar institutions. They were places where only two things were thought of, the acquisition of knowledge and the interests of Canada. 'My acquaintance with Montreal goes back to a date when Canadian clubs were unheard of,' said Mr. Bryce. 'I first visited Montreal 43 years ago. It was a different place then. It was not then a place full of the vitality which distinguishes Canada to-day. What wonderful changes have happened since then, and even within the past ten or fifteen years.' In those days there was no idea of the existence of a cultivable region between here and



THE RIGHT. HON. JAMES BRYCE.

Hudsons Bay. There was no notion of the vast mineral wealth of Northern Ontario, or of the great coal areas of the West. He remembered the misgivings with which the inauguration of the Federal system was received in certain quarters, but he did not think there was any Federal system in the world, except perhaps that of Switzerland, which had worked so fairly and so well. In bringing different races together, and in local government especially, it was an unqualified success. And with all this they had succeeded in maintaining the primary requisite of a great nation, respect for the law, and a judiciary which was upright, pure and respectable. There was nothing which added so much to the happiness of man as the knowledge that justice would always be done him in civil and criminal courts. Further, they had for many years enjoyed perfect international peace. In 1817 an agreement was come to between the British Government and that of the United States whereby no war vessels were to be allowed on the Great Lakes except two small ships for the prevention of smuggling, and no armed forts were to be maintained on either side. That agreement was at the time called a very bold step, but the confidence shown by the two nations was justified, as the agreement had been faithfully kept on both sides, and Canada and the United States had set an example to the world of how to get on without armaments. Next year they would be engaged in the celebration of an anniversary which was higher and holier than any celebration of a victory of war. He was happy to tell them that he believed there never was a time when the people of the United States had warmer feelings towards the people of Canada. Within the past few days he had received assurances to this effect from the new president and secretary of state of the Great Republic to the south. There was now no bitterness in the Canadian press towards the United States, or in that of the United States towards Canada or Great Britain. It was a great thing for this continent that it was largely free from the terrible expenditures in preparations for war which hung so heavily about the necks of the peoples of European countries.

Canada had progressed immensely in wealth in industries during the past forty-three years, and the spirit of Canadian patriotism had progressed with it. So also had the spirit of imperial patriotism. Speaking of the ignorance of Canada which once prevailed in the old land, Mr. Bryce told of a proclamaton issued by the English Privy Council many years ago, prohibiting the importation to that country of any vegetable matter from Ontario, lest it should contain the germs of disease, and in the proclamation Ontario was referred to as 'that town.'

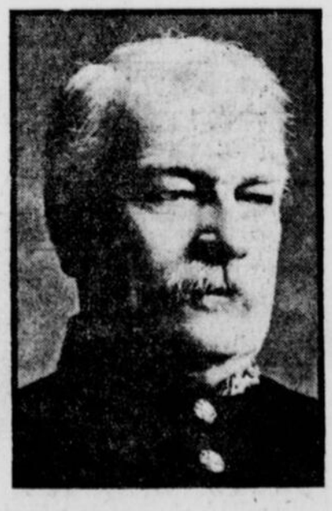
But one thing they should remember in their dealings with the Old Country was that no British party politics should be introduced in Canada, and no Canadian party politics should be introduced in Canada, and no Canadian party politics in Great Britain and Ireland. Both political parties in the British Isles were united in their affection for Canada, and their desire for its progress and advancement. Both countries were greater as parts of a great empire than if they were alone. Whatever differences of details might be felt in Canada, Australia, or South Africa, there was no difference in principle, all being desirous of helping the people of the old land to bear the burdens which pressed so heavily upon them. Canadians had a great duty to perform with regard to the immense foreign immigration, which should be educated to Canadian ideals of citizenship and patriotism.

You must also conserve your great natural resources, especially your wonderful forest wealth, and your water powers, which should be used so as to provide benefit for the people as a whole. Then there was the great task common to all countries to-day to preserve industrial peace. In this you have set an example which it is to be hoped will be of advantage, not only to yourself, but to the whole world, said Mr. Bryce. The aim should be to make just laws under which everybody should have a chance, so that when there was prosperity everyone would think they had a fair chance, and that everything was not being taken up by one particular class.

It was while the country was in the formative stage, before immense reserves of wealth were piled up, that this could be done. The world was rapidly filling up, and there were now only a few places outside of Canada suitable for and open to settlement, and he thought the best of all was in the Canadian North-West. The people of Great Britain wished not only that Canada should progress along material lines, but that it should be the home of a happy, united and enlightened people.

THE PASSING OF THE OLD GUARD

Ottawa, March 13. — The Hon. John Haggart, M.P. for South Lanark, former Postmaster-General and former Minister of Railways and Canals, died at his rooms here to-day, after an illness of several months' duration, which, however, did not become acute until a few hours before the end.



THE LATE HON. JOHN HAGGART.

Death was due to Bright's disease. The deceased had been confined to his bed for about two months.

The funeral will take place at Perth on Sunday, at 1.30 p.m., from the family residence, where he had resided with his only sister, Mrs. I. N. Miller.

Owing to failing health, Mr. Haggart had been seen but rarely in the Commons during the last two sessions.

The late Hon. John Graham Haggart entered the House of Commons in 1872, two years before Sir Wilfrid Laurier, and four years before the Hon. Dr. Sproule, the elder members of the House, were elected.

Like many successful politicians, Mr. Haggart began his public career in a municipal council, and was for three years Mayor of the town of Perth, where he was born on November 14, 1836. His father was the late Mr. John Haggart, a native of Bredalbane, Scotland, who came to Canada and established himself in Perth as a miller. His mother was a Graham, of the Isle of Skye.

After having unsuccessfully contested the riding of South Lanark for the Provincial Legislature, Mr. John Haggart was elected to the House of Commons for that constituency at the general election of 1872, and at each subsequent general election without a break. He was for years before being taken into the Cabinet one of the 'body of faithfuls' in Sir John A. Macdonald's following known as 'The Old Guard,' and stood high in the councils of the Conservative chieftain, the party organization for Eastern Ontario being largely in his charge. In 1888 he was appointed Postmaster-General, and continued to hold that portfolio under Sir John A. Macdonald and in the Abbott administration until January 11, 1892, when Mr. Haggart became Minister of Railways and Canals. In the new government of Sir John Thompson he held the same office. Upon Sir John Thompson's death in December, 1894, the Bowell Ministry succeeded to office, and Mr. Haggart was continued in the Cabinet position. He held it also in the succeeding and short-lived Tupper Government, going out of office with his party in June, 1896.

As Minister of Railways and Canals, Mr. Haggart was described as a 'careful and capable administrator,' at a time when the influence of party ran strong.

It was during his administration of the department that a dispute arose with the United States over the rebate of Welland canal tolls on grain destined for the port of Montreal. As an offset to what they considered to be discrimination against American shipping in contravention of treaty obligations, the Government of the United States practically closed the 'Soo' canal to Canadian shipping. The task of rushing to completion the Canadian canal at the 'Soo' fell to Mr. John Haggart as Minister of the Department of Railways and Canals. He also saw to the carrying out of important works in connection with the enlargement of the St. Lawrence canals system, and it is of record that he favored the construction of the Georgian Bay ship canal.

Mr. Haggart's continuous membership from 1872 to date is a record never equalled by any parliamentarian in Canada. His death now leaves Sir Wilfrid Laurier as the oldest member. Next in this respect is Speaker Sproule, who has sat for Grey East since 1878.

New York, March 13.—The day of the fire horse in New York city is over. 'We will purchase no more horses for the fire department,' Commissioner Johnson announced yesterday afternoon. 'We have now about 1,500 horses in the department and we are replacing horse-drawn apparatus with motors as fast as possible.'

IS SUNDAY DEAD IN QUEBEC?

Montreal Courts Called On to Decide Important Test Question.

A question of far-reaching importance is that which was given a hearing by Judge Leet at Montreal. The suit has been taken against the Forum skating Rink, and though Rev. Mr. Mingie, secretary of the local branch of the Lord's Day Alliance, figures as plaintiff, proceedings have been taken with the consent of the Attorney-General of the Province, and with the tacit assent of Church and police officials of the city.

The much mooted question of Sundal observance in the Province of Quebec, as such observance was affected by provincial legislation, received quite a blow by a decision of the Supreme Court in the case of Ouimet and other moving picture show proprietors, when the prohobitive of restrictive portions of the Quebec Sunday Observance Act, unconstitutional and ultra vires of the Provincial Legislature.

Consequent upon this ruling, chaos, as far as Sunday observance, has more or less ensued in the province, and those interested in the movement have now taken steps to secure a test decision on the question as to whether the prohibitive or restrictive portions of the Federal Act, which, after all, embody in the large, the prescriptions of the unconstitutional Provincial Act, can be made to apply as far as Quebec is concerned. The problem, which it is incumbent upon Judge Leet to resolve might be summarized as follows: Did the Supreme Court in declaring the prohibitive portions of the Quebec Sunday Observance Act unconstitutional, thereby wipe out the whole Act including the permissive clauses; and do the prohibitive clauses of the Dominion Act override, and if so to what extent, the permissive clauses of the Provincial Act.

INSTIGATION OF THE CHURCHES.

The case against the Forum has been taken at the instigation of those in charge of several places of worship in the neighborhood of the skating rink, complainants averring that the services in these places of worship are repeatedly disturbed by the band playing and hubbub incident to the keeping open of the nearby skating rink. On the decision will also rest what action may be taken against several proprietors of local factories, who since the ruling in the Ouimet case, have not hesitated to run their establishments on Sunday; whilst last but not least, the question as to the right of moving picture shows, penny arcades and similar places of amusement, to keep open on Sunday, is involved in proceedings.

DISASTROUS FIRE DESTROYS ENGINEERS' PLANT

Blaze at Miller Bros. & Toms Works Does Damage to Extent of $75,000.

A disastrous fire, the origin of which is unknown, destroyed the big plant of Miller Brothers and Toms, engineers and millwrights, Dalhousie street, Montreal, entailing a loss estimated between $50,000 and $75,000, fully covered by insurance.

The fire was discovered by the watchman, Arthur Peachy, at 4.40, on his rounds, and before the arrival of the firemen from No. 3 station, which is close at hand, the pattern room of the big building was shooting out its dense smoke, followed immediately by the flames, which were rapidly eating up the wooden fixtures of the pattern rooms of two stories.

A second alarm was sent in on the arrival of Chief Tremblay, which brought out the entire Central Division, to cope with the job, which now had assumed big proportions.

In a half hour's time, the pattern room, and office, besides the big store room where valuable prints and patterns that can never be replaced, were kept, was a mass of charred and blackened ruins. Thousands of dollars' worth of machinery, and prints, together with the accumulation of 45 years of pricess indispensible patterns, were utterly destroyed.

DOMINION ALLIANCE ENDORSES MR. McLEAN IN SOUTH LANARK.

Smiths Falls, March 4. — At a meeting of the members of the Dominion Alliance resident in the South riding of Lanark, held in Smiths Falls, the attitude of the several candidates towards temperance legislation was discussed. Satisfaction was unanimously expressed that the various candidates had given evidence of strong sympathy with some form or other of temperance reform.

The platform of the Alliance was submitted to each candidate, with platform is summarized as follows: The abolition of the public bar, the treating system and drinking in clubs, and the imposing upon the liquor traffic of such other restrictions as shall most effectually curtail its operations and remedy its evils; and that the advocacy of anything short of the foregoing platform cannot be looked upon as sufficient to entitle any candidate to the support of temperance electors. The executive having considered the views and answers of the several candidates adopted the following resolution:—

That but one candidate complies with the requirement of the Alliance Polick; that, therefore, Mr. David McLean who is that candidate is hereby heartily endorsed and cordially commended to the temperance voters of South Lanark; and that they are hereby earnestly councilled to use their ingluence and record their votes in his favor in this present election.

Ottawa, March 14.—A revised draft of instructions to railway employees regarding fire protection has been issued by the Railway Commission.

The main features of its regulations provide that when employees detect fires along the right of way they must stop their trains immediately and use their best efforts to extinguish them. If this is impracticable the train is to proceed to the first telegraph station to wire for fire fighters.

AMAZING CAREER OF ARISTOCRAT OF UNDER WORLD

'Big Lem' Strosnider Laid by the Heels by Montreal Police.

RECORD TELLS OF ONE BIG GRAB AFTER ANOTHER

Passed Himself As Reputable Business Man and Was Very Popular.

'Big Lem' Strosnider alias William Strosnider, alias James Shea, reputed brains, financial backer, and general head of the bogus millionnaire gambling set of two countries, is captured at Montreal.

Strosnider's arrest was heralded far and wide, Scotland Yard, Paris, five States in America, and one city in Canada, know him and it is alleged the 'Prince of gamblers' has served time in New Jersey.

Apparently a successful business man, he passed himself off on the community where he lived, as such, and was one of the most popular and respected residents. It is claimed of him that he lived to disarm suspicion with a retinue of servants, including a private secretary, a valet, and a chauffeur, and was never without an auto. His dwelling was richly furnished with a wonderful collection of cut glass.

MONEY THE TOOL OF HIS TRADE.

Unlike the common man of the 'underworld,' money, real money, was the tool of his trade. He never bothered with small fry, and his record is an open book to the world of one big haul after another, his lowest grab being placed at $7,500, while he is credited with getting away with $200,000. Big men in the aristocratic world were his victims. This man who started his first downward career by fixing a foot race, fleecing hundreds of workmen, forsook the submerged tenth and soared to the heights where millionaires trod, and was at once sure of his footing by the aristocratic appearance he bore with his six feet two inches, and 233 pounds of impressiveness.

While all these things are laid against him he is held in this city on the charge of swindling William T. Kirby, a Chicago banker, out of $20,000 on a wire tapping game. Other stories concerning his doings while in this city were in circulation yesterday, and when the authorities are through with him he will have to answer to the charge of a Detroit broker, who was inveigled here for the purpose of a fake syndicate and a wholesale real estate swindle.

His arrest at Montreal came through a report made to detective headquarters by a real estate agent from Michigan, who alleges that Strosnider and a couple of other men tried the bunco game on to such an extent that representing himself as head of the Statler Hotel Syndicate, he was to build a large hotel in Montreal, the property to be bought at a profit of $20,000 in a couple of days.

EASTERN TOWNSHIPS ARE DEVELOPING.

Provincial Government To Be Asked To Assist To Bring in Farm Workers.

Sherbrooke, Que., March 12. — The executive of the Eastern Townships Associated Boards of Trade held a meeting here yesterday afternoon preliminary to the annual meeting, which will be held during the latter part of the month. President E. W. Farwell presided, and delegates were present from Sherbrooke, Lennoxville, Cookshire, Scotstown, Megantic, Richmond, Thetford Mines and Farnham.

The great interest in the commercial development of the eastern townships was illustrated in the fact that since the last meeting of the associated boards, Stanbridge East and Freligsburg, in Missiquois County, had organized and applied for membership in the associated boards. A vigorous effort will be made to interest many other communities to organize local boards and the executive of the associated boards will offer to send one of its officers to address and public meeting in any of the organized communities.

The immigration and repatriation movements undertaken by the associated boards were discussed. In the latter instance it was felt that results could not be obtained unless the Quebec Government would make some provision for assisting the passages of intending settlers. Ontario is operating a plan in this connection and experience has shown that an adequate number of farm workers and domestics cannot be obtained for the Eastern townships unless some provision is made for assisted passage. The boards will strongly urge the Government to take such provisions.

The meeting gave consideration to the proposal which had already been before the Sherbrooke Board of Trade, namely, that the Federal Government be petitioned to examine into the feasibility of undertaking the necessary engineering work to make St. Francis River navigable from the St. Lawrence to Sherbrooke. This idea was in the minds of public men in the township fifty years ago. It is felt if this undertaking could be accomplished, even at considerable expense, it would be of vast commercial benefit to the southern part of Quebec province.

The Government will be urged to send its engineers to examine the river and make report.

ANTI-TUBERCULOSIS LEAGUE ELECTS OFFICERS

Ottawa, March 13. — The Canadian Association for the Prevention of Tuberculosis to-day elected the following officers: President, the Hon. Adam Beck, London; new vice-presidents, James Stewart, Halifax, and J. A. Machado, Ottawa; honorary treasurer, George Burn, of Ottawa; secretary, Dr. G. D. Porter, Toronto; new members of executive council, Dr. de Witt, Wolfville, N.S.; the Hon. Dr. Daniel, St. John, N.B.; Sir Louis Davies, Justice Cassels and Dr. C. A. Hodgettes, Ottawa; Dr. C. J. Fagan, Victoria, B.C.; Dr. C. D. Parfitt, Gravenhurst, and Dr. R. Bruce, Smith, Toronto. The next place of meeting will be Halifax.

TELEGRAPHIC BRIEFS

CHAUCER ELLIOTT DEAD.

Kingston, March 13.—Chaucer Elliott, identified with sport in Canada for many years, died here this afternoon, after an illness extending over a year. He was 33 years of age.

HOCHELAGA CHARGES ARE DEFERRED.

Ottawa, March 13.—The Hon. Louis Coderre is still indisposed, and in his absence Mr. Gauthier's charges regarding the conduct of the Hochelaga by-election will again be deferred.

P. E. I. LEGISLATURE OPENS.

Charlottetown, P. E. I., March 12.—The Provincial legislature was opened at Charlottetown at noon to-day. The members stand at twenty-eight Conservatives and two Liberals. No important questions will come up.

NEW POLICE MAGISTRATE.

Winnipeg, March 11. — Major William J. Wright has been appointed provincial police magistrate, succeeding Mr. Alex. McMicken, retiring on account of advanced age. Major Wright was born at Brockville, Ont., fifty-four years ago.

FIRST PRISON FARM IN WEST.

Edmonton, March 12.—The first prison farm in western Canada is to be started by the City of Edmonton at a point ten miles up the Saskatchewan river near Big Island. This was decided by council at Tuesday night's meeting.

SAW BATTLES IN CRIMEA.

St. John, N.B., March 12.—Thomas Gilbert, one of the leading old-time ship owners of this city, died last night, aged 92. He used to take long voyages on his own ships and was at some of the famous battles in the Crimean War.

STEWART CO. GETS CONTRACT.

Fort William, March 12.—The Canadian Stewart Company has been awarded the contract for the building of the new three million bushel addition to the C. P. R. elevator. This will make the total capacity of this elevator seven million bushels.

ALBERTA'S ESTIMATES.

Edmonton, Alb., March 14. — Yesterday afternoon Mr. Sifton, Premier, tabled in the Legislature the estimates for the year. The estimated revenue is fixed at $10,610,884 and the estimated expenditure at $9,55.609, leaving a surplus of $1,055,275.

GOVERNMENT RENEWS P. O. INSPECTORSHIP

Sherbrooke, March 12.— L. E. Dastous, of this city, has been appointed post office inspector for the Eastern Townships. His appointment means the re-establishment of an old office discontinued by the Liberals shortly after the victory of 1896.

SPENT NEARLY $100,000,000.

The latest report issued by Mr. H. A. Woods, assistant chief engineer of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway, with regard ti progress on the Eastern Division, shows that the total estimate for December, 1912, on the line from Moncton to the East bank of the Red River amounts to $573,619.97, the total estimate up to the end of the past year amounting to $96,970,314.56.

ONTARIO BUDGET DEBATE ENDS

Toronto, March 13. — The budget debate, which has occupied the attention of the Legislature off and on for the past two weeks, passed from the order paper yesterday, with addresses by Sir James Whitney and Messrs. N. W. Rowell and Allan Studholme, the East Hamilton Labor member. When it was over the Opposition found themselves just fifty-four votes short of carrying their amendment. The Labor member voted with the Government.

RAILWAY FATALITY.

Sherbrooke, March 12.—Arthur Roy, a C. P. R. brakeman, died in hospital here last night, as the result of an accident which occurred about ten miles east of Megantic yesterday morning. He was at work shattling when he slipped and fell under the wheels. A special train was made up and the injured man was brought here, accompanied by Dr. Millette, of Megantic. The father of deceased, a C. P. R. conductor, is in hospital in Montreal as a result of injuries.

MR. W. REA DIES AT CORNWALL.

Cornwall, March 13. — One of the oldest residents of this town has passed away in the person of Mr. William Rea, aged 80 years. The late Mr. Rea was born in Ireland, and came to Canada when a young man, settling at Port Lewis, Huntingdon county, Que., following the occupation of a farmer. He remained there until twenty years ago, when he removed to Cornwall. Deceased is survived by his widow and two daughters, Mrs. R. Armand and Miss Agnes, of Cornwall. The funeral took place at Huntingdon, Que.

ONTARIO FARMERS GO WEST.

Toronto, March 12. — One thousand of Ontario's most prosperous farmers left for the West last night to take up homesteads in Alberta and Saskatchewan. Eight hundred went out on two sections of the C.P.R., and the others left on the Grand Trunk express by way of Chicago. All day the settlers came in large numbers from various points in the province. That they were representative of the best farmers in Ontario was apparent from their dress and appearance.

In the party were about two hundred women and about that number of children.

CAN'T RECOVER ELECTION BET IN COURT

Toronto, March 13.—Holding that a person cannot recover in a Toronto court on an election wager, Chief Justice R. M. Meredith has dismissed Andrew D. Harris' action for $1,000 against Dr. J. Ephraim Elliott, Both are of Toronto. Mr. Harris, a manufacturer, sued Dr. Elliott on this allegation: 'On, or about the 14th day of September, 1911, the defendant promised to pay to the plaintiff $1,000 immediately upon the return to the Dominion Parliament of the Conservative party with a majority of twenty.'

SAYS HARBOR BOARD CONTROL WAS BEST

Quebec, March 11. — The Pilotage Investigation Commission to-day proceeded to the office of the Quebec Harbor Commission, where they examined all documents in possession of the Commission dealing with the pilots' system of the St. Lawrence during the time the pilots were under control of the Quebec Harbor Board. The investigation was held behind closed doors, and at the close, Mr. Robb said the investigation was provocative of good results, as they had taken cognizance of information that showed the pilotage system was better conducted when controlled by the Harbor Board than since under the amended law of the Pilot Corporation.

DIED MONTH AFTER MARRIAGE.

Toronto, March 12. — Mr. Lorne Lansdowne Thompson, 28 years of age, a well-known broker, died suddenly. He was connected with his brother in the firm of Campbell, Thompson & Company, bond brokers, but a month ago he resigned and married Miss Gertrude Spencer, stating that it was his intention to go into the brokerage business for himself. The young man had just returned from a three-weeks' honeymoon trip. On Monday night he and his bride visited at the home of his brother, Mr. Blake Thompson. He left the house about 11 o'clock, apparently in the best of health, but collapsed a few moments after he entered his own house. Dr. Page was summoned, but life was extinct, death resulting from heart failure.

ONTARIO BY-ELECTION.

Perth, Ont., March 13.—The nominations for candidates to fill the vacancy in the Ontario legislature in South Lanark, caused by the death of the late Colonel Matheson, took place in the town hall this afternoon. Three candidates were nominated—Mr. John C. Ebbs, Conservative; David McLean Liberal, and Mr. W. G. Ferguson, Independent. Before the nomination Mr J. B. Lyle, Independent Conservative had declared himself a candidate, but he was not nominated.

Shortly after the nomination Mr Ferguson declared that he would drop out, and leave the field to a Conservative or a Liberal. He stated that he had entered the field of his own wish and had dropped out in the same manner, and that he would support Mr. Ebbs. The contest will now be between Mr. Ebbs and Mr. McLean.

PILOTAGE INQUIRY CLOSES AT QUEBEC

Quebec, March 12. — The pilotage investigation commission concluded its session here at eleven o'clock last night.

Mr. Holden in his address, as representing the Shipping Federation, urged the abolition of the dual authority of the Marine Department and Corporation over the pilots, the opening of the service for free competition to apprentices, doing away with the two languages law, each pilot to receive all the money he earned, and abolition of the corporation.

Mr. Rivard, acting for the pilots, admitted there were defects in the system, but he said the Corporation were blamed for matters with which they had nothing to do, The Corporation had nothing to do with the pilotage authority, but must obey it. It was said the system was not open, but he thought it was. With regard to the two languages, the Corporation were not responsible for that.

STRATFORD'S VOTE DEFEATS BY-LAW

Stratford, Ont., March 11.—After one of the bitterest municipal campaigns in Stratford's history, a by-law authorizing the Canadian Pacific Railway to enter this city under the name of the Tilsonburg, Lake Erie & Pacific Railway, was defeated by a majority of 127. Out of 2,231 property holders qualified to vote, 1,999 polled. An important factor was the woman's vote, amounting to some 300. Opposition to the by-law centred on the proposed route which would run through the city's park system for two and a half miles, cut off free access to the water front, approach within 250 feet of the civic hospital, as well as destroying an important industrial plant and the only skating and hockey rink. It was proposed to establish a passenger station within 450 feet of the post-office and freight yards in the very heart of the business centre of the city.

WIFE-BEATER GETS DOSE OF HIS OWN MEDICINE

Toronto, March 13.— Robert Wilson, a big, broad-shouldered piano mover, stood in the prisoner's dock in the police court yesterday, and heard his wife, a frail, delicate woman, tell the story of his brutal treatment. He had struck her repeatedly with his fists, and kicked her on the body over the heart, the assault being committed in the presence of a mission worker, who described its nature to the court.

'I am going to give you a little of your medicine,' said the magistrate. 'I am going to send you to jail for thirty days, and as soon as you go in you will receive ten lashes, and another ten will be given to you ten days before your sentence expires.'

So surprised was the husky prisoner at the sentence that he could not walk to the cells without assistance.

ANGLICANS SHOW BIG INCREASE IN CANADA.

Ottawa, March 8. — The census partment has issued its bulletin religions as enumerated in the cen of 1911. The Anglicans increased in t years by 53.05 percent; Roman Catholics, 27.06; Methodists, 17.87; Presbyterians, 32.39; Baptists, 20.33; and Salvation Army, 82.71.

The totals of the principal denominations are as follows:

Anglicans	1,043,017
Baptists	382,666
Congregationalists	34,054
Jews	229,896
Methodists	1,079,892
Presbyterians	1,115,324
Catholics	2,833,041
Unitarians	3,224
Salvation Army	18,834
Doukhobors	10,493
Evangelicals	10,595

In the ten years the Catholic population increased by 603,441; Anglicans, 361,524; Lutherans, 137,340; Methodists, 163,006; Presbyterians, 272,882.

AGRICULTURE

The Clipping of Horses

There is a Right and a Wrong Way of Setting About It.

The following notes on the clipping question are from Lieutenant R. S. Timmis, of Canada.

In his natural state the horse's summer and winter coats are of absolute necessity, as they are the only protection he has from cold or heat. The domesticated horse, however, is often placed under totally different conditions, and we must, in many cases, resort to means apparently unnatural in order to supply the necessary protection. I mean by this that we may have partly to remove the horse's winter coat. The various methods of doing this are:—

Good grooming, singeing, and clipping. The latter practice is one that is often denounced as being cruel. A few words, therefore, on the subject may enlighten those who have not studied the matter from a broad point of view. A horse who grows a long, heavy coat is, although well groomed, unable to do hard work, even in very cold weather, unless his coat is partly removed. Such a horse, if unclipped, will break into a heavy perspiration early in the day, and, besides losing much flesh and energy, due to the continued perspiring, runs the great risk of catching pneumonia when he is left standing.

In Canada the risk of catching such a chill is very great, whilst in a country like England a horse, as above mentioned, if unclipped, would wear himself out in a few weeks. On the other hand, when such a horse is clipped he must be properly blanketed when left standing for any length of time. Clipped private carriage horses should be driven protected with loincloths, and never left standing for more than a few minutes. A horse should never, on any account, be driven with a blanket on.

CLIP AT THE RIGHT TIME.

Clipping, however, should be done at the right time, not too late in the season. The horse should be clipped before its winter coat has finished growing, say, by the middle or possibly the end of November, and never in December, as it is commonly done. A horse, if clipped late, has scarcely any coat until the following spring, whilst one clipped fairly early will have a short coat throughout the winter. With a few exceptions a heavy draught horse, doing slow work, should not be clipped. There are, of course, a great number of horses who, if they are well groomed and well blanketed in their stables, need never be clipped. These may need to be singed with a singeing lamp, a practice which should not be attempted by an amateur.

As a general rule, a horse who can do his work without excessive perspiring, and keep in good condition without being clipped, need not and should not be clipped.

Clipping cannot be called cruel, however, if the horse is well cared for. Most of our military horses are clipped in November, and, I am quite sure, are far better off, as they are kept in well ventilated and fairly warm stables, and are never left standing for any length of time in the cold. My own experience has been that a weedy-looking, unclipped horse will rapidly gain in condition after clipping.

The practice of clipping a horse late in the fall, and of leaving such clipped horse to shiver, unblanketed, is foolish, unhorsemanlike, and cruel. I conclude with a most important point. A clipped horse must be well blanketed, and on no account must stable windows and ventilators be closed in order to raise the temperature. A hot, stuffy, unventilated stable is unhealthy, dangerous, and cruel. A horse should get 1,500 cubic inches of air space, and the air in this space ought to be entirely renewed every half hour.

Holstein Records

The following official record of Holstein performances during a test from January 16-31, has been forwarded by the secretary, Mr. W. A. Clemons:

MATURE CLASS.

1. Lelia Queen, 4391, at 9y. 11m. 5d; milk, 532.7 lbs.; fat, 23.82 lbs., equal to 28.53 lbs. butter. Owner, A. C. Hardy, Brockville, Ont.

2. Daisy Deene, 5192, at 8y. 10m. 21d.; milk, 465.6 lbs.; fat, 16.88 lbs., equal to 21.10 lbs. butter. Owner, F. R. Mallory, Frankford, Ont.

3. Calamity Posch, Wayne 2nd.; 10572, at 5y. 1m. 13d.; milk, 658.1 lbs.; fat, 16.19 lbs., equal to 20.24 lbs. butter. Owner, Walburn Rivers, Folden's Corners, Ont.

4. Centre View's Pearl, 5248, at 8y. 9m. 9d.; milk, 485.6 lbs.; fat, 15.10 lbs., equal to 18.87 lbs. butter. Owner, Howden Nixon, Ingersoll, Ont.

5. Fairmont Wayne 10571 at 5y. 8m. 17d.: milk 417.5 lbs.; fat 13.54 lbs., equal to 16.93 lbs. butter. Owner Walburn Rivers, Folden's Corners, Ont.

6. Jennie Mutual Butter Girl, 7060, at 6y. 9m. 12d.; milk, 453.0 lbs.; fat, 13.53 lbs., equal to 16.92 lbs. butter. Owner, A. C. Hardy, Brockville, Ont.

7. Sunny Side Lass, 4853, at 9y. 7m. 18d.: milk, 426 lbs.; fat, 13.50 lbs.; equal to 16.88 lbs. butter. Owner, Fred. Carr, St. Thsaom, akrw agfbv Fred. Carr, St. Thomas, Ont.

8. Helbon Spink's Netherland Lass, 2971, at 12y. 7m. 27d.; milk, 333.7 lbs; fat, 13.11 lbs.; equal to 16.39 lbs. butter. Owner, Samuel Lemon, Lynden, Ont.

SENIOR FOUR-YEAR-OLD CLASS.

1. Duchess Wayne Calamity, 10504, at 4y. 10m. 24d.; milk, 407.3 lbs.; fat, 16.73 lbs.; equal to 20.91 lbs. butter. Owner Walburn Rivers, Folden's Corners, Ont.

2. Calamity Posch Merfena, 9426, at 4y. 8m. 21d.; milk, 438.4 lbs.; fat, 14.83 lbs., equal to 18.54 lbs. butter.

Fourteen day record, at 4y. 8m. 21d.; milk, 877.6 lbs.; fat, 28.98 lbs.; equal to 36.22 lbs. butter. Owner, A. E. Smith & Son, Millgrove, Ont.

SENIOR THREE-YEAR-OLD CLASS.

1. Clothilde Maud's Canary, 12261, at 3y. 9m. 5d.; milk, 621.4 lbs.; fat, 18.06 lbs., equal to 22.57 lbs. butter. Owner, Jos. Kilgour, Eglinton, Ont.

2. Queen Anne Teake Lady, 12302, at 3y. 6m. 30d.; milk, 392.6 lbs.; fat, 14.19 lbs.; equal to 17.74 lbs. butter. Owner, Samuel Lemon, Lynden, Ont.

JUNIOR THREE YEAR-OLD CLASS.

1. Lawncrest Lee DeKol, 15022, at 3y. 1m. 1d.; milk, 384.3 lbs.; fat, 16.52 lbs.; equal to 20.66 lbs. butter. Owner F. R. Mallory, Frankford, Ont.

SENIOR TWO YEAR OLD CLASS.

1. Duchess Wayne Calamity 2nd, 15514, at 2y., 10m., 9d.; milk 420.4 lbs; fat 16.82 lbs., equal to 20.78 lbs. butter. Owner, Walburn Rivers, Folden's Corners, Ont.

2. Floreell, 14147, at 2y., 7m., 30d.; milk 44.09 lbs., fat 14.33 lbs.; equal to 17.91 lbs. butter.

Thirty-day record at 2y., 7m., 3d.; milk 1792.5 lbs. fat 56.71 lbs., equal to 70.88 lbs. butter. Owner, Thos. R. Pearson, Port Hammond, B.C.

3. Cloverleaf Ruth Tensen DeKol, 15170, at 2y., 9m., 12d.; milk 412.7 lbs.; fat 14.27 lbs., equal to 17.84 lbs. butter. Owner, A. L. Smith and Son, Millgrove, Ont.

4. Meadowbrook Prilly Pietertje, 17062, at 2y., 10m., 13d.; milk 369.6 lbs.; fat 13.36 lbs. equal to 16.70 lbs butter. Owner, A. C. Hardy, Brockville, Ont.

5. Tidy Albino Ianka, 15398, at 2y., 11m., 17d.; milk 371.5 lbs.; fat 12.74 lbs., equal to 15.93 lbs. butter. Owner, A. L. Smith and Son, Millgrove, Ont.

6. Patricia Johanna DeKol, 17242, at 2y., 8m., 5d.; milk 357.7 lbs.; fat 11.64 lbs.; equal to 14.55 lbs butter. Owner, Jos. Kilgour, Eglinton, Ont.

7. Mary Abbekerk Mercena, 15114, at 2y., 9m., 14d.; milk 335.7 lbs.; fat 11.56 lbs., equal to 14.45 lbs butter. Owner, Thos. R. Pearson, Port Hammond, B.C.

8. Nettie Abbekerk, 15120, at 2y., 6m., 28d.; milk 270.1 lbs.; fat 8.47 lbs., equal to 10.58 lbs. butter. Owner, M. H. Haley, Springford.

JUNIOR TWO YEAR OLD CLASS.

1. Homestead Colantha Piertertje, 15288, at 2y., 1m., 3d.; milk 349.3 lbs.; fat 12.60 lbs., equal to 15.75 lbs. butter. Owner, E. Laidlaw and Sons, Alymer, Ont.

2. Homestead DeKol Colantha 2nd., 15390, at 2y., 0m., 9d., milk 306.4 lbs.; fat 10.96 lbs., equal to 13.70 lbs butter. Owner, E. Laidlaw and Sons, Aylmer, Ont.

3. Boutsje Posch DeBoer 2nd, 15382, at 2y., 0m., 15d.; milk 294.7 lbs.; fat 10.46 lbs., equal to 13.07 lbs. butter. Owner, Samuel Lemon, Lynden, Ont.

4. Homewood, Johanna Fayne, 18875, at 1y., 10m., 25d.; milk 292.0 lbs.; fat 10.01 lbs., equal to 12.51 lbs. butter. Owner, M. L. Haley, Springford, Ont.

5. Luella DeBoer, 15383, at 2y., 0m., 11d.; milk 317.1 lbs.; fat 8.92 lbs., equal to 11.15 lbs. butter. Owner, Samuel Lemon, Lynden, Ont.

6. Homestead Pauline Abbekerk, 15387, at 2y., 1m., 5d.; milk 257.3 lbs.; fat, 8.68 lbs.; equal to 10.86 lbs. butter. Owner, E. Laidlaw and Sons, Aylmer, Ont.

7. Aggie Toitilia, of Riverside, 16512, at 2y., 0m., 5d.; milk, 241.2 lbs.; fat 8.43 lbs., equal to 10.54 lbs butter. Owner, M. H. Haley, Springford, Ont.

It will be observed that twenty-eight cows and heifers have qualified for the Record of Merit in the last two weeks of January. While no records were broken, the showing of the mature cow Leila Queen with 28.53 lbs. butter, and the senior two-year-old, Duchess Wayne Calamity 2nd., with 20.78 lbs. butter, is worthy of special mention.

Colic in Horses

The practical means of avoiding this and other stomach troubles is to give small feeds at frequent intervals, and to be especially careful with exhausted horses, mare in foal, young stock just being broken in and animals in poor condition. In the case of the two latter the involuntary muscles of the bowels are in just as soft condition as the external muscular system, and are not capable of dealing with large quantities of food at a time.

Perhaps the commonest cause of colic is giving horses food to which they are not accustomed, says the 'Philadelphia Record.' A sound physiological reason exists for not doing this. It has been proved that the character of the food influences the quantity and quality of the gastric and pancreatic juices. A definite and constant diet produces juices capable of digesting it, but utterly incapable of dealing with sudden changes of food. Under proper conditions no food will cause colic, although some (as, for example, wheat and barley) are more indigestible than others; but many foods will do so if given in excess, or at the wrong time, such as giving lucerne to a horse that has been starved for a time.

Horses can be made to exist on practically any food that is digestible, provided that they are gradually accustomed to it; but to give a horse a full feed of, say, maize, if he has never had the grain before, is to invite digestive troubles that may cause death. Again, grass- fed horses suddenly put on to dry feed on being taken on a long journey get colic owing to the sudden change of food.

Changes in the Berkshire

Improvement Has Led to Pigs Losing Size.

Discussing 'Pigs and Pig Breeding' before the Glasgow and West of Scotland Agricultural Discussion Society, Mr. James Weir, of Woodilee, Lenzie, offered the following observations:—

In the Berkshire they had a pig which in recent years had changed considerably in form and color. Within the last sixty years many pigs, considered good specimens of this breed, were black with white or sandy spots. They were long and deep in body, with long head, light jowls, and pricked ears, and had good coats of rather strong hair. This breed appeared to have been the first to be subjected to the process of improvement by breeders. The improved type of the present day might be described as a whole black, with white on the forehead, feet, and tip of tail. It had a comparatively short head, heavy jowls and shoulders, well-sprung ribs, deep carcase, wide loin, and well-developed hindquarters.

The change had caused the Berkshire to lose size, and it was now as remarkable for its great proportion of fat meat to lean as the old-time Berkshire was for its great proportion of lean meat to fat. Berkshires crossed well with other breeds, and were universal favorites in the Midlands and South of England, as well as being very popular in America.

Of the remaining improved breeds, perhaps the Tamworth was the most important. This was one of the oldest varieties in the country, and was of a red and chestnut color, with occasional black spots. Careful selection and judicious infusion of alien blood had done much for the Tamworth. The head had been improved, the body lengthened and deepened, and the legs shortened, while the ears were longer, the color lighter, and the hair of better quality. This pig was not very popular owing to its coming slowly to maturity, though it was hardy and crossed well with other improved breeds.

In all breeds the legs should be perfectly straight, with fine bones, and dashed as far down as possible both before and behind. The back should be broad before and behind, while the back line should be straight and extend over the neck. The underline should be parallel to the back line, and continued under the jowl, while the ribs should be well sprung and deep, the neck thick and of medium length. The head should be broad between the eyes, the nose moderately short, the cheeks full, and in most varieties the ears should not be too large and flapping. A fairly long tail, with a tuft of long hair on its tip, was desirable, and it was essential that the body be well fleshed, of a rectangular shape, deep and wide. The skin should be of medium thickness, and with a good covering of fine hair, which was an indication of early maturity and lean meat.

Why Pigs Eat Their Young

Lack of Phosphorus Leads to Frenzied Craving.

The question is frequently asked by breeders and others why sows eat their pigs. The habit is not, as has sometimes been supposed, due to any vicious tendencies on the part of an individual sow; it is capable of scientific explanation, and the remedy is in the hands of the breeder — in the majority of cases, at least. Stated briefly, the question resolves itself simply to a lack of phosphorus in the food constituents. Dame Nature provides a pig coming into the world in a normal state with bone, sinews, muscles, skin and hair. Albumen is the principal element used in the formation of muscles, hair, and skin, while lime and phosphorus are employed in the construction of bones. Consequently the sow must have a sufficiency of these constituents.

If she is not supplied with sufficient albumen she will farrow pigs deficient in muscle and without hair; if her food is deficient in lime, the bones and sinews of her offspring will be small, but if phosphorus is wanting nature has made a provision whereby, to a much greater extent than obtains in other domestic animals, this element is taken from the tissues of the sow, and supplied the unborn pig. The extraction of phosphorus from the tissues of the mother develops in her craving for food that is rich in this ingredient, and the intensity of the craving increases in exactly the proportion to which the mother has been robbed in order to satisfy the needs of her offspring.

Only about 1 percent of phosphorus is required as compared with other constituents, but this is of such vital importance that a slight reduction below the percentage necessary is soon followed by a serious impairment of the health of the animal. A sow that has a fairly large amount of freedom will usually find enough phosphorus-bearing food in the paddocks to satisfy her wants, but if she is confined in her pen she is at the mercy of her attendant, who, if he has a practical knowledge of the principles of feeding, will supply the necessary phosphates artificially.

If he has not the necessary knowledge and fails in his duty in this respect, the craving for phospates at the time the sow is due to farrow will amount almost to a frenzy, and if, in addition to this, a feverish condition has been set up by feeding largely heat-producing foods, such as barley, her condition approaches delirium and the law of self-preservation then overrides maternal affection to such an extent that she is ready to devour anything that her instinct tells her contains what her own system requires.

Even where the sow has plenty of freedom it may be that the soils are deficient in the necessary ingredient, in which case the crops grown on it will also be wanting. Thus is a point that should be carefully watched, and breeders in such a district would require to supply some food containing a large percentage of phosphoric acid. It has to be remembered, however, that pure phosphoric acid is highly poisonous, and is very unsafe for the unskilled to handle; when combined with lime, however, it is known as phosphate of lime, and can be used to good advantage with comparative safety. The best way, however, is to secure foods that are rich in this constituent, among which bran is probably the best. Peas and wheat, too, are rich in phosphorus, though the latter is rather low in albumen, and is therefore not a first class food for brood sows. — 'Farm Journal,' Sydney N.S.W.

Can Get Helpful Publications

More than $2,500,000 is expended annually by the Dominion Department of Agriculture in carrying on work in the interest of the farming community. This large amount of money is divided among several branches to carry on the special duties with which they are entrusted. The Experimental Farms seek to solve problems in all phases of agriculture, including grain growing, live stock husbandry, horticulture, apiculture, etc.; the Seed Branch works to encourage the use of only good seed; the Live Stock Branch endeavors to increase the profits of the stock raiser; the The Health of Animals Branch aims to protect our herds and flocks from disease; the Dairy and Cold Storage Branch does much to help the dairymen and fruit growers, while the Tobacco Division endeavors to find out and teach which are the best kinds of tobacco and the best ways of treating the crop in Canada.

While all of us, unconsciously perhaps, reap benefits from this work, much of it, more especially that of an investigational nature, is useful only to those who learn for themselves the lessons from investigations that are carried on. By the use of reports and bulletins the several branches of the department give out the results of their work, so that all who wish to do so may profit by it. The publications are sent out to all persons who apply for them or to be put on the mailing list. In each case surplus copies are printed to meet the popular demand, so as not to deprive any who desire to receive them. During the life of the department these surpluses have been accumulating until there are available for distribution a greater or less number of copies of a large number of useful publications. A list of these, including the latest bulletins, has been compiled and printed in pamphlet form, copies of which are available to those who apply for them to the Publications Branch of the Department of Agriculture at Ottawa.

Beat World's Ayrshire Record

On March 2nd, 1913, the Ayrshire cow, Daisy of Ferndale,—26735, qualified in the Canadian Record of Performance test with 15,533.9 lbs. milk and 578.17 lbs. butter fat,—equal to 687 lbs. butter, given in 365 days, and is due to freshen April 25th next.

This cow is owned by W. C. Tully, Athelstan, Que., and was slightly over four years of age when she entered in the test. Mr. Tully is a young man, who started selecting and breeding ayrshires two years ago, and is to be congratulated on his success, as he has also a number of other cows making good records.

This cow now holds the yearly record for milk and butter in the 4-year-old class, outstripping Bessie of Rosemount, owned by Geo. A. McFadden, Bryn Mawr, Pa., that held for some time the world's record with 14,102 lbs. milk and 578.17 lbs. fat.



—Photo, Sport and General.

PRINCE OF WALES WILL OWN MODEL FARM.

The Prince of Wales, as Duke of Cornwall, is the hereditary possessor of vast estates in the Duchy, and for many years past the Council of the Duchy has been improving the conditions of the tenantry, and taking steps to bring them into touch with the latest methods of agriculture. It has now been decided to establish a model farm, and for this purpose a site has been selected at Whiteford, near Callington, a market town some twenty miles from the port of Plymouth. The farm will be stocked with the best pedigree animals, with a view to improving the breeds of cattle and horses in Cornwall, and generally assisting the farmers of the Duchy. The revenues of the Duchy of Cornwall amount to $350,000 or $400,000 a year, so that plenty of money will be available. The home farm site will be at Venterdon Farm. The picturesque old house, built over three hundred years ago, is the subject of the illustration.

Bees in Spring

Weak Hives May Lead to Robbery.

It is not uncommon to find one or more colonies that have perished from some cause during the winter. They may have starved, or become so weak from long confinement without exercise that they could not survive the extreme cold, and the hive is left tenantless with perhaps considerable honey in the combs. In all such cases as this, found in making early examinations, such hives should be removed or closed up carefully, so that other bees may not find the honey, as otherwise they surely will when the weather becomes warm enough for them to fly. If they once get a taste it may produce the worst kind of robbing, and at no time of year is there so much danger of loss as in early spring, when the colonies are all weak and not able to offer the necessary resistance to prevent persistent robbery.

Any colony of bees may become robbers if the proper inducements are offered. Leaving honey about at any time where they can get access to it will immediately put whole colonies on the aggressive, and thus heavy losses frequently occur by a little neglect. The proper time to prevent all this kind of trouble is to begin early and put every colony in proper condition to defend itself by having each one supplied with queens and plenty of food. When thus in good condition they will build up into good healthy colonies, and become strong enough to defend their hives and contents against the worst type of robbers.

If any colonies are found without queens, it is useless to allow them to remain so. In this case robbing is sure to follow, as the bees will not defend their hives without a queen, when few in numbers at this season of the year. Queenless colonies should be united with others that have queens, or queens should be supplied to them if they can be secured at the proper time.

In the early spring work among bees should be done only on fine days when it is pleasant enough for the bees to be out flying. The hives must be closed ofter opening them, and no cracks or openings left to allow cold draughts to pass through them.

Successful Dairying

Cow's Individuality Must Be Taken Into Consideration.

There are four fundamental essentials for a better equipment for the dairyman. In the order of importance they are feed, breed, care, and selection. Some breeders would say that breeding is of the most importance, but many of them make a sad failure of the business because they ignore the feeding proposition and make even worse than scrubs of their well-bred animals. Scant feeding means degeneracy and a weakening of all their constitutional and physical being. On the other hand, generous feeding of the right nature has a tendency to build up constitution and develop the tendencies that go to make an animal that is worth while. In fact, feeding is the only way dairy animals can be developed.

Men who have been successful in the business have followed very closely the lines of scientific investigation, or the good commonsense principles that a cow to do her best must have about a balanced ration, or the right amount of protein to carbohydrates. A cow to do her best must have her bodily condition kept right. She must not be too poor, neither too fact, but in a good, healthy working condition. The cow's individuality has to be taken into consideration. If she grows poor by feeding a so-called balanced ration, then this ration is not a balance for her, and more of the carbohydrates or fat-making element should be fed. On the other hand, if a cow of true diary type takes on flesh, then this is a sign that her ration is not balanced, and more of the protein or muscle-making element should be fed.

The importance of dairying with dairy animals is becoming more and more evident, because of the widening of the gap between the beef and dairy breeds. It is an established rule in breeding that like begets like. If we have an animal whose ancestry for hundreds of years has been along dairy lines, is it not reasonable to think that his offspring will possess like characteristics? Some seem to think they can get dairy results with some of the beef breeds, but it is almost impossible to change the characteristics of the beef animal that has been bred and trained so long for beef purposes.

Your likes or dislikes may determine the breed of dairy cattle to use, or your local conditions may demand an animal which may be better adapted to the work in your particular locality; but generally speaking one will do best with what he likes best. This everlasting mixing up of breeds is a positive failure in every sense of the word. Get the best there is in the particular breed you select, and your work will produce that uniformity of color, conformation, and characteristics that make for pleasure and profit.—'Farm Journal,' Sydney, N.S.W.

Shire Breeding Will Increase

The Shire horse never stood in such a satisfactory position as he does at present. The proportion of sound horses has increased, weight has been maintained and increased—and weight is an important factor in moving heavy loads—and activity, which is of equal moment, was perhaps never so noticeable in the breed as now. The markets, too, are good. There is a strong demand for geldings, and the recent Tring sale shows that the trade in high class Shire horses for stud purposes was never so brisk as it has lately been.

With everything in such a flourishing condition (says the 'Yorkshire Post,' England), one would think it advisable—to use an old Yorkshire expression—to 'let well be seen.' But there seems to be an approaching expansion in Shire horse breeding. It fits in with the ordinary work of the farmer more economically than any other horse breeding does, and it has brought so much 'found' money' on those farms where it has been carried on in a small way, that more small farmers are likely to take it up. If breeding does increase in the way that is anticipated there must, of course, be a market provided, and it is with the idea of having the market ready before the supply, so to speak, that many Shire breeders have taken up the question of type.

They point out, what is quite true, that in Canada and the United States there is a large market for heavy horses, but Canadian and American buyers do not favor the Shire horse. They object to his excessive supply of feather, and it is not difficult to understand this objection in a country where there is much snow and frost. Nor are they the only objectors. The number of horses with clipped legs one sees in the streets of London is sufficient evidence of that. The question is one of the greatest importance to the future wellbeing both of the breed and breeders.

It is asserted that you cannot have weight and bone without a great deal of feather. It is also said that feather has been cultivated as a speciality—as a fancy point. If this is the case it can scarcely be considered as a necessity, for it would be difficult to maintain a theory that the more feather a horse grows the more he will increase in weight and substance. It may, however, well be that there cannot be weight and substance without a certain amount of feather. But that is a very different thing, and furnish s no reason why artificial means of promoting the growth of feather should be countenanced.

NEW NAVIGATION PLAN.

Scheme for Boat Service Lake Superior to Gulf of Mexico.

Madison, Wis., March 11. — The Wisconsin Legislature is to be asked to endorse a project for connecting Lake Superior and the Gulf of Mexico for steamboat traffic. More particularly it proposes to canalize the waterways from Lake Superior to the Mississippi River at Prescott, Wis., making it navigable for boats of heavy draft. It is estimated that the realization of the plan will provide a revenue to the Federal Government for power sold amounting to $3,300,000 annually.

THE GATE THAT SERVES YOU BEST



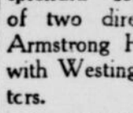
THE PEERLESS
Braced Like a Steel Bridge

JUST as the engineer strengthens the points of strain in a big, mighty bridge, so we have designed braces, stronger than was necessary, to make our gates stiff and rigid. They can't sag—they can't twist—they are a great improvement over gates made the old way.

Peerless Gates

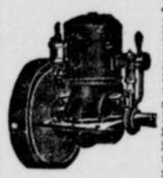
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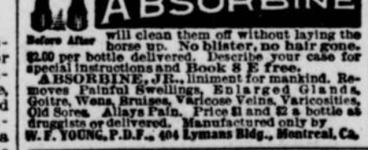
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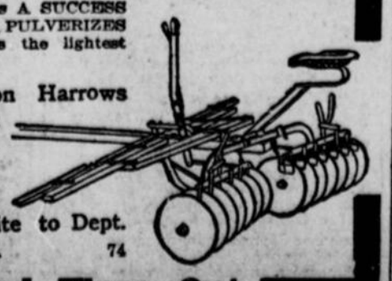
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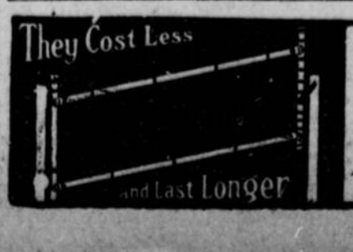
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POULTRY

Poultrymen Must be Educated

Should Learn to Aim at Best and to Avoid Mistakes Which Lead to Loss.

By A. A. Campbell, Lennoxville, Que.

The number of people interested in the growing of poultry is more than in the growing of any other farm product. This is chiefly due to the extent eggs are used as a food, which is probably equalled only by milk and flour. The importance of the poultry industry has been emphasized again and again, and, now that more poultry is being raised and more eggs and live and dressed poultry shipped, the producer is giving little or no attention to either the quality or the shipping.

The consumption of poultry meat has of late years increased so fast that the supply sent to Canadian cities is not equal to the demand, and instead of exporting, as formerly, we are now actually importing poultry and eggs into Canada. The demand for properly fattened chickens is now so great that dealers in some of the larger Canadian cities have had to resort to fattening chickens themselves, for they know that the farmer will continue to ship his chickens in such thin condition that they must be further fed to fit them for the demands of the markets. This extra feeding has proved profitable, even when the milk was purchased and brought in by express, and high rentals paid for the building used. Surely then, if the dealers can buy all the raw materials from the farmer and make a profit, the farmer can make a much larger profit by finishing the fattening process himself, for he has all the foods required at first cost, and no high rentals to pay. In very few instances can it be said that the producer in any way prepares his poultry for market, whether it be for storage purposes or for immediate consumption.

A visit to the market, in any of our large cities, or to any of the produce dealers, will reveal the fact that poultry is received by them in every conceivable condition, alive, dead, dry plucked, scalded, half-plucked, necks dislocated, and some few bled. The natural result of this is a varied product for the shipper to choose from, and a lowering of the price received by the shipper of a really first-class article. Cold storage will not improve a poor article, but will preserve a good one, and only a good bird killed and prepared for storage in the way it will keep best, should be shipped by the producer. The producer too often forgets the fact that the best trade is the one that he should solicit, and the extra price received for quality is clear gain.

CONDITION OF EGGS SPELLS HEAVY LOSS.

The eggs received by the storage men are in no better condition than the poultry. Inquiries made of the largest produce dealers in the country reveal some very startling figures. Of all the eggs received by them last year, 57.8 percent were new laid, 28.8 percent stale or shrunken, and 13.4 percent total loss. While this is in part due to the number of middlemen through whose hands the eggs pass, a large part of it is due to the carelessness and lack of system of the producer in marketing. In the months of April, May and June, when a great number of eggs marketed are put in storage, they test much higher. These months, however, are the time when most producers do their hatching, and a very rigid 'candling' is practised. It is estimated that there are about thirty million head of poultry in Canada, and no further remarks are needed to show what is lost to producers.

In order to bring about an improvement in the method of handling the produce of the industrious hen, something has first to be done. Education and organization will be necessary. Much of the present condition is due to ignorance rather than dishonesty on the part of the producer. Though there are not a few deliberate rogues selling eggs, there are many honest people selling bad eggs because they do not know it. They have never learned the difference between a strictly new-laid egg and a stale egg. Such persons should be shown what is required in a new-laid egg. There are those who require only education,—they should have it. Those who must have something more to make them honest should have legislation.

This will require organized effort all along the line, and especially on the part of the producer. The producer largely has the remedy in his own hands. If he would produce only a good article it would not be long before he could dictate his own terms. If there were sufficient of the good the poor would have to sell for less, and gradually all producers would aim to have the best.

CO-OPERATION ON DANISH LINES.

To bring this about, co-operation somewhat similar to that adopted in Denmark could be worked to advantage. Several co-operative circles, embracing some of the Denmark features, have been tried with such success in Canada that others are encouraged to follow. A circle may cover in extent any territory convenient to a shipping point. The more shipping members it includes the better. The management of a circle is in the hands of the members, and routes may be managed much as are those of a creamery or cheese factory. In many cases these agencies are used as a starting point. The waggon that gathers the milk or cream makes provision for lifting the eggs as well.

The aim is to get the eggs gathered from the farms at least once a week in the winter months, and twice a week throughout the summer. These eggs are taken to the cheese factory or central depot as the case may be, when they are candled, graded, stamped with the producer's and packer's number, and then shipped to the cities.

Another good method by which a good quality of egg could be placed before the consumer would be by buying eggs on the 'loss-off' method rather than on the old 'case count' method.

What is most needed by poultrymen is education, therefore it should be the aim of Agricultural Colleges and the Dominion Government to try and teach the poultryman improved methods of procedure. The farmer should be taught the proper breeds to keep for his particular line of work, whether it is egg production or meat. Certain breeds will mature more quickly, and, due to a certain conformation, are better adapted to meat production than are other breeds. In the case of egg production, certain breeds are more suitable than others, also a certain strain in a breed may excel in the number of eggs produced. I consider that it is the duty of the above-mentioned organizations to teach the farmer how to select the best breed for his particular purpose, the proper system of feeding, and desirable foodstuffs to be fed, and the most profitable methods of marketing his poultry produce. The latter would require a demonstration to show the proper system of fattening, killing, plucking, shaping, and packing.

The importance of breeding pure-bred fowl should be emphasized to the farmer, as this class of fowl will not only produce a more uniform product, but often a very good profit can be made on the sale of eggs for breeding purposes. The importance of trap-nesting should not be forgotten either, so that the farmer will learn to get rid of 'boarders' in his flock.

RESEARCH ON POULTRY DISEASES.

Another line of work upon which practically nothing has been done, and one which is of national importance and absolutely essential for the future success and prosperity of the industry is scientific research upon poultry diseases——more especially those affecting the chick and the turkey.

The greatest hindrance to poultry development is the inability to renew the flock successfully, due to diseases of which poultrymen know very little, and which are for the most part troubling chickens. Of every hundred chickens hatched not more than sixty are raised. Let us take it that 50,000,000 chickens grow to market age, and it means that, had it not been for the mortality of 40 percent, we should have had two-thirds more, or, in all, 83,000,000 chickens growing to market age. Taking the value of fifty millions as $20,000,000, this mortality means a loss to the country of $13,200,000 in a year. This is a tremendous loss, and more than any country can afford to stand.

The establishment of a Bacteriological Laboratory in charge of scientifically trained men would, in the course of two or three years, be publishing results which would be a boon to the poultrymen of the Dominion. In this laboratory diseases of all kinds affecting poultry could be studied, and causes and remedies ascertained. In connection with this department of research it would be necessary to have a poultry plant sufficiently large to encounter all commercial difficulties which arise. This is a great work, and should be taken up by the Government, as the results will benefit the whole of the poultry producers in the Dominion, and the work is too extensive to be undertaken and duplicated provincially or by private individuals.

Egg-Laying Aggregates

English fowls are showing the best results in the Second Philadelphia North American International Egg-Laying Competition, which reached its fifteenth week on Feb. 14. There are 100 pens competing. A pen of White Leghorns owned by Tom Barron, Catforth, Preston, England, reached a total of 311 eggs, while a pen of the same strain, the property of another Preston man, Ed. Cam, had an aggregate of 287. Then followed Geo. H. Schmitz, Lowell avenue, Chicago (Buff Leghorns), 249 eggs; a pen of White Wyandottes, owned by Ed. Cam, 241 Braeside Poultry Farm Stroudsburg, Pa., (White Leghorns), 233; Glen View Poultry Farm, W. Willington, Conn., (Rose-Comb Rhode Island Reds), 228; Dr. J. A. Fritchey, Harrisburg, Pa., (Single Comb Rhode Island Reds), 225; George P. Dearborn, Blaristown, N.J., (Single Comb Rhode Island Reds), 205; O. A. Foster, Santa Cruz, Cal., (White Leghorns), 200. White-Laced Red Cornish had only started laying during the fourteenth week, one hen having contributed four, while a pen of Buttercups had not made a start at all.

A FLOCK OF 100 CHICKENS.

And Their Management And Care For One Year.

(By M. A. Jull, Macdonald College, Que.)

On an up-to-date farm, 100 chickens, properly attended to, should give excellent returns for the trouble and expense. If one is careful to buy only pure bred stock and of a breed adapted to the end in view, he will find that his eggs cost him on the average one-half their market value and that his hens will give him a clear profit of at least $1. per hen yearly.

Still more may be made if the food is taken on the farm and a little artificial raising done to secure early birds and good winter layers. The average hen on the farm is not of pure bred stock, and consequently gives smaller returns for the money spent on her. But let us consider the 100 fowls of which we are to treat. They are on a good farm in a comfortable cold house that is a poultry house without any heating apparatus. It is early in March. The hens are starting to lay eggs for incubation—every owner of 100 hens should have an incubator for 200 eggs. The hens are fed regularly with all the scraps of the table; potatoes, vegetables, meat etc., together with such grain as can easily secure. Cook the scraps, mix up well and serve twice a day—say: 1 1-2 ounce per hen averagely in the morning, and 2 ounces per hen averagely in the afternoon.

In the afternoon throw 1 1-2 ounces of wheat per hen in the litter for the hens to scratch up. It is good to vary, giving the wheat in the morning and the mixed feed in the afternoon, but the meals should be given at very regular hours. Crushed bones and grit should be put constantly before the hens.

Water, mangels vegetables of all sorts, oyster shell, etc., should be given as often as possible. Take special care to vary the ration; it will be the preventative of feather or egg-eating.

By the time, 4 to 6 days, you have gathered enough eggs to fill your incubator, put them in, after due sterilizing of the incubator, etc., and take good care to keep your temperature and water supply constant. Turn regularly and test on 7th and 14th day. Count on 50 chicks and get 100. The other eggs may be sold for incubation purposes for at least $1.50 per setting of 15 eggs. Your eggs will sell at that price until fairly late in June and inside a month from then, laying will have stopped in mid-July. But in mid-April your 100 chicks will have hatched from your 200 eggs incubated and 200 others will have been set aside to hatch in the first week of May. Then again, a third 100 may be expected for the first days of June, if you fill your incubator once more.

FOOD FOR THE CHICKS.

But we are now in April with our first hatching of 100 chicks. We leave the chicks one day in the incubator, transfer them to two individual brooders, keeping the temperature at 95oF., lowering gradually to 70oF. until at 6 weeks they can do without any artificial heat at all. Wait 48 hours before feeding, then give sloppy and soft food, for example: 4 parts oatmeal and broken crumbs to 1 part soft boiled egg, or either of the first along with the egg in the same proportion.

Do not give the shell unless it is finely ground. After three, four or five days feed dry mash—a mixture of bran, corn meal, oatmeal, middlings, gluten meal beef scraps, and charcoal in the proportion of 2, 1, 1 1-2, 1-2, 1-2, and 1-2 parts by weight respectively. Keep it before them all the time.

Then feed wet mash twice a day with sweet skim milk. When the chicks are a week old give them chacked oats or wheat or corn, 2 or three times a day. Give them a short cut, clean litter of cut hay, straw, clover, etc.

Day's feeding:

First thing in morning: Grain.

9 a.m.—Wet mash.

Noon—Green food — Lettuce, well cured and soaked alfalfa, roots, vegetables.

4 to 6 p.m.—Grain.

Be sure and put enough crushed bone and grit to prevent, if possible, leg weakness from lack of bone-forming material. Do not give beef scraps or bone meal before they are 3 weeks old, anyway. Feed a little at a time and feed often.

By the first days of June these should be attractive broilers ready for market. But it may pay to raise them on the farm to sell in the autumn, as pure-bred pullets and cockerels. It depends on your market.

During the summer, of course, the sooner you can get them out and feed them on green foods the better, though the change must be gradual. Towards the end of June, for 3 weeks, say, cut down your hens' ration 1-2. As soon as you notice they are growing new feathers gradually increase the ration to the normal. Beware of giving too much fattening food during this period such as corn, peas, potatoes. Give plenty of vegetables, green foods, crushed charcoal, etc., grain once a day, fresh cut bones, beef scraps, etc. Thus you will secure early laying the following October or November, insuring good returns for your eggs at this period of high prices.

FATTENING FOR THE MARKET.

During the summer your pullets will grow almost of themselves, with but little care. Those you select for market purposes, you take in three weeks or so before the date of intended sale. The fatter they are the better. Put them in an enclosure for a few days, feeding them more abundantly than usual. Then put them by fours in raised crates, under shelter in a shaded and airy spot. Feed them three times a day on a mixture of maize flour, barley, buckwheat, potatoes, or any other fattening food, slightly moistened with skim milk or water. Other mixtures are very good: one must make the best of circumstances. Do this for 11 days. Keep adding a little lard—home-made from scraps of fatty beef, sheep, etc., until within a day of killing. Do not feed for 24 hours and 10 hours before killing give a little water to clear the bowels. Your fowls will have gained over a pound each at a cost of about 1 cents per fowl and will weigh 3 to 4 lbs. Your returns per pullet or capon are therefore, from 60 cents to $1.05, as 15c a lb is easily got for them in autumn.

By the time you are through fattening such old hens as seem fit for naught but the knife, and such pullets and cockerels as you do not wish to keep, your hens will begin to lay and your eggs will sell at attractive prices.

Gradually gather in your flock to winter quarters and settle to the egg-laying undertaking. This time if you see any possibilities in broilers, you may begin incubation as early as the middle of February.

Thus we have completed one year. We take it that on the whole, each hen has cost us about $1.00, and has given us as much in return in clear profits, and we still have them.

Artificial Brooding

Many Methods, But Good Judgment Necessary in All Cases.

(By M. A. Jull, Macdonald College, Quebec.)

There are many different methods employed in the brooding of chicks. The main things in artificial brooding are sufficient, even temperature and cleanliness. Little chicks, three or four days old, are fairly hardy creatures, but when placed under extreme conditions, weakness or death is sure to follow. The chick's lungs are situated along the spinal column, and are protected only by a thin membraneous lining over which a light covering of feathers grows. Provided with such meagre protection, the lungs may become readily chilled, or overheated. An even temperature with as few variations as possible, is most desirable. The brooder should be started up a day or two before the chicks are ready to be placed in it, so that an even temperature of about 95 degrees may be maintained. This temperature should be gradually lowered, and it depends upon the season of the year just how much it should be lowered. The poultryman must use his judgment and operate the brooder according to the condition of the chicks. Many poultrymen use no thermometer in their brooders. They study the chicks, and can tell by looking at them if the temperature is right. This emphasizes the fact that for best success the poultryman must understand his business.

If a brooder has contained chicks before, it should be thoroughly cleaned and disinfected before putting, in a new brood, both to discourage lice and to kill any disease germs that might be lurking in the cracks and corners. Scrub thoroughly with hot water, in which has been placed good commercial disinfectant or cresol soap. The brooder should be thoroughly dried before the chicks are placed inside.

FEEDING THE CHICKS.

Some good commercial 'chick food' is good to start them on, and after they learn to scratch they can be fed dry mash from a hopper. Finally cracked wheat and corn make good chick feeds. The drier the food for the first few days the better. The dry mash should not be given them all at once, rather let them have a little from time to, time, as in this way they will become accustomed to it gradually, and will not overeat. A good mash may be composed of wheat, bran, shorts, oatmeal, cornmeal equal parts by measure, and from 5 to 10 percent beef scraps. The beef scraps will go towards the formation of bone, which is so essential in the development of the chicken. Another excellent food which serves the same purpose is skim-milk.

Green food in some form is necessary. It is surprising what large quantities of green food little chicks will consume. Lettuce, grass-tops, and kale, are relished. Charcoal, fine grit, and oyster-shells are other requisites for the growing chicks. The premises should be kept in the most sanitary condition and the food should also be kept sweet and clean. Sanitation is one of the most important factors in the poultry industry, and the most careful consideration should be given while the chicks are young.



SMALL CONTINUOUS BROODER-HOUSE.

On a poultry farm in British Columbia, where the hot-water brooder is used.

Will Investigate Canada's Trade

During the past year the live stock branch of the Department of Agriculture has been engaged in a preliminary investigation of the Canadian egg trade. Certain facts relating to the enormous loss that is charged back against the farmer and the unsatisfactory status of the trade as a whole have been collected and presented in Bulletin No. 16, entitled 'The Care of Market Eggs.' Realizing, however, the necessity of securing more detailed information before inaugurating any policy having for its object the bringing about of improvement in the condition of the business, the Minister of Agriculture has authorized the appointment of Mr. J. H. Hare, B. S.A., of Whitby, Ont., to undertake the necessary investigation.

Mr. Hare has held the position of district representative in Ontario County, Ont., for the past four years. He was born at Cobourg, Ont., and received his early training on the farm. He entered the Ontario Agriculture College in 1904, and graduated in 1908. Since taking up the district representative work in Ontario County he has devoted much time and has been very successful in the organization of co-operative egg circles. Not only has he paid particular attention to conditions of the egg trade as they exist in the rural districts, but he has also made a close study of poultry business in general and has written numerous articles, among which is a bulletin now in press. By virtue of his technical training and his practical experience Mr. Hare is, therefore, well qualified as a specialist in poultry work.

Mr. Hare will first be concerned with the collection of all data that is available on the grading of eggs as they have been received at wholesale produce houses of Canada during the past two years. The information thus obtained will be used to form a basis for such action as may be taken by the Government in initiating a movement to improve and properly regulate the trade. Mr. Hare will be located at Ottawa, but will travel extensively throughout the Dominion, first in the east and later in the west.

Improving the Quality

Dominion Government Will Get in Touch With Breeders.

As a means of furthering the policy of developing the poultry interests of the Dominion, in which the Live Stock Branch of the Department of Agriculture is actively engaged, the Live Stock Commissioner is anxious to secure the name and address of each breeder of poultry in Canada who is systematically endeavoring to improve the quality of his stock, particularly from the standpoint of increased egg and meat production.

The information is desired in order that the Live Stock Branch may be brought more closely in touch with progressive poultrymen throughout the Dominion, and with those whose names might be eligible for inclusion in a Dominion Poultry Directory.

As a means of securing this information, in part at least, all those who are interested are requested to write the Live Stock Commissioner, Ottawa, indicating.

(a) The breed, variety and strain or family of poultry they are breeding;

(b) The extent to which selection for increased egg and meat production is being practised;

(c) A brief but specific statement of what has been accomplished;

(d) Whether or not they are actively engaged in trap-nesting at the present time. If not, what means are being used to select the most desirable individuals for the breeding pens.

Letters giving the above information should be addressed to the Live Stock Commissioner, Ottawa. Such communications do not require postage.

POULTRY QUERIES.

Mrs. N. H. B. (Sutton, Que.).—I have been an interested reader of your poultry notes for some time, and wondered if you could give me a little information on the following questions: What eggs are classed as 'strictly fresh' and 'new laid?' Also where could a small producer find a market for such eggs without sending to a commission agent?

Answer.—Eggs classed as 'strictly fresh' and 'new laid' are essentially the same. Strictly fresh eggs must be new laid, and a new laid egg, of course, should be strictly fresh. These are two terms used to convey the same idea. We find, however, that the term 'new laid' is appreciated more than the term 'strictly fresh.' A small producer can get best prices by selling them direct to the consumer, but you may find it difficult to get in touch with an egg consumer in Montreal or in large towns. If you have sufficient quantity, however, then you could make shipments. The cost of transportation must here be taken into account. If you cannot ship to a private customer, probably you could ship to a reliable store, or thirdly, why not co-operate with your neighbors and make up a sufficient quantity to handle in this way?

M. A. J.

M. C. M.—I am a constant reader of the 'Witness.' I am especially interested in the Poultry Department. I have followed suggestions for marketing eggs in every particular—size (average nearly 2 ozs. apiece), color, cleanliness, non-fertile, freshness and flavor, yet I get no more than if these conditions did not obtain. What would you suggest?

Answer.—Marketing eggs successfully is a vastly different proposition from producing them successfully, and that brings up the great question in regard to marketing eggs in Canada at the present time. The greatest trouble with our poultry industry is that poulrymen do not take enough care in marketing their products. I note with much interest that you are taking every care in regard to grading your eggs and making sure that you are offering for sale eggs of superior quality. There is no reason why you should not receive above market prices for your quality of eggs, but you cannot expect the public to offer you more unless you demand it, and if your goods are above the average in quality you can easily find some customer who is willing and glad to pay the extra price. In other words you must advertise your goods, because if you do not no one else will, and the dealer will take your eggs at the lowest possible price as long as you will let him have them. If you are in a position to advertise your eggs for what they are, I believe you can command the best available prices. Your nearness to the market will influence your profits considerably. Eggs must be marketed in an attractive manner to command the best prices.

M. A. J.

W. B. J. C. (Comox, B.C.).—I believe in fattening fowls for market. Different breeds put on flesh in different places, for instance, one on the legs, another on the breast. Please say amongst the heavier breeds, where each makes the most meat, and especially that breed which makes the best and plumpest breast in the heavy breeds, not noticing such sorts as the game? Leaving out the effect of strain and selection, which breed or breeds lay the largest eggs? Please give a ration for laying ducks. The following feeding stuffs are available: Bran, shorts, crushed oats. These are simply rolled flat for horses, not ground. Corn chop—this is a mixture of corn and oats ground fine, wheat, cracked corn, of course, beef scraps can be got at about $4.50 per 100 lbs., and green stuff in the shape of vegetables.

Answer.—Your notes on market fowls are rather interesting. It is impossible to say which particular breed makes the more meat. Not considering the game breeds of fowls, probably some of the European varieties are superior, as far as flesh formation and breast development is concerned. Here we find the Sussex and the Dorkings particularly. There are also some French breeds, which are very good. Plymouth Rocks, Wyandottes, Rhode Island Reds and Orpingtons come next.

As far as egg production is concerned, when the effect of strain and selection is left out, that which is left is not worth considerable, that is, there is practically nothing in the breed itself, and one breed is practically as good as any other. It is usually considered, however, that the Minorcas lay the largest eggs. There are good strains of Barred Plymouth Rocks, Wyandottes, Reds, some strains laying larger eggs than others, but of all breeds taken individually, there is practically no choice.

A good ration for laying ducks, considering the feeds you have available, is as follows: Cornmeal 1 part, bran 1 part, shorts 1 part, vegetables 1 part, about 10 percent beef scraps. You will find that your beef scrap is a most expensive item, but it is considered quite necessary for laying ducks. If you have skim milk available, I would advise mixing your mash with milk, as this will help to make up for the deficiency of protein in the other grains. The more skim milk the fowls have, the less amount of beef scraps wil they require.

M. A. J.

W. S. (Sutton, Que.).—Last winter we had several hens afflicted with an abnormal enlargement behind, in fact, to such an extent as to cause the skin to burst and a large scab form. They seemed to suggest a tumor. We have one with the same trouble this winter. They are thorough bred Barred Rocks of good strain. Can you suggest a cause and a preventive of this? I suppose there is no cure.

Answer—The trouble which you have had with your fowls is very peculiar, and from the description you give I am at a loss to know what just it might be. It might possibly be a tumor of the oviduct, in which case treatment is impossible. If such abnormal conditions are frequently found, it is a predisposition in that direction in the strains of birds. An authority says that the only way to correct this is to kill off the flock and obtain different blood. If you send a bird so affected to Macdonald College, Que., they will be glad to make an examination of the bird and report to you.

M. A. J.

LEWIS N. CLARK

PORT HOPE, ONTARIO

Breeder of Bred-to-Lay Barred Plymouth Rocks and S. C. White Leghorns

I can supply a limited number of settings from my best pens, from March 23 to March 29 and after April 10, at the following prices:—

Selected heavy-laying Barred Rock Hens, mated to Cockerels imported from the University of Maine (the heaviest laying strain of Rocks in America)—$2.00 for 15 eggs; $10.00 for 100 eggs.

Selected heavy-laying Two-year-old White Leghorn Hens, mated to Cockerels imported from Cornell University—$1.50 for 15 eggs; $8.00 for 100 eggs. These Cockerels come of the strain that produced Lady Cornell (257 eggs), Madam Cornell (245 eggs), etc., and these matings should produce the heaviest layers in Canada this season.

All breeders are on free-range, which means eggs that will hatch, and vigorous, hardy chicks. 90% Fertility guaranteed, or infertile eggs replaced free.

20% of price must be sent with all orders.

ORDER NOW

FARMERS' SALES AND WANTS

ADVERTISING RATES.—Under this heading advertisements will be inserted without display at a cash-with-the-order rate of one cent a word per insertion, twenty-five cents being the minimum amount of an order for a single insertion, and forty cents the minimum amount for orders of more than one insertion. SIX consecutive prepaid insertions will be given for the price of FOUR. A number or a single letter to be counted as one word. When replies are to be addressed in care of the 'Witness' Office, an additional charge of twenty-five cents is made.

Copy for insertion in these columns should be in the 'Witness' office not later than Friday morning to secure proper classification in following Weekly Edition.

FARMS AND OTHER LANDS.

FARMS FOR SALE. — IMPROVED FARMS in the Beautiful Section, near Stanstead, Que. Good market. Stanstead Wesleyan College here. Fine farming section. Write to E. W. HARE, Stanstead, Que.

REAL LAND BARGAINS. ALL Close to Warman. Good soil, water, shipping facilities, school; easy driving distance from City of Saskatoon; three-quarter (480 acres) of 2—39—5 W. 3rd. Considerable cultivated. Practically no stones, slues or scrub; $18.00 and $20.00 per acre in separate quarters. Worth $30.00. Two quarters in 4—39—4 W. 3rd; two miles from Warman. Nearly all cultivated. Worth $35.00, goes for $22.00. A. E. ELLIOTT, Warman, Sask.

CASH FOR YOUR FARM, NO MATter where located. I bring buyer and seller together. I charge no commission. If you want to buy or sell, address H. F. LINDE, Box 44, Wadena, Sask.

FRUIT FARM PLANTED IN Peaches, Plums, Cherries, Grapes, Currants, Raspberries, just coming into bearing; Lake Front, North Grimsby. Three of the best in the district one mile from Grimsby Village; good buildings; plenty water; ideal situation for home and others from four to one hundred and fifty acres; between Winona and Grimsby. PETER BERTRAM, Fenton Fruit Farm, Grimsby, Ontario.

FARM AND TOWN PROPERTIES For Sale; Garden of Ontario, the most southern part. Here is where winters are short, summers are long, without frost; richest soil; unsurpassed for growing grains, fruit and vegetables; natural gas for heating. For information, apply to A. W. ROSS, Box 181, Blenheim, Kent County, Ontario.

PORT ALBERNI, B.C., AND DISTRICT. FOR SALE, FRUIT and POULTRY FARMS, ranging from $25.00 to $200.00 per acre. For full particulars, write to HAYNE & WILKINSON, Real Estate and Insurance. P.O. Box 60 Engineers and Contractors. Reference—Royal Bank of Canada.

SHAFTESBURY HOTEL LIVERPOOL. A First Class TemperanceHotel, Homelikeand modern Adjoining Central Hall, and Roscoe Gardens, and near Stations. Mount Pleasant Cars from Landing-Stage stop at the door. Cab fare 1-6. References: Rev. Dr. Briggs and Rev. Dr. Crews, of Toronto.

A Fortune in Chicks



One Man and His Son Made $12,000 In One Year With Poultry

You will want to read his letter telling how it was done. And best of all any one who will follow the same simple practical rules will be sure to make big money with poultry. Every one who keeps poultry or who is thinking of starting in this business should have a copy of this big

112 Page Book--Free

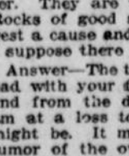
Nothing like it has ever been published before. It is filled from cover to cover with splendid illustrations and bristles with money making—money saving facts. You will be interested in the articles by Prof. W. R. Graham of Guelph, Ontario, "Hatching and Rearing" and "The Automatic Henhouse." Other subjects dise ussed are "How to Select Layers," "Which Breed is Best," "How to Treat Diseases." Just think of it—75 of the 112 pages contain no advertising—just helpful information from the greatest authorities on poultry raising. This book will save you a thousand mistakes and make poultry raising profitable if you will follow the advice it gives.

Write Your Name on a Postal

and mail it to us at once. We will send the complete book free and prepaid. You will want to know about the new PRAIRIE STATE INCUBATOR with steel lamp nursery, the PRAIRIE STATE UNIVERSAL HOVER BROODER which you can make at home and save money. All leading poultry specialists use and experiment stations endorse Prairie State Incubators because they hatch chicks that live. Write for free book. Ship your eggs to us and get highest market prices.

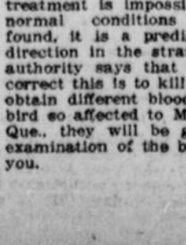
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Manufacturers of the famous Prairie State Incubators.



HERE IT IS! and only 40c

This indestructible steel gauntle does the work; burns more air, consumes less oil. No smoke no odor. Fits any ordinary lamp. Use common wick and chimney. No subsequent expense. I will send 4 for $1.00 for a limited period. AGENTS WANTED. G. C. BRUNNER, Windsor Ont. Can.



MALLORY'S SEED CORN

Highly productive, prize winning strains of best standard varieties at moderate prices. Strong growing seed. Shipped on ten day approval. Returnable at our expense. Send for samples and circular. Also Berry Plants of reliable varieties, carefully packed for shipment by mail or express.

N. E. MALLORY, Blenheim, Ont.

EGGS AND POULTRY.

BUFF ORPINGTONS, WINTER LAYers, prize winners, Clark's Strain. Eggs, $2.00 per 15. Vigorous utility, $1.50. Excellent quality. Send for photo. R. McCLINTIC, Terrace Hill, Brantford, Ont.

INDIAN RUNNER DUCKS LAY MORE eggs than hens; eggs are not strong to eat; no water required, except for drinking; also Anconas, greatest layers in poultrydom; have won many prizes at big shows. Eggs, two, three and five dollars per fifteen, guaranteed. WALTER BOWRON, Sanford Co., Hamilton, Ont.

FOR SALE, EMBDEN GANDER, $4.00, won 1st at Malone, 1st at Sherbrooke, 1st at Granby. Also, 2 young geese, granddaughters of above; $2.50 each W. T. REXFORD, Granby, P.Q.

EGGS FOR SALE—AT INTERNAtional on Silver Wyandottes won 1st cock, 1st hen, 1st cockerel, 1st pullet, 1st pen; 15 eggs, $3. Mrs. B. M. WEES, Sarnia, Ont.

EGGS FOR SALE — AT WINTER Show, won Bank of Commerce medal on White Wyandottes, all varieties competing; 1st display, 1st hen, 1st cockerel, 1st pullet; 15 eggs, $3. Utility pens, 15, $1.50; 50, $3; 100, $5. BURT WEES, Sarnia, Ont.

FOR SALE, AT REASONABLE Prices, Cockerels, pairs and trios, S.C. Brown Leghorns, Rhode Island Reds, Buff and Barred Rocks and Black Orpingtons. Eggs, $2 per setting, or two settings, $3. My birds were winners at London, Toronto and Guelph this winter. Please mention this paper. WM. MOORE, 19 Oxford street, London West, Ont.

PRIZE WINNING CRYSTAL WHITE Orpingtons. Hatchings Booked. Fertility; safe carriage guaranteed. One sitting, 13, $3. Two, $5. Four, $9. Larger quantities, matter of correspondence. Motto: "A Satisfied Customer. O. E. KENDALL, Cranbrook, B.C.

REGAL WHITE WYANDOTTES, Utility and Exhibition combined. We are paying special attention to the egg-laying qualities of our birds, besides their being true exhibition specimens, and winning in the strongest kind of competition. Eggs from three pens at $2.00 per 15. Exp. prepaid on two settings. We guarantee satisfaction. GEO. P. STIRRETT, Hymers, Ont.

HALEYDOTTE STRAIN OF BRED-to-Lay White Wyandottes are a superior strain of Heavy Winter Layers. Eggs, $1.50 per 15; $2.75 per 30; $4.00 per 50; $7.00 per 100. Baby Chicks, 25c each; $11.50 per 50; $20.00 per 100. A. HALEY, Box 245, Burlington, Ontario.

BOOKS, POST CARDS, ETC.

NEBRASKA HOMESTEADER, THE funniest song out — just out. Describes the sod-house life of a bachelor, snakes, fleas, and all. Words and tune, ten cents. Full sheet music, fifty cents. SPECIALTY PRESS CONCERN, Regina, Canada.

25 HANDSOME EASTER CARDS, Only 25c. Beautiful designs. Gold and silver embossed; no two alike. All sent postpaid. Our customers wonder how we do it. Money back if not delighted. EMPORIUM CONCERN, Beebe, Que.

SUCCESSFUL LESSONS IN POULTRY RAISING.—Twenty complete lessons. The Successful Poultry Book. Treaty on the care of domestic fowls. This book is sent free on request. O. ROLLAND, Sole Agent, Des Moines Incubator, P.O. Box 2363, Montreal, Dept. 2.

SITUATIONS VACANT

$100 MONTHLY, MAILING CIRCulars. Instructions, 25c. CLARENCE EDGAR, Brockville, Ontario.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WE WILL PAY YOU $120.00 TO DISTribute religious literature in your community. Sixty days' work. Experience not required. Man or woman. Opportunity for promotion. Spare time may be used. INTERNATIONAL BIBLE PRESS, 190 Spadina avenue, Toronto, Ontario.

OUR LATEST PUZZLE MAILED Free, to introduce in Canada. Prizes for solution. Stamp, if convenient, to DOUGLAS IMPORTING CO., Dept. E., 2124 St. Andre Street, Montreal, Que.

LEADING SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES

SPRING TERM

from March 25th following Easter, merges into our Summer Term in all Departments of "Shaw's Schools," Toronto—Central Business College with Four City Branch Schools,—The Central Telegraph and Railroad School, and Shaw's Civil Service School. Free catalogue explains courses and advantages. We invite you to write for it. W. H. Shaw, President, Head Offices, Yonge and Gerrard Sts., Toronto.

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Toronto, Ont., is a Commercial School of the Highest Grade! None better in Canada! Graduates in strong demand. Enter now. Catalogue free.

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The Cost is little, Our training will double your earning power. Enter any time. Write for free Catalogue (A).

T. W. WAUGHOPE

F. E. O'FLYNN, B.A., President, Belleville, Ont. Principal.

The Philosopher of Folly.

(BY SHERWOOD HART.)

THE SHACKS.

The tempest often whacks the little wooden shacks that cluster round the edges of the town; the blizzard often roars around the flimsy doors and tries to blow the makeshift houses down. The eighty-five knot gale will furiously sail at all the little mansions in its path; with sullen roar and rip it smites 'em thigh and hip, and worries at the paper and the lath. Through crevices and chinks, through curlicues and kinks, the stormy winds and water often blow; through many cracks may sift a cold and snowy drift on days when it is ninety-nine below. But spite of these attacks the little wooden shacks still poke their sturdy chimneys towards the stars; though hard has been their fight they struggle day and night through forty kinds of double-barreled jars. We've mostly always found they've held their bit of ground—it takes a lot to wipe them off the map. The warfare may be long, but still with courage strong their lath and paper pennants flop and flap. And since they will not yield their foe will leave the field; the battle for a little while will cease; no more the wind will roar and batter at each door—the little chimneys soon can smoke in peace. When pointing out our sights to dukes and earls and knights for Easy Street, we hustle on the run, when we might better hike our guests up Shacktown Pike, to show them how the battle is begun. We oftentimes despise these little homes which rise; their architecture maybe we deride; their shapes are queer and quaint and they may yell for paint—yet pretty plucky people live inside!

IN DAYES OF OLD.

In dayes of olde whenne knyghtes were bolde and ladyes faire helde sway, 'To prove thy love go gette my glove,' a ladye ofte woulde saye. To teste her knyghte her glove so lighte she in a denne woulde throwe where lions wilde walked rounde and smiled and their grete teeth did showe. Thenne on a lute or else a flute ye ladye faire woulde chord, and watche her man as he beganne to draw his trustie sworde. Thenne to her side with knyghtely -tride eftsoons ye chap woulde steppe: 'O ladye deare, I greately feare to make that awfulle lep. But for youre sake a chance I'll take, and strive to get your mitte; I can but trye—and yf I die they'll eate me bitte by bitte!' With that, kerplump! ye knyghte woulde jump into that fearfulle denne! Ye glove he'd grabbe, ye lions stabbe, thenne jump right oute againe. With some suche sporte ye folkes at courte did ofte themselves beguile. A knyghte with zeste would do his best to win a lady's smile. But in these days in other wayes ye knyghte must prove hys love. In lion's denne no more ye menne must seeke a ladye's glove; this yeare of grace it is hys place, yf he woulde acte like thatte, withoute a sigh to go and buye for her a newe spring hatte. Yf he canne smyle a little whyle as atte ye bylle he stares—yf he canne paye ye pryce theye saye, it showes he truely cares. To paye thatte bylle with righte goo wylle is certes quite a teste. To prove one's love it beates a glove—ye ladyes thinke it beste.

STINGS AND THINGS.

Of all sad words of pen or tongue the saddest word, I wot, is 'Stung!' and yet how often is it wrung rough and rugged up—when trials strike us cheek and hip, how oft we let that sad word slip with signs of rising danger! When bumped and bruised with gilded bricks we fill the air with frenzied kicks; we tear around like lunatics and cause the world to wonder; we make a melancholy moan; we waste our wind on grunt and groan, which cannot in the least atone for our mishap or blunder. The bricks and eggs which Fortune flings should urge us on to better things; as each upon our wishbone rings we should not swell with rancor; if we prepare to chant a dirge as toward our domes the rocks converge, the prospects are we'll not emerge—beneath them we will anchor. But if, after, we watch our chance to breast these blows of circumstance which thwart and hinder our advance, 'tis oftentimes surprising to watch them break in bits and flee. re we can count out one, two, three like morning mists upon the sea ore the sun's arising. When weak and faint from stings and darts 'tis hard to hide our aching hearts, and heedless of our wounds and smarts, to still jog on our journey; but as each pilgrim onward goes, though weighted down with many woes, he often runs across a rose or treads some pathway ferny. If we to meet our fate prepare, and with our peepers in the air, keep moving on from here to there as well as we are able, we'll some day find, as like as not, we own a forty-acre lot, a house, an auto and a yacht, a farm and well filled stable.

LEAKS AND PLUMBS.

Without any warning, we waken some morning to find that our sturdy old boiler—the boiler we trusted—has gone and got busted, and turned out a wrecker and spoiler. We get in a panic and say things volcanic on viewing the stream which it's pouring for billows are pitchin' in cupboard and kitchen and over the windowsills roaring. We shout for a hammer with stertorous clamor, and straight through the waters a-splashing, knee-deep in the middle we fluster and fuddle and then to the door we go dashing. We hike for the plumber, but deafer and dumber we grow, as he asks us our rating; at last when he reckons our assets he beckons a deputy plumber-in-waiting; his mess of red pottage and tools to our cottage this chap about noontide will trundle ;this licensed despoiler will rap on our boiler, then back for a life-belt he'll bundle; for pickaxe and pliers and pipeclay and driers he'll keep on his to-ing and fro-ing, while more of a debtc and wetter and wetter we know we are all the time growing. At last he will tangle the piping, and strangle our water-supply till the morning; then we at the lender's must pawn our suspenders. Oh, pray let our fate be a warning! We'll hock our glad raiment to meet the first payment (we henceforth must walk by the byway) to pay the leadpiper for solder and wiper—the plumber's the king of the highway!

PRINTER'S WOES.

The printer-man growls in his lair, a picture of frenzied despair; he sobs and he sighs, and utters strange cries, and waves both his arms in the air. He mutters: 'Great Scott, but it's punk! Oh, why must I tackle such junk! I'll wager a hat no copy like that would come from old Jacko the monk. An elephant up at a zoo, could hand out a pointer or two to some of the chaps who send in these maps, all scrawly and blurred and askew. The letters have hip-joint disease. I can't tell the q's from the p's. These hooks might be j's, or capital A's, or any old thing that you please!' As angry as any wet hen, he looks at the copy again, to see if some light may break on his sight from regions beyond human ken. But once more his hope is in vain—no message will come to explain the crosses and curls, the twiddles and twirls which worry his over-wrought brain. Yet if one small twist he should miss, he'll hear all about it, I wis; the man who thus wrote will seek for his goat, and send in a letter like this: 'Some foolish and ignorant chump for where I wrote Perry put Pump; the man who will make this sort of mistake should land in the street with a bump. He hasn't a shade of excuse. At printing he's not any use. It's vain to gainsay this fellow's a jay'—and so on through yards of abuse. 'Twill always and ever be so; the life of a printer spells woe. But once let him slip, and brickbats will zip, which turn all his cake into dough.

WRONG SIDE OUT.

Sheezicks growls and grumbles on his irksome round; bumps and jolts and tumbles on this day abound. Though the sun is shining brightly on his way, yet we hear him whining that the clouds look grey; when old Sol in glory fades within the west, with the same sad story Skeezicks seeks his rest. Certain disappointment seems to be his fate—flies in all his ointment, worms in every date, bugs in every clover, dust in every breeze; forty times and over worse and more of these; all his meat is gristle, all his cake is dough, every bud's a thistle—woe, and woe, and woe! When his clock was sounding, calling him to rise, Sheezicks woke up bounding, rubbing sleepy eyes. Ere the wild commotion of the gong was o'er Skeezicks made a motion toward his bedroc floor. Wrong side out he tumbled from his downy couch! Therefore has he grumbled, thus began his grouch. How absurd the fact is when we run it down, that this foolish practice permeates the town. Nothing could be dafter—we can prove it wrong. We should wake with laughter, we should rise with song. When the song is streaming once again on earth we hould rouse from dreaming with a glow of mirth. 'Tis a splendid theory, thus to start with grins broad and wide and cheery just above our chins. For each early riser thus to tumble out surely must be wiser than to sulk and pout. Many kinds of trouble vanish from our sight, fleeing on the double, when we get up right. Yet we often blunder, for no rule we've found telling how in thunder beds get turned around.

BIRTHDAYS.

SUNDAY, MARCH SIXTEENTH.

LIEUT.-COL. LENNOX IRVING, late commanding officer of the 42nd Regiment of Canadian militia, and a prominent resident of Pembroke, was born on this date in the year 1863. He was educated at Queen's University, where he was captain of the championship football team and a member of the celebrated Queen's hockey team. He took up the practice of law in Pembroke in 1900.

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HIS HONOR JUDGE HUYCKE, County Judge of Peterborough, is fifty-three years of age to-day. He was born in the County of Northumberland and was long a prominent resident of Cobourg, where he practised his profession. He is a senator of Victoria University, of which he is an honor graduate.

MONDAY, MARCH SEVENTEENTH.

Many happy returns to the PRINCESS PATRICIA, who was born on St. Patrick's Day, in the year 1886, and is thus twenty-seven years of age to-day. She is the youngest daughter of their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Connaught.

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THE HON. RICHARD HARCOURT, who was long prominent in the political arena in Ontario, reaches his sixty-fourth birthday to-day. He was born in Halidmand Count yand educated at the University of Toronto. After teaching school for some time he took up the practice of law in Welland, where he now resides. He represented Monck in the Legislature for thirty years and was a member of the Mowat, Ross and Hardy administrations.

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THE HON. J. M. MACK, Government leader in the Legislative Council of Nova Scitia, and a member of the Murray Government, is seventy years of age to-day. He is a barrister by profession and practices in the town of Liverpool, N.S. He was called to the Legislative Council in 1907.

TUESDAY, MARCH EIGHTEENTH.

Her Royal Highness PRINCESS LOUISE, fourth daughter of Queen Victoria, and known to Canadians as the wife of the Marquis of Lorne, once Governor-General of Canada, celebrates her sixty-fourth birthday to-day. The Princess is celebrated and has earned distinction as a sculptor and painter, and when in Canada did much for art, founding the Royal Canadian Society of Art.

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LIEUT.-COL. A. P. SHERWOOD, Commissioner of Dominion Police, and head of the Secret Service Department atat Ottawa. He reached his present position through the Ottawa police force, of which he became chief in 1879. He has taken an interest in the militia, and was commanding officer of the Governor-General's Foot-Guards from 1898 to 1904. He has rendered special services to the Crown in connection with the visits of royalty to Canada.

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THE REV. HENRY GRASSETT BALDWIN, chaplain of Holy Trinity Church at Rome since 1904, is a Canadian clergyman, whose birthday falls to-day. He was born in Toronto, and became a priest in 1881. He held a charge in Toronto and then went to France, where he became rector of the Anglican Church at Mentone.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH NINETEEN.

THE HON. SIR LOMER GOUIN, Premier of Quebec since 1905, reaches his fifty-first birthday to-day. He studied law under Sir John Abbott and became a barrister in 1884, taking up the practice of law in Montreal. He entered the Legislature in 1897, and from 1900 to 1904 was Commissioner of Public Works in the Parent administration. His knighthood was conferred on him at the time of the Quebec Tercentenary.

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MR. AUBREY WHITE, Ontario's Deputy Minister of Lands and Forests, was born in Tyrone, Ireland, on March 19, 1845, and came to Canada in 1862, where he entered the lumber business in the Muskoka district. He became Crown Lands agent at Bracebridge, and from that worked his way up to his present position, which he has held for twenty-six years. He is a Mason of high degree.

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LIEUT.-COL. BURLAND, one of Montreal's prominent citizens, observes his fifty-second birthday to-day. He is a native of Montreal and a graduate of McGill University. His principal interest is in the British American Bank Note Company, of which is is president, but he is also a director of many other companies. He is noted for his warm interest in philanthropic and charitable work; and was the founder of the Royal Edward Dispensary for the treatment of tuberculosis.

THURSDAY, ... CH TWENTIETH.

THE HON. O. T. DANIELS, member of the Executive Council of Nova Scotia since 1907, and now Attorney-General of the province, celebrates his fifty-third birthday to-day. He is a native of Annapolis County and is a barrister by profession. He was elected to the Provincial Legislature for Annapolis in 1906.

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HIS HONOR ALEXANDER DAWSON, judge of the eastern judicial district of Manitoba, is sixty-four to-day. He was born at St. Mary's, Ont., and was in early life a school teacher. He went to Manitoba in 1881 and was called to the bar the same year. For some years he was police magistrate of Winnipeg, and was elevated to the bench in 1907.

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LORD SOMERS, the English peer who recently took up his residence near Whitby, Ont., where he engages in farming, is twenty-six years of age to-day. He is a descendent of Charles Cocks, M.P., who was at one time Lord Chancellor of Great Britain, and whose grandson became the first baron. The present Lord Somers succeeded to the title in 1899.

...IDAY, MARCH TWENTY-FIRST.

THE HON. A. E. McPHILLIPS, prominent lawyer and public man of British Columbia, celebrates his fifty-second birthday to-day. Born in Ontario, he went to Manitoba early in life and took up the study of law, being called to the bar in 1882. In 1891 he went to Victoria and practised there, making a specialty of corporation law. He sat in the Legislature for one session, during which he was Attorney-General. In 1911 he was appointed a commissioner to inquire into matters affecting taxation in British Columbia.

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MR. W. H. ROWLEY, ex-president of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, and president of the E. B. Eddy Company, Ottawa, was born at Yarmouth, N.S., on March 21, 1851. As a youth he entered the service of the Merchants' Bank and became manager of the Ottawa branch. He joined the Eddy Company in 1887 as secretary-treasurer, and became president in 1906.

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MR. P. S. ARCHIBALD, for many years chief engineer of the Intercolonial Railway, and now commissioner for the New Brunswick Government of the Central Railway, was also born on this date in the year 1848. He joined the survey party of the Intercolonial in 1867, and was a resident engineer under Sir Sandford Fleming while the road was under construction. He became chief engineer in 1879, resigning in 1898.

SATURDAY, MARCH TWENTY-TWO

THE HON. SIR C. J. TOWNSHEND, Chief Justice of Nova Scotia, reaches his sixty-ninth birthday to-day. He was born at Amherst and educated at Kings College, Windsor, becoming a barrister in 1866. He practised for some years at Amherst and was elevated to the bench as a puisne judge of the Supreme Court in 1887. He became Chief Justice in 1907 and was knighted in 1911.

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DR. A. G. DOUGHTY, Dominion archivist and keeper of the records, is fifty-three to-day. He is an Englishman by birth and for some years was engaged in commercial pursuits in Montreal. In 1897 he became private secretary to the Minister of Public Works of Quebec, and in 1901 joint librarian of the provincial library. His work as an historical student commended him to the Dominion Government in 1904, and he was apointed archivist at Ottawa. He has written several books.

• • •

COLONEL H. H. McLEAN, a prominent lawyer, legislator and soldier in New Brunswick, was born on this date in the year 1855. Born in Fredericton, he practised law in St. John for many years. He has taken great interest in the militia, served in the North-West Rebellion, commanded the 7th Infantry Brigade at the Quebec Tercentennary, and was also in charge of the Canadian contingent at the coronation of King George.

AN EISTEDDFOD HELD BY BIRDS

A Duel in Song by Canaries in Which the Subtleties of Melody Count Most.

(By Horace Hutchinson, in the 'Westminster Gazette.')

A person who takes a great interest in the study of animals, and especially of those traits that exhibit their mental faculties, has written me on account of what he calls an Esteddfod held by the canaries in his aviary. It appears that this is a commodious avine mansion—a place of many mansions—and that the birds are numerous. It is a village or community of birds. At any time it is likely that they will be tuneful at intervals, and in chorus; but in addition to this there seem to be moments at which arrangements are made for a set battle of song. It begins, as it might be a Greek play, with a chorus, but by degrees the lesser combatants drop off to silence, listening in what seems to be an almost awestruck hush to the vociferations of the two protagonists. Evidently it is an emulous affair, probably with the love of a lady as the victor's prize. Now and then they descend to a personal attack, with a cessation of song, feathers much distended all about them, and an exchange of pecking. But this personal violence never lasts. Obviously the battle is not to him of the stronger beak, but to him of the stronger and more tuneful throat and lungs. The peckings are but by way of a little interlude, the real business is the duel of song, which my correspondent calls the Eisteddfod of his canaries. Convelvably there may be more in it than the mere contest for production of the loudest and longest sustained notes; there may be subleties of melody which count in the award. We may believe it, even as a Sassanach at a Highland 'gathering' is constrained piously to believe that the judges of the bag-pipe playing discriminate between the tunes, which are said to be various, though to the Southern lack of ear all seem alike. Such subleties there may be in this avine music, but for their appreciation the trained ear would seem to be needed, even as for the right apprehension of the Highland pipes. Loudness of note and its maintenance at a high pitch are the effects at which the performers appear to aim, and a singular point is that the rest of the male voices in the aviary never attempt competition with those two when once they enter seriously on the duel.

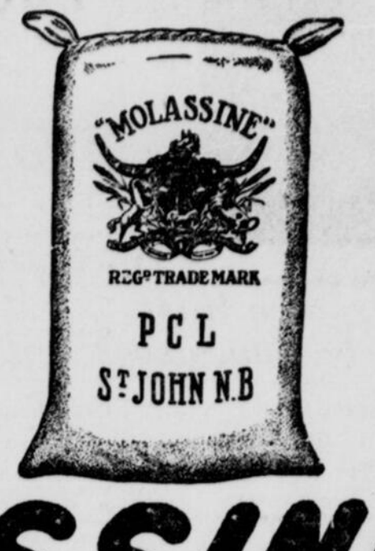
Again, like the chorus of a Greek play, they listen in respectful silence. It is like that very excellent tale of the city dinner whereat two noted talkers—noted for qualities of talk rather similar; in volume and long holding of their note, to the qualities which seem to take the prize with the canaries—were set down of malice prepense, as neighbors, in order to see which would talk the other to a standstill. Names, in a narrative of the kind, are better not publicly given. The one, whom we may call A, was heard by the whole of the appreciative audience to hold the stage with uninterrupted vigor, through several courses, the little matter of putting food into the mouth and masticating not being allowed for a moment to interfere with the flood of eloquence. Then, A pausing for an instant, B opened his mouth to take up the parable, on which A broke in before the rival could utter a word with the staggering announcement: 'Now I know what you're going to say; but you're wrong; and I'll tell you why.' And he went on telling him why for the remainder of the dinner. This story, it may be noticed, in addition to its intrinsic pleasantness, has the merit by showing how far man has progressed in culture and courtesy beyond the stage reached by the canary, insomuch that, gifted as both those noted talkers were with tongues, the one refrained from the use of that offending member at the moment that the other was speaking. With our feathered friends there is none of this courtesy. Both simultaneously, will do their worst and loudest.

Exactly the function that the song of the male bird performs in the avine domestic economy would be interesting, if it were possible, to determine. Perhaps it is in part a development of the call-note—the call to the mate—but if that be at all a true account of its inception it is certainly a wholly inadequate one for its fuller evolution. Generally speaking, the principal song time of the male is while the female is brooding the eggs, and it pleases our fancy to suppose that he is treating her to a charming concert in order to beguile what we are sometimes disposed to imagine the insufferable tedium of sitting. As a matter of fact, it is pretty certain that nature has made such arrangements with the interior economy of the 'broody' hen that her only pleasure for the time being is to sit, and we know that it is a pleasure in which the hens of the farmyard sometimes indulge themselves at most inconvenient seasons, and when they have not an egg to sit on; and similarly we are obliged to suppose that the singing of the male is an instictive expression of exuberant spirit rather than a reasoned and altruistic effort to amuse his sedentary mate. It is quite certain that at this particular season there is a natural increase in the power of the vocal organs both of birds and of many other animals, which finds an irresistible expression, and when we see two of them contending in rivalry of song it is impossible not to think that the favor of a mate is the prize. The right circumstances seem to impel the creature to utterance, almost in its own despite. It appears to be impossible for the skylark, for instance, to refrain from the ecstasy of what has been well called in exaltation song as soon as it has ascended a few feet from the ground. I have been much struck by this on Ashdown Forest, where the heather is tenanted by multidudes of skylarks. I am the happy owner of a dog which finds much delight in the vain exercise of chasing the larks that it sets on the wing. He will follow them at full speed so long as their flight is low, in a hope, that no series of disappointments can teach him to be futile, of some day catching one of them. So soon as they rise to any height in the air he desists and gives expression to his rage at their unfair advantage in the possession of wings, by furious barks as he gazes up at them; but it invariably happens, after one of the birds has arrived at a certain altitude in its upward spirals, that it breaks forth into its beautiful song. That bird, as it lay at ease among the heather until the dog roused it, had no idea in its mind of giving a song to the world, or to its mate; but none the less, no sooner did it find itself at the proper height than out came the song like a rill released by a sudden thaw. It appears an almost involuntary effusion, both as if the bird, having attained such a height, could not but produce it, and also as if it were incapable of its production in any lower stratum of the air. We know the latter not to be the case, for a lark now and then sings on the ground, and the poor larks which sing so sweetly in their cages prove the contrary; but that is how it seems to one watching them in the free heaven.

Skylarks in the main appear peaceable folk. One will ascend in a spiral more or less parallel with that traced by another, and they will sing together in chorus, or in rivalry that leads to no encounter of bill and talons. If emulous, they do not seem envious. But a certain spirit of endeavour to sing a neighbor down, which comes perilously near envy, sounds as if it animated the tuneful throat of the nightingale striving in song with the fellow in the neighboring copse. At times they fill the night with a full chorus, and then long after the rest have ceased there is usually one left singing, and it will continue as if it found it good to have the world of song to itself, and meant to advertise to all the world that it was the sole singer awake. And with the first streak of dawn we hear the clarion of a less melodious, but no less emulous rivalry, as the first stirring chanticleer shrills of his challenge, which is promptly accepted and returned by every neighbor till between them they have crowded the sun high into heaven.

GOVERNMENT ANALYSIS

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Would Spring Out Of Her Bed.

She Was So Nervous.

Diseases of the nervous system are very common. All the organs of the body may be sound while the nerve centres may be affected.

Many women become run down and worn out by household cares and duties never ending, and sooner or later find themselves with shattered nerves and weak hearts.

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Mrs. E. Beers, Upper Main River, N.B., writes:—"I have used Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills for over three months. I was so nervous I would imagine everything, and would spring out of my bed at night.

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The Source of Many Ills

So many of the pains and aches we suffer, and so much of the serious disease, is directly traceable to constipation of the bowels and sluggish action of the liver and kidneys that most people realize the danger of neglecting these conditions.

The question is what treatment to use, and this letter from Mr. Luttrell leaves no doubt on this score. He has personally proved the effectiveness of Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills in cleansing the system and invigorating these filtering and excretory organs.

Mr. Alex. Luttrell, 142 Bridge street, London, Ont., writes:—'I have used Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills for many years, and have always found them satisfactory as a cure for constipation and derangements of the liver and kidneys. They do their work in a quiet way every time—no griping—no sickness, but most beneficial results. We have also used Dr. Chase's Ointment in our family for a long time, and so long as we can get these medicines shall not use others.'

FIGHT FOR FORTUNE.

Ottawa Man Wins Father's Estate Against Many Claimants.

Ottawa, March 10. — After a two years' continuous fight, Benjamin Foster Moynihan, a laborer, of this city, has been awarded the fortune in the neighborhood of $60,000 left by Jeremiah Moynihan, who died in the city of St. Louis, Mo., January, 1910, in apparently destitute circumstances.

Mr. Donald Hector MacLean, counsel for the Ottawa claimant, received a telegram from St. Louis yesterday stating that he had been successful in his fight for the fortune. Other unsuccessful claimants will have thirty days to appeal the decision.

Mr. Moynihan read of the death of Jeremiah in one of the city papers two years ago, and knowing that his father was in the United States, started a fight for the fortune it was reported he had left. There were over 1,000 other claimants, from Ireland and the United States, and the case attracted much attention. The fight however, narrowed down till there were only 40 claimants in at the finish.

The deceased Moynihan was born in Ireland, but was brought up in the Township of Nepean, where he married Rebecca Pierson in the neighborhood of Bell's Corners in 1849. At the birth of Benjamin Foster Moynihan his mother died and in 1850 Jeremiah Moynihan made William Foster, of Nepean, guardian of his son and left the country. He returned against in 1863 and was in Ottawa in 1893. This was the last heard of him until it was learned he had died and left a big fortune which was in the hands of the Probate Court of St. Louis.

MRS. MARY EATON DEAD.

Granddaughter of Major Parker, Who Fought With Wolfe at Quebec.

New York, March 11. — Mrs. Mary D. Eaton, 89 years old, widow of Stephen Eaton, and mother of Rev. Dr. Charles A. Eaton, pastor of the Madison Avenue Baptist Church, is dead at Watchung, near Plainfield, N.J. Mrs. Eaton was the daughter of the Rev. Maynard Parker, a pioneer Baptist preacher of Nova Scotia, where she was born. She was a descendant of John Alden and Priscilla. Her grandfather, Major Nathaniel Parker, fought with Wolfe at Quebec, and as a reward was given a large grant of land.

Mrs. Eaton had eleven children. She leaves 51 descendants, 6 children, 25 grandchildren and 20 great grandchildren. Dr. Eaton is president of the Canadian Society of this city.

TWO MEN BURNED TO DEATH.

Troy, N.Y., March 10.—John L. Sweet, jr., aged 29, and Bernard Farrell, aged 50, were burned to death shortly before 6 o'clock yesterday morning, when their dwelling on Willow street, Cohoes, were destroyed by fire.

The fire broke out in a tenement in which Sweet and Farrell were sleeping, and it spread with such rapidity that efforts to save the men were futile. The loss to the building and contents is estimated at $25,000.

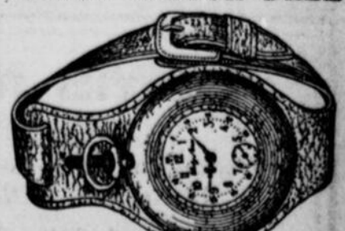
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The roller bearings—and hand and foot levers—make churning an easy task, even for a child.
All sizes from ½ to 30 gallons.
Write for catalogue if your dealer does not handle this churn and Maxwell's "Champion" Washer.
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A MAGAZINE PAGE FOR HOME-MAKERS



NEVER YET.

Never yet was a springtime,
Late though lingered the snow,
That the sap stirred not at the whisper
Of the south wind, sweet and low;
Never yet was a springtime
When the buds forgot to blow.

Ever the wings of the summer
Are folded under the mold;
Life, that has known no dying,
Is Love's to have and to hold
Till sudden, the bourgeoning Easter
The song, the green and the gold!
—Selected.

EASTER JOY.

As often as the sun grows warm and the days lengthen, and the time comes when we celebrate the Easter feast our thoughts turn towards the everlasting home. We have the promise of Him who died for us on Calvary, and rose again from the dead, that we shall live for evermore. All through the gladness that comes with the knowledge that winter is over, through the Easter songs and the Easter flowers throbs the note of victory.

Every week when the Lord's Day comes, we remember His resurrection, but it is with a more joyful song, a fuller accent of triumph, we hail the special day on which we annually celebrate Easter. After the solemn Lenten season, after the remembrance of the Cross on Good Friday, we come out into the full light. It glows in every household, it lights our roughest path, but most wonderful is its radiance when it shines on the graves of our loved ones. Wherever a grave has been made, wherever tears for dear ones have fallen, there rests the soft light, giving comfort to every mourner.

As the angels said of our Lord to those who came to the tomb to seek Him, 'He is not here. He is risen' so the Lord says to each of us at Eastertide, 'They are not here, the grave could not hold them, they are safe in the many mansions. If it were not so I would have told you.' And we can trust Him, how safely we can trust Him, whether with the dear wee one whom He will carry in His bosom, or the white haired saint to whom He will say, 'Well done good and faithful one.' He will lift up the weak ones who strove to follow and the strong ones who could never quite conquer earthly limitations and encumbrances will serve Him full of joy and delight in their new power.

Let us pray that our ears may be open to hear, our eyes keen to see the message the lilies of Easter bring.

'If ye have given your dearest to silence and sleep,
If ye have buried [illegible] hopes, ah! so bitterly deep,
Look to our glory, and see, with awakening eyes,
How the lost beauty shall truly and gladly arise!
See all around you the lovely reviving of earth,
Flowing of sap and of water, new blooming and birth,
We, on your altars, are symbols of power and life,
Springing exultantly, free from old sorrow and strife;
Ponder us, then, as we give you the thrice-blessed theme:
Man's resurrection is truer than longing and dream;
He Who hath bade you consider our growth and our bloom,
First-fruit of death, has arisen from slumber and gloom;
Ye with His life shall be quickened,—oh, listen and hear!
Breathing in loveliness, bring we the song of the year,
Bring we the song that is solemn and tender and wise,
Message of Easter and springtide:
Your dead shall arise!"

IS NOT THIS THE SOLUTION OF THE PROBLEM?

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—In your 'Weekly' of February 22, 1913, on the page of "Magazine for Home-makers,' is a letter re Servants Signed, An up-to-date Failure, a would like you to send her this:

'Try the "Christ in you." If it is in you; it is in your servant. Sure. Then come down to her as a friend, make her a friend (a sister), in this Christ spirit of love to you both, on this ground solely. And you have won. The wisdom flows from the very undertaking to make her a very successful, though hitherto helpless girl. You will bear with her way, till she shall gradually adopt your's' or you will both agree. I believe you will both become a great and wonderful blessing to each other. A thing you cannot possibly be ashamed of, if you want to make a good servant. And she will not be the last person you will operate thus on.

JOHN P.

Is not this the solution of the servant problem, or, at least, that part of it which concerns the difficulty of working together and teaching or being taught?—Ed. Home.

EASTER MORNING.

Most glorious Lord of life, thou on this day
Didst make thy triumph over death and sin,
And having harrowed hell, didst bring away
Captivity thence captive, us to win;

This joyous day, dear Lord, with joy begin,
And grant that we, for whom thou diddest die
Being with thy dear blood clean washed from sin,
May live forever in felicity;

And that thy love we weighing worthily,
May likewise love thee for the same again,
And for thy sake, that all like dear didst buy,
With love may one another entertain,

So let us love, dear Love, like as we ought;
Love is the lesson which the Lord us taught.
—Edmund Spenser.

'THINKING' A FLOWER.

'Dear Miss Katharine,' said the childish, uneven writing, 'the mishun schoool has sent me a Easter lily, and it is in the window where I can see it and I love it. I could not send you any, but please I want to tell you that I thought you a flower—the butifiest white one you ever had. I thought it to you before any one was awake this morning.

Your Little Friend.
'JANEY.'

Katharine Sedgwick felt a mist before her eyes. All through the day before she had been girding at economy; not economy in necessaries, —that was easy,—but the sordid economy that denied one the luxury of sending Easter flowers to friends who were especially needing comfort. Oh, for a box of silver dollars— kept sacred for flower-giving! There would be poetry in that.

And now, from a little iron bed in a charity hospital, a child who had been perhaps three times in her mission school class had sent her this blossom—'the butifiest white one you ever had.'

That was a year ago. Since then Katharine Sedgwick has given more flowers to her friends than in all the other years of her life together. Sometimes she sends them in little white envelopes; sometimes by telephone. Only yesterday she called up a neighbor whose three children are struggling up from scarlet fever.

'I want you to know that I'm thinking you two dozen pink roses,' she said, after hearing the daily bulletin from the patients. 'They're on the mantel in your room, reflected in the mirror. And there's a bunch of violets for that darling little Priscilla right on the white stand by the head of her bed, and a dozen red carnations for each of the twins. The carnations are on the chiffonier. Dear! How I wish I could make them all come true!'

'Come true-' was the echo, for the neighbor to whom she spoke is a woman who understands. 'Bless your heart! I can see them everywhere, and this house if full of their fragrance. Child, there isn't a conservatory that can grow a thing to compare with the blossoms of remembrance you're always sending.'—'Youth's Companion.'

THE STONE THAT WAS ROLLED AWAY.

(By Lulu Linton, in 'Youth's Companion.')

A girl stood by the window that was farthest from the door of the railway station, while Doctor Stanwood walked nervously back and forth from the station door to the ticket window, where she could catch a glimpse of the clock on the wall of the office.

The other students of Stanwood Hall had left on earlier trains, a merry, chattering lot, glad that the long term between the holidays and the spring vacation had at last come to an end, and that they were going home for Easter.

As the hands of the clock moved slowly toward the noon hour, Doctor Stanwood approached the motionless figure at the window, and asked, almost timidly, 'Do you leave on the next train?'

Eunice Majors turned from the window with a resentful light in her eyes, but as she met the kind, fatherly gaze of the keen eyes which looked out from beneath shaggy gray brows, something compelled her to answer truthfully:

'No, I'm not going away at all. I was only waiting for you to leave the station. I had deceived all the students, and I hoped to deceive you. I didn't want any one to know that I had no place in the world to go to.' Her voice was full of bitterness, but she continued:

'I hate the vacations and holidays, when other people are so happy and make so many plans for their homegoing. I haven't a living relative, and no place I can call home. Of course, I have a boarding place, the best my guardian could find. I went there at Christmas time, and the students here did not find out that I had no home. I came to this strange college, where no one knew me, to escape being pitied. I thought if I came down to the station and waited until they were all gone they would never know. I even packed my suit case, just as the others did. I'm going back to the dormitory now, and I'm unwelcome even there for Mrs. Stacy wanted to go home for Easter, and I am the only hindrance.'

Eunice paused for breath, then turned suddenly toward the window, as if to prevent and discussion of the situation.

Doctor Stanwood's keen eyes had grown moist as he listened. He understood now why he had been unable to reach this new student. She had, from the very first of her coming to Stanwood Hall, refused all friendly advances, and the students had gradually left her alone. The fatherly heart of the president had ached many times over her apparent loneliness in the midst of his happy family, but as he listened to the cry of the heart that had shut itself in with its bitter grief, he felt a great longing to help her.

A sudden resolve lighted his serious face. A thought had come to him, that if carried out, required prompt action, for it was almost time for the train. He took a note-book from his pocket, wrote hurriedly for a moment, went over to the window and purchased a ticket, and as the train whistled in the distance, he said:

'Miss Eunice, you are going to take the train to Hope. Here is your ticket and a note I have written to some people I know in that town. I'm sure they will board you during the Easter vacation. I am not leaving town, so I will tell Mrs. Stacy that you have gone to stay with friends, and she can go home, after all.'

Eunice took the ticket, and followed Doctor Stanwood out to the platform. There had been no time to object; and besides, one boarding place would be as good as another, and Mrs. Stacy need not be disappointed.

As the train stopped, Doctor Stanwood grasped her hand, started to say something, then turned away. The conductor hurried Eunice into the coach. She was soon whirling over a strange road, going to spend Easter with strangers, while the kind-hearted old man, who had been the counsellor, friend and father to the many young people who had come under his care, stood gazing after the train with a silent prayer that his plan would bring to two hearts the real Easter spirit.

The little village of Hope was only twenty miles from the college town. After asking to be directed to the home of Mr. and Mrs. Burke, —the names upon the note she carried,— Eunice started down the country road, which was bordered with houses on each side. Spring was holding out stronger hints of the beauties in store than she had given in the larger town. The grass was soft and green, the trees showed tender buds. A small church near the centre of the village lifted its spire heapenward.

'Hope—it is an appropriate name,' Eunice said, softly. 'I wondered why Doctor Stanwood did not preach to me the way others do, but perhaps he meant it for a sermon when he told me to take the train for Hope.' And her lips trembled into a half smile.

At the end of the village street stood the white house with green shutters to which Eunice had been directed. She opened the gate and passed slowly up the walk, looking at the flower-beds on each side, where the jonquils, hyacinths, violets and narcissus had thrust their brave little heads up through the soil. A middle-aged woman came to the door in answer to her knock, and Eunice said at once, 'I have come to see if you could board me for a few days. I should like to stay during the Easter vacation.'

The woman's face was full of surprise. 'We never take boarders; we have no spare room,' she answered decidedly. 'The boarding-house is on the other side of the village. Who directed you here?'

Eunice handed Doctor Stanwood's note to Mrs. Burke. The woman's lips grew white while she read it.

'Come in,' she said, as she finished reading, but there was scant hospitality in her tone.

Eunice hesitated. 'If you have no room for me, perhaps I had better go to the boarding house,' she said.

'Come in,' the woman repeated. 'Doctor Stanwood is an old friend, and I will take you because he asks me to do it.'

She led the way into the dining-room, where the noonday meal was waiting. Here she introduced her husband, who talked cheerfully with the guest, while his wife sat silent.

After the meal was over, Mrs. Burke paused in the sitting room. Then, in a voice that sounded harsh and cold, she said, 'I suppose you would like to put your things away. I will show you to your room.'

Eunice paused on the threshold in surprise.

It was a girl's room, gay with the colors of Stanwood Hall. The cushions, the couch cover, and the curtains all carried out the color scheme. The Stanwood pennant hung above the mantel, and streamers of ribbons in the two colors fluttered about the mirror or the pretty dressing-table as the breeze blew in from the open door.

Eunice turned toward her hostess, but she did not ask the question that trembled on her lips. Mrs. Burke's face was white and drawn with suffering, and Eunice knew that Death, who had so cruelly robbed her, had robbed this home, too. The girl who had decorated the room would never cross its threshold again.

On the mantel was a picture of a girl with laughing eyes.

Turning to Mrs. Burke, Eunice said, gently: 'I can't accept so much from a stranger. I will go away.'

'Why didn't you go home for Easter?' the woman asked. 'The vacations are so few and the terms so long. How could you think of staying with strangers? Your mother—'

'Oh, don't!' the girl cried, starting as if stung by the words. 'I did not mean to thrust my sorrow upon strangers, but I cannot let you think such things of me. How could you think that any girl would stay away from a home and mother from choice? I have no home. I have no one in the world waiting anxiously for the vacations.'

The woman's face softened. 'You poor child,' she said, tenderly. 'How I have hurt you, but I did not know.'

She drew the girl down beside her on the couch, and Eunice of the proud heart, who did not want to be pitied, buried her face on the motherly shoulder, sobbing out her grief and longing, held close by the arms that had ached to enclose a girlish form.

They did not note the lapse of time that spring afternoon, as they opened to each other the hearts that had been closed to the world. Eunice knew that the woman understood when she told of the loss of her dear ones, and of the bitter rebellion that had filled her heart. And Mrs. Burke, for the first time since her bereavement, talked freely of the dear daughter, the joy and pride of their home; of the cruel fever that had stricken her while away at school; how they had brought her home, to lay her in the little village cemetery, and had lived on through the slowly dragging days and months, when it seemed that there was no longer any object in living.

'I can't be resigned,' she said bitterly. 'I have never gone to the church since the day I went with her for the last time. I have never allowed any one else to cross the threshold of this room until to-day. I was angry at you for coming, and I could not bear the thought of another girl in her room, but I feel differently toward you now. I want you to stay because you understand. God has been cruel to both of us.

Eunice had listened wonderingly to the bitter words. They had affected her as no words of sympathy and counsel could have done. She shrank from hearing from another's lips the bitterness of rebellion against God's will that she had harbored in her own heart.

Half-unconsciously she picked up a Bible from the little table, turning the pages without seeing the printed words. A slip of paper fluttered out, and seeing the round, girlish writing, Eunice hastened to replace it.

'It is Louie's writing,' Mrs. Burke said. 'She was always writing out comments on the verses she loved. I have never felt that I could read any of her writing, it seemed so much a part of her, and it set me wild with longing for her when I saw any of her papers, but I—would you care to read it aloud to me?'

It was the Easter text, and Eunice read: 'And they said among themselves, who shall roll us away the stone from the door of the sepulchre. And when they looked, they saw that the stone was rolled away, for it was very great.'

And the little comment ran, 'The angel is waiting to say to each one who has given a loved one into the Father's keeping, "He is risen: He is not here." Then why do we make of the heart a dark, gloomy sepulchr barring thedoor with the stone of bitter grief, when, if we would only turn trustingly to Him Who bore death for our sake, He would send His angels to roll the stone away?'

The two looked into each other's eyes in silent awe. The message had come to each heart so clearly.

Eunice closed the book reverently, and they sat quite still as the early spring twilight crept into the room.

There was a steady downpour of rain upon the roof when Eunice awoke next morning, but above it sounded the clear, joyous song of a robin in the branches of the tree just outside her window. She slipped from the bed, and stood listening to his song as Mrs. Burke came into the room, carrying a vase of the Easter flowers which had bloomed in the night. Eunice took the vase and placed it beside the picture on the mantel, then said gently:

'They blossomed into sweetness to cheer the world, because they were out in the beating rain, and the brave little robin is singing in spite of the rain. It is our Easter lesson.'

The little church at Hope was filled with worshippers that Easter day, and many wondering glances were turned toward the pew where Eunice sat between Mr. and Mrs. Burke, but the woman and the girl were not conscious of them, for the choir was singing:

'Rolled away, yes, rolled away,
The stone from the door of the sepulchre is gone,
And Christ is risen to-day.'

The woman's hand reached out and clasped that of the girl, and each felt that from the door of her heart the great stone of bitter, rebellious grief was forever rolled away.

Home Cookery

HORS D'OEUVRES: HOW TO PREPARE AND SERVE THEM.

It is seldom that one sees the hors d'oeuvre so tempitingly prepared and served here as in France. There the great cafés and restaurants make a specialty of one or two kinds. At one they are proud of their salmon and sardine hors d'oeuvre; at another the shrimp salad is noted; at still another the oeufs a la gelée are the pride of the house, and any one who knows his Paris can give you many more examples of this. But it is not only the restaurants who in France delight in these dainty cold side dishes, and excell in their preparation. Upon her wise selection and skill in making them, the French housewife counts for the success of her luncheon. A find in these dishes, something new and savory is always a triumph for the mistress of the table and makes her an object of envy. These dishes are especially suited to the home table, for their success depends upon skill in flavoring and artistic arrangement, and the fact that they are always cold gives the mistress of the house an opportunity to supervise their entire preparation.

For the luxurious, hors d'oeuvre represent an expensive course served before the soup to whet the flagging appetite, and in their preparation all sorts of luxurious hothouse and imported delicacies may be used. At the poor man's board, they are an ingenious method of utilizing small portions of food left over from previous meals or simple vegetables in their natural season.

There is no reason why they should not be as daintily prepared and as popularly used here in Canada as they are in France, and there are many among our housekeepers who have both the skill and the artistic touch needed for success in them.

Strictly speaking, there should be only three different kinds of hors d'oeuvres served before a meal, which, with the butter which invariably accompanies them, make four little oval dishes. Until recently they were served on a tray with a tray cloth, which showed the skill of the mistress of the house in embroidery. There are now various dishes made in silver and glass with a different compartment for each hors d'oeuvre, but many chefs prefer the separate dishes or 'radiers,' as they are called, for they consider them better adapted for decorating purposes.

For hors d'oeuvres for an elaborate luncheon caviar, shrimps, lobster and chicken play an important role. For simple luncheons anchovies, herring, sardines, salmon, veal, beef, tongue, ham, sausage are most used.

An excellent trio of hors d'oeuvre consists of cavier, cucumber salad and eggs cut in two and served with mayonnaise sauce. The caviar is spread on slices of of lemon, which are laid on a bed of cracker ice, a little lemon juice is squeezed on the caviar and just a sprinkling of the yolk of an egg which has been hard boiled and chopped fine gives a dainty aspect to the dish.

The cucumber salad is made with high seasoning and a great deal of finely chopped parsley spread over the whole. As for the eggs with mayonnaise, they are easily prepared. They are hard boiled, cut in two and placed with the ends up, like so many white pyramids. The mayonnaise sauce is poured over them, with some finely chopped pickles or capers or parsely as a finish.

Another way of serving caviar is to take a block of ice of the size of the dish. A hole is scooped out in the middle and the caviar is laid in it. Around the dish quarters of lemon are placed. This is the Russian way of serving caviar and there is no better plan. Slices of toast cut in oval or diamond shape and buttered and then spread with caviar present another way to serve the delicacy inexpensively, but the toast must be crisp.

During the season radishes, butter, sardines and olives are a combination that every one likes. The radishes are cut with eight slashes and the ends turned in making them look like a rose. Nothing is easier to do, and the plan converts the ordinary radish into an aristocratic looking hors d'oeuvre.

Sardines are always taken out of the box and laid systematically in the dish in a row or two by two. Anchovies with thin slices of sausage and potato salad are an easily arranged hors d'oeuvre. The potatoes must be cut like dice to be correct, and an egg crushed up in the salad dressing.

To make the celebrated oeufs a la gelée the Café de Paris specialty, is not difficult, but takes time, for the dish must be prepared in advance. First well flavored calves' feet jelly is made. The eggs are poached five minutes. The outside becomes hard in this time and the inside remains soft. As many squares of thin slices of ham as there are eggs are laid in a dish and on each piece of ham an egg is placed and across each egg two pieces of mint in the form of a cross. Then the jelly, which has been allowed to cool, is poured over the eggs and the whole is allowed to harden. The next day the dish is served.

With oeufs a la gelée salad of tomatoes and sardines is served.

Tomatoes cut in slices and covered with chopped parsley and a French dressing are among the favorite hors d'oeuvre. Slices of lobster with a tiny slice of truffle on each, the whole floating in a thick mayonnaise sauce, is a luxurious hors d'oeuvre. It may be served with celery salad cut in long threads or slice form and thin slices of the famous Saucisson de Lyon.

Slices of smoked salmon, beet salad and eggs stuffed with capers or with peas, beans and tiny pieces of carrots which have been mixed with mayonnaise are excellent. The eggs are cut in two and stood up on the ends, enough being cut off to supply a firm base. Naturally the vegetables are cooked before being used for stuffing the eggs. Peas, beans, potatoes and carrots left over from a meal can be thus advantageously used for some nice hors d'oeuvre.

At Puillard's they serve a tongue salad made of squares of tongue with a rich French dressing having a strong flavor of onions. With this comes a paste made of sardines with an addition of fresh butter and spread on oval slices of crisp toast, which have first received a top covering of anchovy paste. Celery or beet salad accompanies these savory appetizers.

Of left over pieces of veal, of beef, of chicken, boiled or roasted, an excellent salad is made for simple family hors d'oeuvre. It is served with bean or lentil salad. The dry beans are soaked and cooked with a little salt, a 'bouquet,' as the French say, or a piece of parsley, an onion in which a clove has been stuck, a leaf of thyme and a small piece of celery. When they are cold a delicious salad is made as a hors d'oeuvre.

Lentils for salad are boiled and cooked in the same way. Several kinds of vegetables are also served in salads with mayonnaise.

Artichoke centres either whole or in halves if large are an excellent hors d'oeuvre served with French dressing or with mayonnaise sauce.

Ordinary potato salad is made into a particularly good hors d'oeuvre by cutting a herring into tiny strips and mixing it with the potatoes.

CORRESPONDENTS' DEPARTMENT

Questions and Answers on Practical Cooking.*

Dear Madam,—Will you kindly tell me how to prepare a galatine of veal, also of chicken. MRS. G. A.

To prepare a galatine of veal, procure a small breast, bone it and flatten it out on the table. Season well with salt and pepper, spread on about a pound of sausage meat in an even layer. Spread on the surface narrow strips of bacon and slices of hard boiled egg, using one egg and three rashers of bacon. Sprinkle a very little grated nutmeg, ground mace and ground cloves, and a liberal seasoning of salt and pepper, and cover with another pound of sausage meat. Roll up the meal, tightly, wrap it in a a pudding cloth, tie the ends securely with string, put the roll into boiling stock or into boiling water, to which has been added the veal bones, one or two onions, one or two small carrots, a piece of turnip, celery, salt and peppercorns; and cook gently for three or three and a half hours. When cooked and nearly cold, take off the cloth which always becomes loose, reroll, tie tightly as before and press the galatine between two boards or dishes, until cold. Before serving brush over with glaze, and garnish with parsley.

Galatine of fowl is made by the same method. Bone the fowl, cut it down the centre back, spread flat, seasoning the flesh well, and laying it as evenly as possible. Spread on half a pound of sausage meat, on top place narrow strips of bacon or ham (quarter of a pound), two cold boiled eggs sliced, two truffles sliced, half an ounce of blanched pistachio nuts, season liberally with salt, pepper and a sprinkling of aromatic spices, cover with the sausage meat. Roll up tightly, fasten securely in a cloth, and simmer gently in stock for about two hours. When cooked tighten the cloth, and press between two boards or dishes until cold. Before serving, glaze thickly and garnish with spice jelly.

Dear Madam,— Perhaps Mrs. MacNeil would like this recipe for Leopard Cake, to add to her Marble Cake one. It is a good sized cake, and comes in handy for church socials. Leopard Cake.—White part.—Whites of five eggs, half a cupful of butter, three cupfuls of white sugar, two cupfuls of flour, one cupful of sweet milk, two teaspoonfuls of baking powder and lemon flavoring.

Gold part—Yolks of five eggs, half a cupful of butter, one cupful of sweet milk, two teaspoonfuls baking powder; flavor with vanilla.

Dark part.—One cupful of brown sugar, quarter of a cupful of butter, half a cupful of sweet milk, half a cupful of molasses, two cupfuls of flour, one egg, half a teaspoonful of soda and all kinds of spice to suit the taste. Put the batter into a buttered pan by the spoonful, alternating the different colors to give leopard like effect. MRS. J. McB.

This is good, and can be varied again by using a chocolate cake for the dark part, and grated orange to flavor the gold part.

Dear Madam,—Is there any way I can make up cold meat daintily without frying it We do not enjoy cold hashes, and yet some members of our family are not as young as they were, and do not find fried croquettes or cutlets easily digested.
ONE WHO APPRECIATES THE HOME PAGE.

Why not make cup omelets sometimes; they are dainty and palatable, and you can use a very small quantity of cooked meat in them, or more, as you have it, and can vary seasonings as well as quantities. After chopping the meat fine measure one and a half cupfuls; one cupful will do if you have no more. Take one and a half cups of bread crumbs; three well beaten eggs; one cup of milk; or part milk and part cold water; a scant level teaspoonful salt and two dashes pepper. Sift all together and fill five small buttered cups; set the cups in a pan of hot water and bake until firm in the centre. Turn out on a platter and serve. Tomato sauce may be served with these if you want something piquant.

*Housekeepers are invited to write to the Editor of the Home Page asking for suggestions; recipes will be given on request, and we will be pleased to have favorite tried recipes sent for publication in this column.

ONE CAUSE OF THE HIGH COST OF LIVING.

The cause of the high cost of living has been laid at many doors, but it has been left to the New York 'Tribune' to discover the habit of 'postscript ordering' as a contributory factor. This it declares to be the greatest sin of the incompetent housewife to-day. She thinks nothing, it maintains, of calling up her grocer two or three times or sending a note to him by one of the neighbor's children whenever she happens to think of something she wants. This necessitates the delivery waggons or the grocer's foot messenger calling at her back door two or three times in a morning instead of the once that would have sufficed had she done her ordering systematically.

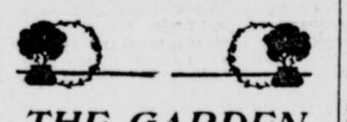
She should have investigated the needs of her larder and made an accurate list of the things she needed, then given all in one order. In addition to the unnecessary service she exacts from the delivery boy she also wastes the grocer's time by calling him to the phone so often. To meet her inconsiderate demands he is compelled to hire a larger force than is really necessary for conducting his business.

Another unbusinesslike habit is her demand that the day's order given at any time in the morning shall be delivered before noon.

This crowding of service into such a short period of time necessitates the employment of a larger number of butchers clerks delivery men and boys to say nothing of horses, carts, bicycles or auto trucks. They all are worked to death in the morning, and have time to burn in the afternoon. This extravagance is, of course, paid for by the housewife, as is only fair, since it is her unintelligent methods of purchasing which necessitate the scurry before noon and the enforced but salaried idleness in the afternoon. It is so easy to alter these conditions!

Another crime of the inefficient housewife is scattering her trade. It is a disadvantage both to herself and to the market. The larger the merchant's volume of steady trade the better terms he can give. Women, it is charged, are overprone to sympathize with the little men who crowd into districts already well supplied with markets. For sentimental reasons they split their trade, injuring themselves and the established dealer, without accomplishing anything for the 'little fellow.' Over 60 percent of these fail, anyway, and the rest eke out a pitiful existence by this artificial stimulus to a business for which there is no honest demand. They would be much better off to start in business somewhere where they are needed.

Any honest task is capable of being so largely conceived that he who enters into it may see, stretching before him, the promise of things to do and be, that will stir his enthusiasm and satisfy his best desires.—Phillips Brooks.



THE GARDEN

NOTES BY A PRACTICAL MAN

LILIES: THEIR CULTURE OUTDOORS AND INDOORS.

All over the Christian world at this time, the lilies with their Easter message are in bloom. They are the first choice of all for Easter decorations, combining as they do stately grace, pure whiteness and wonderful fragrance with a form of growth which has always seemed especially fitted to typify the rising of our Lord from his earthly tomb.

We in Canada, or rather in the colder parts of the Dominion cannot use the lilies as lavishly as we would like to do, for the difficulty of growing them makes them always expensive. Perhaps many who regret this do not understand that the growers have not only to contend with the usual difficulties of climate, but also with poor stock. The florists have often to throw away hundreds of bulbs which have been attacked by disease. This is very often the fault of the bulb growers who leave the bulbs exposed to the air or send out immature bulbs. When the florist receives them they look all right, but when partly grown he loses half to three parts of the plants with disease.

The lilies are almost the finest of all the cultivated bulbous plants, their stately habit and variously colored flower, which are in most cases highly perfumed, making them indispensable for indoor and outdoor cultivation. There are about forty-five species of lilium, but a great many are too valuable for outdoor cultivation.

The commoner or more plentiful varieties are nearly hardy and with covering in cold weather will live through the Canadian winter. Many of them are fine for border plants, among perennials, but perhaps the best way to grow lilies is in a bed by themselves.

Lilies of Japanese origin require a lighter soil than the old Lilium Candidum.

The Lilium Candidum requires a strong loamy soil, and when planted it will not require to be moved for years. This is the white garden lily, or St. Joseph's lily, seen growing so fine in the old gardens of Quebec and the cottage homes of Britain. It always seems quite at home and its pure white flowers are very attractive.

The old Tiger lily, Lilium Tigrinum and its varieties will succeed in most soils and will make a fine companion for the Candidum. It is quite hardy, and the quality and size of flowers will be improved with good soil, and a liberal supply of water in dry weather. This lily grows little bulbs in the axils of the leaves which, if taken off, may be grown for increasing the stock. As a rule you will find that many of the little bulbs have planted themselves.

The Japanese golden rayed lily (Lilium Auratun), is the best for spring planting. It can be purchased in spring from the seedsmen with the following varieties: Lilium Speciosum Album, Rubrum and Melepomene. The varieties mentioned here would make a fine bed if the Auratum was planted in the centre of bed with the lilies of the Speciosum type on the outside. Lilium Longiflorum Giganteum is a variety suitable for pot culture. Where soils are light and well drained the addition of some black soil or peaty soil, such as is found in many places with the addition of some rotten manure will make good soil to grow the Japanese varieties, and if very sandy, a loamy soil should be added to make it stronger, but not enough to make it heavy. Leaf soil if available is also good.

A situation partly shaded but not under trees is good for lilies which should be sheltered from high winds because of their height. In replanting lilies, autumn is the best time, but do not allow the bulbs to lie around and get withered. Lily bulbs being composed of fleshy scales easily get damaged from drying out.

In setting out they will want to be planted six inches deep, as the young bulb is formed on the top of old bulb. By purchasing in spring you have the advantage of better ripened bulbs and if sound and fresh they will surely give good results.

The pot culture of lilies is very interesting, and you can get the best varieties if you grow them in pots, as you can lift to cellar in winter. You must be able to keep your cellar cool, however, for if very warm they will start too soon.

Soil for pot culture should consist of a turfy loam, leaf soil, well rotted manures and sharp sand mixed together. The bulbs can be placed in four inch pots, and not filled up. Place crock over the hole and rough soil on that, then a little charcoal or sand, and on that the bulb, and add soil to half way up the bulb. Keep the bulbs moist, but do not over water till growth appears. When they are nicely started pot on into six or seven inch pots, covering the bulb entirely. A dose of liquid manure will help when the flowers are showing. Be sure and plant the bulb deep in the pot, as the roots are made on the shoot over the old bulb, and they must be in contact with the soil. If you prefer you can place the bulb in the flowering pot at first, only half filling the pot with soil. As the growth appears fill up to within two inches of rim. If you want your lilies for autumn flowering place them out of doors after the middle of May in a shady position and bring indoors when coming into flower.

After flowering do not cut the stems till they have ripened and are deadlooking, this will enable the bulb to finish and ripen well.

LILY OF THE VALLEY.

The pure white flowers and the fragrance of this little plant make it a very popular one with most folk. It is very hardy and given a nice shady place with plenty of moisture, when once established, it will last for years and go on increasing in value from year to year. Plenty of rotten manure to top dress every year is all the attention that it needs. In England it is found growing wild in the woods, and increases rapidly. As it is hardy here, it is a wonder it is not more grown than it is. A start can be made by purchasing flowering pips from the seedsmen, but you will not have many flowers the second year as it will not make flowering pips in one year. It requires at least two years to make a flowering crown. Prepare your ground well and dig in plenty of manure. In planting place the rows nine inches apart, and as thick as you like in the row, but two inches apart is a good space. Plant deep enough for the pip to be under the soil and plant upright. You can make your bed as many rows wide as you desire, and the plants will soon fill in the space. Keep clear of weeds the first year after that they will take care of themselves. Early spring is a good time to start a bed of these.

THIS WASHER MUST PAY FOR ITSELF.

A MAN tried to sell me a horse once. He said it was a fine horse and had nothing the matter with it. I wanted a fine horse, but, I didn't know anything about horses much. And I didn't know the man very well either.

So I told him I wanted to try the horse for a month. He said "All right," but pay me first, and I'll give you back your money if the horse isn't all right."

Well, I didn't like that. I was afraid the horse was'nt "all right" and that I might have to whistle for my money if I once parted with it. So I didn't buythe horse, although I wanted it badly. Now, this set me thinking.



You see I make Washing Machines—the "1900 Gravity" Washer.

And I said to myself, lots of people may think about my Washing Machine as I thought about the horse, and about the man who owned it.

But I'd never know, because they wouldn't write and tell me. You see I sell my Washing Machines by mail. I have sold over half a million that way. So, thought I, it is only fair enough to let people try my Washing Machines for a month, before they pay for them, just as I wanted to try the horse.

Now, I know what our "1900 Gravity" Washer will do. I know it will wash the clothes, without wearing or tearing them, in less than half the time they can be washed by hand or by any other machine.

I know it will wash a tub full of very dirty clothes in Six Minutes. I know no other machine ever invented can do that, without wearing the clothes. Our "1900 Gravity" Washer does the work so easy that a child can run it almost as well as a strong woman, and it don't wear the clothes, fray the edges, nor break buttons, the way all other machines do.

It just drives soapy water clear through the fibres of the clothes like a force pump might.

So, said I to myself, I will do with my "1900 Gravity" Washer what I wanted the man to do with the horse. Only I won't wait for people to ask me. I'll offer first, and I'll make good the offer every time.

Let me send you a "1900 Gravity" Washer on a month' free trial. I'll pay the freight out of my own pocket, and if you don't want the machin after you've used it a month, I'll take it back and pay the freight too. Surely that is fair enough, isn't it.

Doesn't it prove that the "1900 Gravity" Washer must be all that I say it is?

And you can pay me out of what it saves for you. It will save its whole cost in a few months in wear and tear on the clothes alone. And then it will save 50 to 75 cents a week over that in washwoman's wages. If you keep the machine after the month's trial, I'll let you pay for it out of what it saves you. If it saves you 60 cents a week, send me 50 cents a week 'till paid for. I'll take that cheerfully, and I'll wait for my money until the machine itself earns the balance.

Drop me a line to-day, and let me send you a book about the "1900 Gravity" Washer that washes clothes in 6 minutes.

Address me personally, K. U. Morris, Manager, 1900 Washer Co., 357 Yonge Street, Toronto, Can.

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WORLD'S WELFARE

The Gospel in Mongolia

In the Footsteps of James Gilmour.

(The 'Christian World,' London.)

The sun is shining and 'summer has come,' say the Mongols, 'because the ponies are swaying their tails.' They are wise in weather signs, these Mongols, who live amid the open breezes of the Mongolian steppes and desert plains. What they do not know about the habits of ponies, camels and sheep is surely not worth knowing, for they, and their fathers before them, have ever been herdsmen and shepherds, wandering winter and summer from pasture to pasture across their limitless land. Limitless, indeed, the country must seem to them. This great region, lying between Siberia and China, stretches over an area six times the size of the German Empire; and there are, at most, only three million Mongols to people it. Russia, it was announced last week, is gradually absorbing the country.

The Mongol nomads are a different race from the Chinese, whose yoke they have now definitely cast off. They live in tents, which they share in the spring with the lambs, kids, and calves. As many as fifty lambs, twenty or thirty kids, and half a dozen calves may share one tent with a Mongol family! All Mongols are expert horsemen; even the beggars ride horses in this part of the world. They live mainly on milk, mutton, and antelope. When they make tea they boil it with salt, milk, and flour; and they prefer their cheese so rotten that no European could touch it. They are keen sportsmen, and their local princes vie with one another in the magnificence of their horse races and wrestling matches. As a rule, they are kindly folk, who give a hearty welcome to strangers, and Europeans who live among the Mongols become very fond of them.

The Mongol believes in religion, and takes it with extreme seriousness. But what a religion is his! It is a debased form of Buddhism—a mixture of superstition and devil-worship, of priestcraft and ritual, of charms and meaningless spells and mechanical prayer, with a dim background of Buddhist philosophy. Nearly one-third of the population consists of lamas, who are the priests and monks of this unspiritual faith. Can the Mongols be won for Christ? At the present day there are only a very few baptized Mongols, and it is estimated that the converts to the credit of Protestant missions have not exceeded ten. Christianity, therefore, is practically non-existent in Mongolia.

There is scarcely any missionary effort to convert the nomads of Mongolia, except the work of the Bible Society. This Society employs two European agents, one in Northern and the other in Southern Mongolia. These travel over their enormous 'parishes' with the train of camels, ponies, carts, and tents, and Mongol servants which are necessary when moving across such vast distances. They carry with them the Bible Society's Gospels in Mongolian, and are accompanied by native colporteurs, who help them to distribute the books.

We get a glimpse of the Bible Society's work from the journal of its agent, Mr. A. F. Almblad.

It is a fine, warm morning, that does not belie the Mongols' forecast made on the evidence of their ponies' swaying tails. Soon some visitors arrive to have a look at the foreigner. 'My Indian tent is a magnet,' writes Mr. Almblad. 'Being unlike their own, it draws many Mongols to our camping place. Five men came on horseback to visit us to-day. At once their snuff-boxes were produced. The men wanted to know what sort of business I was doing. Before long they all became owners of Mongol and Thibetan Gospels. 'We shall get the help of our teacher to find out the meaning of these books," they said. To-day, nearly forty Gospels were distributed to do their holy mission among these heathen.

'I met some Mongols who were quite friendly, and one of them purchased a New Testament. It was a real pleasure to talk to them. My supply of the Scriptures was soon gone, and I had to return to my tent for more. In the afternoon, however, the weather turned against me; but I kept up my courage and offered the books to rich and poor, and young and old, and had remarkably good sales. Here, again, I received some money for books; but most of them were bartered for hatags (i.e., silk rags). Afterwards I sold my whole stock of hatags, and was able to get two dollars for them. One New Testament and over eighty Gospels were sold during the day.'

It must be explained that there is no coin current in Mongolia. Copies of the Gospels are bartered for milk — camel's milk, mare's milk, cow's milk, goat's milk, and sometimes sheep's milk—also for cheese, often in the last stage of decay, for argol (i.e., dry dung used for fuel), and for the above-mentioned hatags.

'What dirty people the Mongols are,' writes Mr. Almblad. 'In North Mongolia I think they are even worse than they are in the South. It would hardly be possible for a person who comes direct from civilization to drink their milk or eat their cheese, or other food. Sometimes I had to shut my eyes before I could eat or drink. To wash themselves and keep things clean are not in the Mongols' daily programme. The only things in a Mongol tent that occasionally get a good scrubbing are the brass cups that are put before the idols.

'One day I went with my books to a Mongol judge who was engaged in trying a case of horse-stealing. It was an amusing trial, for the thieves were bargaining with the judge over the sum of money for which he would set them free! On my appearance the judge put aside the case for a little while to converse with me. As soon as I got a chance I offered him my books, and when he found out what books they were, he said: "I have got those books already." He had bought them some years ago from one of the Society's agents. "Have you read them," I inquired. "Yes,' he replied, "but we Mongols have no use for such books; they do not agree with our religion."'

These bird's-eye views of Bible-selling in Mongolia give a fair idea of the stoniness of the soil in which the Bible Society is laboring. Still, thousands of tents in Mongolia now possess a copy of part of the Bible, and this seed will bear fruit in its due season. Here, as elsewhere, the Bible Society acts as a pioneer and pathfinder for missions, opening up new countries and peoples for the conquest of Christ's regenerating Gospel.

Our Stewardship for 1912

(By Dr. Grenfell.)

(Concluded)

Dear Mr. Editor:

Mr. Grant, of Amherst, rendered a similar service at the St. Barbe Islands, following Mr. Ladd's work; while Miss Elder did the same at St. Carol's, representing our good friend Miss Muir. Miss Arbaugh again maintained a teacher at English Point, where she herself 'broke ice.' Miss Lesley, Miss Copping, Miss Esther Williams, all rendered good service, which needs no praise from me. Miss Lesley is still working hard to secure some small endowment for the school over which she so ably presides. She will gladly go and speak of its work and its needs; and Miss Copping, who gave us an entire winter, is helping her, and is willing also to tell of the effort as an opportunity for sound investment.

Miss Appleton remains another winter with us, and with her at the school is her sister-in-law, whom we are delighted to have living in our midst, and her two children, and devoting her time to rendering the school more efficient. Miss Dwight again took charge of the Guest House, a task which no one has ever performed more efficiently and graciously. The boys under her charge always vote for Miss Dwight to be persuaded to come again the next summer. Miss Luther's sphere of work has been extended. She really has not proper assistance, and her industrial efforts are handicapped by her having to do all the work, as well as oversee. She needs volunteer industrial teachers as helpers in the summer months. An expenditure of $200 would cover all out-of-pocket expenses, would bring such a worker to a needy field, and the teacher would find a most delightful summer resort among an interesting and interested people, and would leave behind a valuable service rendered as an additional memory to cherish when 'bread and butter' pleasures vanish. If this letter falls into the hands of any one willing to help, they might write direct to Miss Jessie Luther, care of New England Grenfell Association, 14 Beacon street, Boston, Mass., U.S.A.

Professor Macdonald, of Brown, who made a thorough investigation of our work from the standpoint of an inquirer from outside, tells me that in his opinion Miss Luther's work is a branch which needs special emphasis at this time.

Miss Spalding, a new English volunteer, has come out to help Miss Storr at the Children's Home. I would write more of how greatly I value this addition to the all-important work which Miss Storr does, she herself being a volunteer, but that is by no means necessary if my readers realize what a large houseful of children means—especially when they have all to be bathed each night, as a lesson of primary importance before they leave us. Nothing but good reports continue to come from children who have gone out into the world from the Home, thanks to Miss Storr's wonderful training. Two of the boys who went to the extreme north of Labrador are doing splendidly, according to the reports of the friends with whom they are. They are developing rapidly into trappers, dog-drivers, good fishermen, and woodsmen. Davy at the mill is a treasure, Albert in the engine shop, Wilfred running the electric lights, Noah in Miss Luther's department, Phoebe gone back to look after her old grandmother and father in their nice home at Grand River, Emmie in our own household, John at the Pratt Institute in New York—all have the same good record to show. Billy brought a splendid report as shareman with a young friend who has just married and set up for himself. Billy is expecting to go into the navy. If his body is as hard as his skull he should make an admirable 'Jack Tar.' I remember the feeling of fear in Canada of the results among Dr. Barnardo's boys whom he sent out West, and the result that there was a smaller percentage of criminals among them than among ordinary home-bred Canadian children. I am sure that we can say the same of ours, for we have not yet heard of a failure.

St. Anthony is losing this year the services of our beloved friend, chief of outside workers, and 'private parson,' the Rev. Jesse Halsey. His house stands empty, and we lament his absence every time we look at it. We have never had any man whose Christlike spirit in everything he touched has more gripped the love and imagination of our men. It is only a question of finances which makes us obliged to cut down this small salary. The price of a single dinner in so many of the large houses would add a year of his invaluable work.

The co-operative stores, though not part of the Mission's responsibilities financially, are certainly a valuable part of its indirect influence. The lesson of cash trading, and nothing for nothing, is nowhere in the world more needed. The co-operative at St. Anthony was nearly ruined by our not believing that the people hadn't learned the lesson. It was only after heavy losses had been made that a committee found it imperative to give no credit whatever, and the result is now that this venture is going ahead with leaps and bounds. Red Bay Store is doing wonders; Flower's Cove was never in better condition. A few small enterprises begun when our best of friends, Mr. William R. Stirling, was on the Coast, are doing excellently. At stations miles apart, J. R., S. P., J. F., have each begun small centres for cash dealing, and are doing well. At Adlovik, R.B. is doing splendidly with his store, though last winter was almost furless and the people very poor. W. F. at Paul's Island, though in ill health, continues to get ahead. Forteau store is still afloat, but in a small way only, after a succession of bad seasons. West Ste. Modiste store is closed, Mr. Doane having joined Mr. Birdseye as manager for the southern branch of his fox farm company.

Mr. George Ford has returned to us after having most generously stepped into a gap at Cape Wolstenholme when we sent him north last summer, so that the Hudson Bay Company's man who was sick might go home for the winter. He will now settle here and be a great help to our work as he always has been.

The introduction of reindeer has been an experiment which has caused us no small anxiety and expense. It is no longer an experiment, but is slowly and gradually getting on a permanent footing. A small herd was sent to Quebec this summer in the hope that the Indians may eventually be benefited by them. We hope also that a large company which has decided to take up animal farming and conservation generally may next year add deer to their stock list. Already their arrival is promising good things. I know of three men who have caught patch foxes whose skins when dead could only have brought them $15, but the men received $75 for bringing the animals alive. One poor fellow who sold a small young silver to a fur buyer alive for $25, is saying that 'he didn't know that they were worth more alive.' He has learned that an offer of $3,000 has been made for it. This increase of value means conservation of life, and not wasteful destruction.

Had I time I would wish to refer to other things, but I must not close this without a brief reference to the greatest of all our financial efforts—though that is far from the gauge of greatness in the sight of God—our new Institute at St. John's, which is just being opened. With the addition of my new colleagues, Mr. Sheard and Mr. Jones, who will both reside in the building, the success of that enterprise is insured, I firmly believe. Meanwhile I only want to say how greatly I am indebted to Mr. Ashdown for all he did for us, and the strong House Committee of prominent citizens of St. John's is also doing invaluable work in looking after arrangements.

WILFRED T. GRENFELL.

A HERO KNIGHT.

(Sir George Turner gave up all his spare time to work at the causes and treatment of leprosy, and to help the lepers in their Asylum at Pretoria, and has himself become a victim to the fell disease.)

We are a nation still, not sword nor pen
Can keep inalienable right to fame
As his pure love who to the rescue came,
Who, seeking truth would serve his fellow men,
And fought contagion in the leper's den;
Wherefore we hail him hero and acclaim
Him quickener of a nation's heart, and name
Him martyr knight, a second Damien.

The sword shall rust, Imperial flags be furled,
Our floating thunder cease... the mill,
Our gold be dross, but he who dared this deed
Revivifies a people; from his his seed
The flower of praise shall blossom round the world,
And make us, one time migh-... ty, mightier still.

—H. D. Rawnsley.

WORLD CONFERENCE ON FAITH AND ORDER.

The Duration of the Protestant Episcopal Commission on this movement visited England, Scotland and Ireland during the last summer to confer with the Established church authorities of those countries regarding the relation of their churches to the proposed Conference. Such Conferences were held at Lambeth and also in Scotland and Ireland, and the greatest encouragement given to the Deputation to take such forward steps in the prosecution of their purpose as may be necessary.

A report of this visit was recently made to the Commission in session in Chicago, and it was also stated that the Commissions of many of the churches in the United States were engaged in furthering these interests. The Rev. Newman Smyth, D.D., chairman of the Commission of the National Council of Congregational churches, read a paper before the Commission in which he showed that in his own communion there is evidence of much willingness and desire to enter upon an eirenic reconsideration both of their own positions and those of others, and to engage in mutual reassessment of value in the hope of reaching ultimately a greater unity. He urged definite steps in constituting the Joint Commission, active and positive leadership in the organization of thework of conferences at convenient centers throughout the country, the sending forth of men, two by two, to organize and address such conferences, and the publication of papers from different points of view, prepared by the most eminent scholars and leading representatives of various views and tendencies, representative of their commsisions to act with the committee on literature as associate or corresponding editors.

The Commission also decided that an informal conference be held within the next six months between men of various communions in the United States, for the consideration of the practical steps next to be taken to bring about the World Conference; the individuals invited to confer to include the chairmen and secretaries of existing commissions and one or more members of the Orthodox Eastern and Roman churches.

The president and secretary were directed, when they think it advisable, to invite the Church of Scotland and non-Episcopal bodies in the British Empire and to ask the Pan Presbyterian Alliance for their sympathy and cooperation in promoting the Conference.

CHINA'S FIERCE WAR ON OPIUM CONTINUES.

The 'Chinese Students' Monthly' gives a translation of the terrifically drastic law recently enacted in China aiming to suppress the use of opium completely. This law actually makes it a capital offence to smoke, sell, grow or transport the drug. The magazine holds that there is not the least likelihood that the law will be allowed to serve as a dead letter. Indeed, it has already been enforced by the execution of two opium criminals at Changsha. The statute in English translation is as follows:

'All opium criminals of the first degree will be shot until they are dead. A person or persons who shall be convicted of any of the following offenses will be punished as an opium criminal in the first degree:

'1. A person who shall actually smoke the opium drug.

'2. A person who shall actually smoke the opium drug, and secretly sell the same.

'3. A person, planting the poppy, who shall create any disturbance with force and arms, when government officers are on duty to enforce the opium extirpation law.

'4. When three persons, or more, shall form a combination to smuggle or transport the prohibited drug, and who shall create any disturbance with force and arms, when these persons are put under arrest or detained by authorized officers, or by gentries of the locality where the illegal trade is found.'—'The Continent.'

RESURRECTION AND LIFE.

Beneath the cover of the sod
The lily heard the call of God;
Within its bulb so strangely sweet
Answering pulse began to beat.
The earth lay darkly damp and cold,
And held the smell of grave and mold,
But never did the lily say:
'Oh, who shall roll the stone away?'
'It heard the call, the call of God,
And up through prison-house of sod
It came from burial place of gloom
To find its perfect life in bloom!
—Selected.

THE SERMON.

THE ALL-EFFICIENCY OF THE GRACE OF CHRIST

(By the Rev. H. B. Gantt, pastor of the Union Church, colored, Montreal.

'And he said unto me, My grace is sufficient for thee, for my strength is made perfect in weakness.'—2 Cor., 12:9.

The 2nd epistle to the Corinthians was written by Paul from Macedonia to the Church of Corinth, A.D. 57. Corinth was a Grecian city, and like most cities Greece was of mixed inhabitants, and therefore corrupted by the unhappy blending of the philosophical Greek, the materialistic Roman, and the wonder-loving Jew.

These were anxious days for Paul, for in addition to answering for the promised visit to Corinth, he must also prove His apostleship. For certain persons had tempted the church at Corinth to doubt the authority of Paul, to demand a sign of his apostleship, and were further instigators of evil in that they provoked the church to accuse him of being weak in speech and contemptible in appearance.

To answer them he must tell of his revelations, which, because of their abundance, was a temptation to boast. But reciting them modestly and mildly, and assuring them that he had seen the Lord, not only on the way to Damascus, but that it was Jesus who stood with him midst the shower of



THE REV. H. B. GANTT.

stones at Lystra, it was Jesus who stood with him when the Roman rods fell heavily upon him; it was Jesus for whom he bore the forty stripes five times save one; Jesus, who thrice saved him from the bowels of the angry deep. And notwithstanding he was often in perils of river, often in perils of robbers; of the heathen; in perils of his countrymen; in perils of the wilderness, in perils of the city; in perils of the brethren; yet in every crisis, Jesus was with him, an indication of his calling. And notwithstanding, he was often in toils and weaknesses; often in sleepless watchings; often in hunger and thirst; often in cold and nakedness; yet Jesus is ever with him. So he answers them: 'I am often hard pressed, yet am I not crushed; often perplexed, yet not despairing; often struck down, yet not destroyed; and I have found that when my strength approximates zero, the strength of Christ approximated infinity, and that my extremity is God's opportunity; for He hath said unto me, 'My Grace is sufficient for thee: for my strength is made perfect in weakness. Hence, the subject, "The all-sufficiency of the Grace of Christ.'

Let us define Grace. Theologically speaking, Grace is Divine favor toward man, the mercy of God as distinguished from His justice, any benefit His mercy imparts, Divine love or pardon.

First, let us observe that His Grace is sufficient when the devil weighs us, And the devil will weigh us, my Christian friends; the scales will often bear the trade-mark of the church, yet it is the devil that weighs. Hear the church at Corinth weighing St. Paul. Contrasting Paul, the apostle of Jesus Christ, with the once famous Saul of Tarsus. Hear them: 'We remember when you were Saul of Tarsus, how you once moved over the roads to Palestine with Roman authority, with iron handcuffs, with letters from the high priests, permitting you to bind who you might find worshipping in this way and bring them captives to Jerusalem.. Then, Ceasar was your king; legions of soldiers were at his command, horsemen ready to obey and defend. You had a sign of your authority. But now, you are Paul, the apostle of Jesus Christ, claiming to be more powerful than when you were Saul of Tarsus. Where are your handcuffs? Where are your display? You claim stronger authority, where are your letters? You say you serve a greater than Caesar. Where are His soldiers, where are His horsemen?' But, my friends, Paul would teach them as you and I must teach men: that he is not to bind the physical man now, but the moral man; not the hands and feet of men, but their passions, appetite, their desires, thoughts; iron handcuffs will not suffice, physical apparatus is inadequate, and the grace of Christ is alone sufficient. He would teach them as we must teach men, that instead of soldiers and horsemen, the angels of the Lord campeth round about those that fear Him and delivereth them; that instead of physical strength He has the gospel, which is the power of God unto salvation. And, as for His sign and display, they themselves are the seal of His authrity; but further, they must know that simplicity is beauty, and true, Christian, upright living, carries its own badge of distinction. So as we go into the world, let us remember that the devil will weigh us, but His grace, the grace of Christ, is sufficient.

2nd.—His grace is sufficient when we are in perils. Hear Paul telling them: 'I am often in perils of rivers; in perils of false brethren; in perils of the city.' Let us tell you to-day that we will often be in perils of rivers—the waters of opposition will seek to drown our feeble efforts, but His grace is sufficient to steer our barque; the vices of the cities often imperil our ideas of truth, duty, right, virtue, but His grace is sufficient to withstand them. False brethren, those for whom and among whom we labor, will receive us, misunderstand us, misrepresent us; but His grace is sufficient to save us from despair. Oftimes, like Hager in the days of old, we will be tempted to set our little all behind the shrub of doubt and go away weeping. Weeping because we think ourselves friendless, weeping because we think ourselves helpless, but, when we turn ourselves about His grace will be manifested in the cloud, bidding us as it bade Hagar, 'Arise, lift up the lad, hold him in thine hand, for I will make of him a great nation. Water will spring up in the desert, bread will be found in the wilderness and our very peril will prove a blessing in disguise:

'If we obey and trust Him ever,
His smiles will quiet our alarms,
If we sail on and doubt Him never,
What seems a gale will prove a calm.

And when the harbor lights burn dimly,
He bids the gates of glory lift,
And when we call, He answers sweetly,
'I'm at the helm, Thou can'st not drift.'

3rd.—His grace is sufficient when our weakness rises against us. Not only was Paul pressed from without, but from within. He said he had a 'Thorn in the flesh.' I don't know what he meant. Some say he had weak eyes. I don't know. Some say he was a hunchback; I don't know. Some say he was epileptic, and often fell in fits; I don't know. Some say it was a moral weakness that worried him. I don't know. But whatever it was, the grace of Christ was sufficient.

Now God forbid that I should teach you that which I myself do not believe — that grace changes nature or the effects of sin in nature. If you sin against God and repent, He will cover your sins but nature is relentless, she ever demands her penalty and will not compromise. Break her laws and punishment for you and suffering for your posterity is as inevitable as in the grave. But thanks be to God, who giveth us the victory through our Lord and Saviour, Jesus Christ, if we will consecrate ourselves to serve and obey Him, He will not sanctify our tribulations, but our weakness in the flesh. He will make them means of magnifying His holy name, whether they be natural, inherited or acquired.

Hear me to-day, my Christian friends, if we have natural weakness, by means of the grace of Christ they may be suppressed. Some of us are high-tempered, explosive, rebellious, unrestrained, intemperate, lacking in meekness, lacking patience. But take fresh courage and go on in His service, teaching both by precept and example that His grace is sufficient to restrain every irregular inclination; to subdue every rebellious passion; to form in us that temperance which no pleasure can seduce; to that meekness which no provocation can ruffle; to that patience which no affliction can overwhelm; to that sense of debtorship which forces us to honor all men, for moral worth; to honor them for intellectual worth; to honor them for material worth; and if there be nothing on the surface to honor him for, honor him for what he might be, honor him because Christ died for him.

4th.—His grace is sufficient when we are in the Valley. In Verses 2, 3; Paul says he knew a man who has been honored with heavenly vision. The remembrance of this experience sustains him now. And be it remembered, my Christian friends, that mountain top experiences are not for the mountain, but for the valley.

Mountain top experiences are not for the mountain in the physical world. See the botanist with book and pen scaling the mountain side, higher and higher still he goes, taking the temperature and measuring the elevation; higher yet, passing where only the mosses flourish, he comes to its barren summit. For what? Just for the rigid experience of climbing? No. But he puts his experiences into books, sends them over the plains and into the valley, telling the gardener, the florist, and the farmer where the cabbage will grow, the roses will bloom and the corn thrive.

Mountain top experiences are not for the mountain. See the weather prophet sitting high in his observatory. He sees this wind coming at such a velocity; he sees that wind coming at such a velocity; he determines when and where and what will be the result of their crash. Why this experience? Just for the novelty of watching the wonderful phenomena of nature? No; but he goes to phone, flashes the news down the Mississippi valley, telling the farmers to make fast the feed doors and call the cattle home, the storm is coming.

Have you been upon the mountain of education? There are thousands in the valley waiting for you; have you been upon the mountain in the spirit? let it keep you cheerful to-morrow in the valley. And further, be it remembered, that mountain top experiences will always precede the experiences of the valley. This is the economy of grace. Before Moses was tempted by Israel's golden calf in the valley of Sinai he beheld from Sinai's rugged apex the hinder part of God's glory; before Moses was called into the valley of Moab to sleep the sleep which knows no awakening, he saw from Pisgah's lofty heights the beautiful land of Canaan, he saw beyond the swift flowing Jordan the outline of the grapes of Eschel and the pomegranates of Ephraim; before Peter, James and John were made to endure the painful experience of Gethsemane, and that bloody vision of Calvary, that they saw from the mountain top of Transfiguration, the glory which shall be revealed in us.

Hear me to-day; fear not the shadows of the valley; but approach them beneath the banner of His grace and find them outspread like an ocean of liquid silver; scale the mountains of tribulations and find them radiant with serial tents; valleys of vice will abound with luxuriant virtues; plains of ignorance will be transformed by the knowledge of God; cataracts of opposition will thunder in happy cooperation; rivers of sorrow will reel in majesty to the boundless ocean of joy; and those darksome, sombre, transcendant skies of purity and holiness will kindle with the nearness of summer cloud and glorious sunshine.

5th.—His grace is sufficient though its manifestation be silent. The Corinthians wanted a noisy display. And there are Corinthians in every church, community, etc.

But let us remember that silent forces are most powerful in the physical world, they are the most powerful in the world of education and religion. I repeat, silent forces are the most powerful in the physical world. Come out to the seashore as Vesper sets free the queen of the night; see the waves struggling with efforts indefatigable to touch her silver scepter. What force is this that conquers the arms of the sea? The attraction of the moon, a silent force. Keep yet the ocean side awhile and see the massive fleet borne upon the bosom of the main. What force is this sustaining the tons of men and iron? The force of bouyancy, a silent force. Keep yet the ocean side awhile and see the cannon ball hurled aloft. What force is this that conquers the impetus of the great dynamic and brings it to the earth again? The force of gravity, a silent power. Keep yet the ocean awhile as the rising sun dispels the mist and see those waves which strove in vain on yester-night finally lifted into that rarified atmosphere. What forces are they which succeed at last? The forces of light and heat, both silent forces.

So it is in the religious life, grace will manifest itself silently, yet nevertheless, powerfully. Get out on the seashore of human affairs and with the buoyancy of kindness and gentleness bear up the weary and broken hearted; with the gravity of kindness and patience, pull down false notions of life and pleasure; with the light and heat of love and kindly example, lift some struggling man or woman into the higher planes of love, duty, service and patience, ever remembering that when we are weak the grace of Christ is most abundant to assist us.

Lastly.—His grace is sufficient in that it perfects our strength. The text in the original reads thus: My grace is sufficient for thee; and the force, or the power, is furnished or completed in weakness.'

The relation of a little observation will serve to make this clear. Not long ago, I saw a baby girl attempting to draw her larger brother on his sleigh, while the third brother, stood by and looked on. The baby pulled with all its little might, but being unable to move its load she turned to her brother standing by with tearful eyes, who, ere she spoke, divined her intent and smiling, gave a helping hand, and the sleigh moved off.

So it is in the world of Christian endeavor. Oftimes our brother with his ignorance, vice, sin, and superstition will prove too heavy for our strength. But Jesus stands in the background with the smiling sympathy of a pitying father ready to perfect our strength.

So, in conclusion, I bid you all come with me and let us take fresh courage to-day; let us face the opinions of the world, let us fear not the perils of sin, nor the shadows of the valley. Let us go through the gates, cast up a highway, cast out the stones, prepare Him the way. Lift up a standard among the people.

And as we go let us sing. Let us be cheerful, proving to the world that peculiar property of the righteous, to have peace in the midst of adversity. Oftimes we sing with a broken note, but let us sing on; oftimes we sing, in sobs and tears, but sing on; oftimes discord supplants harmony, but sing on; ofttimes we sing reluctantly, 'Thy will be done,' but sing on. And God grant that the all-sufficiency of the grace of Christ may enable us to

Let live that when, our summons come to join
That innumerable caravan that moves
To that mysterious realm, when each shall take,
His chamber in, the silent halls of death
We go, not like the quarry slave by night,
Scourged to his dungeon, but, sustained and soothed,
By an unfaltering trust, approach our grave,
Like one who wraps the drapery of his couch
About him, and lies down to pleasant dreams.

NATIVE CHURCH ORGANIZATION IN CHINA.

Steps are being taken by the natives towards church organization in various quarters. Christians in West China are endeavoring to unite the native local churches with a view to the formation of one Protestant Christian Church for the whole of that region. A constitution has also been adopted for the Chinese Christian Church in Peking. 'The Missionary Survey' tells that this constitution declares it to be the object of the church to preach, according to the Word of God, the gospel of salvation to accept the evangelical and trinitarian creeds of the recognized Protestant churches; to train the Chinese to undertake their responsibilities as Christians; to adopt as far as is in keeping with Scriptural teaching and Chinese custom, existing rules and rights of the Peking churches; to depend upon the regular and special gifts of its members and friends; to pay special attention to the promotion of both foreign and home missionary work; to endeavor to promote all good work; to organize with preachers, elders, and deacons (the elders caring for the spiritual welfare of the church, and the deacons for business matters), a church council to which only church members are eligible, and an advisory board of foreign missionaries invited from the various missions.

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Sunday School Lesson

(By Dr. G. Campbell Morgan.)

REVIEW---THE GOD OF OUR FATHERS.

March 30, 1913.

Reading Lesson—Hebrews xi. 1-19.

Golden Text.—Psalm xxii., 4.

'Our fathers trusted in Thee; they trusted and Thou didst deliver them.'

The lesson appointed for reading only to-day, and the golden text, serve to illuminate in the very best way all the lessons of the quarter. In the first nineteen verses of the eleventh chapter of the letter to the Hebrews the whole period which has been under survey is reviewed from the standpoint of the values and the victories of faith. The golden text fastens the attention upon two matters: first, the God of the fathers; secondly, the trust of the fathers. Throughout the lessons of the quarter God has been revealed.

First, He was introduced as Creator and Restorer. This was a declaration demanding faith, and thus 'by faith we understand that the ages have been framed by the word of God, so that what is seen hath not been made out of things which do appear.' In these earliest lessons He was revealed, moreover, as just and merciful in His dealing with sinning men. The lessons have also revealed some of the values of the great name by which He chose to make Himself known to His people. Jehovah has been seen becoming to every man what he needed under varied circumstances; the God of all resources, placing his resources at the disposal of men.

Through the lessons we have seen with equal clearness that the one principle of right relationship with this God on the part of man has been that of trust in Him. Where faith has been active, there has always been deliverance, and te fulfilment of purpose. Where faith has failed, disaster has inevitably followed, and purpose has been frustrated.

From this whole period the writer of the letter to the Hebrews has selected outstanding illustrations.

The first is that of Abel, whose faith in God expressed itself supremely in the sacrifice he offered.

The next illustration taken is that of Enoch, whose walk with God in faith found its consummation in the suggestive fact that he was delivered from death and translated. This consummation of translation was reached because in life he had pleased God; and the writer is careful to declare that without faith it is impossible to do this.

The next illustration is that of Noah, who, before there were any external evidences of coming judgment, believed the Word of God and prepared the ark.

Then the writer fastens the attention supremely upon Abraham, referring to the three outstanding occasions upon which his faith was supremely manifest: the first, that of his obedience to the call; the second, that of his obtaining the promises of God; and the final, that of his offering of his son in obedience to the Divine command.

In this illustration of the triumphant power of faith he links Sarah with Abraham declaring that by faith even Sarah herself received power to conceive seed.

The message of the lesson to us is that of their revelation of God, and for the necessity of faith in Him on the part of man.

He is the unchanging One. All He was to the men of the past He is to us, only He is more clearly revealed to us than He was to them. As He made Himself known to them by the name that suggested His becoming all that they needed, in the fullness of time He carried out the suggestion of the name into the actuality of human history, as the word became flesh, and tabernacled among men, that they might behold His glory.

That glory was revealed, full of grace and truth; and in the revelation we have come to that full knowledge of God which is necessary for human life.

Our wisdom, therefore, is still that of reposing our trust in Him completely. As we live by faith in Him, we also know perpetual deliverance, and are led to the fulfilment of all the highest meanings of life. When we turn aside from the simplicity of confidence and trust, to our sight, or to our own wisdom, disaster overtakes us, and life becomes a failure.

G. CAMPBELL MORGAN, D.D.

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SUGGESTIVE QUESTIONS ON THE SUNDAY-SCHOOL LESSONS.

(By Rev. T. S. Linscott, D.D.)

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The Bradley-Garretson Co., Ltd., Publishers, Brantford, Ont., Canada.

March 30, 1913.

..Review—The God of Our Fathers. Reading Lesson Only: Heb. xi., 1-19.

Golden Text—Our fathers trusted in thee: they trusted, and thou didst deliver them. Ps. xxii., 4.

The following questions may be used as an original lesson or as a review of the twelve preceding lessons.

The date and title of each lesson, where found, Golden Text and one question from each lesson follow:

Jan. 5. The Creation. Gen. i., 1—ii., 3. Golden Text—In the beginning God created the heavens and the earth. Gen. i., 1.

(1.) Verses 1-2—What is the evidence that the earth is of the nature of a growth or a development from one stage to another?

Jan. 12. Man the Crown of Creation. Gen. i., 26-27; ii., 4-25; Psalm viii. Golden Text—God created man in his own image. Gen. i., 27.

(2.) Verses 26-27—What would you say is the proof that man is like God?

Jan. 19. Man's First Sin. Gen. iii. Golden Text—Every one that committeth sin is the bondservant of sin. John viii., 34.

(3.) Verse 1—Lying and stealing, with some other sins, often look to be advantageous to those who are tempted, but why does God forbid them?

Jan. 26. Cain and Abel. Gen. iv., 1-15. Golden Text—Whosoever hateth his brother is a murderer. I. John iii., 15.

(4.) Verses 5-7—What sin had Cain been guilty of up to this time?

Feb. 2. The Flood. Gen. vi., 9-22; vii., 11-24. Golden Text—The wages of sin is death; but the free gift of God is eternal life in Christ Jesus our Lord. Rom. vi., 23.

..(5.) Verses 11-23—What was the nature of the badness of which the world was guilty that God determined to destroy it? This is one of the questions that may be answered in writing by members of the club.)

Feb. 9. God's Covenant With Noah. Gen. viii., 1; ix., 17. Golden Text—I do set my bow in the cloud, and it shall be for a token of a covenant between me and the earth. Gen. ix., 13.

(6.) Verses 4-5—Do the chief events in our lives come about by our own plans or through the providence of God? Give your reasons.

Feb. 16. The Call of Abram. Gen. xii., 1-9. Golden Text—I will bless thee and make hy name great, and be thou a blessing. Gen. xii., 12.

(7.) Verse 1—How had Abram learned to know the voice of God?

Feb. 23. Abram and Lot. Gen. xiii., 1-18. Golden Text—The blessing of Jehovah it maketh rich, and it addeth no sorrow therewith. Prov. x., 22.

(8.) Verse 7—Is it possible or impossible, and why, for two parties to quarrel without either party being to blame for the cause of the quarrel?

March 2. God's Covenant With Abraham. Gen. xv.; xvii., 1-18. Golden Text—He is faithful that promised. Heb. x., 23.

(9.) Verses 5-6—Why was it that Abram doubted at one moment and had such sublime faith the next?

March 9. The Destruction of Sodom. (A Temperance Lesson.) Gen. xix., 1-3, 12-29. Golden Text—Come ye out from among them, and be ye separate, saith the Lord, and touch no unclean thing. II. Cor. vi., 17.

(10.) Verse 17—Why is intemperance a sin of such great magnitude and danger that we ought to urge men to fly for their lives from it?

March 16. The Test of Abraham's Faith. Gen. xxii., 1-19. Golden Text—I desire goodness, and not sacrifice; and the knowledge of God more than burnt offerings. Hos. vi., 6.

(11.) Verse 1—Abraham had passed through some wonderful tests of his faith. What doth it suggest that God tested him still further?

March 23. Isaac and Rebekah. Gen. xxiv. Golden Text—In all thy ways acknowledge him, and he will direct thy paths. Prov. iii., 6.

(12.) Verses 2-9—Isaac was thirty-six years old when Abraham, his father, sent his servant to sek him a wife; would you say that every man should marry, and, if so, at what age?

Lesson for Sunday, April 6, 1913. Jacob and Esau. Gen. xxv., 27-34; xxvii., 1-45.

THE PATH OF GLORY

A ROMANCE OF THE FRENCH AND INDIAN WAR.

By *PAUL LELAND HAWORTH*

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CHAPTER XXXV.

SAKI ONCE MORE.

Darkness had fallen upon the battlefield. The wounded had been cared for; some of the dead were buried. The victors were fortifying the blood-drenched plateau and bringing up reinforcements and artillery from the ships below. On the cliff overlooking the valley of the St. Charles, Randolph and Currin were laboring like common soldiers helping to construct a redoubt. The first elation of victory had passed, and each was silently wondering whether the events of the day would assist in the accomplishment of what he had most at heart. The swift-spreading news of Montcalm's fall had reached them; and, knowing how the stricken general had held Reparti and La Grande Société in check, Randolph dreaded what might happen to Alfrede now that her protector was powerless and dying.

Into the fierce glare of light from the fire that blazed beside the redoubt strode a sergeant and two soldiers leading an Indian squaw.

'Captain Randolph,' said the sergeant, 'this woman was caught skulking near one of the outposts at the foot of the cliff. She says she was seeking you.'

Randolph stepped closer and looked at her curiously. He saw first that she was young and handsome, but that there was a trace of that harshness of expression that comes prematurely to all Indian women.

'Mon Dieu!' he exclaimed, with a start of surprise. 'I have seen you before, I think. Are you not the girl who, beside the Riviere aux Boeufs, warned us of the capture of Mademoiselle de Saint-Pierre?'

'Yes,' said the squaw, also in French. 'How do you come here?'

She drew a step nearer. 'I wished to give you another warning. The White Lily is again in peril.'

'How do you know this?' demanded he, paling. 'Why do you warn us?'

'Listen,' she answered. 'Once Captain Reparti loved Saki, and she bore him a son.' Her eyes glowed momentarily with a tender light, then grew hard again. 'But he saw the White Lily and tired of his wilderness mate. The Lily cared not for him. He planned to capture her, but you foiled him. Those warriors whom you slew were not Iroquois, but Ottawas dressed as children of the Long House. His failure did not cool his passion, and ever since he has striven to possess her. Two years ago he left Saki in the region of the Lakes and came to Quebec. Last winter was a hard one in the wigwams, monsieur. Saki had no warrior to hunt for her. Her son died of starvation.'

'What a devil!' cried Randolph fiercely.

'A month ago Saki started for Quebec, thinking perhaps he had not known what she had suffered—that he would take her back into his wigwam. Four hours ago she saw him. She told him of his son's death. He cared not. When she came close to him, he pushed her from him. He called her 'une peau rouge.' He said that to-night he would be lord of a woman of his own color. More than that he did not tell her, but from an Ottawa she learned the plan. The Lily is in the chateau with none to defend her. At midnight he and Le Chat, with a score of the sachem's band, will seize her. Montcalm is dying, and there is none now whom Reparti has need to fear. At last he can work his will.'

Randolph's face had grown ashen. 'He shall not!' he cried. 'By the eternal God, he shall not!' Barnaby, come with me.

Five minutes later the two Virginians stood before Brigadier Townshend, who, owing to the death of Wolfe and the disabling of Monckton by a severe wound, now commanded the English army. To him Randolph told the news Saki had brought, inwardly dreading lest the commander would refuse the request he was about to make. But for once the haughty son of a viscount was graciousness itself.

'Captain Randolph,' he said, 'the whole army is under deep obligations to you and Lieutenant Currin, and we should be ungrateful indeed if we did not seize upon such an opportunity to repay them. I am yours to command. Name anything not incompatible with the safety of the army.'

'With your permission, then,' said Randolph hurriedly, 'Lieutenant Currin and I will go at once. Let a company of rangers follow along the Lorette road to the La Vallière chateau. Some of the captured Canadians can be made to guide them. For your kindness, I thank you. And, for God's sake, have the rangers hasten!'

Without ceremony he turned, and, with Barnaby at his heels, hurried off toward the northern edge of the plateau.

'Hold a minute, Charles,' Barnaby exclaimed, before they had gone far. 'We'll need some better weapons than these cheese toasters that ain't good for nothin' but gettin' between your legs an' trippin' you up. I know where some good rifles can be got.'

So saying, he led the way to a tree beneath which was piled a varied assortment of weapons that had been picked up from the field of battle. Disdainfully throwing aside the ordinary fusils, he selected two superb rifles that had evidently belonged to Canadian sharpshooters. Two full powder-horns and two pouches of bullets completed their equipment.

'Now,' said the Irishman, shaking his weapon with satisfaction, 'I feel at home again. Before that one eyed divil gits Miss Saint-Pierre there'll be some doin's! Lead on, Charles.'

Randolph did not dare enter the road near the city, for he judged that it was probably still guarded by parties of the enemy. Instead, he determined to follow as nearly as might be the route he had taken the night of his escape to the fleet. He led the way down the edge of the plateau, passed through the line of pickets, and plunged into the woods. They had not gone far when Barnaby plucked his companion by the sleeve.

'Ain't that a man?' he whispered, pointing to a form that lay prostrate in a starlit glade.

They were too close to retreat unperceived. With weapons at the ready, they crept to the edge of the glade. The figure did not move. After watching it for a few moments, Randolph stepped forward and touched it.

'He will give us no trouble, poor fellow!' he said. ''T is some Canadian mortally stricken, who crawled here to die.'

Leaving the dead man staring with glassy eyes up toward the stars, they hastened on. Their feet rustled among the fallen autumn leaves, and once a covey of ruffed grouse rose with a great whirring of wings out of a clump of firs through which they were hurrying. From the direction of the St. Charles came confused sounds as of many men on the march, for, though they knew it not, the French army, seized by panic, was deserting the Beauport lines and leaving Quebec to its fate.

'Do you think we shall be in time?' gasped Barnaby, hard put to it to keep up.

'We must! we must!' said Randolph fiercely. 'Hurry!'

Impatient as they were, it seemed an age before they at last emerged from the forest upon the road. They had hardly entered it when a sharp challenge rang out in front of them.

'Back to the woods!' whispered Randolph.

Turning about, they dashed with lowered heads back into the cover of the trees. A dozen guns roared after them; as many bullets sang spitefully over their heads to bury themselves in the tree trunks. But, untouched, the Virginians plunged onward, and soon distanced pursuit. Bearing westward, they presently entered the road again, and this time found it unoccupied. Progress now was more rapid; and, running at full speed, they drew near the scattered cabins of the seigniory. All were in darkness. They passed the cabins unobserved; they passed the stone mill; they approached the chateau. Were they in time? It was not yet midnight; but perhaps Reparti, in his impatience, had come earlier. Randolph felt sick with dread.

Presently they reached a point from which they commanded a view of the front of the chateau. A light shone from one of the lower windows. Creeping up to the window, Randolph peered in. And, to his infinite relief, he saw Alfrede, Toinette, and old Jeanne. He rapped on the door. It was opened. In a moment more he was in the room with Alfrede in his arms.

As she lifted her face to his, he saw that she had been weeping.

'Oh,' she cried, 'is it true that there has been a battle? That the English are victorious? That Montcalm is dying?'

'It is all true, sweetheart,' he said sadly. 'Your friend and mine has fallen.'

As he said the words, he saw the anxious look on Toinette's face.

'Lieutenant Lusignan was slightly wounded and was captured while fighting desperately,' said he. 'He is in no danger.'

'Captain Randolph saved your beau's life, miss,' said Barnaby, seeing at a glance how matters stood and being anxious that his friend should lose none of the credit due him.

'Nonsense, Barnaby!' said Randolph. 'One good turn deserves another, mademoiselle. As for good Gerard,' he continued, turning to Jeanne, 'his battalion was not engaged, so he is safe.'

'How do you come here?' asked Alfrede, for the first time making a feeble effort to free herself from his embrace.

'To save you from great danger. Captain Reparti and a score of savages are to be here at midnight to carry you off.'

The women's faces paled.

'Not an instant is to be lost. A company of rangers is to follow us, but it will be some time before they can arrive. It would be hopeless to try to run away; the savages would track us down like hounds. We will take refuge in the mill and beat them off till help arrives. You must come at once.'

Catching up a cloak that lay on a couch near by, he wrapped it about Alfrede and led her out of the chateau. The others followed. The distance to the mill was short, but it seemed to all that a long time elapsed before they covered it. More than once black shadows that seemed to move like the forms of stealthy savages set even Barnaby's heart to thumping wildly against his ribs. But at last they reached the mill in safety. Toinette opened the great oaken door; they stepped inside.

'At least we are where we can defend ourselves,' said Randolph, in a tone of vast relief.

While Barnaby was inspecting their fortress, Randolph said to the women: 'Are there no men on the seigniory whom we could trust?'

'Some returned this afternoon bringing news of the battle,' said Toinette. 'But such was their terror of the English that the village is now practically deserted. Only three censitaires remain; Pierre Michaud, who is the oldest man on the seigniory; Henri Du Some, who is just recovering from a wound; and Jacques Marmette, the fat lazy fellow who tried last autumn to evade paying his cens et rente. I would not trust him, but I would the others. Pierre would perhaps be of little assistance because he is so old, but Hen doubtless would be. His mother, Suzanne, is forever telling about the sovereign you gave her. I feel sure that in such a cause Henri would serve under you.'

'I will go and rouse them,' volunteered Jeanne. 'Reparti would not be likely to harm me.'

She unbarred the door and went out. When she was gone, Randolph and the two girls joined Barnaby in surveying the mill and in blocking up some windows in the lower story. By the time this work was completed, Jeanne returned, bringing with her Pierre, Henri and old Suzanne. Both censitaires carried guns.

'We will do what we can to help you, m'sieu',' said Pierre to Randolph. 'Even in old France the Michauds were loyal to the family of La Vallière as against all other authority. Twice have I stood within this mill and helped to beat off the Iroquois wolves. Though I am an old man, I have strength enough for one more fight.'

'Yes, m'sieu',' echoed Henri; 'you were kind to my old mother. You are a good man, though a Bostonnais. We will stand by you.'

Randolph thanked them and explained his plan of defence. The women were to remain on the ground floor, where they would be out of reach of bullets. Pierre and Henri were also to stay on this floor and be ready to fire out of the loopholes near the door. Randolph and Barnaby were to take their stations on the flat roof, where they would be protected by the battlements and whence they could survey the ground around the mill.

'The plan is well enough,' said Barnaby, when Randolph had finished, 'but that barn must not be left standing.'

As he spoke he pointed to a log structure that stood about one hundred yards down the slope in front of the mill.

'What do you propose?' asked Randolph.

'I'll hide in the barn. When the Injuns come, I'll fire it an' scoot back to the mill.'

'Why not fire it now?'

'Because we'll want the light to shoot by. The buildin' might burn down afore they come.'

Randolph acquiesced. Barnaby opened the door and slipped out. When he was gone, Randolph climbed to his own station. He had scarcely stepped out on the roof when Alfrede and Toinette appeared at the head of the stairs behind him.

'We want to be up here, too,' explained Alfrede, when he began to remonstrate. 'At least let us stay till the enemy appear.'

Unable to resist such an appeal, he led them to a sheltered corner where they sat down on a ledge of stone. He followed their example, and, after taking possession of one of Alfrede's hands, began his watch.

From their elevated position they commanded a dim view of the chateau, the village, and the valley that lay below. Through the open door of the barn they caught a glimpse of Barnaby striking a light with flint and steel;

'POPPY'S' GIRL.

Toddling to the end of three,
Little girl so dear to me,
What shall 'poppy' bring you, pray,
When you reach your fourth birthday?
Little sweetheart, are those all,
An auto and a rubber doll?
So my girlie wants to know
What my 'poppy,' long ago,
In that year so far away,
Gave me on my fourth birthday.
'Twas a whistle, oh, so grand!
From basswood twig carved by his hand—
A horny hand, but strong and true—
When these smiling fields were new,
And his heart went out to me
Toddling to the end of three.
I wonder why when thus I cast
Dreamy glances o'er the past,
I can see in your bright eyes,
Those green fields of Paradise,
In that land so wondrous fair,
Waiting for us 'over there,'
Little girl, so dear to me,
Toddling to the end of three.

JOHN MORTIMER.

Rivervale Farm, Elora, Ont.

then the door closed, and they saw him no more. The splash of the little stream which furnished power for the mill drowned the fainter noises of the night; but they heard a cock crow in the village, then another and another. Everything seemed peaceful. Surely it was impossible that terrible danger hung imminent.

But presently from one side of the chateau they heard the fearsome hoot of an owl. An answering hoot came from the side opposite. And, straining their eyes through the gloom, the watchers on the mill saw a procession of stealthy forms, led by one of enormous size and height, glide in single file across an open space toward the chateau.

Randolph felt the grasp upon his hand tighten.

CHAPTER XXXVI.

THE STONE MILL.

From the chateau resounded the crash of bursting doors, and then a chorus of hideous disappointed yells. Half a dozen dark forms came yelping toward the mill. Looking down at the barn, Randolph saw through a chink in the logs a little burst of flame; but, to his surprise and alarm, Barnaby did not issue from the door. He had almost decided to hurry out to his comrade's assistance when from the barn came the report of a rifle. The foremost warrior fell headlong. Taken unawares and not knowing what enemy they had to contend against, his companions threw themselves flat upon the ground and crept away like so many snakes. Almost instantly the door opened, and Barnaby sprang out and raced toward the mill. As the barn was between him and the savages, he made the passage safely. Inside the door, he turned, and shouted exultantly:

'Come on, ye divils; come on an' be kilt!'

In a minute more he had joined Randolph.

'When I got the rifles, didn't I say there'd be some doin's?' he exclaimed. 'There's one less of the critters to bother us.'

'Did you fire the barn?' asked Randolph.

'Yes, I touched off a lot of hay. Don't you see that little puff of smoke? Nothin' could save the buildin' now.'

Randolph turned to Alfrede and Toinette. 'Don't you think you had better go below?' he asked.

'Oh, let us stay up here with you!' begged Alfrede. 'I feel safer here than down there in the darkness.'

Toinette also pleaded to be allowed to remain.

'What do you think about their staying, Barnaby?' asked Randolph doubtfully.

'Let 'em stay,' said the Irishman promptly, well knowing that his answer would please all concerned. 'If they'll sit in that corner an' promise not to stand up, I can't see but they'll be as safe here as anywhere. Besides, if the lower floors should be taken, we'll be able to hold out a while up here.'

'Thank you, Lieutenant Currin,' said Alfrede gayly, in spite of the danger that menaced. 'Since our first meeting I have always considered you a gentleman of great judgment and discrimination.'

There was no time for more such banter. Attracted by the shot and by their companions' yells, the whole wild crew about the chateau came whooping toward the mill, their forms dimly discernible through the gloom. Stopping out of effective range, they let fly a fusillade of bullets which pattered harmlessly against the stone walls. The defenders did not deign a reply.

'They'll be a long time liftin' our scalps at that rate,' said Barnaby. 'The longer they wait to begin serious diviltry the better for us. That barn'll throw a prime shootin' light afore long.'

Evidently the enemy realized this, for presently they could be heard hacking at the logs on the farther side of the barn as if trying to effect an entrance and extinguish the flames. It was a useless effort. The hay and other provender in the building burned like tender; little tongues of fire began to dart through the thatch. Soon a great sheaf of flame was shooting high in the air, lighting up the ground in front of the mill almost as if it were day.

Meanwhile the besiegers surrounded the mill, and from the shelter of trees, rocks, and bushes opened another fusillade. But Randolph and Barnaby sat silently watchful, while Henri and old Pierre were too far experienced to waste a shot when there was no mark at which to aim.

At intervals between the reports there came to the besiegers from higher up the hill behind the mill the sound of chopping. Then a tree fell.

'That means real mischief,' whispered Barnaby. 'They're makin' a ram to break the door in with.'

'I fear you are right,' said Randolph. 'Can you think of anything we ought to do?'

'Don't the Old Testament say somethin' about a certain woman of Thebes castin' a piece of millstone down on Abimelech's head and breakin' his skull? I'm not strong on the Scriptures, but I'll swear it does. Why not take a leaf out of the book of Judges?'

Randolph at once grasped the idea and approved it. Descending the stairs to the first floor, the two found some heavy beams, which they carried to the top and piled along the battlement immediately over the doorway. Anxious to help, Alfrede and Toinette, assisted by Jeanne and even old Suzane, brought up numerous lighter missiles.

When a considerable supply of such weapons had been accumulated, the work was brought to a halt by the appearance of a dozen warriors bearing the long stem of a slender pine. Just outside of effective rifle range they came to a pause. Then from a little ravine at one side of the mill a voice called:

'Messieurs les Bostonnais, we have you in a trap. All that remains is to open the door and take you out. We know there are but two of you besides Henri and Pierre, for I saw you come. Surrender, and you shall be well treated. We number thirty men, and others are coming.'

''Tis Jacques Marmette,' exclaimed Toinette. 'The wretch!'

'We do not negotiate with underlings,' called Randolph. 'You are wasting breath. Let your leader talk.'

'Nom de Dieu!' you shall hear him,' came Reparti's deep voice. 'At last, Captain Randolph, I have you.'

'There is a fable about catching one's hare, Captain Reparti,' shouted Randolph, not unwilling to gain time by parley.

'Never fear, I shall catch the hare—and cook him too!'' cried the Frenchman, laughing diabolically. 'Already the fire is lighted. Only one thing can save you. Surrender the women, and you shall go free.'

'Tell him to go to the divil!'' whispered Barnaby.

'You are very modest in your demands,' called Randolph sneeringly. 'But our answer is: come and take them. This mill has withstood the onslaughts of Iroquois more genuine than those we slew when we rescued Mademoiselle de Saint-Pierre on the Riviere aux Boeufs. Bring on your bloodhounds! Do your utmost! We are ready!'

'Ah!' shrieked Reparti, enraged beyond measure by the allusion to how he had been foiled, and by the knowledge that the secret was at last discovered. 'You shall wear a necklace of red-hot hatchets. Your eyes shall be burned out with lighted splinters. Le Chat shall use all the refinements of which he is master. En avant, mes enfants!'

At his last words the warriors took up their battering ram and moved slowly toward the mill.

'How much do you think the door will stand?' asked Randolph, in a low voice of Barnaby.

'Not much, I'm fearin'. 'Tis thick enough, but 'tis an old one. If we can help it, they mustn't touch it. We much each pick out a man an' get him. That log's heavy; an' if three or four at the front and are 'aid out, the rest'll have more'n they'll want to stagger under.'

'Pierre,' called Randolph to the defenders below, 'they're coming. You take the foremost, Henri, take the second. You shall each have five hundred francs if you hit your man. If they break in, come up to us.'

'Oui, monsieur le capitaine, we are ready,' came their answer.

'You take the third, Charles. I'll answer for the fourth,' said Barnaby. 'Is there nothing we can do to help?' asked Alfrede anxiously.

'You may pray for us all, if you will, dear,' said Randolph tenderly. 'But do not feel afraid. We shall beat them back. This is plain sailing compared with last winter in Quebec.'

The girls knelt on the hard stone roof. And, amid the whoops of the oncoming savages, their fresh young voices rose to heaven in heartfelt appeal to the God of Battles.

Soon the attacking party were within a hundred yards. Their painted bodies and barbaric ornaments glistened in the firelight. Pointing the butt of the tree full at the door, they dashed forward. Those not engaged in the attempt shouted wildly and fired at the loopholes.

When they were within forty yards, old Pierre's rifle spoke. The foremost warrior staggered to one side and sat down. Almost instantly Henri fired, and the second fell headlong. Randolph and Barnaby were equally successful with the third and fourth. The fifth savage, fearing that his turn would come next, let go his hold and sprang back. As the defenders had hoped, the heavy butt, being no longer supported, fell to the ground. At this, the whole party dropped the log and fled wildly for cover.

'Bravo!' cried Randolph. 'Henri and Pierre, you shall have the reward, and as much more for each one you bring down.'

''Twas well done all around— not least of all the prayin',' said Barnaby gallantly, as he primed his rifle. 'But one lesson'll not be enough. See that red snake that fell first tryin' to crawl off! Shall I give him another ball?'

'Let him go,' said Randolph. 'He can harm us no more.'

The besiegers now ceased firing and were evidently in consultation. Presetly the sound of chopping could be heard again.

'They're cuttin' another ram,' said Barnaby. 'This time it'll not be so hefty a one.'

'The rangers ought to be coming soon,' said Randolph.

'They'll be comin' far slower than we did,' returned Barnaby. 'Miss Saint-Pierre, Charles ran so fast comin' that I pretty nigh busted my lungs tryin' to keep up, an' both sides of the road belonged to me. I'm not certain yet whether it was wantin' to see you or save you that made him in such a rush—considerin' the warmth of his welcome.'

'Lieutenant Currin,' said Alfrede, 'Captan Randolph told me long ago that you were an unmitigated tease. Now I know that he spoke the truth.'

Barnaby laughed heartily. 'He most always does—when he ain't lyin',' he said. 'Charles,' he continued, shrewdly anxious to turn the thoughts of the girls from the horrors that surrounded them, 'do you be after remimberin' the time you stopped at my cabin an' I reminded you of the girl you kipt twistin' your blessed neck off to see the last of at Fort eL Boeuf?'

'I believe I have some remembrance of the circumstance,' Randolph admitted somewhat unwillingly.

'An' do you be after remimberin' me tellin' you to say the word when you wanted to elope an' I'd be the man to help you? Well, the only time you got a chance you refused; an' you've been repentin' in sackcloth an' ashes ever since. But I've helped to rescue the lady twice now. Won't that about square the account?'

'I shall never feel that the account is square, old friend, until we've found your boy,' said Randolph warmly.

'Yes, indeed, Lieutenant Currin,' cried Alfrede, 'we will do all we can. No trouble nor expense shall be spared. I know that we shall find him.'

'God bless you both for them kind words!' said Barnaby feelingly. ''Tis enough to keep one's hope alive when he has such friends. But look yonder!' And he pointed to a party of warriors who had just come in sight bearing another log.

'You were right, Barnaby,' said Randolph anxiously. 'It is a smaller one, and there are more Indians carrying it. This time we shall have more trouble beating them off.'

Thus were the defenders recalled to the stern realities of their situation. The dangers threatening them were even greater than they were aware of. As the warriors came on and the defenders prepared to receive them, some dark forms were wading cautiously under the bank of the swift stream whose current in peaceful times turned the wheel of the mill. They reached a point close under the rear wall and stepped silently from the water upon the bank. Here they were still in the shadow, but there was light enough to reveal their figures with tolerable distinctness and even something of their features. He who had led the way was the hibitant Jacques Marmette; the giant behind him could be no other than Reparti; the squat, half-naked form that brought up the rear was Le Chat.

No sooner had they put foot upon dry ground than the habitant raised a ladder he was carrying against the wall, and, mounting it, came to a small window in the second story, which he proceeded cautiously to open. This operation he performed without noise. Then, creeping in, he beckoned to his companions to follow. This they did. In less time than it takes to tell, all three were inside the mill and were groping their way toward the stairs that led to the top.

But hardly had the sachem's moccasins disappeared through the window when a lithe form such as belongs to a well-developed boy of ten years glided from behind the bank and mounted the ladder with the lightness and rapidity of a cat. He, in turn, had scarcely disappeared when yet another figure, attired in the garb of an Indian woman, likewise crept up the ladder and through the window into the mill.

As Reparti and his companions reached the stairway, the savages bearing the battering-ram dashed toward the door. The defenders fired as before. Cries of rage and anguish told that the bullets had not been sped in vain, but a violent blow delivered a moment later against the door showed that this time the besiegers had struck home. Hurriedly yet quietly the three men who had entered through the window mounted the stairs and stepped out upon the roof. Randolph and Barnaby were so intent upon hurling down missiles upon the heads of the raging mob gathered before the door that they did not dream of danger in their rear. Drawing their weapons, Reparti and Le Chat had begun to steal forward, when from the head of the stairs a lovish voice exclaimed:

'Father, look behind you!'

Barnaby and Randolph whirled at the sound. Alfrede and Toinette, catching sight of the apparitions, screamed.

'My boy!' cried the Irishman. 'My little Barnaby!'

At last the conflict which the Virginians so long had hoped for was come. Before them stood their enemies. And life and more than life hung in the issue.

'At last I have you, you divil' roared Barnaby, springing with clubbed rifle at Le Chat.

At the approach of danger, Jacques stepped back toward the stairway. Quick as thought the boy gave him a push which sent him tumbling backward to the floor below, where he lay groaning.

Almost at the same instant Barnaby struck a heavy blow at Le Chat. The sachem partly evaded it and partly caught it on uplifted tomahawk. Then he glided toward his opponent and struck with the knife in his left hand. The blow went home. Barnaby dropped his rifle. The sachem uttered a whoop of triumph. But he little knew the man with whom he had to deal. The memory of past wrongs, the sweet joy of knowing that his son still lived, combined to give the borderer superhuman strength and vitality. Before the blow could be repeated he closed with his antagonist. For some moments they wrestled fiercely. Then the white man with resistless power raised the sachem in his arms, and staggering to the front of the mill, with a mighty heave threw him as he might a child over the battlement, to fall crushed and bleeding on the rocks fifty feet below.

Meanwhile another conflict equally venomous had begun. Drawing his sword at the first sight of his enemy, Randolph sprang forward to meet him.

'I have long promised myself the pleasure of sending you to hell!' he cried as he parried a vicious thrust. 'I will finish the work that Captain Van Braam begun.'

'We shall see,' hissed Reparti, redoubling his efforts.

The two were equally matched. Reparti was the stronger; but Randolph was fully his equal as a swordsman, and was besides exalted by a determination that rendered him unusually formidable. Steel rasped against steel, but neither combatant gained any advantage. The raging flames without gave ample light and made it possible for each man to read his antagonist's attack. Alfrede and Toinette stood watching in horror-stricken silence.

The conflict was still undecided when Barnaby disposed of the sachem. Though bleeding freely from his wound, the Irishman caught up his rifle once more and advanced upon the Frenchman.

'Stand back!' cried Randolph angrily. 'I have sworn to kill him myself.'

But Barnaby, regarding the Frenchman as he would a snake and having wrongs of his own to avenge, had no mind to allow Randolph to endanger his life out of a mistaken sense of chivalry and honor. He disobeyed the order, and, with uplifted weapon, drew nearer. Keenly aware of this new danger, Reparti, still facing Randolph, retreated toward the stairs, closely pressed by both his foes.

But it was ordained that neither of the Virginians should slay the man who so bitterly wronged them. Reparti's retreat unconsciously brought him nearer to a form that had just appeared up the stairs. The form sprang forward; a knife flashed in the light of the flames, and sheathed itself to the hilt in the Frenchman's broad back. Reparti turned and recognized his new assailant.

'Saki!' he gasped, then tottered backward to the floor.

Instantly the girl's ferocity seemed to disappear. Kneeling beside the body, she feverishly placed her hand over the heart. No fluttering throb met her touch.

'He is dead,' said Currin solemnly. 'His sin has found him out.'

With a bitter sob the girl passionately kissed the paling face. Then, springing to her feet, she ran to the battlement and mounted it.

'Saki has no more to live for now!' she cried.

Again the knife rose and fell. In a moment her body followed that of the sachem to the rocks below.

Meanwhile the warriors without had been dealing thunderous blows against the door, which, ponderous but wormeaten, was at last splintering beneath the repeated shocks. But as the demoniac yells grew more triumphant, followed by New England cheers.

(To be Continued.)

CHILDREN'S CORNER.

'AS GOOD AS GOLD.'

The day that I was five years old
I thought I'd be as good as gold.
I promised mother, as I stood there,
All dressed up, on a parlor chair,
That I would do my very best
To act as well as I was dressed.

She told me when my party came
To think of others in the game,
To let my visitors go first,
To take the smallest piece and worst,
And see that others had enough,
And not be greedy, cross or rough.

But I forgot it once or twice,
And then my manners were not nice.
So when they'd gone she shook her head:
'As good as silver,' mother said
But—when I grow to six years old,
I know I'll be 'as good as gold.'

—St. Nicholas.

A BAD LITTLE HOUSEKEEPER.

'Where are you going, my pretty maid?' sang Aunt Kitty, meeting little Marian on the gravel walk with a big platter full of something, and a look of being in a hurry.

'Oh, please don't stop me, Aunt Kitty,' said Marian; 'please don't. I promised Amy Lee to come back as quick as quick. We are playing keeping a boarding house. Amy is cook, and I am housekeeper.'

'Well, Miss Housekeeper,' called Aunt Kitty, as she passed, 'I'm very sorry for your boarders.'

'Why, Aunt Kitty?' Marian came to a full stop, and looked back in surprise.

'Oh, never mind,' said the auntie, walking on; 'you are in a hurry now, but some day I'll tell you.'

Many times that long autumn Saturday Maid Marian took a rest from keeping boarders and fell to wondering what Aunt Kitty meant. And on another rday she asked her.

'I mean that you are not a good keeper of your own wonderful little house.'

'Why, Auntie, mamma keeps our house,' said Marian.

'Oh, I don't mean the big house with wide porches and bay windows. I mean your own tiny little house that God has made you keeper of—the one He built for your soul to live in.'

'Do you mean my body?' asked Marian, opening her blue eyes very wide.

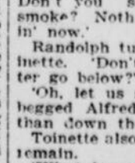
'Yes. That is a wonderful little house, and yet you do not mind abusing it, my little housekeeper. When you got your feet wet and had croup last week, that was neglecting your little house and doing it harm. When you are greedy about candy and cake, you are spoiling your house. Sometimes you don't want to take your bath, and that is being a very bad housekeeper; and when you don't go to bed early you are trying to pull your house to pieces.'

'I didn't know I was a sure-enough housekeeper,' said Marian soberly. 'I must go and tell Amy Lee about it.'—Elizabeth Preston Allan, in the 'Christian Intelligencer.'

Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills

are not a new and untried remedy—our grandfathers used them. Half a century ago, before Confederation, they were on sale in nearly every drug or general store in the Canada of that day, and were the recognized cure in thousands of homes for Constipation, Indigestion, Biliousness, Rheumatism and Kidney and Liver Troubles. Today they are just as effective, just as reliable as ever, and nothing better has yet been devised to

Cure Common Ills



DR. A. W. CHASE'S CATARRH POWDER 25c.

is sent direct to the diseased parts by the Improved Blower. Heals the ulcers, clears the air passages, stops droppings in the throat and permanently cures Catarrh and Hay Fever. 25c. blower free. Accept no substitutes. All dealers or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Toronto.

Had a Dry, Tickling Sensation In Her Throat.

COUGHED ALMOST ALL NIGHT.

A bad cough, accompanied by that distressing, tickling sensation in the throat, is most aggravating.

Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup is rich in the healing virtues of the Norway Pine tree, and for this reason it will quickly stop that tickling in the throat which causes the dry hard cough that keeps you awake at night.

Miss Margaret MacDonald, Port Hood, N.S., writes:—"Just a few lines to let you know what Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup did for me. I took a severe cold, coughed almost all night, with that dry, tickling sensation in my throat. The first bottle did me so much good, I thought I would try a second one, which I am pleased to say resulted in a complete cure. I can strongly recommend it to any one suffering from a cough or any throat irritation."

Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup is put up in a yellow wrapper, 3 pine trees the trade mark; price, 25 and 50 cents.

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

BOVRIL

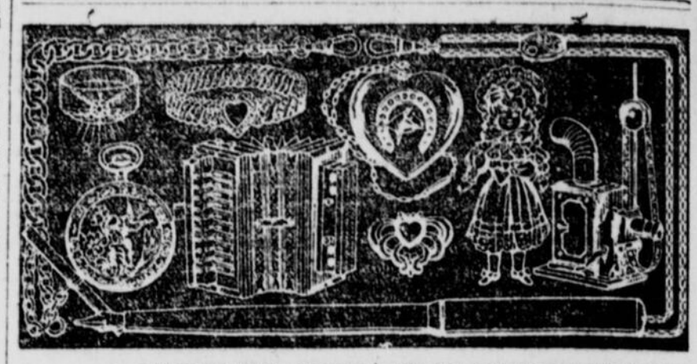


is concentrated beef.

It gives strength and energy.

Take a cup at eleven in the morning or a dainty BOVRIL sandwich at afternoon tea. A cup of BOVRIL before retiring ensures refreshing sleep.

4-2-13



FREE TO YOU. The best premiums and biggest values ever offered. Gold and Silver Watches, Gem-set Rings and Brooches, laughter-producing **Moving Picture Machines**, finely-decorated **Tea Sets, Silverware, Accordians, Lovely Dressed Dolls** and many other beautiful premiums given **FREE** for selling our high class **Gold Embossed Picture Post Cards** at 6 for 10c. Our cards are the very latest designs in Floral, Birthday, Views, Comics, also Valentine, St. Patrick and Easter in season, of such artistic colors and superior quality that you will have no trouble selling them. You can win any of these Splendid Premiums by selling $3.00 worth and upwards, and to those who are prompt in answering this advertisement and selling the cards we will give an Extra Present of a Beautiful Electric Diamond Scarf Pin which flashes and scintilates with all the colors of the rainbow. Alfred Pineau writes, "I was offered $1.50 for my scarf pin, but refused to sell." Send us your name and address, plainly written, and we will forward you a package of cards and our big premium list. We get a great many repeat orders from our customers. Why? BECAUSE OUR PREMIUMS ARE THE BEST. **COBALT GOLD PEN CO., Dept 118 Toronto, Ont.**

THE

NORTHERN MESSENGER

16-24 PAGES OF INTEREST TO ALL MEMBERS OF THE FAMILY.

Messenger Stories and illustrations have delighted more people during the last two generations than any other papers designed for Sabbath Reading. Its Sunday School lessons and temperance talks are features that make it invaluable for Church or Sunday School distribution, as such it is the most widely circulated family paper in Canada. **Subscription price 40c. a year.**

THREE SUBSCRIPTIONS separately addressed for $1.00
SUNDAY SCHOOL CLUB RATE only .... 20c. A YEAR
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A FREE TRIAL AT OUR EXPENSE IN ANY SCHOOL.
ASK FOR SPECIAL OFFER TO NEW SCHOOLS IN THE WEST.
JOHN DOUGALL AND SON, ... 'Witness' Block, Montreal.

SYNOPSIS OF DOMINION LAND REGULATIONS.

Any person who is the sole head of a family, or any male over 18 years old, may homestead a quarter section of available Dominion land in Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta. The applicant must appear in person at the Dominion Lands Agency or Sub-Agency for the District. Entry by proxy may be made at any agency, on certain conditions, by father, mother, son, daughter, brother, or sister of intending homesteader.

Duties—Six months' residence upon and cultivation of the land in each of three years. A homesteader may live within nine miles of his homestead on a farm of at least 80 acres solely owned and occupied by him, or by his father, mother, son, daughter, brother or sister.

In certain districts a homesteader in good standing may pre-empt a quarter-section alongside his homestead. Price $3.00 per acre.

Duties.—Must reside upon the homestead or pre-emption six months in each of six years from date of homestead entry (including the time required to earn homestead patent), and cultivate fifty acres extra.

A homesteader who has exhausted his homestead right and cannot obtain a pre-emption may enter for a purchased homestead in certain districts. Price $3.00 per acre. Duties.—Must reside six months in each of three years, cultivate fifty acres and erect a house worth $300.00.

W. W. CORY,
Deputy of the Minister of the Interior.

N.B.—Unauthorized publication of this advertisement will not be paid for.



The Original and Only Genuine

Beware of Imitations Sold on the Merits of Minard's Liniment

OUR WEEKLY PAGE OF FUNNY PICTURES

MR. TWEE DEEDLE

1.—When Mr. Twee Deedle, Dickie and Mr. Giggle are ready to leave Wooden-Wooden Land Dickie sees one of the wooden men near the wind ship. He decides to take him home, so that Dolly may see how the wooden man can talk and walk.

2.—The poor little wooden man calls for help, but his cries are unheard as the three friends sail out in a cloud of dust.

3.—Dickie excitedly explains he has shown Dolly this man from Wooden Wooden Land and tell her of his adventures in the strange place.

4.—Dolly and Dickie try to get the man to walk or talk, but he remains silent. The children's mother suggests that perhaps the wooden man is nothing but a wooden doll when he is away from his country and that it would be a good thing if they would take him back.

5.—The children, who always take mother's advice, ask Mr. Twee Deedle if he can take the man back to his people in Wooden-Wooden Land.

6.—Mr. Twee Deedle then blows upon his tiny whistle, and from out of the ground there springs a funny little man. He listens attentively to what is wanted and then pulls out a jack-knife and a shingle.

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7.—The funny little stranger then makes two wings out of the shingle, which he fastens to the back of the wooden man, who thanks them for letting him go back to his own people, and

8.—Rises from the ground and sails swiftly in the direction of his home and parents. Mr. Twee Deedle tells Dickie and Dolly that it is far better to do without many things in this world than to cause any creature sorrow.

LETTERS FROM READERS

CONCERNING SIR RODMOND ROBLIN.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—Like your correspondent, D. W. Burrell, of Swan Lake, I am a resident of the Dominion constituency of Macdonald, and I have been a Conservative. I have the added knowledge of residence in the Provincial constituency represented by Premier Roblin in the Legislature. I quite agree with your correspondent in the bouquet he hands you with respect to the reasonable and temperate tone of the 'Witness,' but I would apply that same qualification to your editorial on Sir Rodmond Roblin. I think you are wholly justified in your conclusion, and I do not think it necessary for you to make any apologies.

INFLUENCE AGAINST TEMPERANCE.

I will set naught down in malice against Sir Rodmond, for I have no quarrel with him as a man or a neighbor, but as a representative and an administrator his influence has been exerted in the very opposite direction to that which would be helpful or encouraging to temperance reformers or to the promotion of sobriety. His political attitude at the present time is plainly to blockade temperance progress, or the increase of restriction upon an aggressive and injurious traffic. Although party ties would tempt me to remain loyal to the Conservative party, I could only do so by proving recreant to the principles which I have espoused as a Christian and a temperance man. It seems to me that it is only possible for those of us who desire improved social conditions to accomplish something by turning down our party prejudices and uniting upon our principles.

I was one of the great delegation which waited upon Premier Roblin a few weeks ago under the leadership of the Moral and Social Reform Council. We made it perfectly plain that every provincial church organization in the province, and in addition the Grain Growers' Association, the Trades and Labor Council, the Royal Templars, the Good Templars, and the W. C. T. U. were all united in demanding the abolition of the bar, but Sir Rodmond would not hear of it, and told us that he is not in favor of it.

We pointed out to him that the Local Option Law, while professing to give the friends of sobriety a chance to vote out the liquor traffic, was unworkable and apparently was kept in that unworkable condition by his Government to favor the liquor people. We made it clear that we had requested the same amendments for five years, and had never received one of them, although each one asked for, was not only reasonable, but actually required to make the law consistent with its avowed purpose, but he gave no promise that he would make the law workable, and he permitted the House to close without attempting any amendment. I am persuaded that but for party discipline a majority of his followers would support these very amendments. Indeed, two of them, Messrs. Argue and Carroll, voted against him, and against the demand of the party, at the last session of the House on the question of taking a vote on the abolition of the bar. I am credibly informed that seven or eight other supporters of the Government desired to support that motion and would have done so if the party whip had not been viciously cracked over their heads.

THE SENTIMENT OF THE PROVINCE.

The man who cannot see that Sir Rodmond and his Government are distinctly reactionary with respect to temperance and moral legislation must be party blind. Temperance sentiment is as sound and strong in Manitoba as in any other province I believe, and yet while the trend everywhere is to increase restrictions upon the liquor traffic in every other part of the Dominion, the process is held up in Manitoba, and not one jot or tittle of improvement has been made in our liquor laws for years. While a Conservative Premier in Ontario, who is not a Methodist, is cutting down the hours of sale and closing the bar-rooms every night at 8 o'clock, and on Saturday at 12 noon, Sir Rodmond, whom your correspondent praises, leaves our bar-rooms open until within an hour of midnight on ordinary nights and until 8.30 on Saturday nights, and sends away the largest deputation that ever waited upon a Manitoba Government without holding out the slightest hope that his Government will take a single step to further restrain the selfish cupidity of a business that is at war with every right and interest and virtue in the province.

It was Sir Rodmond himself who publicly pledged the temperance people of Manitoba that wherever they adopted a Local Option by-law, by popular vote, even though it might be quashed in the courts upon a technicality, he would refuse to permit a license to be issued. Yet in this very constituency of Dufferin, which he represents in the Legislature, in the town of Carman, he permitted this pledge to be shamefully violated, and two licenses were issued in defiance of the will of the electorate, twice expressed at two consecutive annual elections by the adoption of a local veto by-law, which was quashed upon a technicality. The course pursued by Sir Rodmond and by his Government on the temperance question must give offence to every self-respecting temperance Conservative.

MACDONALD ELECTION.

I am not going to add anything to the volumes that have been written about the Macdonald election outrages. I fear, although I am not prepared to prove, that the ordinary election methods of both political parties, which have come to be a disgrace in Canada, were applied in the Macdonald election.

But that was no reason or justification for the Manitoba Government taking the high-handed course it did, and to prostitute the machinery of law in the wholesale arrest of persons who were suspected of supporting the candidate of the Liberal party. It is perfectly evident to every unprejudiced observer, and could be discerned by a Conservative as well as a Liberal, that the officers of the law were used for purely partisan purposes and not to promote fair play or even-handed justice.

DR. GORDON.

The attack of the Premier and some of his colleagues upon a Christian gentleman like the Rev. Chas. W. Gordon, D.D., will certainly cost them a good many friends, even if Mr. Burrell remains faithful. Christian sentiment and co-operation in social service ought to make men more loyal to each other than the wearing of a common party tag, and I have the faith to believe that thousands of Christian Conservatives are not merely ashamed of the brutal attack upon Dr. Gordon, from the floor of the House, but that they will turn their feeling of shame into a practical protest against that kind of thing. I rejoice that we have clergymen who have a big enough view of the province of Christianity to demand that its influence shall be felt in practical politics, and if there is any spot in our Dominion where brave men should be supported in such a Christian protest, I think that this province is the place.

MR. BUCHANAN.

Mr. Burrell mentions the name of the secretary of the Moral and Social Reform Council, and tells us that Mr. W. W. Buchanan was a strong Liberal, and is yet. If Mr. Burrell believes that Mr. Buchanan has been actuated by any motive of party loyalty, in his devotion to temperance and social reform, he certainly has few sympathizers in the Province of Manitoba. It is as well-known as anything can be that he has made the greatest political sacrifices that a man can make for the sake of promoting temperance legislation, and that he has steadfastly adhered to such an independent course for more than a quarter of a century. Even Sir Rodmond Roblin has been heard to say that if there is an independent public man in Manitoba, he is this same Buchanan, and that ought to be satisfactory to Mr. Burrell.

THE BAR-ROOM FAVORED.

Only last week in this very same riding, represented by Sir Rodmond Roblin, we have had another manifestation of the shameful fact that the whole machinery of liquor laws and of administration, is used for the benefit of the liquor trade. The municipality of Thompson in December last voted, apparently by a very small majority, for the repeal of Local Option, a result brought about very largely by the failure of the Provincial Government properly to enforce the law. A protest was entered by the temperance people, who claimed to be able to prove personation of non-resident voters and many other irregularities. But the Commissioners instead of taking the reasonable ground that they should not be in haste to issue a license until the case should be heard in the courts, so as to make sure whether or not repeal had actually been carried, and in spite of the fact that this very matter was pressed upon them, and in spite of the fact that the by-law had not been in force to the end of the license year, issued a license and the bar-room was opened with the greatest possible expedition. Sir Rodmond, by raising his finger, could have secured fair play in this very case, but as in the Carman case, the liquor party received the benefit of his favor.

LIKES THE 'WITNESS.'

I like the 'Witness' because it promotes independent thought and independent sentiment, which is absolutely necessary, even if partyism is to be maintained, to keep it within the bounds of decency. The man who supports his party and defends its leaders when they are wrong, loses his influence for good within his party, and can only exert a wholesome effect upon party administration by making it known that he is prepared for open protest, and for rebellion as a party man, if his party does not follow the path of righteousness.

NO LIBERAL.

I am making no plea for the Liberal party. I am not a member of that party. I have no apologies to make for it in Manitoba. I am ashamed that there is so little choice between the two parties, and I wish it were possible to launch a new party that would command the loyalty and devotion of patriotic Manitobans who desire to see the machinery of government used to express Christian sentiment, and to make our province a better place to live in and to raise a family in. But my failure to discover any devotion to high principle on the part of the Liberal party of this province does not blind me to the faults and the reactionary spirit of the Conservative party as represented by its present leader, Sir Rodmond Roblin.

O. B. BRETHOUR.

Miami, March 8, 1913.

SHE TOOK HER FRIEND'S ADVICE

And Dodd's Kidney Pills Cured Her Son.

Straight and Simple Statement Tells of Another Grand Cure by the Old Canadian Kidney Remedy.

Springhaven, Yarmouth Co., N. S., March 14. — (Special) — Simple and straight to the point is the statement ment of Mrs. Erven C. Trefry, of this place, but it tells of another grand cure by Dodd's Kidney Pills.

"My fifteen-year-old son Angus," Mrs. Trefry states, "suffered from pain in his back, headache, and a pain over his eyes.

"He was so bad he could not walk across the floor. My friends advised m to give him Dodd's Kidney Pills. "They cured him."

That young Trefry's kidneys were wrong is evidenced by the cure. Dodd's Kidney Pills only cure diseased kidneys. They never fail to do that.

The reason they cure rheumatism, backache, gravel, dropsy, Bright's disease, diabetes, and kindred diseases, is that these all spring from disordered kidneys.

If you have any of these diseases you haven't tried Dodd's Kidney Pills. Ask your neighbors. They'll tell you Dodd's Kidney Pills always cure them.

THE NEW DEMOCRACY.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—The object of the Grain Growers' Association is to secure for the farmers of Western Canada the rights and privileges to which they are justly entitled, and from which they have been deprived. Knowing that great financial and political interests are opposed to any movement which would interfere with existing conditions, the members of the Association recognize that it is only by determined and united effort that their object can be attained.

At the Grain Growers' conventions, held at Brandon, Saskatoon, and Calgary, many questions were discussed and many reforms advocated. Among these might be mentioned the securing of a sample market for grain; reciprocal demurrage; the handling of grain at terminal elevators; co-operative stores, etc. But it was the position taken by the Grain Growers in their consideration of the great governmental and economic questions of the day that aroused the greatest interest amongst the Canadian people. At those conventions such great reforms as Free trade, direct legislation, taxation of land values, and woman's suffrage, were discussed and almost unanimously endorsed. The Brandon and Calgary conventions came out strong for peace and international arbitration, and passed resolutions strongly condemning the politicians at Ottawa for appropriating thirty-five millions of the people's money for naval armament.

AN EPOCH IN POLITICAL HISTORY.

The organization of the Grain Growers' Association marked an epoch in the political history of Canada. Through the Grain Growers and their official organ, the 'Grain Growers' Guide,' the awakening sentiments of democracy and freedom have found their expression.

It is an undeniable fact that Canada lags far behind other sections of the English-speaking race as regards democratic legislation. During the last ten years the spirit of democracy has almost revolutionized the political and social life of Great Britain, so great and far-reaching are the reforms that have been brought about. Not only in the British Parliament, but also in the United States Congress, there are numerous men who know the needs of their country, and are not afraid to advocate the necessary reforms, while in our Canadian Parliament any member who advocated a radical reform would be looked upon as almost an Anarchist. We in Canada are not hampered and impeded by many of the traditional institutions and prejudices that exist in the old land, but, in spite of this advantage, we are far behind Great Britain in popular legislation.

To the student of present conditions the reason is evident: it is the almost complete domination of the political life of Canada by the big financial interests, the barons of special privilege, whose sway both parties must acknowledge if they hope to gain ascendancy. It is these barons of special privilege who exercise such a baneful influence on the political life of Canada. It is they who block the pathway of reform; it is they who would crush while yet unborn any act of legislation which would be detrimental to them, deprive them of their ill-gotten gains, or weaken their hold upon the common people.

THE NEW POWER.

Thirteen years ago in South Africa the battle of Paardeburg was fought betwen the British and the Boers. In that battle the Canadians played a prominent part, and to their valor the victory of the British was largely due. After that event Sir Wilfrid Laurier made a brilliant speech praising the Canadian soldiers. In the course of his speech he said 'that the world would now recognize that a new power had risen in the west.'

Whether Sir Wilfrid Laurier will admit it, or whether the Hon. R. L. Borden will admit it, another new power has risen in the west, a power that does not manifest itself in international strife and discord, in the maintenance of landing armies or the building of Dreadnoughts. It is a power that makes for peace, for justice, and true liberty, and which, we believe, will break the rule of special privilege, and place the sceptre in the hands of the Canadian people.

The 'New Democracy,' as it has been called, is not the exclusive possession of the Western Grain Growers, but they are, if not its originators, at least its foremost advocates.

J. H. RICHARDS.

Chater, Man.

THE NAVAL CONTRIBUTION.

A Farmer's Protest Against War Taxes.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—Would you give me space to ask those gentlemen who are so far-sighted to see the danger that Canada is in concerning war. Why don't they tell the people who they have to fight on the Pacific Coast? Commonsense would tell any man that China and Japan are too far away and they have no coaling stations on the Continent of America. And who have we to fight on the Atlantic Ocean for the Monroe Doctrine will stop any European country that has not a footing on American soil to get one. Then what does Canada want so much marine and military strength for. I think if Canada had just standing army enough to keep order in Canada it would be quite enough, for if we are going to be a Christian nation we cannot be a fighting nation, as I think any man that is a Christian cannot support war in any form except for liberty, and any man will fight for his liberty. Just think of seventy Protestant ministers of the Gospel of Christ having shares in the navy building of Great Britain. Do these men believe what they teach? I would scorn to listen to such preachers, for I put war and strong drink on the same level, and the men that hold them up as a money-making business to be the hellhounds of this world.

Now what does Mr. Borden think of the people of Canada when in 1911 he went through the country and told the people if they would elect him he would abolish the navy. Now why does not Mr. Borden do as he said he would? Why did he go to England to see what the English wanted? If Mr. Borden will give $35,000,000 to England without giving the people a vote on it, it will be the cause of making more disloyal people than anything that has been done since confederation. A government can drive people to submit to the power of a government, but that will not make them loyal.

If the government wants its subjects to be loyal, give them liberty, and do not put heavy burdens on them like the navy and militia. Why do we want to spend money in any useless investment. Canada should spend her money in such investments as would create wealth. Navies and military are drones—take all and nothing comes in return. See how many men would be set up on land that is producing nothing today if that $35,000,000 was invested in farming.

There are millions of acres of land idle for the want of proper laws and money. We might as well set men up on farms as to clothe and feed them in cities and get nothing in return. Farming produces wealth; military produces misery, cripples, drinkers and orphans. War is hell and why should any wise man support it?

The governments of Canada should pay more attention to farming and less to military and naval matters, and dredge out rivers and large creeks to give the waste land a chance to drain. It is a very expensive work for farmers to undertake, and some of them have so many taxes that it is all they can do to live and pay their dues.

DANIEL H. HAGGART.

Apple Hill., Ont.,

Arbitration Versus Dreadnoughts.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir, — A farmer went to a pure-bred stock sale. After listening to an eloquent and instructive discourse on the advantages of pure-bred over scrub cattle, he resolved to invest in a pedigreed young bull. He picked out one of the best, paid the price, and started with it for home. Just as he got near home, the dinner-bell in his stomach began to ring, and the delicious odor of fried pork was wafted to his nostrils. In order not to keep dinner waiting, he decided to put the young bull into the pasture; seeing that the old bull and his family were at the far end, busily engaged in feeding. After dinner the farmer intended to transfer the young bull to another pasture in company with part of the herd. While Mr. Farmer was engaged in sampling his mid-day meal, something was doing in the pasture. The old bull caught sight of the young bull and started to investigate. He came up on the tear, filled with rage. After a preliminary circus performance, tearing up the turf with horn and hoof, he roared out at the young bull. Said he, 'You miserable calf, how dare you come on my ground?' Don't you know I am in sole possession of this pasture? How dare you challenge my supremacy?' The young bull replied that the farmer put him there; surely there is enough feed for us all without quarrelling about it. 'Get out,' said the old bull, 'or I'll put you out mighty quick.' Then the trouble began. The old bull's family gathered round and cheered him on. 'Give it to him, father; put him out of business,' was the cry. Just as the young bull was getting all that was coming to him, while the battle was raging fiercely, a wasp and a gadfly came along and took a hand in the fight. Both landed on the old bull's flanks, and in a very short space of time, the old bull started on a hurried and undignified retreat.

THE PASSING OF THE DREADNOUGHT.

What is the moral? Assuming that the newspaper-created menace becomes real, and a breach is made in the friendly relations of Great Britain and Germany, and supposing further that these two great powers, through the continuous agitation of the yellow press, enter the war zone, and endeavor to settle the question of supremacy, will the result of the conflict depend on Dreadnoughts? No, sir; Germany, at least, will depend on wasps and gadflies. Dreadnoughts will be a secondary consideration. The Germans will depend chiefly on aircraft, a new style of marine gadfly, and a great standing army, armed with automatic lead-pumps. If my information is correct, and I read the signs aright, then the Dreadnought fashion is passing, and will become obsolete in the not far distant future. If that be so, then Canada's contribution of Dreadnoughts is a very effective method of disposing of surplus wealth wastefully. If economy be the main consideration, if the full value of this contribution is wanted, then the best method is by way of aerial wasps and marine gadflies; not Dreadnoughts.

If the Imperial spirit is a martial spirit, if we must in order to show our Imperialism, turn our back to a century old reign of peace, and enter into the universal craze for armament, we must choose up-to-date weapons of destruction. If we desire to uphold Imperial supremacy at all cost, the tools of war must be modern, and of the utmost efficiency; not those in danger of becoming obsolete. Allow me to quote in this connection Col. Seeley, the War Secretary. In reply to a question in Parliament, he said: 'Germany has five airships capable of being safely used at night, and of carrying and of discharging quantities of high explosives on to our docks, ships, magazines, and stores.' Germany has more than that number of airships, as Capt. Reid can tell you, and will continue to build. Germany has also a new type of warship (refused when offered to Great Britain) speedier than any Dreadnought; lies low in the water, and of such a shape as to be practically impenetrable; can keep to sea in all weathers, and fight effectively at long range. Twenty of these vessels can be built for the price of one Dreadnought, and five can destroy a Dreadnought in short order. I have said enough to prove that Dreadnoughts are not what they are claimed to be; then why should Canada invest in an inferior article; why not buy the best tools—if she must? Better have another look round the fighting tool warehouse before we pay out our money. We may get something better, cheaper, and more suitable for our requirements.

BEST METHOD FOR PRESERVING PEACE.

After all is said and done, is the warlike method the best way of settling disputes or preserving peace? Is not arbitration a more efficient and satisfactory method? We settle disputes that way in provincial matters, industrial disputes, and even questions of international concern. Why cannot the principle be developed and carried out universally? If it is successful in minor matters, why could it not be equally successful in major matters? I believe if one-thousandth part of the cost of universal armament was devoted to the spread of the idea of arbitration, it would be of far more benefit to the cause of peace than peace enforced by warlike methods. If war is hell, why seek to let hell loose to prey on peace? Arbitration rightly applied, would tend to the universal decrease of armament to the point of police duty. Canada stands in the position to point the way of peace by her attitude on the naval question. In my opinion, if she will hold to the idea of a navy for police duty only, or to defend the awards of arbitration on national or imperial affairs, then she will have done her duty in a right spirit. Defence, not defiance, should be her motto. Right defence. I believe in Imperial co-operation for the preservation of peace, by peaceful methods; not by throwing out challenges of supremacy. I believe there is room enough in the world for all, without fighting for the control of any particular spot. The world is big enough for all to live together in peace, if the war-spirit was cut out.

ECONOMY, NOT WASTE.

My policy is economy; not wilful waste; peace, not war; defence, not defiance; in short, the maintenance of friendly relations with all nations by means of arbitration when the need of settling disputes arises. Is it too much to ask, is it only a dream? If it be positive, and I do not see that it is so very impossible, then may I ask Canada to show the way. Where Canada leads, others will follow. The world's attention is centred on her today. What example are we to set? Shall we climb down to the common level, or ascend to a higher and nobler ideal of universal co-operation for peace by peaceful methods as outlined above? Here is an Imperial conception of the greatest utility, a solution of the great unrest, the root of which lies in the ever-increasing burden of armament upon every individual, whether he is conscious of the cause or not. Are Canadian statesmen blind to the cause and remedy of a needless sacrifice of untold wealth. If not, why do they not set to work to release the capital tied up in armament and utilize it for the uplift and not the destruction of humanity.

W. H. BRAMLEY.

Bath, N.B.

The Churchill Memorandum.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness')

Sir.—The Hon. Mr. Borden has read with such unctuous satisfaction, and his followers have acclaimed with such extravagant delight, the memorandum recently received from the Right Hon. Winston Churchill, that it is opportune to review the position taken by Mr. Borden and some of his leading lieutenants with regard to the creation of a Canadian navy and the possibility of building ships in Canada.

MR. BORDEN'S VIEWS IN 1909.

'I am entirely of opinion that the proper line upon which we should proceed in that regard is the line of having a Canadian naval force of our own. I entirely believe in that.'—Mr. R. L. Borden, House of Commons, 29th March, 1909.

'It has been suggested that instead of the organization of a Canadian naval force, there should be a system of annual contribution to the mother country. But, sir, from a constitutional and political standpoint, I am opposed to it for many reasons. In the first place, I do not believe it would endure. In the second place, it would be a source of friction. It would become a bone of partisan contention. It would be subject to criticism as to the character and amount of the contribution in both Parliaments. It would not be permanent or continuous. It would conduce to severing the present connection between Canada and the Empire.'—Do, January 12th, 1910.

MR. AMES IN 1911.

Mr. H. B. Ames in his manifesto preceding the elections in 1911, wrote as follows:

"The British Naval authorities should be asked the question: "Is the Empire in immediate danger upon the seas?" Were the answer in the affirmative, then Canada should forthwith subscribe her quota for strengthening the defensive power of the Empire within the shortest delay by utilizing the constructive activities already created.'

MR. HAZEN IN LONDON.

Mr. Hazen, speaking before the Imperial Maritime League in London, is reported to have made use of the following words:

'A mere gift of cash will have no useful effect at all . . . The giving of money for the navy by the Dominion of Canada will merely have the effect of saving the pocket of the Liberal Government for other schemes of so-called social reform, which, being interpreted, means further sops to the United Kingdom electorate, and will be of no advantage whatever to the navy. The Liberal government here would only spend on naval defence by so much the less as would coincide with the extent of the Canadian gift.'

MR. BORDEN AGAIN.

Mr. Borden on Naval Policy, at Halifax, October 14th, 1909:

'One governing principle at least should control, namely, that out of our own materials, by our own labor, and by the instructed skill of our own people any necessary provision for our naval defence should be made so far as may be reasonably possible.'

To say the least, Mr. Ames' suggestion is delightfully vague and the utilization of 'the constructive activities already created,' may be interpreted to mean anything the reader prefers. It cannot be doubted, however, that at the time this was written it was intended to give the impression—and did give the impression—that the Conservative party, as represented by Mr. Ames, was in favor of using the constructive activities of Canada.

It will be seen from the above quotations that Mr. Churchill's memorandum has made it impossible for Mr. Borden to propose any permanent policy, for he has repeatedly stated that in principle the policy of annual contributions is unconstitutional and would conduce to severing the present connection between Canada and the Empire. If, therefore, this memorandum be accepted as the last word on the naval policy, it would be impossible for Mr. Borden and the Conservative party to formulate any permanent scheme which will meet with the approval of the First Lord of the Admiralty and yet be constitutional and free from the danger of disrupting the Empire.

A. RIVES HALL.

Montreal, March 12, 1913.

A Compromise Wanted.

Sir,—Cannot you suggest a compromise on this naval matter that will take it up to a national level, where it properly belongs, and where a united Canada can conscientiously support it.

SAMUEL J. MATHEWSON.

Montreal, March 12, 1913.

A Very Grave Question.

Sir,—Can any of you readers support another word on the subject of the navy, or have the grave and reverend seigneurs at Ottawa so wearied us with th's word that we wish it forgotten?

Is there any plausible excuse for the action of the Liberal obstructionists during the past ten days?

Sir Wilfrid Laurier is an astute parliamentarian, and if the present naval question were the beginning and ending of this discussion it would have long ago been closed. This war of words is a cloak, and a very thin one at that, to cover the gravest proposition that has come before the Canadian people since their confederation. This is a question that neither the Conservative nor Liberal has a mandate to resolve.

It is, whether Canadian national independence or imperialism shall be supreme in this fair land of ours. In spite of all the rules of closure that our long suffering Premier may adopt, this must be decided by the people of Canada, and the leaders of the Liberal party believe that now is the best time to have the question answered.

National independence does not necessarily mean a severance from the Mother Country. It may mean, and in the writer's estimation should mean, that the tie which binds us to Great Britain shall be even stronger and more permanent than it is to-day. Imperialism, if it has any signification that we can grasp, means an Empire governed from a central point; be that centre England or Canada, or other. The nearest approach to Imperialism that the world has seen since the fall of the Roman Empire, is the Roman Catholic Church. Differing, as the writer does, from its doctrines, its position in respect to government is unique. To govern the British Empire from a central point is Utopian.

A CANADIAN.

SIMPLIFIED SPELLING.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—I have been pleased to notice in your issue of the 29th ult., an article headed 'Robbery of Childhood,' and making an appeal for a revised spelling. You will be interested to know that the following figures have been ascertained. It is estimated that it takes the British child 2,329 hours to learn to spell, while the German child takes 1,302 hours, and the Italian child 945 hours. Spelling reformers want to have these 1,000 hours of wasted time free for nobler purposes.

There is another aspect. There is no reason why English should not become a world language; no reason at all apart from its mischievous spelling. Already it is spoken by 150,000,000 people. Apart from the orthography, it is easy to learn, has a splendid literature behind it; but the conventions petrified by Dr. Johnson hamper and fetter its world progress.

This society is making wonderful progress and we invite all who are interested in the spread of English to join its ranks. I should be glad to send literature to any reader of your paper.

SYDNEY WALTON, Secretary.

Simplified Speling Society, 44 Great Russell Street, London, England.

SPURIOUS TAX REFORM.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—It is surprising how some supposedly honest people, who would not knowingly defraud their neighbor to the extent of five cents, seem, nevertheless, willing to plunder the government or the community to any amount, if it can only be accomplished in a decent, respectable manner. The policy of protection and the single tax reform are conspicuous examples of this system of public robbery. In protection it is the few who are benefited by plundering the many; in the single tax system, it is the few who are robbed for the benefit of the many.

While both of these schemes of respectable plunder are equally criminal, there seems to be greater cowardice displayed in the tax reform scheme than in the protective policy, since it is the smaller body of the people that are being plundered for the benefit of the many, and often it is the hard working man who has bought a vacant lot, paying in small monthly instalments the purchase money, hoping in a few years to be able to erect a home there for himself and family.

In a recent number of the Ottawa 'Citizen' some hard things were said about Sir James Whitney because he would not permit the single tax robbery system to operate in Ontario municipalities.

I live in an old frame house in the city of Westmount, which is built on a lot purchased by me nearly thirty years ago. I also own a vacant lot adjoining the lot on which my house is built. When I purchased these lots the street in front of them was in a rather primitive condition, without sewers, water pipes, sidewalks, lights or stone pavement. These necessary improvements were introduced by degrees, and both lots were taxed an equal amount to pay the cost of these improvements, which were of no present benefit to the vacant lot.

Since then these lots have been taxed equally to pay for the opening and extension of streets, main sewers, bridges, etc., all of which improvements were of no present benefit to the vacant lot. We have now a very efficient company of firemen and policemen, whose services are not required by the vacant lot. We have our streets cleaned and watered nearly every day in summer, and the snow is regularly scraped off the sidewalks in winter, and the street is brilliantly lighted up at night, all of which things are very beneficial for the people living in the house, but of no special benefit to the vacant lot. Yet the vacant lot is taxed nearly equally with the lot on which the house is built, and the same condition of things prevails with the school tax. The taxation, municipal and school, is now about $130 annually, over $60 of which are paid on account of the vacant lot, yet the tax reformers maintain that the increased value of the vacant lot is derived entirely from the community, and is a fit subject for municipal plundering. As there are a considerable proportion of the building lots in Westmount still vacant, its value to the community, either as a garden, as a playground for children, or a breathing place for older people is not appreciated, but were that vacant lot transferred to some of the crowded sections of Montreal it would prove a veritable blessing and invigorator to the poor children in that vicinity.

On the lot adjoining my vacant lot there has recently been built a double tenement house, at a cost of over $12,000. Now a building very near as useful, but lacking in the luxuries, could be erected for little over half that sum, yet our so-called tax reformers would exempt these comparatively useless luxuries from paying a fair proportion of the taxes needed to keep the municipal and school machinery in running order.

In the western prairies the condition of things is somewhat different, but even there the taxes levied are used entirely for the benefit of the resident, and are of no present benefit to the vacant land, which does not at present require the benefit of roads, bridges, drains, schoolhouses and mounted police, while at the same time the vacant land is of considerable value to the settler, who uses it as a run for his cattle.

I do hope that Sir James Whitney will stick to his guns and prevent the introduction of such an unjust system of taxation into the province of Ontario.

DAVID CURRIE.

NATURE AND THE BIBLE.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—I wish to give my opinion on the statements made by Arthur Peters in the issue of February 15. In his first statement, he says that 'God has written his record in two books, Nature and the Bible.' Now, if God had done so, those two books would have agreed in every point down to the minutest detail. Men could compare them in every possible manner, but would fail to find any discrepancy. Our idea of Omnipotence will not admit of flaws in that which Omnipotence has made. But—the Bible and Nature do contradict each other. None can deny that Nature is God's work. Would the infinitely great Creator give to earth a second volume, so inferior, so easily misunderstood, so fallible as the Bible, to interpret the Creation to the beings he had created? Would he give to the world a record in such form that it would be possible for man to change or revise it, or find themselves driven to the necessity of defending it or seeking proofs of its genuineness? It is irreverent—it is exceedingly presumptuous to imagine that he would leave his work for man to finish. The book of the Creation is open for all to read. It is alike to rich, poor, educated, ignorant, black, white. It is its own interpreter. Man feels his utter insignificance when he behold the work of the Creator of all things. He would not presume to criticise or revise; his arrogance is gone when he reads that great Book.

Therefore, I affirm that God's word is written in one form only, the wide world over—and that is the Book of the Creation. Nothing else will bear comparison with it. His laws are written in our consciousness, and we can not escape them. Every violation brings its own punishment.

If believers in the Bible (to whose number I at one time belonged), could for a while forget their superstitious awe of it, which is the result of education of past centuries; if they could come out from under the spell of it, and, as free agents, make a calm, unprejudiced, and thorough investigation into its authenticity, as God's word, they would find much that would surprise them. They would wonder that error had survived so long. But error, backed by superstition, is long lived; nevertheless, its end is coming.

MARY C. BAILEY.

Leslieville, Alta., Feb. 27, 1913.

Note.—We have already dealt with this phase of thought. Our correspondent declares that God's laws are written in our consciousness. What a love of ignorance it would imply, if, after many thousand years of such revelation of God to man, as he has been able to receive it, the individual should discard the whole record of that revelation, preserved as it is in the writings of devout men, and should proudly grovel in the ground for a revelation of his own. He would not be so self-sufficient about any other sort of knowledge. The Bible has preserved to us the culminating revelation of God to man through Jesus Christ.

PECULIARITIES OF COLONIAL SPEECH

Language and National Character.

(By Denis Crane.)

A curious characteristic of new countries is the directness with which they apply themselves to problems that older peoples approach with much misgiving—and often amid cries of sacrilege—only by tentative and circuitous paths.

The absence of time-honored precedents and hoary conventions is, of course, in part responsible for this irreverent haste, but it is due even more to that intense practicalness which the exigencies of a nation in the making elevate into a law of life. When a man invades wild nature with the intention of subjugating her for his own enrichment, he has as little opportunity for trifling as when he despoils a lion's den.

The characteristic is marked in all our colonies, but is especially so in Canada, whose modes of thought and manner of life have perhaps been more powerfully influenced by American ideals than by those of Great Britain or any other country from which her immigrants have come.

America has a pronounced preference for the man who can 'deliver the goods,' and wants that delivery 'right now.' Canada, urged by necessity and taught by example, has become imbued with the same promptitude, the same impatience.

These qualities are recorded in her common speech—that faithful register of a people's pulse. Brevity, directness, aplomb, are not so much strained after as spontaneous and inevitable. And with them is a certain gaiety born of the bubbling optimism of abounding life.

A 'Chink,' a 'Nig,' a 'Dago,' for example, though really coming under the category of slang, pant with characteristic breathlessness. 'Dip,' for sauce or gravy; 'fix,' for the verb to settle or to arrange, as in the phrase, 'I'll fix it up for you,' have a crisp finality that is not unpleasing.

Ideas normally demanding some half-dozen words to embody them are often expressed by inventions that sacrifice beauty to brevity; an Ottawa journal, for instance, speaks of 'the number of deaths and near-deaths caused by exploding fire-arms. Terms that to the unlearned do not carry their meaning on their foreheads, as 'hearse,' 'boulevard,' 'baptismal' or 'christian' name, give place to others more expressive, as 'dead-waggon,' 'speedway,' 'given-name.'

A 'bum' (idler), a 'stiff (corpse), a 'tenderfoot' (novice), a 'crook' (dishonest person), are all picturesque terms lit with a touch of humor; while 'punk,' 'dinky,' 'dandy,' 'nifty,' 'fierce,' among adjectives, and 'prairie wool' (grass), 'prairie chips' (the dried excrement of cattle, used for fuel), 'drummer' (commercial traveller), 'chores' (odd jobs about a house), among substantives, are equally typical of the national temper.

Sometimes brevity verges on vulgarity. Thus, in Winnipeg Main street, over a modest 'Lunch parlor,' may be seen the sign, 'Good Eats.' 'Good Food' would be as simple to write or to read, but would hardly be so suggestive and stimulating to the salivary glands. Eats! Why, it sets the whole masticatory apparatus in appetitive motion. Yet, to our tastes, it is insufferable.

Or take the peremptory salutation hung outside of some work-shops and show-rooms—'Get Out;' or its milder variant—'Keep Out.' One likes neither, though they are a saving of fifty per cent on our own more cumbrous 'No Admittance.'

The significant fact—and it is significant—is that when those who, in England, are most irritated by these crudities, take up their residence in Canada, they themselves succumb to the prevailing habit; not, perhaps, if they are of superfine tastes, to the worst phases of it, but at any rate to the strong, direct phraseology in general, which is but a single characteristic of a hustling life.

For example. Before me is a letter from a clever young English teacher, who about a year ago was appointed to a school near Regina.

'I am sure I shall soon slip into Canadian expressions,' she says, having already been guilty of numbers of them; 'whenever every one else uses them it is so easy to do the same without noticing it. Besides, they are so apt and expressive.'

This feeling for aptness, for crudely picturesque expression—a peculiarity natural to a nation that construes life as action, and is ruthless in adapting means to end—gives a strong idiomatic tendency to Canadian-English. With one or two notable exceptions, the newspapers of the Dominion are something of a shock to the cultured Englishman, even after the more feeble specimens of his own provincial press; in language they are extraordinarily slipshod and indifferent to niceties of thought and phrase.

Of course, one does not say this in censure, but to state a fact; for the conditions under which many of these papers are produced—the kind of labor available and the character of their clientele—have to be taken into account. But the truth remains that as these papers provide the entire reading of a very large section of the rural population, and the principal reading of all the rest, even of those who dwell in towns, their effect on written and spoken language is profound.

Next to newspapers, in the order of popularity stands fiction, in the shape of magazine stories, for which there is an immense demand. Then come novels. Of these, many are by authors little known on this side; but in the cities especially, most of the novelists so deservedly popular with the British public are widely read.

It is easy to understand this predilection for fiction; for in a vast mixing bowl like Canada, where are to be found representatives of every European race, it is only the great human drama of love and adventure that can have a universal appeal; details may differ, but to this key all human hearts beat in unison.

Next to fiction—to complete this hasty survey of Canadian reading—comes that class of literature which

BABY'S GOOD HEALTH.

The good health of baby depends entirely upon whether his stomach and bowels are kept right or not. Keep the bowels working regularly and the little stomach sweet and baby will be well and happy. To do this use Baby's Own Tablets—they are a gentle laxative and have no equal. Mrs. Chas Lapierre, Les Boules, Que., says: "I have found Baby's Own Tablets very good for my baby and they kept him in good health." The Tablets are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

has a practical bearing on present needs—the history of nations, of places, and of commercial and industrial enterprises, and the books dealing from various standpoints with social problems.

In the principal cities, and in isolated cases on the prairie, biography is added to the list; while Kipling and Service, both poets that strongly appeal to a new country, and other poets of less repute, have admirers everywhere.

Of the great classics—including the stylists, the models of pure English prose—readers, outside of the chief cities, are comparatively rare. They demand a certain leisureliness—of temperament as well as of opportunity—for their perusal; while the widely scattered character of the population makes the profitable handling of the cheap reprint, so advantageous to the common people in this country, a practical impossibility. In the public libraries, however, most of the standard British authors appear, generally in American editions.

Canada's utilitarianism, no less than her love of short-cuts, has led to her deletion of redundancies in spelling—not, indeed, in her official documents, but in her newspapers and many of her popular publications. The commonest examples are the omission of the u in honour, labour, and humour, and of the last two letters in catalogue and programme.

These are trivial innovations compared with the sweeping reforms advocated by those who plead for the general overhauling of our spelling. That some measure of reform is needed is now widely admitted, and there are as earnest advocates of phonetic spelling on the American continent as there are in England. A notable fact, however, is that whereas in England no actual change has yet been effected, in Canada a beginning has been made with the deletions aforesaid.

That this will prove but the thin end of the wedge is a reasonable conjecture. Already there is an Ontario branch of the Simplified Spelling Society, of which society the late Professor Skeat was a past president, and with which the names of so many eminent scholars are connected; and other indications that the Canadian mind is not so conservative on this matter as that of John Bull are not wanting.

One of the first moves, if one may venture to prophesy, will be the adoption of a series of spelling reforms in the schools of the Dominion. Canada has her own teaching problems, not the least of which is the cosmopolitan character of her population. To teach her children English by a method at once efficient and speedy will ever be one of her primary aims, and the estimated saving of a thousand hours in a child's education, by means of phonetic spelling, seems to the present writer, at any rate, a 'proposition' which the Canadian will not long ignore.

Literature will be sent on application to Mr. J. Dearness, M.A., Western University, London, Ont., or to the secretary of the Simplified Speling Sosieti, 44 Great Russell street, London, England.

THE NE TEMERE DECREE.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—I see by the London 'Record,' of February 28th ultimo, that the Bishop of Durham, Dr. Handley Moule, has been 'speaking out with vigor against the Ne Temere decree.' The Bishop of Durham is a saintly man, of deep scholarship and wide experience, and his utterances are always governed by Christian love. Therefore, what he has to say always carries weight and commands respect. In referring to the Ne Temere he speaks of the 'baneful effects of the decree in disturbing and harassing the minds of lawfully married people, and also yet more lamentable, in giving occasion for positive sin.' He advises the Protestant clergy to do all that is possible in love and wisdom 'to discourage marriage between Romanists and Protestants, for how can two walk together happily, unless protected by total indifference, except they are agreed?' He goes on to declare that it is necessary to meet the despotic claim of the Papal Law with the unwavering affirmation, calm, Christian, but deliberate and positive, that there is no basis for that claim in the law of Christ. I trust this weighty counsel of the venerable man of God will be seriously laid to heart by our leaders of Church and State in Canada.

G. OSBORNE TROOP.

Montreal, March 11, 1913.

LITERARY REVIEW

CANADA AND ARMAMENTS.

A study of modern international relations and especially of the competition in armaments, entitled 'Canada and Sea Power,' by Christopher West, (McClelland & Goodchild, Toronto, $1.00), concludes, as its name would indicate, by a discussion of Canada's part in the war or peace of the world. It is based on Norman Angell's 'The Great Illusion,' reviewed last year in the columns of the 'Witness,' which bids fair to revolutionize the ideas of Europe as to the re enableness and feasibility of war. It has been translated into eighteen languages and received signal marks of approval from eminent statesmen as well as soldiers and sailors. This study is divided into three parts, the Economics of War, the Politics of War, and the Morals of War. In considering the first question, the change in all modern industrial life is emphasized, specialization involves co-operation, not limited by political boundaries. The industries of the world, and especially of Europe are international as well as the finances. The trade and manufactures as well as the investments of one country affect the welfare of all. War in one country would spell ruin to the industrial worker as well as the banker of another. In the armament industry the change is especially great. Private companies of a large scale provide not only the armaments, but those of foreign nations. Stock in these companies is held by many leaders in state, army and navy. This, Mr. West holds, is a serious peril in three ways, the profitableness of these great industrial establishments depends on the demand for their goods. They supply foreign nations with engines of destruction which may be used against their own country and then emphasize the need of still greater armament to meet the new danger. The second peril is in the increasing difficulty of disarmament, owing to the ever growing number of workers engaged in this industry. Every year sees the arsenals of Britain increasing in equipment and employing the most expert workers in the kingdom. The third consideration is the ever increasing proportion of national incomes expended in what is largely waste material. Many of the marvellous results of naval skill and experience are 'scrapped,' before they are ever put to serious use. A few years makes the greatest dreadnought obsolete. The people become every year more restless under the burden. Further he quotes Norman Angell's argument that under present conditions war can never be profitable even to the victor. The disturbance of industry and finance can no longer be counterbalanced by plunder. He deduces from this that a Canadian navy will mean increased taxation, the creation of vested interests deriving profits from the increased taxes, the taxation of the products and profits of productive and peaceful labor, and the growth of the political power of armament industries. In discussing the politics of war, he again refers to the political influence of stockholders in armament industries. Then he proceeds to discuss the 'trade protection' idea, upholding that international business interests are sufficient protection for seagoing commerce, especially if the same law of non-interference with non-combatants be applied to the sea as to the land. The nations have agreed on the sacredness of property on land. They need to make the same agreement with regard to sea trade. Another reform, necessary is the abolition of back door diplomacy, secret compacts by individuals or cabinets. When Christopher West proceeds to question the value of nationality at all, of the relationship between Canada and England, in particular, he will fail to carry many of his readers with him. He makes the interesting suggestion that Canada's share in international life should be that of peacemaker. He considers money spent on 'peace missions,' embassies to promote knowledge and good will between the British and other nations of far greater value to the Empire than the building of ships or granting of subsidies. In a chapter on 'the German Emperor and the German People,' he quotes a recent biographer of Emperor William, Alfred H. Fried, who maintains that the Kaiser not only does not aim at war with Britain, but has been for years, and still is, the greatest friend of the world's peace. His naval policy is due to his admiration for British doctrine and practice. All modern conditions are against war, 'the failure of nations to reach a friendly understanding is a fault of mental attitude.' The war in the Balkans proves nothing to the contrary of the views advanced concerning international relations; for it is essentially a civil war, the rebellion of nations long suffering under a tyranny. When Canada's relation to this aspect of war is considered, the conclusion is aggressions of war or trade should be resisted. 'Any war in which Canada takes part should stop with the boundary and the seashore.' Under the heading, 'The Morals of War,' the chief subject treated, is the immense advance in numbers, wealth and influence of national or international associations for the promotion of peace, within the last few years. These have grown to a most significant extent. In 1911, 131 conventions of international organizations were held and over a hundred treaties containing arbitration clauses have been made in the last seven years. The last fallacy to be combatted is that war develops strong, virile, nations. He proves by instances the truth of the conclusion that war lowers the physical status of a nation, eliminating the fit and leaving the less fit to be the fathers of the future. Finally he disputes the right of any nation to 'rule the sea.' Beyond the three-mile limit the sea belongs to all nations. The proper policing agency would be a combined naval force, representing all. Further, the armaments and antagonism of Christian nations, discredit Christianity before the non-Christian powers. For all these reasons, the writer opposes any increase in armaments, especially any 'Canadian navy.'

THE HAVES AND HAVE-NOTS

'In an age when the worship of success is perhaps more pronounced than it has ever been before, it is unusual to find a book succeeding by its exceptionally sympathetic treatment of unsuccess, by its tender handling of ineffectual lives,' says the 'Spectator' of Miss Rose Macaulay's 'The Lee Shore' (6s.)' which has won the first prize in Messrs. Hodder and Stoughton's £1,000 Prize Novel Competition. 'We congratulate the judges on their discernment and Miss Macaulay on her triumph.'

THE WORLD'S TWO CAMPS.

'The Lee Shore' tells the story of Peter Margerison, one of the have-nots and a splendid failure. As Peter's friend Rodney says:—

'The world is full of different and opposing camps. There are the rich and the poor — or call them, rather the Haves and Have-nots. I don't mean with regard to money particularly, though that comes in. It's an undoubted fact, and one there's no getting round, that some people are born with the acquiring faculty, and others with the losing. Most of us are in the half-way house, and win and lose in fairly average proportions. But some seem marked out either for the one or the other.'

There is no doubt to which camp Peter belonged:

'He always had such bad luck. Disasters seemed to crowd the roads on which he walked! so frequent were they and so tragic that life could scarcely be lived in sober earnest; it was for Peter a tragicomic farce. Circumstances provided the tragedy, and temperament the farce.'

His temperament was Peter's salvation. Therein were two qualities — love of his kind and a sense of humor — forming an inner defence which neither principalities nor powers could break through.

He was born among the Haves, but while at Cambridge the death of an uncle left Peter and his half-brother, Hilary, penniless. Peter accepted the rebuff cheerfully for himself. He brought to the market his one talent, an inborn sense of beauty, was appointed art adviser and buyer to one of the 'Ignorant Rich,' and characteristically found it 'good fun.'

But the fun did not last long. Arriving in Venice with his patron, Peter found Hilary Margerison defrauding an aristocratic amateur collector, Lord Evelyn Urquhart, with spurious wares. Peter's silence, through loyalty to Hilary, involved him in eventual disgrace, and so he loses his profession.

PETER'S AFFINITY.

Branded as a cheat, Peter was cut off from society, but there remained one friend in his cousin and affinity, Lucy Hope. The Hope's house was a permanent refuge for Have-nots:

'Lucy Hope was something like a small, gay spring flower, with wide, solemn grey eyes that brimmed with sudden laughter, and a funny, infectious gurgle of a laugh. She was a year younger than Peter, and they had all their lives gone shares in their possessions, from guinea-pigs to ideas.'

One day Peter discovered that Lucy and he could not go on sharing. Denis Urquhart, his old school-hero and Lord Evelyn's brew, the embodiment of well-bred prosperity, was of the Haves, and Peter realized that 'Whosoever hath not, from him shall be taken that which he seemeth to have.'

Peter's losses had the rare effect of increasing his sympathy with others, and that is why he married foolish Rhoda Johnson, whom he finds almost in the net of a scoundrel. But Rhoda goes back to break her heart and life with the scamp, leaving Peter with an infant son. Then says Peter to the babe, Thomas:

'Everything goes, Thomas. Everything I touch breaks; everything I try to do fails. That's because I'm such an ass, I suppose. I did think I could perhaps make one little unlucky girl happy; but I couldn't, you see. I ought to want to go after them, and kill him and bring her back. But I should fail in that, too. I'm tired of trying to do things; simply horribly tired of it, Thomas.

THE REAL CRISIS.

Yet greater sorrows brought Peter to the real crisis of his life. He reached the breaking-point and determined to help himself to the good things of life — to become a Have. The dingy lodgings are beautified with pictures and flowers, and a trip to Lucy and Denis in the country is planned.

'I've a good mind, Thomas, to take a whole holiday: a long one. We want a good time. We want friends; we want someone to love us. To-morrow, Thomas, you and I are going to Berkshire to visit some friends of ours. Oh, hang it all, Thomas, I'm going to do the things I like! Why shouldn't I? Why shouldn't I?'

Lucy, he found, had come to the breaking-point, too, for Denis Urquhart had so much that he had no use for her love. Peter's need called her, and her called Peter, so, like joyous children, they decided to dwell in the same camp. Lucy said:

'I can't help thinking of all the down-below people, the disreputable, unlucky people, who fail and don't get things, and I know that's where I really belong. It's like being born in one family and going and living in another. You never fit it really; your proper family is calling out to you all the time. Denis only took me as a sort of luxury; he didn't really need me. And you do; you and Thomas. Thomas and you and I can be happy together with no money and nothing else much; we can make our own good time as we go along, if we have each other. Oh, Peter, let's!'

But on the eve of the elopment, like a shadow, falls between them the severe idealism of Peter's friend Rodney, who says to him:—

'You can't try to change your camp. You — and Lucy, too — wouldn't be happy. You'd know all the time that you'd shirked, deserted, been false to your business. You'd be fishes out of water, with the knowledge that you'd taken for your own pleasure something that someone else ought to have had. It isn't in either of you to do it. You must leave such work to the Haves.

THE GAIETY OF THE SAINTS.

'And whatever you gained you'd lose by it what you have at present — your fellowship with the other unfortunates. Isn't that a thing worth having? Isn't it something to be down on the ground with the poor and empty-handed, not above them, where you can't hear them crying and laughing?

'What's the gaiety of the saints? Not the pleasant cheerfulness of the Denis Urquharts and their kind, who have things, but the gaiety, in the teeth of circumstances, of St. Francis and his paupers, who have nothing yet possess all things. That's you gaiety; the gaiety of those who drop all cargoes, fortune and good name and love, overboard lightly, and still spread sail to the winds and voyage, and when they're driven at last on to a lee shore, derelicts clinging to a broken wreck, find on the shore colored shells to play with and are still gay. When there's nothing left there's always laughter.'

PEACE ON THE LEE SHORE.

Peter struggled, but he accepted the doctrine. He eloped, but it was only with Thomas and Francesco, a mongrel cur that nobody wanted. They found their lee shore in Italy. Here Peter made a living for them by selling embroidery worked by himself, and learned to laugh again. When the Haves crossed his path for the last time Peter's day of temptation had gone by. Lord Evelyn relented, and offered Peter and Thomas a life of ease:

'He loved Lord Evelyn; but the life he offered was not for Peter, not for Thomas as yet; though Thomas, in the years to come, should choose his own path. At present there was for both of them the merry, shifting life of the roads. There is no grabbing here; a man may share the overflowing sun not with one, but with all. The down-at-heels, limping, broken army of the Have-nots are not denied such beauty and such peace as this if they will but take it and be glad. There are shells enough and to spare for all; there is no grasping here.'

Literary Notes

'Ancient Stained and Painted Glass,' by F. Sydney Eden, is a Cambridge manual in Putnam's (New York), list.

'The Red Hand of Ulster,' by George A. Zirmingham, New York, Geo. A. Doran Company). An Irish multi-millionaire, that richest man in the world who figures under so many aliases in current fiction, wearies of London society, which he has easily brought to heel, and casts about for some new thing. A chance suggestion by his secretary that an Irish revolution might be amusing takes his fancy. He promptly allies himself with one McNeice, a fanatical Orangeman and a born leader. Arms are smuggled into Ulster in Conroy's yacht, and on a day the embattled zealots actually face the King's troops. The event is a fiasco; the soldiers have orders to fire into the air, and the Orangemen are such poor marksmen that they do no damage. Presently the troops, instead of awarding the crown of martyrdom to the ambitious foe, quietly withdraw themselves, to the consternation of the patriots. The affair ends with a naval bombardment, consisting of a single shot, which destroys a statue of Queen Victoria in a Belfast square.

An interesting book is 'Malaria: Cause and Control,' by William B. Herms (Macmillan Company, New York). The author, who is Professor of Applied Parasitology in the University of California, and Officer in Charge of Malaria Investigations of the California State Board of Health, says that the volume is the result of four years of practical study of malaria in different parts of this country.

It is Professor Herms's opinion that the malarial problem is a controllable one, which fact has been brought out by anti-malaria campaigns. The awakening of the general public to a realization of this, coupled with the resulting demand for information, was the incentive which has propelled Professor Herms to the work. The suggestions for control which he makes as well as practically all of the conditions which he cites are those derived from his own experience.

Beginning with a discussion of the economic aspects of malaria, Professor Herms rapidly reviews the subjects of malaria and its transmission, mosquitoes in general, the anopheline or malaria mosquito, the essentials of control, oiling methods, tobacco decoctions, other larvacides, natural enemies, permanent corrections, irrigation, summer resorts, measures useful in combating adult mosquitoes, the examination for malaria, the community crusade in California, the attitude of the press, the expense, and what the State Board of Health has done on the malaria question in California.

'Train the whole boy and not merely a part of him.' This is the motto of Dr. William A. McKeever's new book, 'Training the Boy' (Macmillan Company, New York). 'I have a profound faith in the common boy—and that means practically all the boys, for there are few natural-born blockheads,' Professor McKeever says in his preface. 'But the common boy has within his being at infancy all the latent possibilities of intellect, of morals, of spirituality, necessary for developing him into a citizen of great worth. A noble citizenship does not call for brilliancy in men so much as it calls for honest self-support, cleanness of the daily life, courageous action in the face of trying circumstances, cordial sympathy and helpfulness in all dealings with others, and a sane disposition toward the Ruler of All Life. And all these may be wrought into the character of the ordinary boy—provided we begin his training in time and deal with him intelligently throughout his growing years. So, in writing this book, it has been my purpose to attempt to sketch a practical plan for rounding out the whole boy, and to place the emphasis upon all, rather than some of the forces necessary for such complete training.' Professor McKeever divides his text into five parts, the first, Industrial Training; the second, Social Training; the third, Habit Training; the fourth, Vocational Training, and the fifth, Service Training. Under each of these he discusses in detail those elements which he considers to be vital.

'The What-Shall-I-do Girl: or, the Career of Joy Kent,' by Isabel Woodman Watt (net $1.25; postpaid, $1.40, L. C. Page & Company, Boston). When Joy Kent finds herself alone in the world, thrown on her own resources, after the death of her father, she looks about her, as do so many young girls, fresh from the public schools, wondering how she can support herself and earn a place in the great business world about her. Still wondering, she sends a letter to a number of girls she had known in school days, asking that each one tell her just how she had equipped herself for a salary-earning career, and once equipped, how she had found it possible to start on that career. In reply come letters from the milliner, the stenographer, the librarian, the salesgirl, the newspaper woman, the teacher, the nurse, and from girls who had adopted all sorts of vocations as a means of livelihood. Real friendly girl letters they are, too, not of the type that preach, but of the kind which give sound and helpful advice in a bright and interesting manner. Of course there is a splendid young man who also gives advice.

The death of Mr. Louis Becke removes a remarkable and original personality from the world of writers. Born at Port Macquarrie, in Australia, he began at the age of fourteen a career of adventures at sea and among Pacific natives, such as has fallen to the lot of few men. His first book, 'By Reef and Palm,' was published in Mr. T. Fisher Unwin's 'Autonym Literary' with an introduction by the Earl of Pembroke. Mr. Becke, wrote Lord Pembroke, 'knows the Pacific as few men alive or dead have ever known it. He is one of the rare men who have led a very wild life and have the culture and talent necessary to give some account of it. As a rule, the men who know don't write, and the men who write don't know.'

Apart from slang words are being created and assimilated every day. Many of these appear for the first time in Funk & Wagnall's New Standard Dictionary, announced for publication this season. There was a time, for instance, when the biplane was unknown, the cabaret show formed no part of our civilization, the cattalo, citrange, plumcot, tangelo, zebrass, and zebrule did not exist. The radiogram is fast displacing the wireless telegram, and although we have aerogram and marconigram, these terms being, so to speak, proprietary terms, may perhaps some day be discarded except in the special uses of the companies who have acquired title to them. The necessity for more rapid intercommunication led to the coining of lettergram, day-letter, and night letter. The suggesting of the term minxette recently helps to recall that such a personage as a suffragette, or such a thing as a kitchenette was unknown twenty years, more or less, ago. Our new methods of locomotion have given us the taxicab, popularly cut to taxi, the taximeter, the motor-boat, motor bus, and motor-cycle, not to mention the automobile, limousine, chauffeur, garage, speedometer, etc.

We have also the dirigible and various types of aeroplanes, as the monoplane, tripiane, hydroplane, and hydroaeroplane, together with the hangar which gives them shelter, and the velodrome, where some are tried out. Manicure and manicurist are old terms compared with massage, masseur, and masseuse, yet they all form part of our every-day speech now. The dictagraph and dictaphone, met almost daily in the newspapers, are of more recent birth, and with them may be classed the signagraph and pulmotor. Although the Populist and Popocrat have come and gone, we have more virile subjects in the Progressives and the Bull Moose. In athletics, the revival of the Olympic games has given us olympiad, marathon, decathlon, and pentathlon. In England the Laborite is an addition to political life, as was the Unionist before him.

The Record-Breaker



THE Standard cream separator has justly been named "The Record-Breaker" by creameries and dairymen. It has certainly made some remarkable skimming records at Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph, at Dominion of Canada Experimental Farms, Ottawa, at Wiarton Creamery, at Stratford Creamery, and others. The report of the records made by the

Standard

at the Eastern Dairy School at Kingston, and at the Kerwood Cheese and Butter Factory, were published a short time ago. They proved, conclusively, that the Standard cream separator was unequalled for close-skimming. They go to show that right here in Canada is made the "World's Greatest Separator"—a fact, we believe, all Canadian dairymen will be proud of. If you are not familiar with the skimming records established by the Standard cream separator write us. We will gladly send you particulars. But the best record of all, will be the record the Standard will make for you in every-day use in your dairy. It will do the same for you as it has done at Experimental Farms. All Standard Separators, of the same capacity, are identically alike. One Standard is as good as another, no matter who owns it.

The Renfrew Machinery Company, Limited

HEAD OFFICE AND WORKS, RENFREW, ONTARIO.

Agencies Everywhere in Canada.

FIRE DAMAGES NIAGARA UNIVERSITY.

Niagara Falls, N. Y., March 14.—Fire to-day destroyed the Alumni building at Niagara University, causing a loss estimated at $100,000. The building contained the club rooms of the several college societies, and the college chemical laboratories.

TORONTO GIVES DR. FRIEDMANN STRENUOUS DAY

Experimental Work from Morn Till Eve, With Only Quick-lunch Interval.

Toronto, March 14.—Dr. Friedmann reached Toronto this morning from Ottawa. Asked regarding his experiences in Canada, Dr. Friedmann said he was delighted with his reception in Montreal and Ottawa.

'I was afforded every opportunity to demonstrate my cure,' he said, 'and that is all I ask. The cases presented for treatment were of nearly every form of tuberculosis, and the doctors present at the clinics were most

Dr. Friedmann was told that 40 patients were awaiting him at the pathological department of the new General Hospital, and that in the afternoon would be taken to the Hospital for Sick Children, where a number of interesting cases had been selected for his attention. The doctor was greatly pleased to learn that he was to treat the children.

The work commenced shortly after nine o'clock, and up until noon the female patients were the only one treated. The number of patients that will receive the serum in Toronto cannot even be estimated until Dr. Friedmann leaves the city.

'There is to be no let up in the work until to-night,' said Dr. Mackenzie, on whose invitation he German doctor came here.

Fifteen minutes at the noon hour was used by Dr. Friedmann in taking a cup of coffee, and that is all he will have until his dinner to-night.

3,000 PAGES OF PILOTAGE EVIDENCE.

The hearing of the Pilotage Commission has now definitely come to an end, and the Commissioners are engaged in going over the approximately 3,000 pages of evidence taken at Montreal and Quebec. Nearly 300 witnesses were examined altogether. After carefully weighing the evidence taken, a report will be prepared and submitted to the Government. 'I cannot say what time we will complete the report,' said Capt. Lindsay this morning. 'We have an enormous amount of data to consider,' he added. It is expected that important results will follow on receipt of the Commissioners' report at Ottawa.

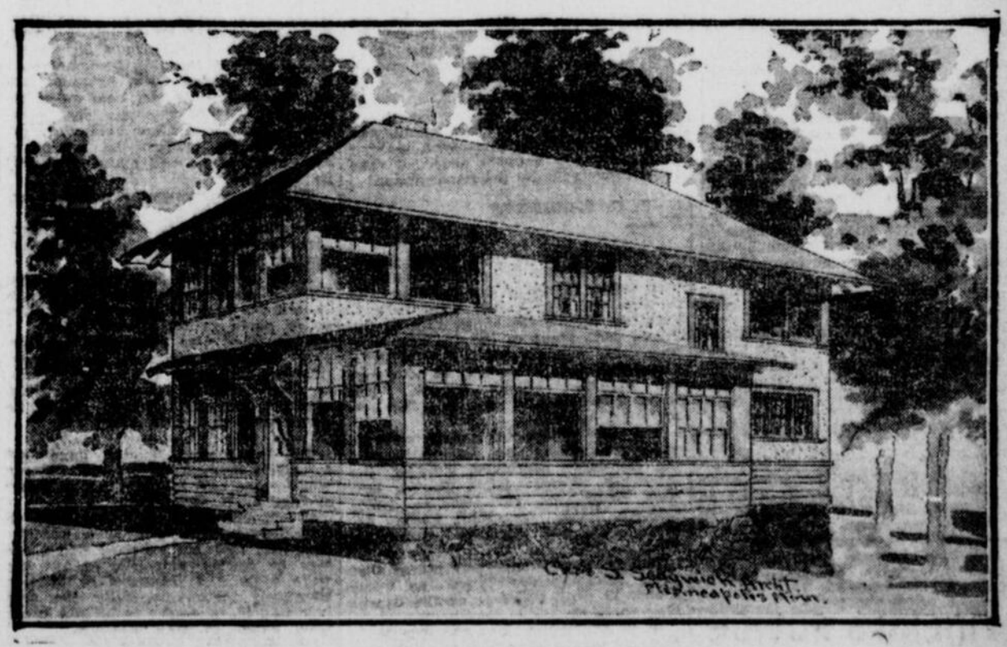
QUEBEC WANTS CHEAPER RATES

And Complains That Trade Preference Has Been Shown to Montreal.

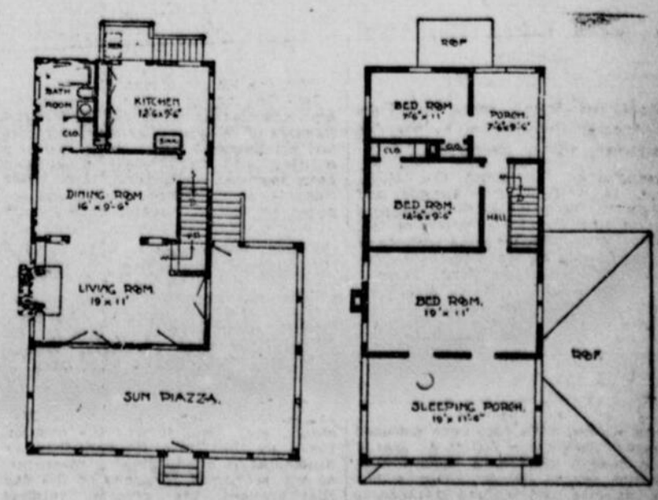
Quebec, March 14. — The Quebec Board of Trade addressed a letter to the Minister of Trade and Commerce requesting the Government when the renewal of or extension of mail subsidies to steamship lines are being considered to insert a clause in the contracts that will make it obligatory upon the steamship lines thus subsidized to carry freight and passengers at rates proportionate to the distance carried. That is to say, freight or passengers destined to or from Halifax and St. John should be carried at cheaper rates than to or from Quebec and Montreal, and freight or passengers to and from Quebec should be carried at cheaper rates than to or from Montreal.

The letters also submits that previously artificial and unfair means were used to drive the trade to Montreal at the expense of the rest of Canada by the steamship lines, limiting in tariff in which no regard was paid to the 160 miles saved by shipping goods to Quebec.

The Sun Porch Home



The striking feature of this small house is its large piazza floor space both on the first and second floors, all of which are designed to be enclosed with glazed sash and also screened. The size of the main house exclusive of piazza is 26 feet in width by 32 feet in depth. The piazza on the first floor is 12 feet in width across the front and extends back ten feet in width on the right hand side, making an unusually large floor space that can be furnished and used as a living room. Above in the second floor is a sleeping porch 12 feet in width and 20 feet in length, also enclosed with glazed sash and wire screening. This house is equally well suited for a permanent all year round home or for a summer home. The living room is 11 feet by 19 feet with a wide stone fireplace at the left side and small windows above with book shelves beneath; at the right is the stairway. The dining-room opens wide in connection with the living room with columned arch. In the rear is a kitchen, also a bathroom and a closet opening off from the dining-room. The second floor is divided into three sleeping rooms in addition to the sleeping porch. The small rear sleeping room opens off from a glazed porch, and is for servants' use. There are two chimneys, one for the front fireplace and one for kitchen use and furnace. There is a full basement under the main part. This house is estimated to be built for $4,000, exclusive



of heating and plumbing. The floors are of hardwood and the finish of fir stained and the walls plastered and tinted. The construction throughout is good. The outside is covered with wide drop siding to the window sills and above the walls are cemented. All of the outside woodwork is left rought and stained brown, with the roof shingles stained a dark reddish brown.



The BOY SCOUTS

Progress of the Movement

Graced by the presece of H. R. H. the Duke of Connaught, and attended by representatives from every city in the Dominion, the annual meeting of the Dominion Council of the Boy Scouts' association of the British Empire took place in the senate railway committee room of the parliament buildings yesterday afternoon. The reading of reports, which showed that the growth of the Boy Scout movement has been so rapid that the demand in many districts has outstripped the supply of qualified scoutmasters, and the presentation to the Paris, Ont., troop of boy scouts of a flag by H. R. H. himself, were the features of the gathering.

Also important was a discussion of a proposal to affiliate with the Canadian cadet movement with the view of providing an avenue of further advancement along the lines of his training for the boy scout. No decision was reached, however, the matter being allowed to stand over for future action. A resolution was passed endorsing the plan to initiate sea scouting for scouts in seaside towns.

Among prominent representatives from Ottawa and elsewhere who were present were Sir Mackenzie Bowell, Gerald Brown, of Ottawa, Dominion secretary; Messrs. W. H. Rowley, also of the Capital; E. R. Patterson, Montreal; Rev. E. H. Capp, Ottawa; Lt.-Col. Burland, Montreal; Lt.-Col. Walker, Edmonton; Lt.-Col. Hall, Vancouver; Major R. J. Birdwhistle, Capt. A. A. Pinard of this city; Lt.-Col. Cole, Montreal; Messrs. F. R. Perrott, T. Alder Bliss, H. J. Hammond, W. B. Bartram, A. J. Laurie and many others.

The secretary's report was the first to be presented. It was in part as follows:

The Boy Scout movement is now five years old. Within this short period of existence it has gained the status of a going concern on all five continents, and has accomplished already a great deal for boyhood, and manhood, and for nationhood in Canada, as elsewhere. It's influence is an influence for clear thinking and clean living, for good manners and character building, for self-discipline and service to others, for resourceful efficiency and patient endurance— for all that goes to make up good citizenship in communities, large and small, across Canada from coast to coast. The aims and purposes of the organization in this country are identical with those in the Motherland, and the basis of the organization similar thereto.

GENEROUS SUPPORT.

The movement continues to receive the most generous support and encouragement of parents and those in positions of authority. In this connection, special mention should be made of the deep personal interest evinced in the organization by His Royal Highness the Dominion Chief Scout, which has been of the utmost assistance to commissioners, scoutmasters and scouts throughout Canada. The numerical strength of the movement throughout the Dominion is almost as difficult to fix at any given moment as the population of our Western towns. The boys are not enlisted for any specified term, and the membership is constantly changing, some lads remaining in their troops and others retaining no more than a nominal connection therein. Generally speaking, the growth has been so rapid that the demand in many localities has outstripped the supply of well-qualified seniors to act as scoutmasters. During the past year the effort of the organization has rather been directed to looking after the existing membership than to the establishment of new troops. In some parts the organization has not been strong enough to stand the pressure put upon it, and has partially broken down with consequent disaster to individual troops, which naturally rely upon district and provincial organizations for their support. The Ontario and Quebec districts have had the assistance of provincial secretaries, who gave all their time to the work, and the position of the movement in these provinces, as compared with the position in other provinces, shows the benefit which this measure of organization has secured.

Ontario had a membership of 7,369 scouts at the end of September last, as compared with 6,987 in the previous year. Quebec has increased its membership in this interval from less than 600 to 1,361, and has acquired a magnificent camping ground of 300 acres in the Laurentian lake district, for the purchase, equipment and maintenance of which a fund has been subscribed in Montreal of $11,875. In some of the other provinces the present position is not, however, quite as satisfactory, and it is significant of the lack of organization that some of the provinces have not been able to furnish headquarters with a return of their strength of the movement in their respective districts.

'On the other hand, the Dominion council has not had the close and constant touch with the movement to ensure that uniformity of aim and method which is desirable. To do so would probably require the employment of a secretary who would be able to devote more time to the duties than the present incumbent is able to spare, and who would be able, moreover, to travel about as occasion requires. Funds are also needed for the purposes of this oversight of the movement generally. In an organization such as this, with a membership of thousands, it is inevitable that there should be difference of opinion and purpose in some things. With efficient oversight and control, any differences of opinion and purposes that exist may be harmonized and overcome. Without such oversight and control, they are, however, certain to lead to confusion and future difficulty.

BADEN-POWELL'S HOPES.

'Lt.-Gen. Sir Robert Baden Powell, the Chief Scout, in a recent cablegram, has expressed the hope that the sea scouting branch of the movement should receive its share of attention in Canada. This subject has always engaged the attention of the Dominion council, and will be brought before the present meeting by resolution. A plan has recently been adopted by the Ontario council for the establishment of a senior organization of Boy Scouts to be known as the Scout Rangers, for the purpose of providing more advanced work for King's Scouts over the age of 16, thus retaining them in the movement and ensuring the maintenance of a supply of efficient scoutmasters and assistant scoutmasters from the ranks.'

At the conclusion of the secretary's report, its different clauses were discussed, and a resolution was adopted, on motion of Mr. H. J. Hammond, seconded by Lt.-Col. Hall, as follows: 'That this council recommends to the attention of the local bodies throughout Canada the plan of sea scouting which is being developed in Great Britain in connection with the boy scout movement; and that a deputation be named by the Dominion commissioner to wait upon the Minister of Marine and Naval Affairs for the purpose of inviting the support and co-operation of the Dominion government in the training of sea scouts throughout Canada.' This was carried, as was the secretary's report.

In connection with the discussion of affiliation with the cadet movement, Lt.-Col. Burland spoke strongly in favor of this plan, and had the meeting more time at its disposal, the suggestion would probably have been endorsed. 'We are drifting nowhere,' said Lt.-Col. Burland, 'and the time has come when we must lay down our programme.' He went on to say that once a boy scout becomes a King's Scout, there was no further rank to which he could aspire, and suggested that a body could be formed to be known as boy scout cadets or scout rangers.

The suggestion was made during the progress of the meeting that a paid secretary should be appointed in each province, to devote his whole time to the development of the movement, and this was discussed at some length. The need of more efficient scoutmasters was also talked over, and military training as a necessary precedent to becomnng scoutmaster was suggested. There was some general discussion, also, of the principles of the boy scout movement during the course of which Mr. W. H. Rowley, of Ottawa, stated that the 'idea' of help-the-other-fellow did not always go, and it was sometimes necessary to help yourself and your country first.' 'The boy scout movement is not anti-military, but non-military,' was the observation of Mr. H. J. Hammond. Lt.-Col. Hall, of Vancouver, reported that the expansion of the movement in British Columbia was noteworthy, but that in Vancouver it had to meet an undercurrent of opposition on the part of the labor element. Mr. Gerald Brown, secretary of the Dominion council, said the scout movement was in need of financial assistance, lacking as it does the support accorded the cadet movement by the government.

H. R. H. PRESENTS FLAG.

During the latter part of the meeting H. R. H. the Duke of Connaught, who came in while the meeting was in progress, was called upon to present the King's Challenge flag to the Paris, Ont., troop of scouts, who have been only lately organized, with a membership of 30 scouts, 29 of whom are qualified King's Scouts. His Royal Highness did so with a few appropriate words.

The 1912 provincial census returns, as presented by Mr. Gerald Brown, the Dominion secretary, showed the following figures: Nova Scotia, 840; New Brunswick, 360; Quebec, 1,351; Ontario, 7,389; Manitoba, 1,013; Alberta, 463; and British Columbia, 918.

The provincial secretary states that there are probably twice as many scouts in each province as the census returns show.

It is estimated by the Dominion Council that during the three seasons which have elapsed in Canada, no fewer than 40,000 lads have already participated in the benefits of the training which the Canadian Boy Scouts organization affords.

The list of boy scouts who have received medals and awards is as follows: Scrolls of honor, scouts George Cannell, Jas. Patterson, Rossland Cross, Stewart Goodeve, Wm. McKinnon, Pinky Howard, Henry Carlson Ollie Hender and George Petit, all of Rossland, British Columbia; Geo. Bowman, Wingham, Ont.; Harry Copping, Mitchell, Ont.; E. C. Dennison, Minnedosa, Man.; Ira Hughey Mitchell, Ont.; Chas. Heintzman, Toronto, Ont.; Alvin Gray, Millbrook. Silver medals, Gordon Scott, Niagara Falls; Wilmer McArter and Herbert Batley, Hartney, Man.; Harold Cline, Vancouver, B.C.; Harold Whitcomb, Smith's Falls, Ont.; Peter Fobert, Toronto, Ont., and I. Allen, Gleichen, Alta.; Victor Garnham, Tillsonburg, Ont., gilt medal; and Scoutmaster E. C. MacIntyre, Rossland, B. C., swastika pin.

The Exhibition

The 1st Westmount has done it again! Their exhibition was a great success financially as well as artistically. More than 2,000 people visited it, and something over five hundred dollars has been cleared after paying all the expenses, which, by the way, were very considerable. Now that it is over every one admits that it was indeed a gallant undertaking gallantly carried through. There were a number of serious obstacles to be overcome, the chief of these being the fact that the hall and gymnasium were both occupied until early Saturday morning. This left the time for decorating the hall and arranging the displays very short. Sheer industry and strength of purpose triumphed over circumstances, however, and by 3 o'clock Saturday afternoon everything was in perfect readiness.

If you ask S.M. Allen how it was done he will assure you that the boys, A.S.M.'s and P.L.'s did all the work, and so made the exhibition the great success that it was. And if you ask the boys of the first Westmount how the exhibition was accomplished—well, I leave to your imagination their remarks about 'our S.M.,' who is not only 'the very best S.M. in the city,' but is acknowledged to be such.

The truth of the matter is that the exhibition was a triumph of organization. Everything was so well planned by S.M. Allen, who was ably assisted by Ellis Almon and all the officers of the troop that the work went forward without a hitch occuring anywhere.

The models were all brought down on toboggans Friday evening, and were stored in the bowling alley till the hall and gymnasium were made ready, and as soon as the booths were made ready were put in their places. S.M. Allen worked all through Friday night and Saturday morning, but only allowed his A.S.M.'s to stay on two hour stretches.

Mr. Allen says that by nine o'clock Saturday morning he might have left the exhibition in the hands of the troop secure, in the knowledge that all would go well.

Truly a triumph of organization.

The 1st Westmount pays a tribute to the many ladies who gave great help at their exhibition, among whom were: Mrs. W. P. Slessor, in charge of the candy booth; Mrs. W. S. Forbes, the fancy work booth; Mrs. Charles Norris, the refreshments; Mrs. J. C. C. Almon, of the children's booth, and Mrs. George Mitchell, in charge of the lemonade booth.

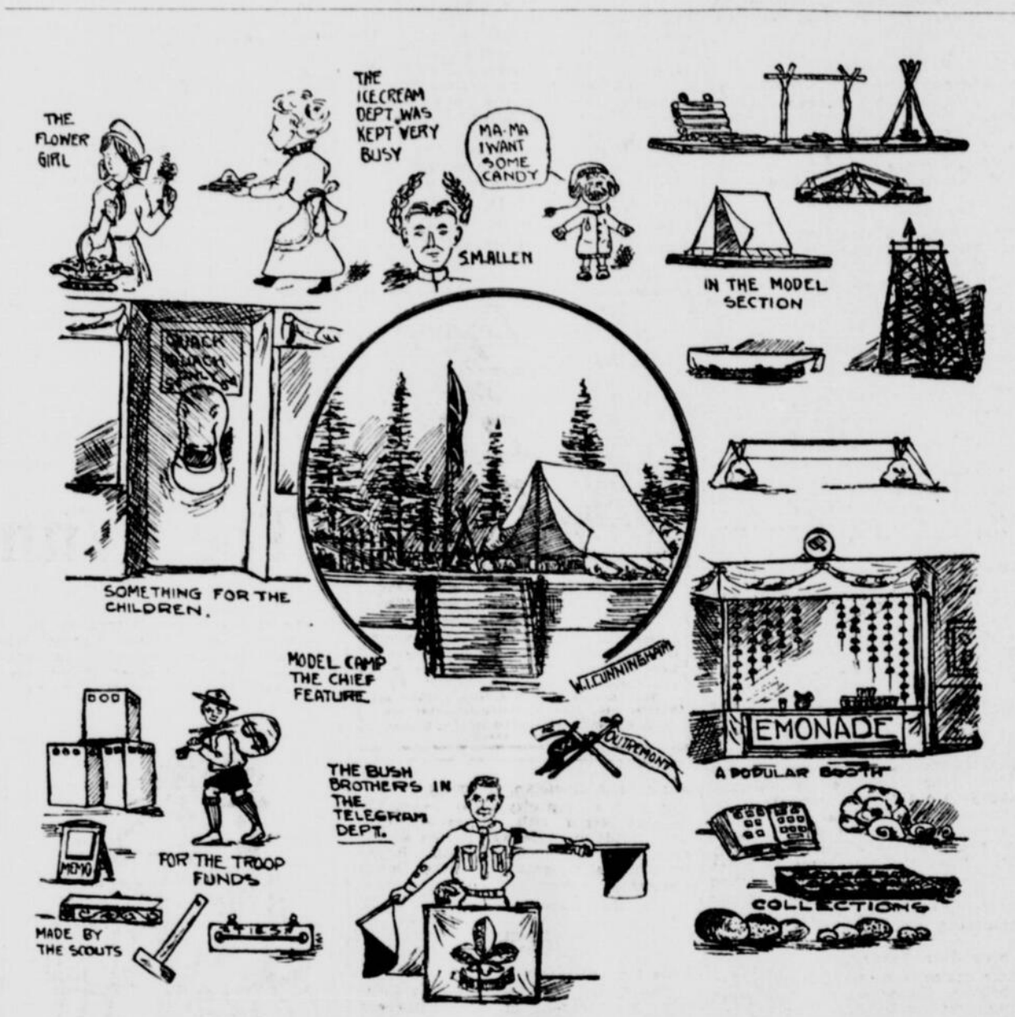
Among those present at the opening of the exhibition were: Lieut.-Col. Burland, Col. and Mrs. Smart, Col. and Mrs. F. Minden Cole, Major Ewing, Professor N. N. Evans, Acting Mayor Brown and the aldermen of Westmount, as well as ex-Mayor Rutherford, ex-Aldermen Hyde and Jones and the Rev. John Lochhead.

PRIZE-WINNERS AT SCOUT EXHIBITION.

Meccano — 1, S. Brown; 2, B. Inchin; 3, G. Jepcott.
Camp Craft — 1, A. Strong; 2, A. Reid; 3, B. Hort.
Models — 1, B. Inchin; 2, D. Currie; 3, C. Norris.

Collections.

Buttons — 1, B. Inchin; 2, B. Inchin; 3, G. Munroe.
Fossils—1, G. Jephcott.
Shells—1, S. Brown; 2, B. Hards.
Post-Cards — 1, G. Jephcott; 2, E. Slessor; 3, E. Almon.
Minerals—1, G. Jephcott.
Coins — 1, E. Almon; 2, B. Hards; 3, S. Brown.
Birds' Eggs — 1, E. Almon; 2, G. Munroe; 3, T. Wells.
Blotters—1, G. Munroe; 2, B. Inchin.



Troop held a meeting on March 4th, when the troop was thoroughly reorganized. The Troop has now only four patrols, this being because we have never been sure of our hall owing to repairs at the church, but it is hoped that now the repairs are finished we will once more have a permanent meeting night.

At a meeting of the officers of the above troop, Mr. D. England was unanimously accepted as Assistant Scoutmaster. The St. George's Troop are to be congratulated in securing such a capable officer. Mr. England was one of the first Patrol Leaders of the Outremont Troop, when the troop was organized, and has held every position from a tenderfoot up, and we are sure that he will make good with St. George's.

The Troop were going to hold a social on Monday, 24th, but as there is a meeting in the church on that night, same has been postponed till the following Monday.

They have been fortunate in securing the use of the Field Artillery's shooting range, and hope to have a few crack shots in the Troop soon.

They have also rigged up a miniature shooting range in their headquarters for those Scouts who prefer to shoot with air rifles, a prize being given at the end of the year to the Scout with the highest average.

The 1st Mount Royals, have been fortunate enough to procure the service of another A.S.M., in the person of Mr. J. R. Houghton.

Mr. Houghton is connected with the Canadian militia, and is a qualified signaller, and his services will therefore be doubly valuable, as the 40th were without a qualified or efficient signalling instructor. By the summer this troop ought to have a pretty good bunch of 'flag waggers.'

The assistance of another A.S.M. was also sorely needed, as, owing to the rapid manner in which the 40th has increased in numbers, since their formation (last September), and the large number of scouts wishing to obtain various proficiency badges, S. M. Knowles and his A.S.M. have had to devote every possible moment of their time to the troop.

A.S.M. G. HUGHES,
Hon.-Sec.

A BIRTHDAY PARTY.

The 11th Montreal (McGill) will hold its fourth annual birthday party tonight, at the University Settlement. A very good time is expected by the boys, as this troop has a reputation for good feeds.

NORTH END DISTRICT.

Last Friday night the Patrol Leaders' Club of the North End District, held its first meeting when about 15 P.L.'s were present. There was much interesting discussion of scout problems, and everyone felt that the meeting had been well worth while. A training course of five lectures for P.L.'s has been arranged for the North End.

Mr. N. Birkett is now assisting Mr. Paterson with the 17th Montreal (St. Andrews) Troop.

A VISIT FROM MR. HAMMOND.

Mr. Hammond, provincial secretary for Ontario, spent last week end in the city, as guest of one of Montreal's S.M.'s, for the purpose of attending the Westmount exhibition in scoutcraft. Mr. Hammond, who came from the Dominion Council conference at Ottawa, very kindly acted as judge in several of the model competitions at the exhibit.

During his visit he met a number of the city's S.M.'s and the future of the movement was much discussed, the Montreal men being especially interested in the proposed plans for senior scouts or scout rangers—the new departure in Ontario.

Plans are already well advanced for Toronto's exhibition in scoutcraft, which will take place in April, when every troop in Toronto expects to take part. With such a large number of troops and scouts to draw upon, and all efficient, the Queen City hopes to put on a display worthy of the knights of Baden-Powell.

Each year the Toronto scouts hold a three days' camp at the Toronto Exhibition, and their camp display is usually one of the most popular features of the exhibition. Last year 4,000 scouts attended the exhibition in command of Prov. Sec. Hammond, assisted by the officers of the local troops.

14TH TROOP HAVING FEED

Laughter will be in order to-night, at the headquarters of the 14th Troop, when they plan to entertain representatives from every troop in the city. The plan of the programme is remarkable and varied. Johnny Porter will be on hand with a full uniform of war paint and feathers. John's record as an impersonator of colored gentlemen was established at the Annual Club banquet. 'Buck' is especially talented in his efforts as a hayseed artist, while as an up-to-date hobo he is a dream. Bug Irons makes a very successful Doctor Sawbones, and will assist several other worthies in disgracing themselves as star vaudeville actors. P. L. Weston has contracted a severe case of gout—which will be treated in an entirely new and (un)scientific method of P. L. Corriveau and Corp. Hillrich. Bunty and the diminutive Barrowcliff will pull off a high speed practical joke. Corporal Chatham and 'Reggie' Williams are going on a hunting expedition on which they hope to break several of the latter gentleman's bones. Two unworthies before mentioned are going to throw in a comic sketch, which, they guarantee, to make a complete mess of, if it lies within their power. Then will be an automobile scene, depicting some of the worries of a Provincial secretary out for a spin with a few friends.

In conclusion the assembled multitudes will participate in some eatables which the 14th guarantees were NOT cooked by any member of the troop.

Guests are requested to appear in Full Dress—low neck and short sleeves, etc.,—in other words, UNIFORMS.

THE OWL

JOTTINGS.

Another week has passed and the scouts have not yet merged into the cadets.

Methinks, however, that the public need have no fear.

The Scoutmasters, the back-bone of the movement, will see to it that the scouts remain scouts.

Everyone was glad to see so many of the officers and scouts of the city visiting the Westmount exhibition.

This shows the right spirit and certainly promotes good fellowship.

Mr. Hammond, Provincial secretary for Toronto, who was in town for the week end, reports that scouting is in good shape in Toronto.

Ontario has new plans out for senior scouts whereby they hope to supply the everlasting demand for S. M's. and A. S. M's.

Mr. Bill Cunningham, better known as Sea Sick Bill, is open for engagements as lightning cartoonist at troop concerts, soirees and bean feeds.

To those deserving his services, apply to his manager, Dicky Simons, information bureau.

Those fellows who are ashamed to be seen in the scout uniform must, I presume, be ashamed of the organization they belong to.

If so, don't continue to be a hypocrite, but throw away your tenderfoot badge and forget you ever were a scout.

The 14th Troop are entertaining this evening at their headquarters.

Most of the troops are sending representatives and a most pleasant evening is looked for.

One of the chief items of the programme is a small prune eating competition between Messrs. Buckley and Porter.

Both Lordly and Lorimer are insisting that raisin pie will be a feature of the menu.

In fact, a small quantity of the aforesaid pie is being set to music.

The possibility of having a combined scout exhibition or display is receiving careful consideration from the S. M's club.

In next week's issue we hope to be able to report on what has been done.

I am sure that with the combined efforts of all Montreal we could put on something worth looking at.

THE OWL.

Here's a chance for some of the scouts with a taste for carving. The prize competition which is to be held shortly by the Canadian Handicrafts' Guild, has a special class for scouts. There is no entrance fee payable. A circular with full particulars will be sent on application to the secretary of the Guild, 586 St. Catherine street west. Send a self-addressed stamped envelope, and mention your troop.

Sports

On Friday, February 28, the 3rd Lachine succeeded in downing the first Outremont in a very exciting game of hockey, by a score of 3 to 2. The game started at 7.30, and finished at 8.30. As Tiner, of Outremont, was unable to find the rink till 8.30, a seven-man game was played. The teams lined up as folows:

3rd Lachine (3).	Outremont (2).
S. Jennings .. .	Goal . . . J. Rogers
A. Bridges	Point .. A. Grimsdale
C. Myers .. ..Cover point..C. Gutredge	
A. Jennings . .Right wing.Beauchamp	
J. Dawes	Left wing .. .. H. Sloan
R. Bartlett	Centre .. .. .. J. Day

On Friday, March 7, the 3rd Lachine defeated Longueuil in a fast game of hockey. J. Smith proved to be the 'Art Ross' of the Longueuil team, at times coming dangerously close to the Lachine goals. In the first half the score stood 3 to 1 in favor of the Lachine team. In the second half Longueuil were more aggressive, both sides scoring one, bringing the total 4 to 2 in favor of Lachine. The teams lined up as follows:

Lachine (4).	Longueuil (2).
S. Jennings	Goal .. .. J. Rogers
A. Bridges	Point .. .. . E. Parr
A. Jennings .. Cover point .. J. Smith	
J. Dawes .. ..Left wing.. H. Knowles	
D. McLean	R. wing .. .. A. Tole
R. Bartlett	Centre .. A. Knowles
C. Myers	Rover .. . . W. White

Referee, S. M. Haskell, Lachine.
Judge of play, S. M. Todd, Longueuil.

The 3rd Lachine hockey team have been very successful this year. Out of the four matches they have played they have won 2, tied 1, and lost 1.

The 3rd Montreal Troop are very anxious to get football matches arranged for the summer, and any Troop wishing to play should kindly write to the Secretary of the 3rd Montreal Troop, 577 Church Ave., Verdun.

Our troop has been playing a good deal of hockey this winter and meetings were also held every week. The Longueuil Skating rink was secured with an hour from 4 to 5 on Saturday afternoons.

Our first match was with the Volunteers of Westmount, which we won with the score of 3 to 2. We then played a match with St. Lambert's, winning 1 to 0. Our return match with the Volunteers we lost 3 to 2. Then came a match with a team from the Northern Electric which resulted in our third win, 6 to 1.. On St. Lambert's playing us a return match we were beaten 2 to 1. Two matches with Lachine resulted in a tie and a loss; scores 1 to 1 and 4 to 2. We again played St. Lambert's and won, 5 to 2.

Thus you see that our record is 4 games won, 3 lost, one tied. Goals for 21, against 15. Our trouble in city games was to get our full team present. A game with Outremont is fixed for Saturday the 15th, and one between our juniors and the Montreal South troop is being arranged.

The line-up of our last match was:

Longueuil (5)	St. Lambert's (2)
A. Brown ..... Goal	
Slater ..... Point	Brown
Parr ..... Cover	Robertson
Kyle ..... Rover	Gillalan
R. Smith ... Centre	Paterson
J. Smith ..... Right	Severs
C. Brown .....Left	

A Great Scout

On Tuesday next the whole world will celebrate the hundredth birthday of the great peace scout, David Livingstone. He was born in the little village of Blantyre, near Glasgow, but his people had originally lived on the Island of Ulva, off the coast of Argyllshire. At the time David was born two of his uncles were fighting under Wellington in the Peninsula.

David's father was poor, and the family had a hard struggle to live, but they were brought up upon the true Scout principles of courage, honor and duty. David was a born naturalist, and long before he would have been old enough to join any brotherhood had taught himself a great deal about the earth, the plants and animals, as well as a good deal about the great Greek and Latin classics.

When ten years old he had to go to work in a cotton factory. Even here, however, he found time for study. The first half-crown he earned went for a Latin grammar, and this early interest in languages laid the foundation for his study of the dialects of Africa. Like many Scottish lads, he worked his way through Glasgow University, earning enough as a spinner in summer to keep him during the six winter months. In Glasgow he lived in a garret, cooking his own meals, which consisted largely of oatmeal and a little tea. He studied for the ministry and took up medicine.

Under the auspices of the London Missionary Society, he sailed for Africa, where he arrived after a five months' voyage, on July 31, 1841. Before the year was finished he had travelled over seven hundred miles of forest and desert. With a real Scout-like thoroughness, he took up the task of learning the language and habits of the wild people, and for this purpose absolutely isolated himself for seven months from all white companionship. When he appeared at the coast it was to collect provisions for a thousand-mile tour into the interior. For six months he marched north, teaching the people and healing them, and then his oxen died, and he was obliged to desert the greater part of his supplies. Many of the tribes were unfriendly, but, carrying little but his medicines and his guns, he travelled on. Entering villages which had never seen a white man, he would march with erect fearlessness through the ranks of the warriors, and, with a genial smile and an outstretched hand, boldly enter the hut of the chief.

Along with pure religion, he taught the people how to irrigate their lands, how to build houses, barns, and waggons. He started an agricultural school, while his wife taught the women dressmaking, housekeeping and many other useful things.

Livingstone, of course, had many adventures. Once he was almost killed by a lion, and several times he was bitten by serpents. In one of his journeys he crossed to the west coast. He was broken in health, and was offered a passage to England, to which his wife and children had returned, but his 'Scout honor' prevented him, as he had promised to go back with the brave natives who had accompanied him. Before this he had seen the horrors of the slave trade, and had done a great deal to check its ravages. He returned to England again in 1864, but less than two years afterwards started on another expedition. Again and again he was prostrated by fever, and his stores were stolen. The Arab slave traders were hostile, and the country a terrible one to travel through. For months his friends did not know whether he was alive or dead.

Then the expedition under Mr. H. M. Stanley, which had been sent out by the New York 'Herald,' found him. He was glad of their aid, but would not return with them.

Another year followed, and then the brave old Scout was found one morning kneeling at his bedside. His spirit had gone to God, whom he had served so well.

His brave Africans carried his body and his books to the coast. It was a terrible and dangerous journey, but they had caught something of his gallant spirit, and accomplished their loving task successfully. David Livingstone lies in Westminster Abbey. Of all the great men who lie there none served God, mankind, and the Empire, more worthily than this brave Highlander, who opened up Africa to civilization. Throughout his life he trod 'the thorny path of Honor.' Happy are we Scouts if we learn to follow him.

J. W. R.

TROOP MOVEMENTS

The troops which should send in reports of their doings this week are:
13th Montreal, (2nd Verdun.)
14th Montreal, (Y. M. C. A.)
15th Montreal, (St. Judes.)
16th Montreal, (Amherst.)
17th Montreal, (St. Andrews.)
18th Montreal, (St. Martins.)
19th Montreal, (Protestant Home.)
20th Montreal, (Church of Ascension)
21st Montreal, (Church of Messiah.)

St. Lambert (2nd Montreal) is without headquarters and finds it difficult to accomplish much in these circumstances. The troop is holding together pretty well in spite of difficulties, and has had quite some hockey this winter.

The 1st Westmount (6th Montreal), reports itself as very much alive, thank you. Now that the exhibition is over, Westmount is back at work, getting ready for proficiency badges.

The 1st Montreal (St. Cuthbert's), reports 'nothing doing,' that is no badges have been taken lately. The troop is meeting regularly, however, and last week had a visit from the Prov. Sec.

The 9th Montreal (2nd Outremont) is still alive, but they don't feel that their doings will bear publicity.

The Montreal 3rd Troop rejoices in a new wireles soutfit. The boys of this troop are hard at work preparing for and taking examinations. Last week about 20 of them took their handyman's badge.

The fifth Montreal (Outremont)



KORP AND KELL, OR THE LONE PATROL.



ENGLISH

London's Open Air Schools.

Open-air schools in seven parks for poor children have been decided on by the London County Council.

Died at Chapel Meeting.

Mr. John Edmund Alexander, J.P., of Norwich, fell dead when leaving a meeting at the City Chapel.

Early Plum Bloom.

A plum tree in the garden of Mr. D. Burton, of Pirton (Herts), has been in bloom for a fortnight.

Ancient Cannon Ball.

Weighing about 24 lb., a cannon ball has been dug up by a workman near King John's Palace, Eltham, Kent.

A Big Egg.

A goose belonging to a fowl dealer at Gissingham (Suffolk) has laid an egg twelve inches in circumference and weighing eleven ounces.

Tunnel Under the Humber.

At Hull Corporation meeting, it was stated that a syndicate had been formed to promote a bill for a tunnel under the Humber.

Soldiers' Opportunities.

Eighty-two promotions from the ranks were made last year, says a War Office return published, this being the largest number since the South African war.

Wanted No Flowers.

The late Alderman Fish, of Blackpool, who introduced the battle of flowers into England, requested that there should be no flowers at his funeral.

British Subject for £3.

By a reduction in the naturalization fees, which came into force recently, £3 instead of £5 is now payable by aliens wishing to become British subjects.

Recovered His Sight.

George William Hoyle, of Halifax, who had been blind for six months, recovered his sight following a series of fits.

Slept For Six Days.

Ellen Pratt, a domestic servant of Berwick, woke up after having slept soundly for six days. A doctor put it down to cerebral exhaustion.

Played With Matches.

Two little children, Charles and Hilda Ford, were burnt to death at their home at Hull, while playing with matches. A baby was rescued by its mother.

Naval Gun Fatality.

First-Class Petty Officer Oscar George Bishop, of the Naval Gunnery School at Whale Island, Portsmouth, was injured by recoil while testing a gun, and died almost immediately.

£750 For Violin.

Made by Antonius Stradivarius, a fine tenor violin which had been exhibited at the Royal Albert Hall Exhibition of Musical Instruments realized £750 at Glendining's.

Dock Scheme Opposed.

On the ground that the proposed new dock, to occupy half the length of the sea front at Dover, would be ruinous to the town as a residential and visiting resort, Dover Corporation decided actively to oppose the Bill of the Harbor Board.

Easy Rent.

The Erpingham (Norfolk) District Council are inviting applications for new cottages, with half an acre of garden, at £7 a year, to be paid at the rate of a shilling a week, and the balance at harvest time or Michaelmas.

Postman V. C. is Dead.

The only Victoria Cross postman in His Majesty's service, Mr. Thomas Ashford, of Whitwick, Leicestershire, who gained the medal for rescuing a wounded soldier at Candahar in 1880, has died from bronchitis, aged 54.

Three Years' Prison for Motorist.

At Manchester Assizes Sydney Stubbs, a motor engineer, was sentenced to three years' penal servitude for having caused the death of a cook by knocking her down in Oxford road with his car.

70 Years a Widow.

The funeral took place at Ashford, Kent, of Mrs. Catherine Keeler, aged ninety-four, whose husband, a naval officer, was drowned in a shipwreck a few months after their marriage, and who was for seventy years a widow.

Bridge Was Cut in Half.

Being unable to stop before the complete opening of a double bridge carrying traffic to the docks from a main thoroughfare of Goole, the steamer Ezardian,' cut off half the structure, and this sank. The steamer sustained slight damage.

Railway Rescue.

Ernest Baker, of Peterborough, shouting 'Here goes!' jumped from the platform of the G. N. R. station in front of a goods train, but Inspector Harman and a ticket collector jumped after him and pulled him out of danger. He was taken to the police station.

In Bed for 51 Years.

As the result of an accident to her spine a woman named Hatherley, of St. Mary Church, Torquay, took to her bed fifty-one years ago, and has lain in bed ever since. In the same room for over seven years lay her deaf and nearly blind mother, who has just died at the age of ninety-seven.

Largest Tank Steamer.

The 'San Fraterno,' the largest oil-tank steamer in the world, has been launched from the Wallsend shipyard of Messrs. Swan, Hunter, and Wigham Richardson, Limited. The vessel belongs to the Eagle Oil Transport Company.

Abandoned London Steamer.

A court of inquiry, which sat at Newcastle, with regard to the abandonment of the London steamer 'River Meander' in the North Atlantic, found that when the vessel left New York the hull was not in a good and seaworthy condition, but that her equipment was satisfactory.

Dowries for Domestics.

Wedding dowries of £62 each have been granted to two domestic servants, Alice Elizabeth Jackson, daughter of a railway guard, and Lily Harby, daughter of a groom, by the trustees of a fund of £4,000 left by Mrs. Waldo-Sibthorp, who was three times married, to provide annually dowries to two poor Sleaford girls.

Woman Watch Repairer.

Born in the Minories, London, in November, 1813, Mrs. Eliza Sands has just died at Crowborough, Sussex. She was the daughter of a clocksmith, and when she went to Crowborough fifty years ago she established herself as an expert in her father's trade. For many years residents from a wide area took their watches and clocks to her for repair.

400 Trout Poisoned.

400 trout were killed as the result of a collision on the railway at Okehampton, Devon. The accident occurred during shunting operations, and a tank containing several tons of vitriol was thrown over an embankment into the road. The acid poured in streams down the roadway, and flowed through a field and down gulleys to the river.

Patient's Suicide.

The suicide of an invalid music teacher in Bolton Infirmary was disclosed at the coroner's inquiry into the death of William Hough, a man of 31, of Bolton road, Edgworth. He had for some years been a teacher of music and pianist at the men's meetings of the Edgworth Village Institute on Sunday afternoons, and was formerly organist at the local Wesleyan Chapel.

Seven Week Strike.

After a strike extending over seven weeks the dyers in Bradford and district decided to accept the terms offered by the Bradford Dyers' Association. They agreed to piece-work on a collective basis, with certain safeguards. The men's unions have paid out nearly £20,000 in strike pay.

Fatal Injury at Game.

The death has occurred of Alderman C. W. Deacon, an ex-Mayor of Wycombe and magistrate for the borough and county of Buckingham, at the age of sixty-three. Death was the result of a blow received on the leg by a cricket ball last summer while deceased was practising for a Board of Guardians cricket match.

His Mercy and His Life.

At the inquest on Mr. Joel Marsden, of Stocksbridge, who was killed by falling on his head while following a man who had robbed him in a tramcar, the Sheffield coroner called the attention of the tramways authorities to the circumstances and asked whether something more satisfactory could not be done for the protection of passengers.

Doctor's Wife Took Poison.

'I am at the beautiful sea and I may walk into it. I am a mental and physical wreck,' ran a letter stated at the inquest to have been received by Dr. James Anderson, of South Wigston, Leicestershire, from his wife, who was found dead at Southchurch, Essex, with a bottle of poison by her side. 'Suicide while insane,' was the verdict.

Dying Man's Suicide.

It was shown at the inquest at Godmanchester on a consumptive named Walter Sandifer that he paid the doctor for attending him, and while the medical man was receipting the bill in another room Sandifer shot himself dead. The doctor said the man would have died a natural death within three days.

Mother Killed—Son Escaped.

It was shown at an inquest at Charing Kent, on Mrs. Craycroft Gibson, of Claremont road, Margate, that she was instantly killed in an automobile accident. It was stated that the car — a two-seater — was descending a hill when it swerved, mounted the bank, and fell on its side. Her son, Harold Gibson, eighteen, an engineering student, who was driving, escaped unhurt.

Football Enthusiasts Fined.

Small fines were imposed at Hull on seven Wigan men for disorderly behavior on the Saturday previous, when 5,000 supporters of the Wigan team invaded the Yorkshire town to see the football match. The chairman said the scene in Hull had been disgraceful. The city was in a pandemonium. The amount of liquor brought from Wigan was also discreditable.

Busy Railway Works.

Nearly 100 additional men have just been engaged in the engine-fitting shops of the London and North-Western Railway Company, at Crewe. The growing traffic on the railway has rendered necessary a number of new engines, and the work of repairs is also in arrear. The company have been taken a number of the men who were last year discharged, and others are being employed. The works were never more busy.

SCOTTISH

Buried Alive for 29 Days.

A black faced sheep has been rescued alive after being buried for 28 days in a huge snow drift on Wardlaw Hill, near Muirkirk.

Was G. T. R. Shareholder.

Mr. Andrew Rintoul, of Strathairly, Largo, Fife, and of Glasgow, grain merchant, who died 10th December last, left personal estate of the total value of $801,950. Included in this sum are holdings in the Grand Trunk Railway of Canada, valued at $69,060.

Thrifty Shepherd.

Donald Gordon, a shepherd, of Glenmuick, has left a fortune of over £2,000. Gordon had never earned more than the shepherd's usual wage all his life, but by dint of strict frugality and the shrewd investment of his savings he amassed this sum. He was a bachelor, and his fortune goes to two nephews.

Asleep on the Railway.

A laboring man residing at Ballenbreich was run down by a goods engine near Couston Plantation, Lower Bathgate, and partially scalped. He had started to walk home. He lay asleep at the side of the railway, and was clear of the rail, but the wheel of an engine struck him. He was taken to Edinburgh Royal Infirmary.

Window Smasher Let Go.

At Aberdeen, Isabella Cameron was charged with begging, and also with having smashed a shop window with a walking-stick on being refused assistance. She said she was ninety years of age, and was walking to Inverness. She could only walk a very short distance every day. She was allowed to go on her way.

Clothed in Tobacco.

In connection with a burglary at the Eastfield branch of the Cambuslang Industrial Co-operative Society, two suspicious-looking characters, known to the police as expert thieves, were apprehended in the vicinity of Farm Cross. When the men were searched rolls of tobacco were found coiled round their legs. The tobacco has been identified as the property of the Cambuslang Co-operative Society.

Training Ship Tragedy.

Some distance from Rosneath Pier the body of Clarence McCulloch, aged fourteen, was picked up. The boy lost his life while attempting to escape from the training ship 'Empress,' moored in the Gareloch, off Row. McCulloch had been on board the training ship only a fortnight when he made his futile attempt. The boy, whose mother resides at Cumberland street, Glasgow, had been sent to the 'Empress' by the Govan Parish authorities.

Was Mistaken for Lloyd George.

The death took place at Aberdeen of the Rev. Forbes Jackson, who for the last three years had been minister of the Baptist congregation there. During the visit of Mr. Lloyd George to Aberdeen last November, Mr. Jackson was seeing Mrs. Jackson off at the railway station, when a suffragette, mistaking the minister for the Chancellor of the Exchequer, assaulted him with a dog whip. Mr. Jackson was 53 years of age.

Panic in Picture House.

An alarming incident occurred in the Arcade Hall, Cowdenbeath, where a cinematograph exhibition was being given. When one of the pictures was being shown the film caught fire and made a great blaze. The sight of the flames caused the audience, numbering 500 or 600, to stampede in the direction of the exits, with which the building is well supplied. In the crush to get outside several persons were injured, but none of them seriously. The operating machine and film were destroyed, but the fire was confined to the fireproof chamber.

Musician's Nameless Grave.

A movement is on foot in Girvan to erect a memorial to William Jackson, the composer of the music to the songs 'The Bonnie Lass of Ballochmyle' and the 'Dear Little Shamrock.' Jackson was a musical genius, but like many other men of his calibre fell on evil days. During the last years of his life he earned a precarious living as a strolling musician. Coming to Girvan in that capacity many years ago he was seized with illness and died very suddenly. He was buried at the expense of the local Parochial Board in a nameless grave in the Doune Cemetery, Girvan.

IRISH

Was 114 Years Old.

The death has taken place at Colehill, Magherafelt, of Mrs. Elizabeth McWilliams, who was stated to be 114 years of age.

Hunting Fatality.

In taking a fence while out with the Westmeath Hounds, Alfred Curtiss, the second whip, was thrown from his horse and fatally injured.

A Fenian Minister.

The death is announced of the Rev. Dr. P. J. Kain, a Protestant minister, who was a member of the Fenian organization, and one of the Erin's Hope expedition in 1867. He was a native of Ulster.

Lady Got the Position.

Out of fifteen applicants, the Enniscorthy Rural School Attendance Committee appointed Miss Anastasia Kelly, The Quay, Enniscorthy, school-attendance officer for the portion of the district at the western side of the Slaney. She was the only lady applicant.

Women Mob Police.

A police party, escorting Mr. James Grierson, J.P., agent to the Trustes of the Achill Mission Estate, from Achill Sound Station to his home, were attacked by a large crowd of women, who threw turf and sand at them for practicaly the whole journey. No one was injured, however.

Rabbit Shooter Was Shot.

Mr. James J. Hewson, of Hollwood, Adare, Co. Limerick, who went out rabbit-shooting with a thirty-eight bore rifle on a recent evening, was found lying dead close to a wall the next day. The rifle had been discharged, and the bullet had entered his head.

Smart Stunt That Failed.

An ingenious device to evade the law was related by Sergeant Duggan at Swinford Petty Sessions. A man charged under the Lights on Vehicles Act, espying the police in the distance, took his donkey from the cart, and getting between the shafts, pulled it along himself. He protested that he had committed no offence, as a man with a wheelbarrow was not obliged to cary a light. The bench imposed a fine, thereby showing that they held a different view of the case.

Echo of Mountain Murder.

In the case of Patrick Jordan, now under the commuted sentence of penal servitude for life for the murder of his aged wife in their lonely cabin on Carlingford Mountain, the Carlingford Justices at Petty Sessions appointed the Rev. F. Quinn, P.P., Carlingford, as ad interim curator over the convict's estate. Jordan was owner of a farm, and £215 was found in the house in which the crime took place. The object of the application was to preserve the property for whoever might ultimately be declared entitled to it.

Clergyman was Hurled Over Cliff.

The Rev. Robert Carrol, rector of Goleen, Co. Cork, died as the result of injuries sustained in a driving accident. The reverend gentleman, who was accompanied by his servant, named McCarthy, was on his way to attend one of his parishioners, and at a dangerous part of the road over the sea near Crookhaven the horse took fright and bolted, with the result that Mr. Carroll was precipitated over a cliff about 25 feet high. He was found at the bottom of the cliff on the seashore, and was removed with the aid of ropes. McCarthy's condition is serious.

Knew Daniel O'Connell.

The death has taken place of Mr. John Reilly, Red Bog, Belturbet, at the age of 101. The deceased, who was one of the best-known devotees of cock-fighting in the north of Ireland, was acquainted with Mr. Daniel O'Connell, whom he had met at the great Tara meeting. He was one of a family of sixteen. A few years ago the eldest brother died in America at the age of 112, and was accorded a public funeral.

Farmer's Suicide.

A sensational occurrence took place in Moneymore, when George Wright, a farmer, shot himself dead in the house of his brother-in-law, Mr. Loughry. Mr. Wright, after transacting business in the town, went into Mr. Loughry's house, when only his sister, Mrs. Loughry, was present. Putting a revolver to his head, he fired three shots, inflicting wounds which proved fatal. At the inquest Mrs. Loughry said she was plaintiff in a pending lawsuit against her brother about a share of another deceased brother's estate, and had not been on speaking terms with George for the past ten years. He had not been in her house from her marriage till that morning.

Paupers Leave Legacies.

The Athy Guardians were informed that a women who had been in hospital since 1910 had died recently, having £89 on deposit in the Savings Bank, and had left it to strangers. The latter, on learning that the woman had a poor sister, refused to accept the money, and let it go to the relaion. The guardians decided to apply for payment of their account at the rate of 4s. weekly while the woman was in the workhouse. A few other inmates of the same workhouse who died recently left moderately large sums by wills to relations. The guardians decided to recoup the union for cost of maintenance, and to give the balances to the legatees.

WELSH

Fight Over Common.

Serious fighting occurred near Onllwyn, a mining centre, in Breconshire, as the result of a determined attempt by the villagers to assert what they deem to be their common rights. The scene was Drym Mountain Common.

Two Killed by Runaway Train.

At the Penallta Pit, Rhymney Valley, a train of trams ran loose and charged into another, smashing them to pieces. David Evans, contractor, of Bargoed, and Frank Lewis, laborer, of Hengoed, were killed and Geo. Underwood and Ernest Ellis were badly injured.

Travelled 500,000 Miles.

It is computed that John Cooker, the letter-carrier between Dale and Milford and the villages of Hubberston, Herbrandston, St. Ishmael's, and Marloes, Pembrokeshire, for forty-nine years, who has just died at the age of eighty-six, travelled 500,000 miles in performing his duties.

Peer to Sell Estate.

Lord Joicey is about to sever his present connections with Montgomeryshire, and will offer for sale by auction at a near date the Gregnog residence and estate, formerly owned by the late Lord Sudeley. The estate, which is noted for its shooting and salmon and trout fishing, extends now to 15,642 acres. It includes 225 farms and small holdings. Lord Joicey recently sold nearly 2,000 acres of the estate to the County Council for small holdings.

Veteran Minister Dead.

A notable figure in the Welsh Congregational ministry has passed away in the person of the Rev. David Griffith, Bethel, near Carnarvon, who was within a few months of attaining his ninetieth year. He occasionally kept preaching engagements up to a short time ago. He was an accomplished Welsh writer, some of his published works being well known in the Principality, and at the time of his death he was engaged upon his reminiscences.

Holy Well May Dry Up.

Through the operation of a local mine drainage scheme it is feared that the famous St. Winifred's Well at Holywell, Flintshire, which is said to have been the scene of many cures, may lose its supply of water. The flow of water has diminished already by one-half, and petitions have been sent to the House of Lords protesting against a continuance of the drainage work. The spring is enshrined in a beautiful specimen of light Gothic architecture, which was erected by Margaret, the mother of King Henry VIII.

Roadside Tragedy.

The police at Neath are investigating the circumstances of the death of a collier named Daniel Evans, of Bryncoch. He left Neath late at night to walk to his home two miles distant, and about half an hour later was found lying on the road unconscious and bleeding from the head. A man living near the spot where Evans was found says that he heard an argument outside his house, and a thud, followed by the words, 'Get up Dan. Come along, Dan.' On going outside he found Evans on the road, and saw two men hurrying away.

Prophecy Fulfilled.

In returning a verdict of 'Accidental death,' at the inquest at Cefnybedd, on William J. McGregor, of Wrexham, killed while motor cycling, the jury asked the coroner to draw the attention of the County Police Committee to the reckless motoring prevalent in the district. Evidence was given that McGregor and a friend named Joseph Graham pased Cefnybedd Station each on motor cycles at a speed estimated at forty miles an hour. A witness remarked as they passed, 'Those two men are riding to their death!' A minute later one of the motorists ran into the back of the other's cycle, and both were pitched off. McGregor was hurled between a telegraph pole and a wall, and so tightly wedged that it took considerable labor to extricate him. He was found to be dead. Graham's skull and leg were fractured. He was taken to Wrexham Infirmary in a serious condition.

GRATITUDE PROMPTED THIS LETTER

Prominent People Proud To Testify For "Fruit-a-tives"



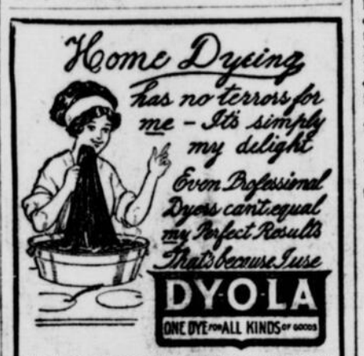
MR. TIMOTHY McGRATH.

130 ATLANTIC AVE., MONTREAL, March 1st, 1912.

'For years, I suffered from Rheumatism, being unable to work for weeks at a time, and spent hundreds of dollars on doctors medicines, besides receiving treatment at Notre Dame Hospital, where I was informed that I was incurable. I was discouraged when a friend advised me to try 'Fruit-a-tives.' After using three packages, I felt relieved and continued until I had used five packages, when a complete cure was the result after years of doctoring failed. I consider 'Fruit-a-tives' a wonderful remedy. You are at liberty to use this testimonial to prove to others the good that 'Fruit-a-tives' has done me.'

TIMOTHY McGRATH.

50c. a box, 6 for $2.50—trial size, 25c. At dealers or from Fruit-a-tives, Limited, Ottawa.



It's the CLEANEST, SIMPLEST, and BEST HOME DYE, one can buy--Why you don't even have to know what KIND of Cloth your Goods are made of.--So Mistakes are Impossible.

Send for Free Color Card, Story Booklet, and Booklet giving results of Dyeing over other colors.

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CONTAINS NO ALUM
CONFORMS TO THE HIGH STANDARD OF GILLETT'S GOODS



The 'Witness' Pattern Service.

To obtain these patterns fill in coupon given at foot of this department, send it to us with ten cents in stamps for each pattern wanted, and they will be sent to your address. Allow one week margin beyond time necessary for return of mail, as orders are handled in rotation.

The home dressmaker should keep a catalogue scrap book of the daily pattern cuts. These will be found very useful to refer to from time to time.



9496.—GIRL'S DRESS WITH VEST.

Brown cashmere was used for this design, with simple stitching for a finish. The fronts are crossed below a vest that meets and forms part of the jaunty collar, which is cut square over the back. The plaited skirt is gored and stitched in panel effect. The set-in sleeves are finished with a deep cuff. Silk, velvet, panama, voile, serge, galatea, percale, chambray, linen or corduroy will develop this model effectively. White cordelene with trimming in pink or blue would make a serviceable washable dress in this design. The pattern is cut in four sizes, 8, 10, 12 and 14 year. It requires 2 1-2 yards of 44 inch material for a 10 year size.



9514.—DRESS FOR SCHOOL IR GENERAL WEAR.

This model consists of a simple waist, trimmed over the front with stitched bands or straps. A flat collaar finishes the neck edge. The sleeves may be made in full length with a band cuff, or shorter, with a neat turnover cuff. The gored skirt has tuck stitched plaits. Tht closing is at the centre back. The model is suitable for galatea, chambray, linen, cordelene, or cloth. The pattern is cut in 4 sizes: 8, 10, 12 and 14 years. It requires 2 3-4 yards of 40 inch material for an 8-year size.



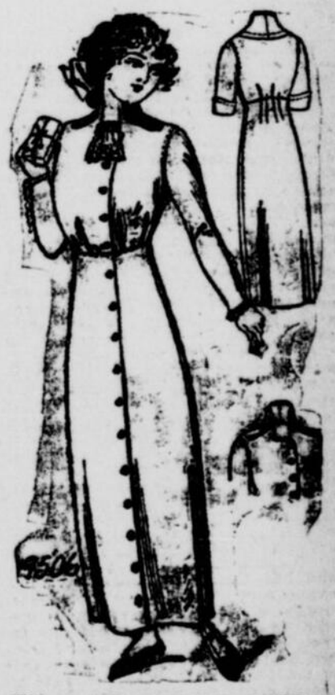
9520.—A PLEASING HOUSE DRESS.

Blue and white striped gingham was used for this model. It is equally suitable for percale, chambray, seersucker, galatea, or lawn. The closing is at the side in front, and the waist has deep tucks over the shoulders. The sleeve may be made in wrist length, or finished short with a turn over cuff. The skirt is a five-gore model with inverted back plait. The ample pocket is a convenience, but may be omitted if not desired. The pattern is cut in six sizes: 32, 34, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure. It requires seven yards of 36-inch material for a 38-inch size.



9,481—GIRL'S ONE-PIECE DRESS.

Galatea, percale, cashmere, serge or corduroy may be used to develop this simple little dress. The yoke portions could be of contrasting material. The pattern is cut in four sizes: 4, 6, 8 and 10 years. It requires three yards of 40-inch material for an 8-year size.



9506—A SIMPLE HOME GOWN.

(Dress for Misess and Small Women.)

Gray changeable taffeta was used for this design, with brown, velvet for trimming. Blue linen embroidered in self color, or with embroidery for collar and cuffs, would be effective. The collar is a new and becoming style feature. The sleeves are close fitting, and the skirt with fulness over the back, that may be dart fitted or gathered. The pattern is cut in 5 sizes: 14, 15, 16, 17 and 18 years. It requires 4 1-2 yards of 44 inch material for a 17-year size.

'Weekly Witness' Pattern Coupon.

Please send me

Pattern.	Size.
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for which I enclose.....cents.

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For blouses, etc., give bust measure in inches.
For Skirts, etc., give waist measure in inches.
For Misses and Children give age only in years.

N.B.—Be sure to cut out the illustration and send with the coupon, carefully filled out. Price 10 cents, in postal note or stamps for each pattern, unless otherwise specified. Costumes usually consist of two separate patterns, and hence call for twenty cents.

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NA-DRU-CO.

Prepare Yourself For Winter's Worst

Don't wait till you have caught one of those nasty colds which drag you down every winter. Fortify yourself against them by taking a course of

NA-DRU-CO Tasteless Preparation of Cod Liver Oil

This "builder-up" is rich in the medicinal and nutritive properties of the best Norwegian Cod Liver Oil—**without the disagreeable taste.** It also contains Extract of Malt, Extract of Wild Cherry and valuable Hypophosphites, which tone up the whole system and particularly strengthen the Lungs, Throat and Bronchial Tubes.

Na-Dru-Co Tasteless Preparation of Cod Liver Oil restores health and strength to those who are run down or suffering from chronic colds—but the wisest plan is to **take it as a preventive,** before it is needed as a cure.

In 50c. and $1.00 bottles, at your druggist's. 301

NATIONAL DRUG AND CHEMICAL CO. OF CANADA, LIMITED.



SUFFRAGETTES CALL MEN TO THEIR HELP AND DEFENCE

Squad of Stewards and Laborers Engaged to Repress Students' Violence.

THE INNOVATION WAS A GREAT- SUCCESS.

Hearing Obtained For Mrs. Pankhurst, Who Met Hostility Afterwards, However.

Glasgow, March 14. — Students of Glasgow University and three hundred stewards, including fifty dock laborers, came to grips at a suffragette meeting in St. Andrew's Hall last night.

The students fared badly. Many of them were beaten; scores were ejected, and the others sat throughout the remainder of the meeting in silence.

Mrs. Emmeline Pankhurst, the suffragette leader, it was announced early in the day, would address the suffragettes. A large body of students from the university came to St. Andrew's Hall for the express purpose of breaking up the meeting. They got more than they bargained for.

When Miss Janie Allan was introducing Mrs. Pankhurst the students, who were in force at the back of the hall, started an uproar. Immediately the detachment of stewards and dock laborers swooped down upon them. A free fight followed, and those who occupied chairs stood on them to watch the scrimmage.

The organist started playing, trying to drown the uproar, but without success. After a fierce engagement, which lasted ten minutes, the stewards dragged or carried not less than fifty students into the street. Those who were left behind, finding themselves outnumbered, did not renew the fighting, but were discreetly well-behaved.

One student, whose head was severely cut, received surgical attention, while many others bore traces of the fray in the shape of black eyes, bruised faces and torn clothing.

The promoters of the meeting anticipated hostilities and invoked the aid of the stalwart dockers to reinforce the regular male attendants. The dockmen, on their part, seemed only too delighted to have a chance at the students, and, by their energetic proceedings, secured for Mrs. Pankhurst a quiet hearing for thirty minutes.

Her speech to a large extent was a repetition of one recently made. She said she had given a pledge not to incite to violence while on bail, but this did not prevent her from talking about incitement.

In her opinion, the members of the Government were the first persons who ought to be tried for incitement to violence. The King's speech was a direct incitement to violence on the part of the women. She agreed with Lord Hugh Cecil that militancy was the most effective thing to bring public questions to the front, and, moreover, it was the cheapest thing.

A large and hostile crowd gathered outside the hall, and Mrs. Pankhurst was obliged to make her escape by a side exit.

London, March 14 — 'General' Mrs. Flora Drummond addressed a meeting of 500 women in Essex Hall, London, last night. Admission was by ticket, and strangers were rigidly excluded.

Referring to the arrest of Miss Olive Hocken on the charge of attempted incendiarism, Mrs. Drummond said:

'If the Government think they are able to suppress militancy by such acts, we say: "Oh, ye fools."'

She urged on her hearers a continuous change of tactics, adding:

'We must do what we can and not get found out. The more the Government try to injure us the more they will help our cause. Everything is fair in love and war, and we are waging war.'

Numerous pillar box outrages were committed within the city, but no arrests were made.

NAVAL SUBSIDY DOESN'T APPEAL TO PATRIOTISM

New Zealand Minister of Defence Urges Dominions to Permanent Policy.

(Canadian Associated Press.)

London, March 14. — Speaking at a meeting of the Empire Parliamentary Association yesterday, Colonel Allen, Minister of Defence for New Zealand, said the payment of a naval subsidy would not in the long run appeal to Dominion sentiment and patriotism. A permanent policy was needed, but this could hardly be said to exist under the Canadian or New Zealand scheme.

He, of course, valued to the fullest extent the steps taken by New Zealand and Canada, but they needed a permanent policy. What they wanted was a living thing in which the dominions would have a vital interest. It did not matter so much for the moment where the Dreadnoughts were built; that could be arranged as conditions developed in the future. What did matter was that it should be realized that the dominions would not be content with merely putting their hands into their pockets.

The Imperial navy must be a living reality to them, to which they contributed not merely money but men. There was more value in the lives of their men than in the life of a ship. The dominions must have the opportunity of doing their duty towards the personnel of the fleet and the manning of the Empire's ships at sea. They must be prepared, not only to help the Imperial fleet with material, but they must have an interest in the operations of the fleet itself.

INDIAN SCHOOL BURNED.

West Selkirk, Man., March 17. — The work of uplifting and educating the Indian children received a sad blow when the Indian boarding school, under the management of the Methodist Church was completely destroyed by fire. Efforts are to be made to replace the school, and an appeal is being made for help in the work.

SIR ARCHIBALD DOUGLAS DEAD IN ENGLAND

Distinguished Naval Officer Was Born in Quebec and Held Command in Fenian Raid.

(Canadian Associated Press.)

London, March 13.—The 'Times' announces that Admiral Sir Archibald Douglas, G.C.B., died yesterday at Newham, Hants, in his 71st year. At the end of last year he underwent a serious operation and though he had been able to do a certain amount of work he never really recovered.

Of high professional attainments and wide experience, Sir Archibald Douglas was a diligent worker and



ADMIRAL SIR ARCHIBALD DOUGLAS G.C.B.

served loyally and ably in many responsible posts. His genial and generous disposition secured for him the regard and respect of a wide circle of friends, by whom he will be sincerely mourned.

Admiral Sir Archibald Lucius Douglas, A.D.C., K.C.B., G.C.V.O., G.C.B., F.R.C.I., Knight of the Legion of Honor, second son of the late George Mellis, D., M.D., and Charlotte, daughter of the late Archibald Campbell, Queen's notary was born at Quebec on February 8th, 1842. He entered Quebec High School, where he pursued the usual course of studies, and in April of 1856, entered the Royal Navy as a cadet on the nomination of Sir E. W. Head, Governor-General of Canada.

In 1861, he was promoted to the rank of sub-lieutenant, receiving the rank of lieutenant in 1862. He first saw active service in 1860 with the Naval Brigade in the Congo and Gambia as a gunnery lieutenant, and later in 1866, during the Fenian Raid commanded a gunboat on the Canadian lakes. He was a staff officer on H.M.S. 'Cambridge' for three and a half years, and in 1872 was appointed commander, and became instructor in the use of Harvey's torpedo to the Channel and reserve fleets.

In 1873 he was appointed commander of the mission to instruct the Japanese navy. From 1873 to 1875, he was commander of the Imperial Japanese Naval College at Yedo, and won the Japanese Order of the Rising Sun; in 1880 was promoted to the rank of captain, and in 1884 commanded the 'Seraphis' during the Soudan expedition, winning thereby the Khedive bronze medal. He was made rear-admiral in 1895, and commanded the East Indies fleet in 1898 and 1899, from which latter date until 102 he was second Lord of the Admiralty, having been made vice-admiral in 1901. He commanded the North American and West Indian stations from 1902 to 1904, and the Portsmouth station from 1905 to 1907, when he retired from the service.

Sir Archibald Douglas has several times visited Canada during recent years, and he took a great interest in the Montreal Larbor works.

ALBERTA'S PROVINCIAL TREASURER DEAD.

Hon. Malcolm McKenzie Contracted Fatal Chill at Political Convention.

Edmonton, March 17.— Shortly after one o'clock on Saturday morning, the Hon. Malcolm McKenzie, provincial treasurer, passed away in the General Hospital here of peritonitis after a brief illness lasting less than a week. He was conscious almost to the last, and his wife and her sister, Miss Henry of Winnipeg, were at the bedside when the end came.

Mr. McKenzie was in the House last Friday week, and attended a convention at Claresholme, where he was again renominated on Saturday, contracting a severe cold and being compelled to seek medical treatment on his return to the city. For a few days nothing serious was feared, but on Friday he rapidly grew worse.

Mr. McKenzie was admitted to be one of the most useful members of the Legislature. He came west 25 years ago, and entered upon the study of law, first at Calgary, and afterwards at Macleod, where for a time he was in partnership with F. W. G. Haultain, now Chief Justice of Saskatchewan. He was about 50 years of age, and was born in Kincardine, Bruce County, Ont.

HOW CHICOUTIMI RELIEF FUNDS WERE SPENT.

Quebec, March 17. — The financial statement of the relief committee of Chicoutimi, which was organized to cope with the distress caused by the disastrous fire which swept over that city last June and destroyed the most important business and residential sections of the town, has just been made public. This shows that the sum of $41,276 was received in subscriptions and grants for the alleviation of distress. Expenses in connection with distribution amounted to $2,111, the main portion of this being accounted for by an item of $1,922 for provisions, utensils, board, etc., given to the sufferers immediately after the fire. The remainder, a sum of some $39,300, was granted to the victims of the disaster in proportion to the amount of damage which they incurred.

AVIATOR KILLED IN FRANCE.

Amberieu, France, March 17. — A French aviator, M. Mercier, was killed yesterday while testing an aeroplane. He attempted too sharp a turn, and the machine capsized.

PEACE AND GOOD-WILL KEY-NOTE OF PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

Significant Statement of Policy Towards Central and South American Republics, With Whom He Seeks Co-operation That is Only Possible by Just Government Based Upon Law.

Washington, March 12.—President Wilson has issued a formal statement of his policy toward the Central and South American republics, in which he states:—

'One of the chief objects of my administration will be to cultivate the friendship and deserve the confidence of our sister republics of Central and South America, and to promote in every proper and honorable way the interests which are common to the peoples of the two continents. I earnestly desire the most cordial understanding and co-operation between the peoples and leaders of America, therefore deem it my duty to make this brief statement:

'Co-operation is possible only when supported at every turn by the orderly processes of just government based upon law, not upon arbitrary or irregular forces. We hold, as I am sure all thoughtful leaders of republican government everywhere hold, that just government rests always upon the consent of the governed, and that there can be no freedom without order based upon law and upon the public conscience and approval. We shall look to make these principles the basis of mutual intercourse, respect and helpfulness between our sister republics and ourselves. We shall lend our influence of every kind to the realization of these principles in fact and practice, knowing that disorder, personal intrigue and defiance of constitutional rights weaken and discredit government and injure none so much as the people who are unfortunate enough to have their common life and their common affairs so tainted and disturbed. We can have no sympathy with those who seek to seize the power of government to advance their own personal interests or ambitions. We are the friends of peace, but we know that there can be no lasting or stable peace in such circumstances. As friends, therefore, we shall prefer those who act in the interest of peace and honor, who protect private rights and respect the restraints of constitutional provision. Mutual respect seems to us the indispensable foundation of friendship between states as between individuals.

'The United States has nothing to seek in Central and South America except the lasting interests of the peoples of the two continents, the security of governments intended for the people and for no special group or interest, and the development of personal and trade relationships between the two continents which shall redound to the profit and advantage of both and interfere with the rights and liberties of neither.

'From these principles may be read so much of the future policy of this Government as is necessary now to forecast; and in the spirt of these principles I may, I hope, be permitted with as much confidence and earnestness to extend to the Governments of all the republics of America the hand of genuine disinterested friendship and to pledge my own honor and the honor of my colleagues to every enterprise of peace and amity that a fortunate future may disclose.'

At the White House it is disclaimed that the statement is aimed at any particular country. It is declared that it will be sent to the diplomatic representatives of the United States in all Central and South American countries alike.

While most of the countries in the western hemisphere are enjoying domestic as well as international peace, State Department officials have exercised a close watch on events in Mexico, Guatemala, Nicaragua, Honduras, San Domingo, Cuba and Salvador.

HAWTHORNE IS SENT TO JAIL FOR ONE YEAR

Guilty of Fraudulent Use of the Mails to Exploit Canadian Ore Claims.

New York, March 15.— The Hawthorne mining trial, which has dragged along nearly four months before a jury in the Federal Court here, came to a close yesterday afternoon, with the conviction of three of the defendants, Julian Hawthorne, Dr. William J. Morton and Albert Freeman, and the acquittal of Josiah Quincy, twice mayor of Boston and assistant Secretary of State during the Cleveland administration.

Hwthorne, Morton and Freeman were found guilty of making fraudulent use of the mails in selling stock in the exploration of Canadian ore claims.

Quincy, exonerated by United States Judge Mayer on all counts of five indictments before the case reached the jury, and held not guilty on the one remaining indictment of conspiracy in allowing his name to be used in promoting the stock. The jury, was out twenty-seven hours.

Judge Mayer pronounced sentence on the three men whom the jury had found guilty and paroled Quincy until next October, when he is directed to appear in answer to two indictments still pending against him.

Freeman, a New York business man for twenty-six years, was sentenced to five years in the federal penitentiary at Atlanta.

Hawthorne, son of Nathaniel Hawthorne, the novelist, and himself an author, and Dr. William J. Morton, son of Dr. W. T. G. Morton, the first user of ether in surgical operations, were sentenced to one year and one day at Atlanta.

Freeman's prison term is to date from the first of the present year, and the terms of Hawthorne and Morton from November 25, the day the trial began.

Of twenty-seven counts against the three men found guilty, Freeman was acquitted of four and Hawthorne and Morton of seven each. Judge Mayer granted a ten day stay to allow counsel for the defence to appeal the cases.

Counsel for Hawthorne pleaded for suspension of sentence for the author. 'Fault of judgment rather than bad intent' was advanced in Hawthorne's behalf. I will ask your Honor to consider that the defendant is getting on in years,' said counsel. He is penniless. It is true, too, that the long ordeal which the trial has been to him and the realization that the name he had labored so long and so hard to keep clean is sullied, are sufficient punishment.' Joseph H. Choate, jr., asking for suspended sentence for Dr. Morton, said the physician is now engaged in doing exceedingly valuable work to the community—work that would benefit thousands.' A plea for Freeman as a man of hitherto unblemished reputation,' was made.

Judge Mayer, in denying these requests and passing sentence, declared that the defendants had the fairest trial possible.' They were charged by the Government with having obtained $600,000 from the public in their exploitation of the so-called Hawthorne properties in the Cobalt and Temagami regions.

The Hawthorne trial, taking up seventy court days, is the second longest federal trial in this city, only the Scheftels case, in which George Graham Rice was a defendant, exceeding it in length. The Government produced 102 witnesses against the Hawthorne group. The defence swore only six witnesses, including Morton and Freeman. Neither Quincy nor Hawthorne took the stand. One ton of documents, 10,000 in number, comprised the 1,164 exhibits offered, and the testimony taken covered 8,000 typewritten pages.

It cost the Government $70,000 to conduct the trial, and the defence $50,000. Two judges presided at different times. Judge Hough was stricken ill on January 21. Instead of demanding a new trial however, the defence consented to continue before Judge Mayer.

MR. MORGAN NOW NEEDS ONLY REST, SAYS SON-IN-LAW

Illness Is Just Nervous Prostration, and Financier is Rapidly Recovering.

Rome, March 15.—Herbert L. Satterlee, son-in-law of J. Pierpont Morgan, said in an interview yesterday:

'Mr. Morgan is not suffering from any organic disease, nor because he is an old man. His illness is but plain and simple nervous prostration. He had the grippe last November when he sailed for Europe. He did not remain quietly aboard the 'Adriatic' and rest, but landed at every place where the ship stopped. He went motoring, met many friends, and attended luncheons and dinners. When the ship reached Cairo the weather was raw and cold. Mr. Morgan caught a cold from which he has hardly yet recovered. When he went up the Nile with a party of eighteen guests on board his own boat he had an attack of acute indigestion at Luxor which depressed and unnerved him. He was alone in a foreign land among strangers, and there was no man of the family in his party.

'Mr. Morgan,' added Mr. Satterlee, 'has recovered from the effects of his illness. He has been separately examined by three doctors—Dr. Tribe, a physician at Cairo; Prof. Bastianelli, and his old friend, Dr. Dixon. His blood has been analyzed and his case very carefully diagnosed. The doctors all agreed that Mr. Morgan's constitution is perfect and his organs are in the normal condition of that of a man ten years younger than he is. The only care he needs is absolute rest, and therefore he is not taking any medicine. He is already so much improved that he has got over the first phases of his illness which consisted of sleeplessness, loss of appetite and weakness. He is now sleeping nine hours at a stretch, is recovering his appetite and is regaining his usual health and vigor. It is not necessary to consult any more doctors.'

THE NAVAL DEBATE AT OTTAWA, AND IMPERIAL LIBERALISM

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—What a scandalous and disgusting exhibition of frenzied party spirit is the crusade being so recklessly waged at Ottawa by His Majesty's loyal opposition, over the serious and pressing question of the naval defence of the Empire. Let me ask, as a Liberal of the old school, whether the present merely obstructionist tactics of the Opposition are consistent with true patriotism and the attitude of such Liberal leaders of the past as Gladstone and Bright, and our own Alexander Mackenzie, Sir Oliver Mowat, Edward Blake, the Hon. David Mills and Sir Richard Cartwright? Is the Liberalism of Canada to be degraded into the factionism of the Pugsley-Emerson-Bourassa-Lavergne mix-up, or where are we at, Mr. Editor? Is it any wonder that Liberal Imperialists are becoming disheartened and disgusted, and experience a sense of humiliation at the suppressed, but perfectly discernible disposition to make Canadian Liberalism synonymous with the hollow pretence of a Canadian Nationalist Independence platform? I may be an obscure member of the great Liberal party, though I have toiled hard for their success in many a contest, but I happen to represent a large and increasing company of Ontario Liberals whose adhesion to their party is being most severely tried, as they see the present imbroglio at Ottawa daily driving scores of old time consistent Reformers over to the Government side of this question. Let us remember that it is not a question of Borden or Laurier, but of which can do most for Empire defence. Let the present farcical performance be ended up at once, and the Dominion Parliament present an united front in defence of the Mother Land.

J. W. S. LOWRY,
Presbyterian Minister.

The Manse,
Fitzroy Harbor, Ont.
March 15 ,1913.

LIBERALS INVITE UNIONISTS BACK INTO THEIR FOLD

Maintain That With Home Rule Settled There is No Reason to Keep Them Out.

BONAR LAW ADMITS TARIFF REFORM'S FATE

A Boom in Wages, Not Food Taxes, is What Liberals Now Want.

(By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless from our own correspondent.)

London, March 15.—The delegates attending the Tariff Reform League conference in London yesterday afternoon got little consolation from Mr. Bonar Law, not even the honor of meeting him personally.

In a letter apologizing for non-attendance Mr. Law candidly admitted that tariff reform was distasteful to many Unionists, and went on to plead for a compromise in regard to political action.

Liberals feel, however, that there can be no compromise on this question. In fact, they now hold that with Home Rule practically settled, there is no reason why the Unionists should remain outside the Liberal fold.

With the present rise in prices, tariff reform is practically dead. Many Liberals are now saying that what workers want is a boom in wages, not an increase in food prices.

WESTMINSTER.

THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL SAILS ON MARCH 22

His Royal Highness and Party May Spend a Few Days in Montreal.

Ottawa, March 12.— The following announcement has been made from Rideau Hall:—

'Their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Connaught and the Princess Patricia will sail for England on the Canadian Pacific Railway steamship 'Empress of Britain,' leaving Halifax, on the night of the 22nd instant. Their Royal Highnesses will be accompanied by Miss Pelly, Miss Adam, Major E. S. Worthington, Captain T. H. R. Bulkeley, Captain H. C. Buller, and Captain the Hon. G. E. Boscawen.

MOTOR BOAT AUXILIARY TO BRITISH NAVY

London, March 15. — The Admiralty is inquiring of motor boat owners round the coast whether they would be prepared to form an auxiliary motor boat reserve for service during war. It is submitted that there are many ways in which motor boats could serve as auxiliaries to the fleet. They would be extremely valuable for scouting and for carrying messages. The authorities are now in communication with the leading motor boat clubs, and it is expected that some scheme for carrying out the idea will soon be arranged.

COAL MINERS STRIKE AT SCRANTON, PA.

Scranton, Pa., March 15. — The first strike ordered here by the union in many years was called yesterday at the Oxford Colliery, of the People's Coal Company, which was the only colliery of any size that operated during the 1902 strike.

The strikers demand the reinstatement of some discharged men and the adjustment of a number of minor grievances. Mr. Frank P. Christian, president of the company, says that only a third of the men have quit. The union officials say that practically all have quit. If the colliery is shut down, Mr. Christian says the city will suffer a coal famine, as a large part of the local retail trade is supplied by this company.

GARMENTWORKERS STRIKE ENDS.

Boston, March 17.—The strike of six thousand shirtwaist, waist and dressmakers, who make up one of the three principal divisions of the garment workers in this city, was settled on Saturday night by an agreement on which the strikers receive most of their demands. The agreement gives all general week-work operatives, now receiving less than $10 a week, a 10 percent increase ;those receiving more than $10 a week are to receive a five percent advance, and all piece workers are to get a 10 percent raise. Other terms are included for cutters and pressers.

The regular working week is to consist of 50 hours, but will be one hour less during the summer.

FEWER TRADE DISPUTES.

Ottawa, March 17.— A continued improvement was reported to the Department of Labor during February in regard to conditions from the standpoint of industrial disputes. The number of employees involved in strikes and lockouts during February was over 300 less than the number during the preceding month similarly affected, while the number of working days lost was less than the number during January by over 35,000.

ECZEMA



Also called Tetter, Salt Rheum, Pruritus, Milk-Crust, Weeping Skin, etc.

ECZEMA CAN BE CURED TO STAY, and when I say cured, I mean just what I say—C-U-R-E-D, and not merely patched up for awhile, to return worse than before. Remember I make this broad statement after putting twelve years of my time on this one disease, and handling in the meantime nearly half of a million cases of this dreadful disease. Now, I do not care what all you have used, nor how many doctors have told you that you could not be cured—all I ask is just a chance to show you that I know what I am talking about. If you will write me TO-DAY, I will send you a **FREE TRIAL** of my mild, soothing, guaranteed treatment that will convince you more in a day than I or anyone else could in a month's time. If you are disgusted and discouraged, just give me a chance to prove my claims. By writing me to-day I believe you will enjoy more real comfort than you had ever thought this world holds for you. Just try it and you will see I am telling you the truth.

Dr. J. E. Cannaday. 782 Court Block, Sedalia, Mo.

References: Third National Bank, Sedalia, Mo. Could you do a better act than to send this notice to some poor sufferer of Eczema?

CONGRESS WILL MEET APRIL 7

Date of Special Session Put Back a Week For Tariff Bill.

Washington, March, 17.—President Wilson to-day issued the formal proclimation convening Congress in extra session at noon April 7. Originally, Mr. Wilson had fixed upon April 1 as the date, Mr. Underwood, the Democratic majority leader, having informed him that the tariff bills, to which it was agreed Congress should give immediate attention, would be ready on that date.

Mr. Underwood found, however, that the Ways and Means Committee would need another week to draft the tariff schedules, and to-day's proclamation is in deference to the wishes of Mr. Underwood and House leaders.

MARRIAGE IN THE CRADLE.

Bombay, March 17.— Four hundred weddings were celebrated simultaneously at Surat recently, among the members of the Lewa Kumbiniste. None of the brides were over 12 years of age, the majority being from 1 to 7 years old, while the bridegrooms varied from 3 to 9. Most of the contracting parties sat or lay on the laps of their parents during the ceremony, and candy was given them to keep them quiet. The caste of the Lewa Kumbiniste only celebrates weddings every ten or twelve years.

MARCH SUBSCRIBERS

Subscribers whose address labels are marked **MAR.** are asked to kindly attend to their renewal AT ONCE. Nothing i sever lost by renewing a little in advance, as extension invariably dates from the expiry of present subscription. On the other hand, an overdue subscription will mean interruption in the service and vexatious delay in replacing the name on the mailing list. A word to the wise, elsewhere in this issue, or write for particulars.

JOHN DOUGALL & SON,
'Witness' Block, Montreal.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

Notices of births, marriages and deaths must invariably be endorsed with the name and address of the sender, or otherwise no notice can be taken of them. Birth notices are inserted for 25c; marriage notices for 50c; death notices for 25c prepaid. The announcement of funeral appended to death notice, 25c extra; other extension to obituary, such as short sketch of life, two cents per word extra, except poetry, which is 50 cents per line extra—prepaid.

Annual subscribers may have announcements of birth, marriages and deaths (without extended obituary or verses) occurring in their immediate families, free of charge, in which case name and address of subscribers should be given.

BIRTHS

BRADLEY — On March 7, 1913, a son to Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Bradley, Lennoxville, Que.

DARLING — At the Women's Hospital, on Wednesday, March 12, 1913, a daughter to Mr. and Mrs. Edgar J. Darling, No. 218 Selby avenue, Westmount.

DUMOUCHEL — At Lachute, P.Q., on Monday, March 3, 1913, to Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Dumouchel, a daughter

HOLMES— On Tuesday, March 11, 1913, at Fertile Creek, Howick, Que., to Mr. and Mrs. John Holmes, jr., a son.

McCUTCHEON — On March 10, 1913, to Mr. and Mrs. Edward H. McCutcheon, of 39 Chomedy street, a son.

PATTERSON — On March 9, 1913, to Mr. and Mrs. Fred. W. Patterson, Suite H., 401 Carlton, Winnipeg, a daughter.

SCOTT — At the Homeopathic Hospital, on Saturday, March 15, 1913, a daughter to Mr. and Mrs. A. Grafton Scott, 114 Brock avenue, Montreal West.

TURPIN — On March 11, 1913, to Mr. and Mrs. Geoffrey H. Turpin, No. 15 Waldemar Apartments, St. Matthew street, a daughter.

WILLIS — At Dixville, Que., on March 7, 1913, a daughter to Mr. and Mrs. L. Willis.

MARRIED.

DENZIN — ST. GEORGE — On March 5, 1913, by the Rev. E. A. Baker, of St. Luke's, Ottawa, at Perigo Lake Farm, Tramore, Ont., the residence of the bride's father, Charles Frederick Denzin, of Tregarva, Sask., to Rotha Inez Alice St. George.

HILLIER — HALL — In Kingston, Ont., on March 7, 1913, at Sydenham Street Methodist Church Parsonage, by the Rev. T. W. Neal, Edith, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. G. Hillier, Odessa, Ont., to Stanley Charles Hall, of Kingston.

PIMLOTT — McQUADE — At the residence of the bride's parents, No. 136 Flora street, Ottawa, on March 12, 1913, by the Rev. Wm. Pimlott, of Barnston, Que., father of the groom, Emma L. McQuade, of Ottawa, to Wm. M. Pimlott, of Quyon, Que.

RUSSELL — McLACHLIN — On Mar. 12, 1913, at 'The Corners,' Arnprior, Ont., by the Rev. D. J. McLean, assisted by the Rev. James Faulds, May, elder daughter of the late Alexander and Mrs. McLachlin, to Archibald Russell, of Sovereign, Sask.

DIED.

ALLAN — At Gravenhurst, Ont., on March 10, 1913, Henry W. Allan, of Windsor, Ont., Inspector H. M. Customs, and ex-M.P. for South Essex.

ALDERSON — On March 11, 1913, at 53 Belmont street, Toronto, Mrs. Mary Alderson, widow of the late Joseph Alderson, sr., of Ingersoll, in her 84th year.

ANGUS — On March 13, 1913, at her residence, 240 Drummond street, Mary Anne Daniels, wife of Richard B. Angus.

BIRKETT — Suddenly, at San Diego, Cal., Dr. Fred. W. Birkett, youngest son of Thomas Birkett, of Ottawa, in his 37th year.

BLACKADER — On Wednesday, March 12, 1913, at his residence, 566 Sherbrooke Street West, of pneumonia, Charles H. Blackader, late of the firm of Stevenson, Blackader & Co.

BROWN — In this city, on March 16, 1913, Robert Brown, beloved husband of the late Annie McGillivary, at the age of 76 years and 10 months, father of Constable Brown.

Boston papers please copy.

CAMPBELL — At Dalesville, Que., on Monday, March 10, 1913, Joseph Campbell, in his 98th year.

CANFIELD — On March 15, 1913, at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. G. L. Masten, Coaticook, Amelia A. Odell, relict of the late Roswell Canfield, of Odelltown, in her 85th year.

COOKE — At Arundel, Que., on the morning of Sunday, March 2, 1913, Gertrude Bradford, wife of Jas. Cooke, in the 55th year of her age.

EATON— At Sunbright, Watchung, N.J., on March 8, 1913, Mary Desish Eaton, daughter of the late Rev. Maynard Parker, of Nova Scotia, and mother of the Rev. Charles Aubrey Eaton, pastor of the Madison Avenue Baptist Church, New York City, in the 89th year of her age.

ELLIOTT — At his home, 366 Division street, Kingston, Ont., on March 13, 1913, Edwin S. Elliott, aged 34 years.

FIRBANK — On Feb. 24, 1913, after a few days' illness, at Plas Tivion, Glyndyfrdwy, North Wales, Hubert Somerset Firbank, in his 26th year, the beloved husband of Gwendolene Firbank, and fondly-loved youngest son of the late Sir Thomas Firbank, of St. Julians, Mon., and Lady Firbank.

FORD — In Kingston, Ont., on March 10, 1913, Annie M. Sherriff, relict of the late W. G. Ford, aged 78 years.

FOX — In this city, on March 16, 1913, Mary Francis, eldest daughter of the late Edward Fox.

HAGAR — Charles Wells Hagar, on Sunday, March 16, 1913, at his late residence, 4696 Westmount avenue, in his 67th year, son of the late George Hagar.

HURTEAU—At Ottawa, on March 11, 1913, at the age of 82 years, Mrs. Emilie Giroux, wife of the late Michael Giroux, and second wife of the late Leon Hurteau.

JOHNSON — At Bute Street Hospital, Vancouver, B.C., Canada, on March 7, 1913, E. Pauline Johnson, younger daughter of the late G. H. M. Johnson, Chief of the Mohawks of the Six Nations Indians' Grand River Reserve, Brantford, Canada, and his wife, Emily S. Howells, of Bristol, England.

LE COURT — At the residence of his son-in-law, L. J. Saint Denis, 105 Water street, Ottawa, J. P. M. Le Court, Esq., late Superintending Architect of the Public Works Department, aged 88 years and 6 months.

LUMSDEN — At Valleyfield, March 12, 1913, William Lumsden, in his 85th year.

MARJERRISON — At Apple Hill, on Feb. 20, 1913, Matthew J. Marjerrison, aged 36 (formerly of Revelstoke, B.C.), second son of W. Marjerrison, of Apple Hill, Ont.

MATHIE — At her residence, 4139 Dorchester street W., Jean Mathie.

McCUAIG — At Kirk Hill, Ontario, on Feb. 22, 1913, John D. McCuaig, aged 42 years, 9 months and 10 days.

'Gone, but not forgotten.'

McILWAIN — On March 12, 1913, at the residence of her son-in-law, Mr. J. Wigmore, 102 Vittoria street, Ottawa, Ont., Ann Brothers, in her 90th year, relict of the late James McIlwain. Born Loch Gall, County Armagh, Ireland.

McINNIS — On March 5, 1913, at Russell, Ont., Alexander McInnis, aged 77 years.

McMULLEN — At Maitland Hall, Mount Forest, Ont., on March 12, 1913, Mary Ann, beloved wife of Senator James McMullen.

MORING — In this city, on March 14, 1913, beloved wife of O. Moring.

MUNSON — In Bowmanville, Ont., on March 10, 1913, Mary McGran, beloved wife of Cameron L. Munson, aged 80 years.

STEVENS — Died on Saturday morning, March 15, 1913, at Bishop's College School, Lennoxville, Que., of pneumonia, Samuel Foster Stevens, second son of Gardner Stevens, of Waterloo, Que., aged 14 years and ten months.

STEWART—At Bruce, Wis., U.S.A., on March 10, 1913, Jas. Alexander Stewart, youngest brother of Mrs. Samuel Cooke, Arundel, Que.

STOBO — At Smith's Falls, Ont., on March 12, 1913, at 6 p.m., May Macklem, beloved wife of the Rev. Edward J. Stobo, jr., S.T.D.

ULLEY— Accidentally killed at Calgary, Alta., Arthur, younger son of Mr. George Ulley, in his 26th year.

WALKER — On March 12, 1913, at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. F. W. McKinney, 485 Strathcona avenue, Westmount, Eliza Crawford, relict of the late Daniel Walker, aged 85 years.

WILKIE — At his late residence, 52 Dunn avenue, Toronto, on March 12, 1913, Wm. Wilkie (father of the Rev. John Wilkie, of Jhansi, India), in his 87th year.

YOUNG — On March 10, 1913, at 6.30 p.m., at the residence of his son-in-law, Alex. T. Bailey, 186 Centre St., Ottawa, ex-Chief Wm. Young, of the Ottawa Fire Department, in his 76th year.

IN MEMORIAM.

EDWARDS — In loving memory of Cordelia Watt, beloved wife of Charles Edwards, who died on March 16th, 1905.

HOPE — In loving memory of Ruby Hope, who departed this life on March 16, 1912.

'Gone but not forgotten.'

STEPHENSON — In fond memory of 'Grandma' (Mrs. James Stephenson), who departed this life on March 17, 1912.

'Safe within the haven.'

L.I.S.

WAINWRIGHT. — In loving memory of Mary Emily Arnold, beloved wife of Wm. Wainwright, who died on March 16, 1905.

FOR SALE, EGGS FROM PRIZE WINning pens. Barred Rocks, White and Silver Laced Wyandottes, Blue Andalusians and Silver Grey Dorkins; $2.00 per fifteen eggs. F. W. KROUSE, Guelph, Ont.

ELEMENTARY TEACHERS WANTED. Salary, $25.00 per month. Eight months' term, commencing 1st September, 1913. Apply to P. C. DUBOYCE, N.F., Secretary-Treasurer, of Cleveland School Board, Richmond, Que.

THE 'WEEKLY WITNESS' is printed and published at No. 140 St. Peter street, in the City of Montreal, by John Redpath Dougall and Frederick Eugene Dougall, both of Montreal. All business communications should be addressed John Dougall & Son, 'Witness' Office, Montreal, and all letters to the Editor, should be addressed 'Editor of the 'Witness.'