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DENMARK'S KING STRICKEN IN STREET

Frederick VIII Dies as an Unknown in a Ward in the Public Hospital at Hamburg

Was Journeying Home After Health Trip—Christian Proclaimed King at Copenhagen —New King Popular With His People

Hamburg, May 15.—King Frederick VIII. of Denmark died alone, unrecognized and unattended, in a ward of a public hospital here late last night, of apoplexy.

TRAVELLING INCOGNITO.

The King, travelling incognito, arrived here on Monday on his return from a long trip to the south, where he had been convalescing from a serious attack of inflammation of the lungs. With the Queen and the Royal suite, he took quarters at the Hamburger Hof Hotel.

At ten o'clock last night the King left the hotel unaccompanied for his usual stroll before retiring. He had gone only a short distance when he was overcome on the street by a sudden attack of apoplexy. He fell unconscious to the pavement and not being recognized as a person of so great prominence, was rushed to the nearest hospital in an automobile. He died there a few minutes later, still unrecognized.

When members of the King's suite became alarmed over his failure to return to the hotel after a reasonable time, they called in the proprietor and a search was begun. The searchers found His Majesty dead at the hospital and brought his body back to the hotel with them.

THOUGHT TO BE COMPLETELY RESTORED.

The King was regarded by his physicians as completely restored to health by his trip to the south. Yesterday he felt particularly well, and during the day expressed joy at his expected return to Copenhagen to-day. He remarked that he felt refreshed and completely restored to health.

It was announced this morning that arrangements for taking the body to Denmark would be completed during the day. His Majesty's relatives and royalties throughout Europe were notified of his death before daybreak.

The flag on all the public buildings here, where the King had repeatedly been a welcome guest, were half-masted to-day.

STROLLED TO THE 'GOOSE MARKET.'

Hamburg, May 15.—King Frederick and Queen Louisa, who had travelled here from Nice under the incognito of the Count and Countess of Kronberg, had their three youngest children, Princess Thyra, Prince Gustave and Princess Dagmar with them.

When he left the Hamburger Hof last night after eating a hearty dinner, the King strolled toward the 'Goose Market', one of the principal squares in the business section of the city and just round the corner from the hotel. A few minutes later, some pedestrians on the 'Goose Market' noticed an elderly gentlemen fall in a heap on the sidewalk. He was dressed in an ordinary business suit and appeared to be a well-to-do tradesman. The passersby ran to the spot to assist the old gentlemen but found that he was already dead.

A policeman was called who had the body conveyed in an automobile to the Sailors' Hospital. The physicians on duty there on examination found that death had been instantaneous. There was nothing on the body which afforded a clue to its identification, and it was placed in the mortuary of the hospital.

It was only much later in the evening that the Royal suite which had become anxious owing to the King's absence, heard of the incident that had occurred on the 'Goose Market.' As their inquiries in regard to the King's movements had up to this proved fruitless, they together with the proprietor of the hotel, proceeded to the hospital to look at the body there, although they did not suspect that it was that of His Majesty.

On arrival at the hospital they were confronted by the tragic fact that the dead man was the King. Arrangements were immediately made for the body to be conveyed to the hotel where it was laid out amid masses of flowers.

DANES STUNNED.

Copenhagen, May 15.—The people of Denmark are momentarily stunned by the sudden death of their popular King, who only two days ago they were informed in official communications had completely recovered from the serious illness which had affected him earlier in the year, and was returning to the Danish capital in excellent health.

Evidences of the deepest sorrow and sympathy are visible everywhere. Copenhagen is fast assuming the garb of mourning. The tragic circumstances of the King's seizure are virtually identical with those of his first illness three months ago, with the exception that this time the attack terminated fatally.

THE NEW KING OF DENMARK.

The Crown Prince of Denmark, Prince Christian, who now becomes King, was born in 1870, and is married to Princess Alexandrina of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, thus being a brother-in-law of the Crown Princess of Germany. He is a major-general in the Danish army. He has two sons, Prince Christian Frederick, born March 11, 8899, and Prince Knud, born July 27, 1909.

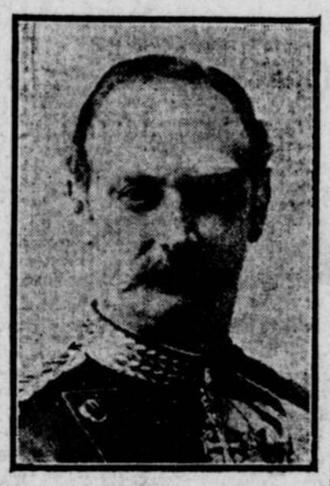
The widowed Queen Louisa, who is a daughter of King Charles XV. of Sweden and Norway, who was married to King Frederick VIII. in 1869, is in her 61st year.

CHRISTIAN X. PROCLAIMED KING

Copenhagen, May 15.—Christian X. was proclaimed King of Denmark from the balcony of the Palace at three o'clock this afternoon, in the presence of a huge concourse of people who had gathered in the square in front of the royal residence.

The reading of the proclamation was hailed with a loud cheer from the enormous crowd.

All throughout the day the church bells of the city have been tolling. At



THE LATE KING OF DENMARK.

the palace many telegrams of condolence from chiefs of state have arrived.

BRITISH TRIBUTES.

London, May 15.— Tributes were paid to-day by the Speakers of both Houses of Parliament to the memory of the late King Frederick.

QUEEN ALEXANDRA PROSTRATED.

London, May 15. — Queen Mother Alexandra and the Dowager Empress Marie of Russia, both of whom are sisters of the dead King Frederick, are prostrated by the shock of His Majesty's death. The Dowager Empress Marie is staying at Marlborough House as the guest of her sister.

King George and Queen Mary proceeded to Marlborough House immediately after they were informed of the dramatic event.

The flags on all the government offices and other public buildings have been half-masted to-day.

For the second time this year the British Court is plunged into mourning, and the social season just commencing will be seriously affected.

WAS STRICKEN IN FEBRUARY.

Although the death of King Frederick was dramatic in its suddenness, a premonition that his health was precarious was given in February last, when he was suddenly stricken with illness at his palace in Copenhagen. His condition, however, was soon pronounced satisfactory by his physicians. Later he was advised to go to the Riviera to take a course of treatment, and he left for Nice on April 11. It was on the way back to Copenhagen by way of Germany when the fatal attack occurred.

King Frederick, whose father, King Christian IX., was known as the 'Uncle of Europe,' was related to nearly all the reigning houses. One of his brothers, William, is King of the Hellenes, to which throne he was elected under the title of George I. His sister, Alexandra, is the widow of King Edward VII. of Great Britain and mother of King George V., and another sister, Marie, is the widow of Emperor Alexander III. of Russia and mother of the present Emperor. A third sister is the wife of the Duke of Cumberland.

His second son, Prince Charles, was elected King of Norway in November, 1905, under the title of Haakon VII., and married Princess Maud of Great Britain. Another child, Princess Ingeborg, is the wife of Prince Charles of Sweden.

Christian Frederick was proclaimed King of Denmark as Frederick VIII. on January 30, 1906, after the death of Christian IX., the aged King, who was dean of the crowned heads of Europe, father of King George of Greece, of the Queen Mother Alexandra of Great Britain, the Empress Dowager of Russia, and grandfather of King Haakon VII. of Norway.

King Frederick VIII. was born at Copenhagen, June 3, 1843. He was as popular with the people of Denmark as was his father. By the wish of his parents he was brought up with great simplicity. Frederick saw his younger brother and his own son become reigning monarchs of Greece and Norway respectively, while he himself was still an heir apparent.

King Frederick was noted for his culture, and possessed many foreign distinctions. While seldom openly identifying himself with political questions, he took an active part in all public movements. He was at one time chancellor of Copenhagen University and head of the Freemasons of Denmark. He was well-known as a promoter of philanthropic objects. His interest in the army, of which he was once inspector-general, was keen, and he introduced many reforms, which improved the lot of the private soldier.

Hamburg, May 16.—The body of the late King Frederick VIII. of Denmark, who died here under tragic circumstances on Tuesday night, was started on its journey to Copenhagen at eight o'clock this morning.

A short and simple funeral service was held in the rooms of the hotel before the casket was carried down the stairs by twelve municipal employees, attired in quaint fifteenth century costumes. They wore black doublets, knee breeches, white stockings, black plumed hats and swords. As the procession passed out other officials in mediaeval costumes lined up on each side of the door.

The widowed Queen Louisa left the hotel on the arm of Prince Harald, her third son. Prince Gustav and the Princesses Thyra and Dagmar, the three youngest children of the late King, who had travelled with him and the Queen from Nice, followed immediately after their mother.

Queen Louisa, just before the casket was moved, left the rooms of the hotel of her own accord, and with a voice breaking with emotion, addressed a few touching phrases to the members of the Danish colony who, with a large number of citizens of Hamburg, had assembled on the staircase. Her Majesty reminded them of the pleasure her late husband had always found in visiting Hamburg, and thanked them for their kindness and consideration since his death. The incident was totally unexpected, and many of those present were weeping when the Queen finished.

Copenhagen, May 15.—The body of King Frederick VIII. will lie in state in the chapel of Christiansborg Palace, where hundreds of wreaths have already arrived. The funeral will take place on May 24, the services being conducted in the cathedral at Roskilde, which is 19 miles from Copenhagen. The cathedral contains the tombs of most of the Danish kings.

All the theatres in Copenhagen have been closed for three days, and on all sides buildings are being draped.

MINERS' RESCUED.

Duluth, May 15.—Six men were taken out of the Olympic silver mine at Ironwood last night, the last man being rescued at 11 o'clock. Two bodies of dead miners have been recovered. Thirteen men were entombed by the cave-in. Five bodies are still in the mine.

DEFENDS BRAVE TITANIC CREW

Sir Conan Doyle's Stinging Rebuke to Mr. Bernard Shaw

New York, May 20.—Cable says Sir Conan Doyle in the 'Daily News' this morning administers a stinging rebuke to Mr. Bernard Shaw for writing with 'looseness and levity' about the loss of the 'Titanic.' Sir Arthur says that in order to support his perverse thesis that there was no heroism shown and that women were not allowed the first chance to escape, Mr. Shaw picks out a single boat, the smallest of all, and because there were ten men and two women in this boat, denies there was any chivalry, although in the very next boat sixty-five out of seventy were women.

The novelist then lashes the playwright for his reflection on the behavior of the captain, who, he says, 'though he may have made a terrible mistake, deliberately gave his life in reparation.'

He also resents the attempt of Mr. Shaw to defile the beautiful incident of the band playing 'Nearer, my God, to Thee,' on the ground that if that is a fact, it does not detract from the band's wonderful bravery in going to death while inspiring others with courage to meet their fate.

A GENUINE NAVY

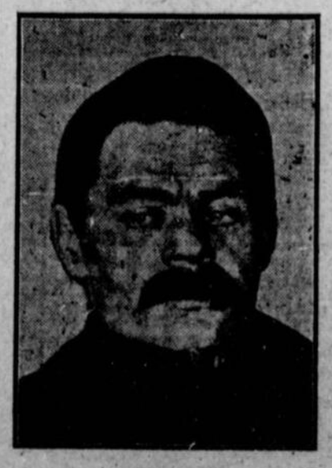
Comments of English Newspapers on Mr. Winston Churchill's Speech.

London, May 17.—The 'Pall Mall Gazette,' commenting on Mr. Winston Churchill's speech before the Shipwright Guild of London on Wednesday night, says the overseas dominions are not children; they can appreciate the necessity of co-ordinating the Empire's naval defence and using its resources to develop the last fraction of naval strength. We may make some blunders at the outset, but as the right spirit is alive they will not be paid for in national humiliation.

The 'Evening Standard' says Canada means her contribution to be a genuine one and not for window dressing.

WANTED BY THE POLICE.

St. Petersburg, May 16.—The police have been ordered to ascertain the



MAXIM GORKY,

The Famous Russian Novelist.

whereabouts of Alexis Pieshkoff, a member of the Nishni Novogorod House Painters' Guild. Pieshkoff is Maxim Gorky, the Russian novelist.

SUN YAT SEN NOT COMING

Dr. Wong, Chief Consul to Canada, Denies Statement From Moose Jaw

Ottawa, May 14.—The private secretary to Dr. Wong, chief Chinese consul for Canada, states that nothing is known here in regard to the report emanating from Moose Jaw that Dr. Sun Yat Sen is coming to Canada to demand that Chinese be given the

DR. SUN YAT SEN.

right to hire white labor in the Dominion. He likewise denied that Dr. Wong has any intention of going to Moose Jaw or any other place in the west in connection with the trouble which has arisen over the legislation recently passed by the Saskatchewan Legislature It was also stated at the Chinese consulate that no intimation had been received here of the intention of the Chinese Government to change its representatives at Ottawa and Vancouver.

GERMANY AND AVIATION.

Berlin, May 20.— The Reichstag at its session to-day appropriated the sum of $62,500 for the foundation and maintenance of an experimental institution for aeronautics.

CRUISER HURRIED.

To Deal With Arabs Who Threaten An Attack.

Murrachi, India, May 18. — The British second class protected cruiser Fox sailed hurriedly today for Bandar Abbas, on the Island of Ormuz, in the Persian Gulf, which is seriously threatened by a force of Arab tribesmen who resent the interference of the British authorities with the gun running trade.

CANON WALLACE DEAD.

(Canadian Associated Press.)

Bristol, May 19.—The death took place here yesterday of Rev. Canon Wallace, son of Charles Hill Wallace, of Halifax.

NEW COMET SEEN.

London, May 14.—Dr. Hansen, the Danish astoronomer notified the Greenwich Observatory last night that the tail of a comet of intense magnitude was observed at two a.m., May 10, in the constellation Cygnus. The comet has since been located by the Greenwich Observatory and is now visible every night through telescopes.

U.S. WILL EXCLUDE CANADIAN VESSELS

If Adamson Bill Passes, None Will Steam on Great Lakes or Panama Canal

New York, May 20.—A Washington despatch to the 'Herald says: Canadian railways which own, operate or in any way exercise control over steamships, will be dealt a severe blow if the Adamson Panama Canal Bill, to be passed by the House this week, is not amended before it becomes a law. In the opinion of Republican and Democratic members of the House Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee who drafted the measure, and of members of the Interstate Commerce Committee who favor it, no Canadian steamship operated by a railway is permitted, by the terms of the Adamson bill, to use any waterway of the United States, including the Great Lakes and Panama Canal.

ITS FAR-REACHING EFFECT.

This far-reaching effect of the Adamson bill has only come to light within a few days. Last week in the House it was charged by opponents of the railway legislation carried in the bill that, if the provision against the ownership by railways of steamships with which they do or 'may' compete, was enacted, Canadian railways would have an unfair advantage over American railways.

This charge was allowed to stand uncontradicted until to-day, when Representative Knowland, of California, a Republican member of the Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee, who strongly favors the railway legislation in the bill, called attention to the fact that the bill refers to 'any railway company or common carrier subject to the act to regulate commerce.'

HITS OUR TRANS-CONTINENTAL RAILWAYS.

The Canadian transcontinental railways, by reason of the fact that they operate lines in the United States are subject to this act, explained Mr. Knowland. They are the Canadian Pacific, the Canadian Northern and the Grand Trunk, and they all operate steamships on the Great Lakes and on the sea.

Franklin K. Lane, of the Interstate Commerce Committee, said:

'I think Mr. Knowland is right in his construction of the language of the bill. When operating trains in the United States the Canadian railways are subject to the jurisdiction of the commission. This bill means that it will be unlawful for them to operate ships in American waters, or, in other words, that when they do business in the United States they are under the same law in this respect under which the railways of the United States are compelled to operate.'

OF EQUAL IMPORTANCE TO BOTH COUNTRIES.

The great importance of this proposed legislation, which it now appears will pass the house by a big majority, to Canada as well as the United States, may be seen at a glance. It is of equal importance to both countries as far as border waters and the Panama Canal are concerned. By mutual agreement the ships of the United States and Canada use the great lakes and border waters indiscriminately. By the terms of this Hay-Pauncefote treaty with Great Britain, equal terms must be granted to all nations using the Panama Canal.

The Adamson bill unsettled all these arguments, it is believed, and may result in grave international complications. The railways of the United States are opposing the provision with might and main. If they are beaten in the House they will carry the fight to the Senate. Indeed, they are now expecting to make their big stand in the Senate. When Canada fully understands the import of the proposed legislation, it is believed that the Canadian railways and the Canadian Government will get mighty busy, too.

OBJECT OF BILL IS LOWER FREIGHT RATES.

The object of the railway provision of the canal bill is to bring about, if possible, lower freight rates through competition between railways and water carriers. It is believed that every steamship owned by a railway in the United States or Canada, 'does, or may compete for traffic' with 'said railway or other carrier,' and therefore comes within the prohibition of the bill.

The injustice of preventing railways in the United States from operating steamships and at the same time permitting Canadian railways to operate ships in American waters is recognized by the authors and advocates of the Adamson Bill. A majority of the Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee and apparently a majority of the House are determined, however, to stand by the proposed legislation so far as the United States ships are concerned, and therefore, they are not likely to yield regarding Canadian ships in American waters.

The support of the railway section of the Adamson Bill is non-partisan. It was reported by a large majority from the committee by the votes of Democrats and Republicans. Members of both parties will oppose it.

WHAT THE HAY-PAUNCEFOTE TREATY PROVIDES.

The section of the Hay-Pauncefote treaty, which some believe would prevent the United States from enacting such legislation affecting Canadian ships is this:

'The canal shall be free and open to the vessels of commerce and war of all nations observing these rules on terms of entire equality so that there shall be no discrimination against any such nation, or its citizens or subjects, in respect to the conditions or charges of traffic, or otherwise. Such conditions and charges of traffic shall be just and equitable.'

Representative William C. Adamson, of Georgia, chairman of the committee and author of the bill, has prepared an amendment which he will offer on the floor this week, giving the Interstate Commerce Committee authority to determine the question of fact as to whether any steamship is owned, operated, or wholly in part controlled by a railway with which it may compete. The committee also gets in this amendment jurisdiction over joint rail and water rates through the canal when such transportation 'is not entirely within the limits of a single state.'

CANADA'S PROTEST, LIKELY.

Ottawa, May 20.—The Adamson Bill referred to in the Canadian Press despatches to-day had not been brought to the Government's attention until this morning, and it will be the subject of an inquiry. If the effect or intent of the measure is such as is represented, it would have a vital effect upon the Canadian Pacific, Grand Trunk and Canadian Northern steamship lines, all of which ply to American ports. Apart from the international discourtesy which is involved, it is quite plain that the proposed enactment is a violation of the Hay-Pauncefote treaty, in so far as the Panama canal is concerned.

Last winter in a discussion in Congress it was proposed that United States shipping be accorded lower rates in the canal than that of other countries. Mr. Sinclair, of Guysboro, brought up the question in the Canadian House and the Prime Minister had it looked into, but no such proposal was ever given effect to. In consequence, no action by Canada was necessary. The Adamson Bill, doubtless will now be considered not only by the government but the railways, and a protest to Washington seems highly probable.

GOUIN GOVERNMENT RETURNED TO POWER

Liberals Again Victors by Big Margin in the Province of Quebec

Opposition Increased Their Strength in New House—Liberals Made Eleven Gains and Conservatives Nine.

Liberals	61
Conservatives	17
Labor	1
Elections to be held	2
Liberal majority over all	43

The overwhelming victory of the Liberal party in Quebec Wednesday is simply an endorsement of the progressive government which the Gouin administration has given. The Opposition have increased their strength in the House as was entirely

PREMIER GOUIN.

to be expected. At dissolution they held thirteen constituencies. Wednesday's elections give them seventeen. Even a greater gain might have been looked for, and probably was feared by the leaders of the Liberal party, from the mere fact that the party had been in power for fifteen years since, and many people seem to think that alone a sufficient reason to consider a change of parties, and also the fact that the Opposition had the benefit of the prestige of the Conservative party at Ottawa, and the active support which came from that direction.

The fact that the Conservatives did not make larger gains in the province clearly shows the weakness of their cause in the eyes of the electors. The latter evidently were convinced that the Gouin government had been doing good work, and that the Opposition had failed to show where the government had neglected its duty or made any serious mistakes, or that the Opposition could do better if they were placed in power.

The endorsation of the Liberal administration is made all the stronger, by the return of Sir Lomer Gouin in both Portneuf and St. Johns, and the return of every member of his cabinet, except the Hon. Mr. Caron, Minister of Agriculture, who lost by only 9 votes in L'Islet.

The Conservatives had calculated on securing the vote of the English-speaking population very largely all over the province. They succeeded, as far as the city of Montreal is concerned, for they won in St. George's, St. Ann's and Westmount, and did not leave Dr. Finnie any very large majority in St. Lawrence. But in the Eastern Townships they absolutely failed to get the English-speaking vote. There the Liberals made a clean sweep.

The optimistic Conservative forecasts of the results in Quebec district all fell to the ground. They were, of course, made for election purposes, and were known to be deserving of the most liberal discount on that account. Mr. Armand Lavergne, who plumed himself on his success as an election prophet last September, and essayed to increase that reputation by predicting that the whole Quebec district nearly was going over to the Opposition, made a sorry failure of the venture this time.

At dissolution the Legislature consisted of 59 Liberals, 13 Conservatives, one Labor member and one Independent Liberal. This gave the Government a clear majority of 44.

The new Legislature consists of 60 Liberals, 17 Conservatives and two Labor members, giving the Government a majority over all of 41. This will doubtless be increased to 43 when the elections have been held in Gaspe and the Magdalen Islands.

Mr. J. M. Tellier, the Opposition leader, Mr. Armand Lavergue and the Hon. Jean Prevost, were all elected, so that there were really no conspicious defeats on either side. It is interesting, however, to note that St. Hyacinthe, which was represented last term by Mr. Henri Bourassa, has been won by the Liberals. Mr. Lavergue was defeated by the Hon. Mr. Taschereau in Montmorency, but was returned for his old county of Montmagny.

Similarly the Hon. Mr. Devlin was defeated in Temiskaming, but returned for Nicolet, and the Hon. Jean Prevost lost in L'Assomption but won in Terrebonne

Each party made seven gains from the other side. The Liberals won over Shefford, Beauharnois, Compton, Megantic, Maskinonge, Charlevoix and St. Hyacinthe, while the Conservatives captured Argenteuil, St Ann's (Montreal), Levis, Champlain L'Islet, Pontiac and Temiscouata.

The largest majority secured by any candidate was that of Alderman Napoleon Seguin in St. Mary's Division of Montreal, who led his opponent by over 2,000 votes. Dr. Godbout, Liberal in Beauce, also won by about 2,000.

The other largest majorities were obtained by Sir Lomer Gouin, who won by 1,200 in Portneuf; Mr. Severin Letourneau who won by over 1,100 in Hochelaga; Mr. C. E. Gault who had a majority of 1,165 in St. George's Division; the Hon. Jean Prevost, 1,000 in Terrebonne; the Hon. Mr. Mackenzie, 1,000 in Richmond; Mr. Francoeur, Liberal, 1,000 in Lotbiniere; Mr. Kelly, Liberal, 1,000 in Bonaventure.

Sir Lomer Gouin received the returns at Quebec and with him were the Hon. Messrs. Devlin and Kaine. As soon as the first returns had begun to come in he smiled. 'We have won our election,' he said. Later when the returns were fairly complete he said:—'Naturally I am delighted at the showing made by the Liberal party. At the same time I am not at all surprised as I expected the vote would turn out as it did. However, it is gratifying to realize that the people of the province know a good government when they see one. Personally I am very much pleased at this expression of the peoples confidence in me and also because it shows that the cause of Liberalism is still very much alive in the province. The only regret I have is that my colleague, the Hon. Mr. Caron, Minister of Agriculture, is reported to be defeated by two votes, but this may prove to be incorrect. All the other ministers were re-elected by good majorities. The general result is very gratifying and naturally I am pleased.'

Mr. J. M. Tellier, the Conservative leader, received the returns at Joliette. When the result was beyond doubt, he said:—'I am absolutely unable to give any cause for our defeat. I had been all over the province, visiting nearly every county, and there was nothing to indicate what has happened to-day. Now that the campaign is over I wish to thank the many workers who put up such a splendid fight for the Conseravtive cause, and to assure them that the Opposition in the Legislature will continue its work in the cause of good government for the province with undiminished zeal.'

Sir Wilfrid Laurier, according to an Ottawa despatch, returned to the capital Wednesday night after voting in Arthabasca. On the way to Ottawa he learned some of the returns, and received the full results on reaching the city. He was very greatly pleased, and happy to learn that the Liberal cause was still so strong in the Province of Quebec.

THE 'GLOBE'S' COMMENT.

French-Canadians Do Not Intend to Dance to Bourassa's Tune.

Toronto, May 16.—The 'Globe' this morning says: 'The utter rout of the combined Conservative-Nationalist ultramontane allies in full rush by the Liberals of the Province of Quebec proves that the French-Canadian people have no intention of dancing to the tune of Bourassa, Monk, Pelletier and Lavergne. Mr. Tellier, the titular leader of the Conservative Opposition, was elbowed aside in the Legislature (recently dissolved) by Messrs. Bourassa and Lavergne, who threw the whole weight of their influence against Liberalism in the provincial arena as well as in the federal.

'Sir Wilfrid Laurier met the Conservative-Nationalist ultramontane allies in full rush last September, and stopped the rush carrying the province by a comfortable majority. Now Sir Lomer Gouin, whose administration has been clean, progressive, and economical, has turned the check of September into a rout. The Nationalist-Conservative alliance is not likely to outlast yesterday's crushing blow. The full strength of the federal government in Quebec was exerted on behalf of the provincial opposition. The Nationalists brought very little strength to the cause except on the stump. Before the next federal election Messrs. Monk, Pelletier and Nantel will probably be able to stamp out the embers of Nationalism in the Conservative party and face Sir Wilfrid with a single consolidated bleu party held together by the cement of federal office. The decisive victory of the Quebec provincial Liberals indicates that whether the federal elections come next year or in 1914, the Liberals of the province will be able to restore Sir Wilfrid's majority to its old time proportions.

'If Saskatchewan does as well as Quebec, the Borden government is not destined to long life.'

REVISED MAJORITIES.

Quebec, May 17.—The latest corrected reports give P. Dauteuil (Cons.) 9 majority in Charlevoix-Saguenay; Morrisset, (Lib.), 30 majority in Dorchester. The Hon. C. F. Delage, speaker of the Legislative Assembly, (Lib.) candidate in Quebec County, has a majority of 127 over Alleyn Taschereaon Nationalist.

DEFEATED MINISTER WILL TRY AGAIN.

Quebec, May 17.—It is understood that the Hon. J. E. Caron, Minister of Agriculture, defeated in L'Islet, will run either in St. John or in Temiskamingue.

(See Also Page 3.)

SIR COSMO GORDON LOSES HIS TEMPER

When Asked 'You Saved Yourselves and Left Others to Drown?'

LORD MERSEY INTERVENED: 'HIS POSITION IS BAD ENOUGH WITHOUT ASKING SUCH QUESTIONS.'

London, May 20.—The Board of Trade inquiry into the Titanic disaster has taken on more of the character of a society function than that of an investigation into the circumstances of a great catastrophe.

The drill hall of the London Scottish Rifles, one of the crack territorial regiments of the metropolis, is a small armory in Buckingham Gate in the central districts of Westminster. It was well filled long before the hour fixed by Lord Mersey, the presiding judge, for the opening of the inquiry to-day and a string of handsome motor cars dropped fashionably gowned women at the entrance whence they were ushered to reserve seats on the floor and in the galleries. Those who did not possess special tickets stood on chairs at the back of the hall, craning their necks so as to obtain a view of the chief actors connected with the incident of the partly filled lifeboat which saved Sir Cosmo and Lady Duff-Gordon and Lady Duff-Gordon's secretary and the occupants of which, according to the evidence of two of the crew, protested against going to the rescue of those struggling in the water and crying for help.

The audience was not to be cheated out of the slightest particle of what has become the scandal of the day in England, and when Sir Rufus Isaacs, the Attorney-General, recommenced his examination of Sir Cosmo Duff-Gordon there were cries of: "Speak up" from those unable to hear.

The Attorney-General asked a few more questions about the failure of the lifeboat to go back and with the object of making the matter quite clear asked:

Did you promise the crew £5 before or after the lifeboat went back to the rescue?"

Sir Cosmo made a reply which Sir Rufus Isaacs was unable to get from him last week: 'I never knew the boat went back.'

The Attorney appearing on behalf of Irish third class passengers asked Gordon if he had suggested that the boat go back and receiving a negative reply asked: "You saved your lives and left the others to drown"

Lord Mersey: 'The position of the witness is bad enough. Do you think it fair to ask such questions?"

This brought a round of applause from the women in the gallery which was repeated time after time without a word from the judge. Applause is always sternly repressed in English courts of law.

During the examination of Gordon a question was asked about the actions of Mr. J. Bruce Ismay, on the night of the tragedy. Lord Mersey asked with whom Mr. Ismay had dined on the Sunday evening.

Gordon replied: 'Mr. Ismay and the doctor dined alone.'

Lord Mersey said he had asked the question as he had received a letter from a woman enclosing the menu of an alleged banquet on that evening.

GRILLING CROSS-EXAMINATION.

Gordon was undergoing a grilling cross-examination which, however, did not have the effect of altering his evidence when Lord Mersey remarked that the whole incident had only a small bearing on the inquiry, and that he hoped that it would be unnecessary to call Lady Gordon.

Henry E. Duke, legal adviser to the Gordons, said Lady Gordon desired to give evidence, a statement which was a relief to the audience which feared it was going to be robbed of the scene which had brought it to the hall.

Mr. A. Edwards, M.P., the counsel for the dockers union, called attention to the difference between the evidence of G. Symons, the lookout of the 'Titanic,' and that of Gordon.

The former had said that both women and men rushed to the boats while Gordon insisted that his story that he had been waiting on the deck for some time before asking permission to enter a boat was correct.

IT NEVER OCCURRED TO HIM.

Attorney Edwards:—'The possibility of offering help to people in the water was never thought of.'

Gordon admitted this.

Attorney Edwards:—'It was more important to think of offering a present of five pounds than to think of going to the rescue of the drowning.'

Gordon, who lost his temper, was finally relieved of this unfriendly cross-examination, and under the direction of Attorney Duke went over his story of the incidents which is now familiar.

Lady Duff-Gordon was then called to give testimony. She remained on the stand for only fifteen minutes and the incident, in order to witness which so many women had crowded the court, was over.

LADY GORDON'S EVIDENCE.

Lady Gordon repeated her husband's story almost without variation. She denied she had said anything about going back to the scene of the wreck while in the lifeboat. When she was examined in regard to American newspapers she said the description of the night of the disaster credited to her in those articles had not been written by her.

Three members of the crew of the lifeboat confirmed the assertion that nothing had been said about going back. One varied the usual story by saying the boat did return to the scene.

This closed the evidence in regard to the much discussed lifeboat and the examination of the crew of the 'Titanic' was resumed.

(See Also Page 4.)

LLOYD GEORGE'S HOT OUTBURST

Their Ancestors Robbed the Church, the Poor—They Robbed the Dead

London, May 17.—The Welsh Disestablishment Bill passed its second reading in the House of Commons last night by a vote of 348 to 267.

During the course of the debate the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Lloyd George, effectively used the charge that the noble families, whose representatives were the most strenuous opponents of the bill on the ground that it pillaged the Established Church, obtained their vast wealth by spoliation of the church in the time of the Reformation.

A stormy scene followed his reference to a political leaflet, in which, he said, the Duke of Devonshire charged them with 'robbery of God.'

'Doesn't he know,' queried the Chancellor, 'that the very foundations of his fortunes were laid deep in sacrilege and built on desecrated shrines and pillaged altars?'

Among the voices raised in angry protest, Lord Hugh Cecil's was the most conspicuous, to which Lloyd George retorted:

'These charges that we are robbing the church ought not to be brought by those whose family tree is laden with the fruits of sacrilege at the Reformation. Their ancestors robbed the Catholic Church, the monasteries, the altars, the alms houses. They robbed the poor. They robbed the dead. Then when we try to recover some part of this pillaged property for the poor, their descendants accuse us of theft—they whose hands are dripping with the fat of sacrilege.'

MUST BEAT THEM.

Mr. Churchill Must Spend More On Navy if Germany Does.

London, May 15.— Mr. Winston Churchill, First Lord of the Admiralty, announced in the House of Commons to-day that in view of the additional sums to be expended by Germany on naval construction under the new German Navy Bill, which passed its second reading in the Reichstag yesterday, he would certainly have to present supplementary naval estimates this year, as he had intimated in his speech when introducing the naval budget.

Spring Medicine

There is no other season when medicine is so much needed as in the spring. The blood is impure and impoverished—a condition indicated by pimples, boils and other eruptions on the face and body, by deficient vitality, loss of appetite, lack of strength.

The best spring medicine, according to the experience and testimony of thousands annually, is

Hood's Sarsaparilla

It purifies and enriches the blood, cures eruptions, builds up the system. Get it today. Sold by all druggists everywhere. 100 Doses $1.

SUFFRAGETTES ARE ANARCHISTS

So Says Sir Rufus Isaacs at Trial for Conspiracy of Mrs. Pankhurst

London, May 15.—Mrs. Emmeline Pankhurst, leader of the militant suffragettes, and Mr. and Mrs. Pethick Lawrence, joint editors of 'Votes for Women,' were arraigned to-day at the Old Bailey Sessions on the charge of conspiring together, and also with Miss Christabel Pankhurst, to incite their followers to malicious damage of property. All of the defendants pleaded not guilty.

There was a big array of counsel. Attorney-General Sir Rufus Isaacs prosecuted, and in opening the case averred that the defendants had deliberately planned a campaign which, if it had succeeded, meant nothing less than anarchy.

AMERICAN TAKEN UP AND DROPPED

English Aviator With Passenger Killed at Brooklands

London, May 13.—Victor Louis Mason, an American identified with extensive mining interests, and at one time private secretary to the American Secretary of War, General R. A. Alger, and to his successor, Senator Root, was killed to-day while making a flight at Brooklands, with the English aviator, Mr. E. V. Fisher. Fisher also was killed, by being pitched out of the machine, at a height of about 150 feet.

Fisher was about to give an exhibition, and picked Mr. Mason as a passenger from among the spectators. They circled the track once, when, eye-witnesses say, the machine, which was a monoplane, made an abrupt turn. It wavered a moment and then fell straight to the earth. The sudden stoppage in the air threw Fisher headlong from his seat. Mason was pinned beneath the wreckage, which caught fire, and he was badly burned before being extricated. Physicians state that both men died almost instantly.

It is surmised that some fault developed in the engine, which caused the accident, as the weather conditions were perfect. The bodies were removed to a mortuary to await an inquest, which probably will be held on Wednesday.

Fisher was regarded as a daring aviator. He had met with a number of accidents, one in October last, in which he was rendered unconscious and his passenger painfully injured.

On another occasion after a cycling accident, Fisher made a flight with one arm strapped to his side.

Thomas Sopwith was also flying around the grounds with a passenger at the time and witnessed the accident. He flew in the direction of the wrecked machine and alighted close beside it. The two men tried their utmost to beat down the flames.

In the meantime the crowd rushed to the spot and extinguishers were applied, but when the flames were quenched the machine was almost destroyed.

Fisher's body was found twenty yards away, his neck having been broken. Among the spectators were Flanders, owner of the monoplane, and Commander Samson, who made a notable hydro-aeroplane flight at Weymouth last week.

According to newspaper reports, Mr. Mason was a friend of Commander Samson's. The latter accompanied him to the grounds and, it is reported, arranged for the flight with Fisher.

Mr. Victor Louis Mason resided in Passaic, N.J.

ANOTHER FATALITY.

St. Louis, Mo., May 13.—Ray Wheeler, amateur aviator, was killed and Peter Glesser, a companion, was probably fatally injured when their machine struck a telegraph pole at Kiloch Park to-night. The accident occurred when the aeroplane was caught in a whirlwind 100 feet above the earth.

A GREAT AMBASSADOR

Mr. Hamar Greenwood, M.P. Writes in Praise of Mr. Bryce

London, May 14.—In the opinion of Mr. Hamar Greenwood, M.P., who writes an article overflowing with commendation of Ambassador Bryce, his intimate knowledge of Canadian affairs and people coupled with his great sympathy for democracy, checked one important movement in Canada, which was not very palatable to the foreign office, namely, the movement to ignore British diplomatic representatives and appoint Canadians to represent Canada.

'That movement is not yet dead,' he says, 'but Mr. Bryce secured a temporary check to it. Unless England can produce and appoint as ambassadors everywhere men of his capacity and sympathy, the time may come soon when the Canadian people will have their own diplomatic corps. The fact that no complaint from the late Canadian or from the present Canadian Government in reference to our great common-ambassador, has ever been made, is the finest tribute to his success from the Canadian point of view. The more men we have in British embassies of the type and calibre of Mr. Bryce, the better will it be for the British Empire.'

COVERED SO THICK WITH MUD

'Pall Mall Gazette' Thinks Taft-Roosevelt Dog Fight Too Lamentable to Amuse

London, May 16.—The 'Pall Mall Gazette' says in an editorial article: 'Mr. Roooosevelt is certainly going to make a race of it with his opponent. His easy victory in California upsets all the calculations of the Taft party, and if his success should be repeated this week in the latter's own state, Ohio, the President's chances for nomination will almost have vanished.

'The two candidates have covered each other so thickly with mud that the American people may be compelled for their own dignity to find some other occupant for the White House. The 'dog fight' as it has come to be called, is a spectacle too lamentable to amuse even the distant, detached onlooker.

'Englishmen will not forget the respect due to the head of a great, friendly nation, but the manners of this contest are not making it easy to remember.'

ROYAL REVIEW.

Immense Crowd Gather in Queen's Park, Toronto.

Toronto, May 19.—Not since the occasion of the memorial service for the late King Edward has there been gathered such an immense crowd in Queen's Park as that assembled in front of the legislative buildings this afternoon to see His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught review the troops of the Toronto Garrison marching past. Although the parade did not arrive in the park until nearly 5 o'clock, after the divine service, people commenced to gather early in the afternoon, taking up advantageous positions. They continued to arrive until by 5 o'clock there was hardly a patch of ground to be seen in the lower seciton of the park. Not only in the park, but all along the line of march, people were lined 10 or 12 deep, waiting patiently for hours to see the number of people along the streets and in the park at nost less than 100,000.

'OLYMPIC' SAILS.

Mutinous Crew Repent, But Go Through Boat Drill Before Starting.

Southampton, May 15. — The White Star liner 'Olympic' sailed for New York at 12.15. Many of the crew who struck on April 24 in consequence of the alleged inefficiency of the lifeboats have rejoined, all their differences having been adjusted. Prior to the departure of the liner the crew was exercised in boat drill.

MR. ISMAY'S THANKS.

London, May 14.—The London papers publish a statement made by the Liverpool 'Journal of Commerce' that Mr. J. Bruce Ismay intends to provide an endowment fund for pensions for disabled seamen of all classes connected with the White Star Line, and for their widows, as a thank-offering and a memorial to the heroism of the 'Titanic's' crew. The fund, it is further said, will probably amount to $100,000

SAILORS DISSATISFIED.

London, May 13.— According to the 'Daily Chronicle,' the present unrest among the sailors in the British Navy is due to dissatisfaction with the conditions of the service, especially in reference to pay and punishments.

INSTIGATED BY THE CABINET

Mrs. Pankhurst and Fellow Prisoners Blame Ministers for Window Smashing

London, May 18.—When Mr. and Mrs. Pethick Lawrence, the editors of 'Votes for Women,' and Mrs. Emmeline Pankhurst, the militant suffragette leader, who are on trial for conspiracy, were placed in the dock at the Old Bailey yesterday morning at the resumption of the trial, they were in a very cheerful humor. Mr. Lawrence wore his usual buttonhole rose, while his wife carried carnations. Mrs. Pankhurst was also in a happy frame of mind and beamed charmingly on the large number of women she has often led.

Prisoners in the Old Bailey are not usually allowed to receive or carry bouquets, and therefore when the judge takes his seat Mrs. Lawrence regularly surrenders her flowers to an under-sheriff, who places them in a vase on a table in front of counsel.

The members of the jury asked the judge to set a limit on the trial. They asked Lord Coleridge if he thought it would last over the Whitsuntide holidays. His Honor said he thought not, but he declined to make any promises.

An immense number of documents have been filed and many witnesses have been subpoened. The prosecution is therefore wary in the matter of prognosticating in the matter of the duration of the trial. The doings yesterday were not especially interesting. A number of policemen testified as to the stone-throwing and the violent speeches by the women.

Justice Coleridge was very indulgent towards Mrs. Pankhurst, and seemed to be amused by the skill with which she boomed her political views through the form of her questions.

Mr. Healy read a number of speeches made by the women, who had been convicted of window-smashing, in which they contended that they had been instigated thereto by members of the Cabinet, whose speeches urged upon them the necessity of violent action in order to obtain votes for women.

It is evident that the defence intends to rely greatly on the interpretation of the influence of the speeches of members of the Cabinet on the women.

FRANCO-RUSSIAN WAR

Inaugurated By London 'Daily Telegraph' Did Not Work Satisfactorily

London, May 18.— A war scare launched by the 'Daily Telegraph' on Saturday morning has fallen flat in London. It is virtually ignored here. The scare was based on a story in the Paris 'Eclair' that M. Georges Louis, the French ambassador to Russia, had been recalled on a demand by M. Isvolsky, the Russian Foreign Minister, on Premier Poincare. The demand was made, it is stated, because M. LoLuis worked contrary to Russian plans to help Italy diplomatically against Turkey and secure as a reward the opening of the Dardanelles to its navy.

The scare plot was thickened by tangling it up with the Von Bieberstein incident. Europe was described as being in a helpless drift towards a crisis which was due to Russia's schemes to grap spheres of influence in Asia Minor and open the Dandanelles.

Germany was ready to take advantage of the scheme by regularizing her status in Syria and Asia Minor. The outcome indicated is 'the commercial partition of Turkey.' England was to be bribed to accord by the offer as a liberal share of the spoils. Unfortunately, the Times' simultaneously discounts the story by showing that M. Louis was slated to go several months ago because his wife could not stand the Russian clima te. The paper adds that Russia has no complaint against M. Louis, who is now in Paris and has formally announced after an interview with M. Poincare that he intends to return to St. Petersburg.

No change is expected until after the meeting between M. Sazonoff and Premier Poincare, a few weeks hence. Therefore, there is obviously no crisis. Indeed all the premises after the 'Telegraph's' deductions are granted, remain misty. It is admitted that no power is working to produce a convulsion. The greatest danger seemed to lie in the theory that Great Britain, as the world's greatest Mohammedan power, might find it to her interest vigorously to negative any sort of spoliation or partition of the dominions of the Sultan, whom all her Moslem subjects regard as the vice-regent of the prophet.

WHY HE BROKE WINDOWS

London, May 20.—The case for the prosecution of Mrs. Pankhurst, leader of the militant suffragettes, and Mr. and Mrs. Pethick Lawrence, joint editors of 'Votes for Women,' closed today when they appeared again at the Old Bailey sessions on the charge of conspiring together and also with Miss Christabel Pankhurst, to incite their followers to malicious damage of property.

Mr. Pethick Lawrence then addressed the jury. He submitted that if there had been any conspiracy or incitement it was the ministers of the Crown, including the Attorney-General, who had undertaken the present prosecution, who were guilty of it. He continued:

'I loath the idea of breaking windows. It is essentially ugly and repugnant. If Mr. Asquith, Mr. Lloyd George, the Attorney-General, and other members of the British Cabinet, had shown that they were prepared to listen to reason and argument it would not have happened.'

DISMISSAL FOR A DEAD MAN!

Offensive Partisanship is the Reason—Man Dead Four Years.

(Ottawa 'Free Press.')

How long after a public servant has been dead does he cease to be a political partisan? The average man and woman would naturally suppose that death ended all political affiliations; but it does not, according to the Hon. LL. P. Pelletier, the Postmaster-General.

There is a post office at Tracadie Road, in Guysboro County, Nova Scotia. For several years its business was administered by John McPherson. A few days ago an official letter reached the post office in question addressed to John McPherson, and informing him that his services were no longer required as postmaster, because 'he had been an offensive partisan in both the local and federal elections of 1911.'

But John McPherson was dead in 1911 and had been dead for four years, so that, unless his ghost returned to earth, and took part in the political campaigns, it is not easy to see how he could have been 'an offensive partisan' in 1911.

The explanation is that the Postmaster-General dismissed McPherson's widow, who has been in charge of the post office since her husband's death, for an offence which her husband did not commit, and could not commit.

A STORM IN A TEACUP

M. Louis's Retirement From Embassy Results in Diplomatic Tangle

Paris, May 20.—French opinion is perturbed in consequence of the attempts of the German press to emphasize the importance of the diplomatic incident in which the names of M. Georges Louis, French ambassador to Russia, and M. Iswolsky, Russian ambassador to France, have been involved, and by the efforts of the Berlin newspapers in trying to make out that the affair shows that the alliance between France and Russia is on the verge of rupture.

This is declared here to be absolutely untrue. The countries are closer than ever together, and Premier Poincare's forthcoming journey to St. Petersburg will be devoted to the strengthening of the bonds that unite them.

In the meantime the position of M. Iswolsky at Paris is being rendered delicate by excessive comment on the affair, and by the charge which is quite without substantiation, that he has been working secretly with Signor Tomasso Tittoni, Italian ambassador to France, over the heads of the St. Petersburg and Paris Governments in connection with the suggested mediation in the Turco-Italian war.

Another result of the discussion is to make it impossible at present for France to allow the transfer or retirement of Ambassador Louis from St. Petersburg.

The Paris 'Journal' quotes an unnamed Russian diplomat as saying that M. Sergius Sazonoff, the Russian Minister for Foreign Affairs, is annoyed by the whole affair. The diplomat adds that it is possible Ambassador Louis will not be the first to leave his post.

HORRIBLE TRAIN WRECK

Thirteen Killed in Collision Near Gare du Nord in Paris Saturday

Paris, May 19.—Thirteen persons have succumbed, forty-five are seriously injured, and the whole city of Paris excited as the result of a collion of two trains late Saturday night near the Gare du Nord. Eleven persons were killed outright, while two of the more seriously injured lingered until to-day before their lives were added to the roll of victims.

The collision occurred on the Northern Railway at Marcadet Ridge, a suburban train from Pontoise and a train from Montsoult, crashing together. The accident, which now appears to have been due to a defective switch, was unusually horrible. Among the victims was a wedding party. The bridegroom's head was completely severed before the eyes of his bride of an hour, who herself had both legs fractured.

One of the survivors relates that after extricating himself he went to the assistance of a woman, but she was so badly mutilated that she could not be removed from the wreckage.

BRAVE ARMENIAN

Rescued Man Who Was Being Carried Over Niagara Falls.

Niagara Falls, N.Y., May 19.— One of the most daring rescues in the history of Niagara Falls was effected today by a twenty-year-old Armenian named Aran Kevorkian, of this city, who waded out waist deep into the rapids a short distance above the cataract and pulled to shore with a pike pole the unconscious form of Henry J. Smith, 50 years old, a resident of No. 18 Beech Street, Buffalo. Kevorkian was assisted by David Gordon and Park Constable Thomas Harrington, who formed a human chain anchoring the Armenian to the shore and enabling him to resist the current which was especially strong to-day on account of the high water.

Smith was walking along the narrow path skirting the river about 300 feet above the falls when he missed his footing and fell into the turbulent stream. He soon became exhausted in his efforts to reach shore, and was floating with his head under water when caught by Kevorkian with his pile pole less than 100 feet above the brink. Smith was taken to police headquarters and soon restored to consciousness, apparently none the worse for his hazardous experience.

END OF THE 'TITANIC.'

SS. 'Montmagny,' Unable to Find More Bodies, Returns.

Halifax, N.S., May 19.—Word was received by the White Star officials in Halifax to-day that the steamer 'Montmagny' had been unable to find any more bodies from the 'Titanic' disaster and that she had abandoned the search and was returning to Halifax. Captain Johnson, who is in charge of the search expedition, says fog has been almost continual since last Thursday.

'CARPATHIA'S' CREW.

Will Each Receive Extra Month's Salary for 'Titanic' Service.

London, May 19.—The Cunard Steamship Company will allow one month's extra pay to every member of the crew of the steamship 'Carpathia,' as a reward for his services in the 'Titanic' disaster.

MR. TAFT'S VINDICATION

Election in Ohio Will be Emphatic Endorsement of His Administration

Columbus, Ohio, May 20.—Four presidential candidates ended a week of almost continuous travel and speaking last night and rested, while their managers made claims of certain victory at the Ohio primaries next Tuesday.

The state is conceded by most politicians to be the deciding point in the battle for the presidential nomination and especially in the fights of the two native sons, President Taft and Governor Harmon. President Taft declared at Cleveland during the week that he considered Ohio the pivotal point in the pre-convention campaign. Col. Roosevelt, while insisting that he will carry the state, declared that he could win the nomination even should he be defeated at the primaries next Tuesday. President Taft, Col. Roosevelt, Senator Lafollette, among the Republicans, and a score of lesser lights, have spent the greater part of the week on trains and there has been no section of the state neglected. Candidates even spent one day in West Union, Adams county, unmindful of the fact that the great majority of men in the county had been disfranchised for frauds in former elections and were quite voteless.

Competition in the Democratic ranks is scarcely less keen than among the Reupblicans. Col. William J Bryan, backed by National Committeeman Harvey C. Garber, urging voters to support Governor Woodrow Wilson, of New Jersey, to defeat Governor Harmon, toured the state just ahead of the Ohio executive.

Lewis C. Laylin, who managed President Taft's campaign, adds the following prediction:—

'The primary election next Tuesday will be a complete vindication of President Taft by his native state and an emphatic endorsement of his administration.'

COMPENSATION FOR FOREIGNERS

B.C. Mining Company Must Pay Damages to Relatives in Austria

Vancouver, B.C, May 20.—The Vancouver Trades and Labor Council has been advised that appeal has been decided by the Privy Council in London in their favor in the case of Kraus sv. Crow's Nest Pass Company. The case is of great importance, for under this decision foreign relatives of workmen in British Columbia may benefit under the provincial Workmen's Compensation Act. Claims of eighty thousand dollars dependent on this decision have piled up in British Columbia in the last twelve months.

Kraus was a miner in the employ of the Crow's Nest Pass Company, and met his death by a mine accident. His wife and family lived in Austria, and when a claim was entered under the Workmen's Compensation Act, the defence was raised by E. P. Davis, K.C., that the act could not apply to dependents living outside the province. It was argued that as British Columbia could only legislate for provincial affairs, a foreign plaintiff could not secure benefits under a provincial act. It was further argued that as the intent of the act was to insure the province from having to support destitute dependents, the province had no interest in passing legislation to relieve foreign countries from the responsibility of looking after their own destitute dependents.

Kraus's case was taken up by the Miners' Federation, who engaged S. S. Taylor to argue their case for them in the Supreme Court trial before Justice Clement. The trial judge decided in favor of the miners. An appeal was then entered by the Crow's Nest Pass Coal Company, in the Court of Appeals, which upheld Davis' contention and reversed the decision of Justice Clement. A further appeal to the Privy Council was then decided upon by the Miners' Federation, with the result that the original judgment of Justice Clement has been restored, giving foreign dependents of men killed in the province the right to claim under the Workmen's Compensation Act.

There is no further appeal possible. Among the cases which have been held pending the Privy Council decision is one where the dependents reside in Ireland. Had the appeal court decision been upheld it was the intention of the counsel to argue that under the act Ireland was a foreign country.

CHINESE GIVE $1000.

Handed to Dr. Mackay from Toronto Celestials for Famine Fund.

Toronto, May 18.—Four Chinese young men called at the office of Dr. R. P. Mackay, general secretary of the Presbyterian Foreign Missions, yesterday afternoon and put $1000 into his hands for the Chinese Famine Relief Fund, with the promise of some more later. Dr. Mackay said that they did it modestly, expressing the hope that it might reach its destination as soon as possible. This gift is from the Chinese in Toronto and other Canadian cities as well. The cheque was drawn on the Molsons Bank and signed by Harold Suey. The doctor added that this is in keeping with the spirit manifested by the Chinese on every occasion that calls for sympathetic helpfulness. 'The more I see of them, the better I like them,' he remarked.

SUCCESSFUL PLOT

Alleged Attempt to Prevent Man Voting by Drugging Him —He Dies.

Quebec, Que., May 19.—The strange death is reported of a man at Levis named Bernard, who died on the night of Wednesday last (election day). The deceased, according to reports in circulation, was kept in a committee room with another man named Bisson, and kept under the influence of liquor so as to prevent them going to the polls. The son of Bernard, who was 54 years old, finding he had not turned up for supper, started out to look for him, and, according to the story, found him in the committee room. As he could not be aroused, a physician was summoned, and he was taken to the Hotel Dieu, where he died shortly afterwards.

Coroner Jolicoeur has opened a searching investigation into the case, and on Saturday a number of witnesses were head. An autopsy has been made on the body, and the report of the doctors will be made on Tuesday, when the inquest will be resumed.

MR. BOTTOMLEY LOSES HIS SEAT

Financier, Company Promoter, Proprietor of 'John Bull' Leaves British House of Commons.

London, May 16.— Horatio Bottomley, financier, company promoter, newspaper proprietor and politician, to-day resigned his seat in the House of Commons as an Independent Democrat. This action is the sequel to a receiving order which he applied for to protect his estate.

Mr. Bottomley has been defendant in more law suits arising from financial operations than any man in this country. The latest big case in which he was concerned was heard on June 30 last year, when he was ordered to pay $250,000 damages to the estate of the late R. E. Master, a retired Madras civil servant. It was then alleged that Mr. Bottomley had obtained $285,000 through misrepresentation by selling to Mr. Master worthless shares in various undertakings.

MORE PAY: NO STRIKE

First Time that Coal Miners Gained Increase Without Striking for it.

Wilkesbarre, Pa., May 20.—By a vote of 323 to 64, the anthracite mine workers in convention on Saturday ratified the agreement entered into by their sub-committeemen with the coal operatives and ordered the 170,000 men and boys employed in and about the mines to return to work next Wednesday. Repair men have been given sanction to return to the collieries on Monday, so as to assist in preparing the mines for the resumption of work. The suspension, which is thus ended, began on March 31, or seven weeks ago, when the agreement entered into in 1909 expired.

STARVING IN SCOTLAND

British Government Rushes Warship to Aid of People on St. Kilda Island.

Glasgow, May 18.—The Island of St. Kilda, in the Outer Hebrides, has been cut off from the world for months. No Christmas mail has yet been received there. The inhabitants who number 80 souls, were starving when the trawler 'Strathmore' touched there. They only had a handful of flour left, and their only resource was sea birds' eggs. The trawler's crew gave all they could from their own meagre stores, and then reported the desperate plight of the islanders.

The government is busy now, and is sending help in a hurry. First Lord of the Admiralty Churchill ordered the fleet to despatch a warship to the spot at once, and the relieving ship should reach there on Sunday.

METHODIST DISCIPLINE.

Rules Regarding Dancing, Card-playing, Theatres, Etc., to Remain Unaltered.

Minneapolis, Minn., May 20.—With the decision of the amusement question and the taking of the sixth ballot for bishops, delegates of the Methodist Episcopal General Conference yesterday made rapid strides in the completion in the business of the session.

By a vote of 446 to 369, the conference voted to leave unchanged the church disciplines, paragraph 269, which prohibits dancing, card playing and kindred amusements.

At the close of the sixth ballot this afternoon the votes for bishops were sealed, to be counted on Monday.

TOWN FERRY.

Dartmouth Officers Who Went on Strike Will Fight to Finish.

Halifax, N.S., May 16.—The officers on the town ferry operating between Dartmouth and Halifax are still on strike and it looks as if it would be a fight to a finish. The mayor of Dartmouth says the town will win. The manager of the service has been operating one boat to-day and he proposes to keep at it. The town is seeking to engage captains and mates in other ports and it is said are in negotiation with certain mariners at Yarmouth, who will be strike-breakers.

BRITAIN'S PERIL.

Sir William Ramsay Sees Danger in Shortage of Nitric Acid.

New York, May 18.—A London cable says: A new danger threatens Great Britain, according to Sir William Ramsay. Speaking at the British Science Guild, he said that Great Britain's supply of nitric soda, which came from Chili and Peru, and was an absolute necessity for the manufacture of explosives, might be cut off if Great Britain was involved in a war. The Government ought to be warned that it was living on the edge of a precipice.

Unless it did the same as the other European countries and made nitrates from the atmosphere, Great Britain would be without ammunition a few months after war broke out.

FAVOR UNION, 12 TO 1.

Victoria, B. C., May 19.—According to an official report to the Methodist Conference today, British Columbia members of the denomination favor church union by twelve to one.

WAR CORRESPONDENT KILLED.

London, May 14.—Mr. Smallwood, the correspondent of the 'Daily Chronicle,' with the Turkish forces, has been killed in a skirmish near Derna.

THE RETURNS IN THE PROVINCE

Division.	Elected.	Party.	Defeated.	Party.	Maj.
Argenteuil	H. Slater	Con.	*John Hay	Lib.	100
Arthabaska	*P. Tourigny	Lib.	A. Gilbert	Con.	409
Bagot	*F. H. Daignault	Lib.	T. Marsil	Con.	195
Beauce	*J. A. Godbout	Lib.	J. U. Talbot	Con.	2,000
Beauharnois	E. A. Robert	Lib.	*A. Plante	Con.	59
Bellechasse	*A. Galipeult	Lib.	E. Gelly	Con.	657
Berthier	*J. Lafontaine	Lib.	J. O. Gadoury	Con.	40
Bonaventure	*J. H. Kelly	Lib.	A. Beauchesne	Con.	1,000
Brome	*W. F. Vilas	Lib.	F. Olmstead	Con.	428
Chambly	*E. M. Desaulnier	Lib.	L. T Marechal	Con.	503
Champlain	*C. Labissoniere	Con.	P. C. Nault	Lib.	25
Charlevoix-Sag.	*P. D. Auteuil	Lib.	C. Belanger	Lib.	90
Chateauguay	*H. Mercier	Lib.	H. Desrosiers	Con.	170
Chicoutimi	*H. Petit	Lib.	F. H. Bergeron	Con.	300
Compton	N. G. Scott	Lib.	*A. W. Giard	Con.	125
Dorchester	*A. Morisette	Lib.	G. F. Hamel	Con.	300
Drummond	*Hon. J. Allard	Lib.	A. Mercure	Con.	227
Frontenac	G. S. Gregoire	Lib.	E. Roberge	Con.	350
Gaspe	Election deferred				
Huntingdon	*W. H. Walker	Lib.	Arch Muir	Con.	375
Iberville	*J. A. Benoit	Lib.	E. Thuot	Con.	500
Jacques Cartier	*P. Cousineau	Con.	Art. Geoffrion	Lib.	525
Joliette	*J. M. Tellier	Con.	J. Gadoury	Lib.	20
Kamouraska	A. Stein	Lib.	J. Langlois	Con.	90
Lake St. John	J. B. Charbonneau	Lib.	G. Verrault	Con.	900
Laprairie	*E. L. Patenaude.	Con.	G. A. Simard	Lib.	88
L'Assomption	*W. Reed	Lib.	Jean Prevost	Con.	200
Labelle	*J. A. Fortier	Lib.	J. C. Langlois	Con.	850
Laval	*J. W. Levesque	Lib.	Jos. Renaud	Con.	222
Levis	A. Bernier	Con.	*Lact. Roy	Lib.	400
			E. Guay	Con.	...
L'Islet	O. Morin	Con.	*J. E. Caron	Lib.	9
Lotbiniere	*J. N. Francoeur	Lib.	Capt. Baker	Con.	1,274
Magdalen Islands	Election deferred				
Maisonneuve	*J. Decarie	Lib.	J. H. Garceau	Con.	725
Maskinonge	R. Tourville	Lib.	*G. Lafontaine	Con.	91
Matane	*D. Caron	Lib.	J. E. Gagnon*	Con.	350
Megantic	J. Demers	Lib.	*D. H. Pennington	Con.	303
Missisquoi	*J. B. Gosselin	Lib.	F. X. Giroux	Con.	42
Montcalm	*J. Sylvestre	Con.	O. Lapierre	Lib.	100
Montmagny	*A. Lavergne	Con.	Dr. Masson	Lib.	100
Montmorency	*Hon. L. A. Taschereau	Lib.	A. Lavergne	Con.	313
Montreal—					
Dorion	*G. Mayrand	Lib.	C. A. Parriseault	Con.	511
			N. Arcand	Lab.	748
			J. B. E. Poirier	Ind.	1,471
Hochelaga	S. Letourneau	Lib.	F. Fauteux	Con.	1,124
Laurier	N. Turcot	Lab.	A. Germain	Con.	358
			J. B. Brunet	Lab.	1,250
St. Ann	D. Tansey	Con.	*M. J. Walsh	Lib.	178
St. George	*C. E. Gault	Con.	A. F. Leggatt	Lib.	1,150
St. James	*C. Robillard	Lib.	R. MontBriand	Con.	779
St. Lawrence	*Dr. Finnie	Lib.	Leslie Boyd	Con.	141
St. Louis	*G. Langlois	Lib.	Chas. Bruchesi	Con.	915
			M. Sperber	Ind.	894
			M. Langlois	Lib.	1,111
St. Mary	*N. Seguin	Lib.	J. Beaulieu	Con.	2,033
Napierville	*C. Dorris	Ind.	A. Bouchard	Lib.	234
Nicolet	*Hon. C. R. Devlin	Lib.	J. A. Labelle	Con.	283
Ottawa	*F. A. Gendron	Lib.	J. Gravel	Con.	1,400
Pontiac	G. A. Campbell	Con.	*T. C. Gaboury	Lib.	x86
Portneuf	*Hon. L. Gouin	Lib.	E. Chasse	Con.	1,200
Quebec—					
Centre	*J. E. Leclerc	Lib.	R. Langlois	Con.	400
East	*L. A. Letourneau	Lib.	A. Huard	Con.	600
West	*John Kaine	Lib.	C. Smith	Con.	1,149
County	*C. F. Delage	Lib.	A. Taschereau	Con.	147
Richelieu	M. Peloquin	Lib.	Dr. Desjardins	Con.	310
Richmond	*Hon.P.Mackenzie	Lib.	E. McIvor	Con.	1,149
Rimouski	A. Tessier	Lib.	E. Sasseville	Con.	297
Rouville	*J. E. Robert	Lib.	Ant. Ares	Con.	425
St. Hyacinthe	D. T. Bouchard	Lib.	E. Guimont	Con.	100
St. Johns	*Hon. L. Gouin	Lib.	Dr. N. Sabourin.	Con.	422
St. Maurice	*G. I. Deslisle	Lib.	J. A. Dufresne	Con.	193
St. Sauveur	*J. A. Langlois	Lab.	Ls. Savard	Con.	552
			O. Brunet	Lab.	...
Shefford	W. S. Bullock	Lib.	*L. H. Bernard	Con.	200
Sherbrooke	*C. E. Therrien	Lib.	F. H. Hebert	Con.	460
Soulanges	*J. O. Mousseau	Lib.	C. E. Deguire	Con.	134
Stanstead	*P. A. Bissonette	Lib.	A. Gerin	Con.	136
Temiscouata	L. Berube	Con.	H. Rousseau	Lib.	...
Terrebonne	*Jean Prevost	Con.	C. De Martigny	Ind.	1,000
Temiscamingue	Hon. C. R. Devlin.	Lib.	Dr. Aubin	Con.	211
Three Rivers	*J. A. Tessier	Lib.	P. N. Martel	Con.	297
Two Mountains	*A. Sauve	Con.	P. E. Pager	Con.	...
Vaudreuil	*H. Pilon	Lib.	C. A. Harwood	Lib.	600
Vercheres	*A. Geoffrion	Lib.	V. Chicoyne	Con.	202
Westmount	C. A. Smart	Con.	W. Rutherford	Lib.	446
Wolfe	*N. P. Tanguay	Lib.	A. Thibault	Con.	168
Yamaska	*E. Ouliette	Lib.	A. Fortin	Con.	250.

*Member of last House. †Returns incomplete.

PLANS OF THE GOVERNMENT

Royal Commission to Report on Amendments to License Act

Now that the Liberal Government has been returned again by a large majority and the election excitement has subsided, there will be a good deal of interest in the plans of the Government for the immediate future in respect to further progressive measures or reforms.

The maintenance of a progressive policy in regard to educational matters in general can be looked for. The present superintendent of public instruction is well up in years, and it was stated this morning that possibly the Government might suitably recognize his long service to the Province by an adequate retiring allowance, and appoint a younger man as his successor.

Sir Lomer intimated during the elections that technical schools would be built in various cities and towns in the Province, and he also remarked in reference to the increased aid that had been given to the Universities of McGill and Laval, that the Government would do even better in the future.

At the meeting in St. Mary's Ward on Monday evening last, he made the interesting statement that he was ready to give Montreal a very wide charter.

One of the very first things, however, which the Government is likely to take up, is the appointment of the Royal Commission to report on amendments to the License Act.

This commission is required to submit its report by Dec. 1st next, so that if appointed at once they would have only six months for their investigations and deliberations on the recommendations to be sent in to the government.

There is naturally a good deal of interest in the number and personnel of the members of the commission, where their investigations will take them, and what they are likely to recommend.

GROCERS' LICENSES.

One of the conditions which exists in the province, but does not exist in a good many other places, is the licensing of grocery stores to sell liquor. There is every probability, therefore, that this will be one of the subjects reported on. Very naturally the hoteimen would be only too glad to see the groceries lose the right to sell liquor, and the temperance people would also welcome such a reform. So that this makes the matter of the grocers' licenses one of the most interesting phases of the prospective report of the commission.

COMMISSION OF FIVE.

It is said that the Premier is inclined to favor a commission of five men, and the suggestion has been made that the temperance people and the licensed victuallers should each have a representative on the commission. Mr. J. H. Roberts, secretary of the Dominion Alliance, has been mentioned as the likely representative of the temperance forces, and it is said that the liquor men will not object to his being appointed so long as they are allowed to name a representative.

It is quite possible that Judge Langelier, of Quebec, will be appointed if his health will permit of it. He is chairman of the License Committee in Quebec city, and was, in fact, the first to suggest the advisability of appointing a committee to investigate and recommend amendments to the License Act.

It has been suggested that the committee should consist of a judge as chairman, two independent business men and the representatives of the temperance people and liquor men, respectively.

Mr. J. H. Roberts, secretary of the Dominion Alliance, said on Friday that if he were to be appointed he would aim at a report on which the members would be unanimous.

'There are a number of things on which, I think, there could be agreement, and it would be better to bring in such a report. We would probably secure those reforms and we could wait for the growth of public sentiment before seeking further reforms.'

It has been suggested that the committee should travel in the United States and Canada, at least. Whether it would also cross over to Europe would depend probably on the time they found at their disposal.

Mr. Charles Bruchesi, the Conservative candidate in St. Louis division, in Wednesday's elections stated to a 'Witness' reporter at noon Friday that he had instructed his solicitor, Mr. Gustave Lamothe, K.C., to enter suit against Mr. Mendoza Langlois, an independent Liberal candidate in the same division, for $10,000 damages for publishing a letter during the campaign, which, he said, contained false statements, and was calculated to injure him in the election.

'The writ will be issued at once,' said Mr. Bruchesi. 'The letter was signed by Mr. Mendoza Langlois, and was not only published in the 'Presse' and the 'Patrie,' but was also printed as a circular and distributed in thousands.

'In this letter he said that my nomination paper had only 24 certified names, while 25 were required by law, and people who voted for me would simply lose their votes because of this defect. As a matter of fact the names on my nomination paper were all properly certified.'

'Are you going to ask for a recount of the votes in St. Louis division?' he was asked.

'I may do so, I am not sure yet.'

Mr. Bruchesi's explanation of the election of Mr. Godfroy Langlois is that only 3,000 voters out of 6,200, went to the polls. Of these, 616 Jews voted for Mr. Sperber and 700 Jews voted for Mr. Godfroy Langlois, while the 300 English-speaking voters who cast their ballots, went fairly solid for Mr. Langlois also.

'There were only 1,400 French-Canadians out of 3,600 on the lists who went to the polls. If there had been a larger vote I might have had a chance,' said Mr. Bruchesi.

NOT ALARMING.

Report on Cracking of Ottawa Museum Tower Submitted.

Ottawa, May 13.— The findings of the engineers of the Public Works Department ,who have for some weeks past been endeavoring to ascertain the real cause of the sinking of the tower of the Victoria Museum, have been placed in the hands of Chief Architect Ewart. The amount of earth and quicksand beneath the foundation has been determined by sounding. While the report has not been made public, it is understood that the situation insofar as the probability of the tower sinking any furthere is concerned, is not at all alarming.

'TRIAL OF THE PYX.'

Ottawa, May 14.— The 'Trial of the Pyx,' has just taken place at Ottawa branch of the Royal Mint. This important and interesting work is usually performed in England by representatives of Goldsmiths Hall, but as there is no such institution in Canada, the test is made by a commission of skilled chemists and metallurgists, in this instance Dr. Alfred Stansfield, of McGill University; Professor Ellis, of Toronto, and Prof. William Nicol, of the School of Mining, Kingston. The procedure involves first the random selection of newly minted coins by the deputy master of the mint, the coins being sealed up in envelopes. Two or three out of a given quantity are then put away. The examiners appear at a fixed time and weigh the coins on delicately adjusted scales provided by the Minister of Inland Revenue. After ascertaining that the coins are within the legal limits as to weight, the examiners assay them to determine if they are of the standard degree of fineness. The findings of the commission will shortly be published in the Canada 'Gazette,' and will demonstrate the degree of accuracy of the work done at the mint. The first test of gold money will be made next year.

NO AMERICAN CREWS WANTED

C.N.R. Operators to Conduct Trains From United States Border to Winnipeg

Ottawa, May 15. — The Railway Board this morning issued an order in the matter of the agreement entered into between the Canadian Northern Railway Company and the Midland Railway under which American train crews have been permitted to take trains from the International boundary into the city of Winnipeg.

The order prevents the railways from putting the agreement into effect, after Monday, May 21, or a penalty of $100 per day will be imposed upon each company which disobeys the order issued to-day.

The effect of this action on the part of the Board is that American crews will not be allowed after May 20, to take trains into Winnipeg unless the parties to the agreement are able to show cause why it should be ratified by the Railway Board and the Government.

T-day the order was signed by Mr. D'Arcy Scott, assistant chairman, and Commissioners McLean and Goodeve.

JUDGE MABEE'S SUCCESSOR

Will be Selected Next Week Before the Ministers Depart for England.

Ottawa, May 17.—Next week many of the cabinet ministers who are now scattered, will be back in the capital, and there will be an important series of cabinet meetings previous to the departure for England of the Hon. R. L. Borden and the Hon. Mr. Hazen to consult with the Admiralty. Owing to the pressure of important matter before the Railway Board the ministers will have to name a successor to the late Judge Mabee before they disperse. As the Hon. Frank Cochrane, Minister of Railways, will be back in the capital on Monday this important question can be taken up at once.

Other appointments likely to be made include a third member of the Civil Service Commission and a successor to the Hon. A. B. Morine, chairman of the Public Service Commission, whose resignation, it is stated, will soon be in the hands of the Government. It is not likely that the Senate vacancies will be filled until the autumn.

PREMIER'S WELCOME

Toronto, Irrespective of Party, Gives Mr. Borden a Warm Reception.

Toronto, May 14.—The Rt. Hon. R. L Borden, paying his first visit to Toronto as Prime Minister of the Dominion, arrived to-day, accompanied by Mrs. Borden. During their four days' stay they will be the guests of Sir Edmund Osler. Men of both political parties vied in showing honor and respect for the Premier and Mrs. Borden. The former very tactfully made reference in the course of the afternoon functions to this fact. The Hon. W. T. White, Minister of Finance, was present to share with his leader the people's welcome.

The chief functions in which the ministers figures to-day were: Luncheon with the City Council at the King Edward Hotel; presentation of an address to the Premier by the city in the Council Chamber, and the laying of the corner stone of the new Central Y. M. C. A. building by the Premier.

PREMIER ON PEACE.

Mr. Borden Addressed Women's Canadian Club in Toronto.

Tornto, May 15.—The Rt. Hon. R. L. Borden delivered an address on the constitution of Canada, the place of the Dominion in the Empire and the influence of women in the Dominion before the Women's Canadian Club, in the convocation hall of the University of Toronto to-day. The Prime Minister referred to the approaching celebration of a century's peace between the British Empire and the United States, Canadians, he said, approached that anniversary with mingled feelings. In the first place, they felt a just pride in the fortitude, the valor and devotion with which the men of a hundred years ago, English and French hundred years ago, English and French, sprang to defend the land of their forefathers. But that pride was not attended with any feeling of resentment toward those who were Canada's foemen in the years from 1812 to 1815, and with those descendants Canadians had lived happily at peace.

C. N. R. TROUBLE OVER.

Satisfactory Settlement of Difficulty Over Employing American Crews .

Ottawa, Ont., May 17.—Word was received by the Labor Department this morning from the C. N. R. employees at Winnipeg, that the difficulty over the employing of American crews on Great Northern trains running into Winnipeg over the C. N. R. had been satisfactorily settled. An arbitration board had been appointed by the department, but there will be no necessity of its proceeding.

MR. FIELDING TO STAY.

Business May Take Him to England, But Only Occasionally.

Ottawa, Ont., May 17.—The Hon. W. S. Fielding, former Minister of Finance, is now at his home in the capital. When seen, Mr. Fielding said that there was no truth in the story that it is his intention to take up his permanent residence in London. His business connections in England would necessitate occasional trips across the Atlantic and he might have to spend some time in London, but he would continue to have his permanent residence in Canada. Mr. Fielding, who is practically restored to his old time vigor, declined to discuss politics or to intimate whether or not he would at any time in the future seek to re-enter public life.

CANADA AND UNITED STATES

'What More Difficulty Federating the Empire Than These Two?'

Toronto, May 18.—A successful house dinner to the Hon. W. T. White, Minister of Finance, and Mr. N. W. Rowell, K.C., leader of the Opposition in the Ontario Legislature, was given by the National Club last night. In the speeches following the dinner Mr. White dealt with the position of Ontario in the Empire, and especially the position that Canada would bear in the future, not merely as the half-way house of the Empire, but as a binding force holding together the portions of the Empire to the eastward and in Asia. In his closing remarks Mr. White said: 'At present, the world is at peace. Let us hope it will remain so. In order to maintain peace it is necessary to be strong, and that is the reason the five nations are getting together, not for aggression, but for defence. That the parliament and people of Canada will be prepared to do its full share in the matter of Imperial defence, I entertain no manner of doubt.

'What will be the farther future, under what federal system shall the Empire be federated, I shall not attempt to forecast, but it seems to me to present no insuperable difficulty. It will be a matter of growth of development as is always the case with the British race. Distance is fast becoming annihilated. Halifax is nearer to London than to Vancouver. What more ultimate difficulty in federating the Empire than in federating Canada or the United States?

Mr. Rowell taking his theme from the Canada first party, to provide a local habitation for which the National Club was formed, raised a laugh by pointing out that one of the planks was the representation of the minorities. He called upon the members of the club to rally for that plank which would be a source of strength to the Opposition leader. A plank that his friend, Mr. White, would appreciate, whatever may have been his attitude toward it before last October, was that which proposed a reconstruction of the Senate. Mr. Rowell then turned to his subject which was the development during the past two decades of the organization of the Empire.

In eloquent words he portrayed the historic meeting of Lord Kitchener and General Botha as members of the first council of Imperial defence. Both were there to plan for the defence of the Empire, though they had met last as foes in the field in South Africa.

Mr Rowell, in closing, expressed very great satisfaction over Mr. White's announcement regarding Imperial defence.

CANADIAN ARMY

Is a University for Military Education and Officers Are Professors.

Halifax, N.S., May 14.—The officers of the garrison at Halifax permanent and active militia, numbering about ane hundred, gave a complimentary dinner last night at the Halifax Hotel to Colonel Hughes, Minister of Militia.

Some of the people of Halifax, the minister said, 'in the course of his speech in responding to the toast in his honor, had been speaking to him about demolishing forts here, but nothing was further from his thoughts than to weaken the defences of the city. On the contrary they would be greatly strengthened, additional forts would be erected.

The minister went on to lay stress on the fact that the permanent force in Canada was not a standing army, but rather a university for the education of the military and its officers should consider themselves professors in that great university.

G. T. R. PRESIDENT.

Ottawa, May 15.—Nothing is known in Ottawa to indicate any likelihood that the report that the Hon. George P. Graham is to succeed the late Charles M. Hays as president of the Grand Trunk Railway, is correct.

NEW IMMIGRATION SHED.

Ottawa, May 15.—The Dominion Government has begun the construction at Quebec of what will be the finest and best equipped immigration shed in the world. The site of the old shed is included in the site of the new. The building will be 800 feet long, 80 feet wide, two stories in height, and will be built of steel, concrete and brick. The upper story will be used for the inspection of immigrants, and the lower floor devoted to baggage, restaurants, ticket offices, etc. The shed will cost in the neighborhood of half a million dollars.

20,000 VETERANS.

Ottawa, May 17.—Applications for Fenian Raid grants continue to pour into the Militia Department and indicate a misapprehension of the qualifications necessary to secure the $100. Included in the thousands who are laying claim to the coin are many in the lower provinces where simply the proclamation was read without the troops going to the front. At the present rate there will be about twenty thousand claimants. The number actually on service was around ten thousand and a third of them are dead.

CONSERVATIVE CANDIDATE.

Nelson, B.C., May 17.—Carrying the convention on this first ballot, Mr. T. F. Green, of Victoria, was to-day chosen the standard-bearer at the by-election by the Conservatives of Kootenay. The Liberals have not yet called a convention to name a candidate. Nomination day is May 30, election June 20.

TARIFF BILLS TO PASS.

Washington, May 14.— All of the tariff bills that have passed the House will be disposed of by the Senate before the end of this session, and possibly without interfering with plans for early adjournment, according to Senator Simmons, in charge of these measures in the Senate.

WASHINGTON HAD NO THIRD TERM

Why Should Roosevelt? Asked President Taft of Ohio Audience.

Steubenville, Ohio, May 14—President Taft's first day of his final campaign swing through Ohio, which came to an end with a speech here last night, was marked by the most pronounced verbal assaults upon Mr. Roosevelt to which Mr. Taft so far as given public utterance. In speeches that were filled with indignant attack, that bubbled over with uncomplimentary adjectives, Mr. Taft discharged his oratory at his predecessor in the White House.

At many points the President touched the steel manufacturing district of Ohio, which his political advisers openly said was opposed to his renomination. The crowds, however, were large enough and frequently demonstrative enough.

Although in substance all of the dozen speeches the President made yesterday were much like those he delivered in Massachusetts and Maryland, they differed widely at times in the words used to score Mr. Roosevelt. These were unusual and piquant and gave his hearers opportunity for applause and laughter, which seldom failed to come. One of the attacks on Mr. Roosevelt, which raised a laugh, delivered at Dennison late yesterday, ran like this:—

MR. ROOSEVELT
NOT SAFE.

'I think it would be dangerous to put a man with Mr. Roosevelt's present constitutional views and with the intoxication he would necessarily feel by reason of getting something that all the great presidents have never gotten, it would not be safe to put him in the White House again.

'He says the reason the American people are going to elect him is because he is necessary for the job. That is the description he gives. Well, I hope the American people will not think that he is necessary for the job. I want to call your attention to what the job is which he proposes. It is the millennium that he is going to bring about when he gets into office. All bosses are going to disappear, politicians are going to be fewer, and he is going to have a finger in every community in every state, in every county, and everything is going to heaven.

'If that be true the millennium is coming and that is the job he is to do. It is going to take longer than four years. I beg of you to ask him when he comes here whether he would take a fourth term, ask him whether he is going to take a fifth term, and why he should not continue in office during his life.'

Another sally that brought a response was much like that delivered at Cambridge. Speaking there of the job Mr. Roosevelt said the people wanted him to do, President Taft asked: 'Suppose Mr. Roosevelt were wafted to the skies in a chariot like the prophet of old and were to disappear from sight, how do you suppose this country would get along anyhow?

HE WAS
THE WHOLE SHOW.

'My friends, it is a dangerous thing to put in the White House a man for the third term with his views of the constitution and with his views of the constitution and with his views of himself. In every announcement he makes you would think he was the whole show, and that there wasn't anybody else in the country. It's I, I, I, and therefore I say that if you feed that vanity and that egotism by giving him something that Washington did not get, and that Jefferson did not get, and Jackson did not get, and Grant could not get, you are going to put him in office with a sense of power and with a view of constitutional restriction that will be dangerous to this country.'

Mr. Taft compared Roosevelt and Lincoln with a smile. 'Mr. Roosevelt likens himself to Abraham Lincoln more and resembles him less than any man in the history of this country,' he remarked during the day.

Dexter, Ohio, May 13.— President Taft, in a speech here to-day, referred to Canadian reciprocity, and admitted 'the thing is dead.'

'They tell me this is a Roosevelt town,' was his opening remark to the crowd that met his train.

'It is,' yelled a man on the station platform.

'They say you are against me,' continued the President, 'because I was in favor of reciprocity. Well, I was. I was in favor of reciprocity because I believed it was good for the farmers and every other class.'

'We sell of foodstuffs and agricultural products to Canada four times what they sell to us,' declared Mr. Taft. 'They can not raise corn up there, they can only raise the hardiest cereals, and it would be greatly to the benefit of the farmers, but the thing is dead. Now, what I want to say to you, you are utterly illogical in opposing me on account of reciprocity when the fact is that before I entered into reciprocity at all I wrote to Theodore Roosevelt and consulted about it and told him all the arguments both ways. He commended me most highly for going into the business and approved it in every way. Now that he finds that reciprocity is not popular with the farmers he recants and says that, well, he has changed his mind about it.

'I would not have all your votes if I had to take back what I really believe was for your interest, whether you like it or not, and whether you give me your votes or not. But I appeal to you, whether it is a square deal for a man to change right in the nick when he wants votes, although we both were for reciprocity. Now that is a condition I would like to have you study. It is a dead issue, so I see no reason for voting one way or the other, so far as it is concerned, but I ask for a square deal.'

CALIFORNIA FOR ROOSEVELT

Ex-President and Champ Clark Victorious by Big Majorities

San Francisco, Cal., May 15.—Theodore Roosevelt and Champ Clark were apparently victorious by a large margin yesterday over their respective Republican and Democratic rivals in California's preferential presidential primary. This statement is based on returns received from 583 precincts out of 3,700 in the state as follows:—

Republican—Roosevelt, 26,722; Taft, 16,303; Lafollette, 2,954.

Democratic—Clark, 5,974; Wilson, 2,504.

These returns were in the main from the five congressional districts embracing the three most populous districts of the state, San Francisco and Los Angeles counties and the suburban area bordering San Francisco Bay. They are regarded as indicative of the general result.

In San Francisco, in which were centered the hopes of the Taft managers, the vote was close. Two hundred and twenty precincts complete in San Francisco county out of 365 gave Roosevelt, 10,387; Taft, 8,416; Lafollette, 4,937; Clark, 5,805; Wilson, 1,642.

Outside of San Francisco Roosevelt apparently carried every congressional district, his vote being especially heavy in the interior counties.

Women voters played a large part in yesterday's primary. Reports from all parts of the state indicate that they went to the polls in greater numbers than the men, in proportion to registration.

All the 26 delegates chosen are bound by the popular expression of preference.

'MY BENEFACTOR—
WILLIAM McKINLEY.'

Youngstown, Ohio, May 15.—'I am here to ask you to do justice and give a square deal to an administration of the government of the United States by an Ohio man. I do not ask any favors, because I am an Ohio man, but I ask justice. And I do not know any place in which I can make that appeal with more force and more right than in the home of that great Ohio president who was my friend and my benefactor, William McKinley.'

That was the appeal that formed the mainstay of President Taft on the second lap of his campaign tour of Ohio. He based his appeal for support in next Tuesday's primaries largely upon the achievements of his administration and the danger he said lay in the renomination and re-election of Colonel Roosevelt.

Toledo, Ohio, May 17.—'Of the delegates already elected I have 501,' said Colonel Roosevelt yesterday. He stood by his statement of yesterday that he had more than 500 delegates and was confident that he would be nominated on the first ballot at the Chicago convention.

The third day of Col. Roosevelt's Ohio campaign took him from Greensville to Toledo. He made thirteen speeches to crowds which varied from a few hundred at the smaller towns to several thousand in the cities. In Toledo last night he addressed a throng which was packed into Terminal Convention Hall. The Colonel had as little time for rest yesterday as on the previous days of his campaign in this state. His voice showed no effects from the strain.

ROOSEVELT
CLAIMS IDAHO.

Lewiston, Idaho, May 17.—Three decisive votes on the appointment of committees on credentials, resolutions and permanent organization showed the Roosevelt forces completely in control of the Idaho state Republican state convention late yesterday.

P. C. Johnson, a Roosevelt supporter, was made temporary chairman.

Toledo, Ohio, May 18.—'I've got tired being lied about and held up to the country as having violated every rule of conduct when I am not conscious that I have violated any,' shouted President Taft here last night in the course of a speech to a crowd that filled every available seat and blocked the aisles of the Toledo Auditorium.

Mr. Taft's speech was one of the most bitter and one of the most plain spoken that he has made since he began to answer the charges of Col. Roosevelt and to use hot shot of his own. The President bluntly charged that Walter Brown, of Toledo, one of the Roosevelt leaders here, had ceased to be a Taft supporter because the President refused to accept his recommendation for judicial appointments. He declared that the opposition to him on the part of Dan. Hanna, of Cleveland, came as a consequence of indictments against Mr. Hanna by the Taft Department of Justice.

'The memory of the names Mr. Roosevelt has called me,' said the President, 'still lingers in my ears' Since the time he began his personal attacks on me he has used all the epithets he could think of, and all the names on the calendar, such as no President has ever been subjected to by a man who has served two terms in that office.'

Mr. Taft called the tariff views of Mr. Roosevelt ridiculous, and labelled his 'scheme' for tariff that would make a division of profits between the laborer and the employers 'catch-penny' phrases.

'Neither Mr. Roosevelt nor anybody else,' declared the President, 'could ever draw such a bill. He was in the White House seven years and never tried to revise the tariff.'

HOW DELEGATES STAND TO DATE.

(N. Y. 'Herald.')

These figures are based on the records of delegates instructed or pledged or who have expressed preference and do not take into account rumors advanced by either side of desertions and changes.

REPUBLICAN.

Taft	470
Roosevelt	322
La Follette	36
Cummins	10
Unclassified (including eight Massachusetts delegates)	20
Elected to date	858
Total number delegates in Republican National Convention	1,078
Needed to nominate (a majority	
Needed to nominate (a majority)	540
Needed to give Taft a majority	70
Needed to give Roosevelt a majority	220
Yet to be chosen	220

DEMOCRATIC.

Clark	263
*Wilson	130
Underwood	84
Marshall	30
Baldwin	14
Burke	10
Harmon	6
Uninstructed and unclassified (including New York 90 delegates)	113
Elected to date	658
Total number in Democratic National Convention	1,094
Needed to nominate (two-thirds)	720
Yet to be elected	438

*This does not include 40 delegates from Texas which Governor Wilson is certain to get and would make his total to date 170.

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SOCIALIST PRESIDENT.

Eugene V. Debs Will Occupy White House Next, if Elected.

Indianapolis, Ind., May 18.—Mr. V. Debs, of Terre Haute, Ind., was nominated late yesterday as a candidate for the presidency of the United States by the National Socialists' convention. Emil Geidel, former mayor of Milwaukee, was named for the vice-presidential nomination.

MINNESOTA FOR ROOSEVELT.

St. Paul, Minn., May 13. — County conventions held throughout Minnesota yesterday selecting delegates to the state Republican convention at Minneapolis next Thursday were in most cases controlled by followers of Theodore Roosevelt.

DR. MACDONALD ON THE ADJUNCT

Two English-speaking Nations in America an International Fundamental

Erie, Pa., May 10.—Discussing the problems that Canada and the United States have to work out for themselves and touching upon the many things the two countries have in common, Dr. J. A. Macdonald, of Toronto, last night delivered an address at the annual banquet of the Erie Board of Trade. His subject was: 'Some international fundamentals.'

He said: First of all I lay down this as fundamental to all our political thinking and commercial negotiations; that there should be on this continent two nations representing English-speaking civilization purpose and power. Two nations—not one!

'That postulate is fundamental to the solving of the problem of government on this continent. It is accepted on all sides as the starting point. All intelligent citizens will respect it and hold it as a fixed principle. In the court of international good will any disregard of that fundamental fact will be condemned as " disorderly conduct."

'I am bound to say that I do not find either in Canada or the United States any expectation or any desire that this American republic shall relinquish its national autonomy and turn back from its national ambitions and become either an "annexation" or an adjunct' to the Canadian Dominion. Whatever may be the problem and perplexities of your situation—and at this moment your situation is not unperplexed—you are resolved to face them yourselves and to solve them in your own way.'

OLD BROOKLYN BRIDGE

Considered Unsafe—Traffic On It Curtailed During Rush Hours.

New York, May 14.—That some fears are felt for the safety of the old Brooklyn bridge, which still carries a considerable share of the traffic between Manhattan and Brooklyn, is indicated by orders issued by the city bridge department prohibiting heavy teams from using the roadways, and dirrecting the elevated railways to curtail their traffic during the rush hours. Extensive repairs are being made to the structure.

A statement given out by the secretary of the Public Service Board, says: 'The bridge is rather old, and its construction is not the most modern, by any means, but with the repairs that are continually being made it is safe to believe that it will be many years before it will be necessary to condemn it. Preventive measures are always best.

'The strain on the bridge when heavily laden with cars, trains, and trucks, is naturally very great, and for this reason it has been deemed wise to restrict traffic thereon.'

M. C. R. GENERAL MANAGER.

Rose to Head Position From That of Draughtsman.

Detroit, Mich., May 14.— Edmond D. Bronner has been appointed genereal manager of the Michigan Central Railway, succeedin R. H. L. Hommedieu, who resigned the position recently.

ASTOUNDING STORY OF CAPTAIN LORD

Was in Bed When Titanic Sank Five Miles Away and Did Not Get Up.

'SHE HAS A HEAVY LIST TO STARBOARD AND IS QUEER OUT OF WATER,' SAID SECOND OFFICER.

London, May 14.—The British Court of Inquiry into the 'Titanic' disaster resumed its sittings to-day, when the officers of the liner 'Californian,' which was in the vicinity of the 'Titanic' on the night when she struck an iceberg and sank, were examined at length.

There was a considerable increase of interest in the inquiry on the part of the public to-day. This was due to the belief that Mr. J. Bruce Ismay, the president of the White Star Line, would be present. The body of the hall and the galleries were well filled, the seats being occupied chiefly by women.

CAPTAIN
LORD CALLED.

Captain Stanley Lord, of the 'California', was the first witness to undergo examination. Sir Rufus Isaacs, Attorney-General, indicated that there would be a material difference between the stories of the captain and his officers in regard to the steamer seen from the deck of the 'Californian' during the night of the catastrophe.

Lord Mersey, the president, during the examination remarked that the impression was on his mind that the steamer was the 'Titanic'. Captain Lord, however, said that he was sure the steamer was not the 'Titanic', but a vessel of about the size of the 'Californian.

TWO LIGHTS
OR THREE.

Asked whether the third officer of the 'Californian' had not seen two masthead lights during the night, Captain Lord said the third officer told him so the next day, but both he (the captain) and the second officer saw only one masthead light.

Sir Rufus Isaacs explained that according to his information the 'Titanic' was the only vessel in the vicinity on that night showing two masthead lights. Captain Lord, continued that he had been told that the deck lights of the vessel had disappeared. What the second officer of the 'Californian' reported in the morning was that the vessel whose masthead light had been seen had stopped during the night, but had started again at about one o'clock, and went off to the southwest ward, her stern light being seen at 2 o'clock.

NOTHING
MORE HEARD.

Lord Mersey: 'That was the time when the 'Titanic' went down and nothing has been heard of the steamer you saw since that time'.

Captain Lord, replied: 'That's so'. Witness continued: 'It was reported in the morning that the steamer which had been seen during the night had fired several rockets, but I saw only one. I thought it might have been a company signal or an acknowledgement of the 'Californian's' Morse signals, by which we had been trying to communicate with the steamer. If they had been distress signals I should have heard the reports of the rockets, as the vessels were only five miles apart. I did not hear that the 'Titanic' had sunk until the morning. At that time I thought as she was reported to be nineteen miles away we might have seen her sinking.'

Allen Edwards, who is a member of the House of Commons and a barrister, as representative of the Dockers Union, examined Captain Lord in regard to a wireless message received from the 'Titanic' telling the Californian' to 'shut up' and asked him whether he and his officers were not offended by that message.

Captain Lord, replied that they did not discuss it.

The other officers of the 'Californian' were sent out of court during the examination of Capt. Lord at the request of Sir Rufus Isaacs. Capt. Lord, continuing his testimony, said that both the apprentice and the second officer who were on the bridge during the night told him in the morning that they had called him during the night, and that he had answered their calls. He himself, however, could not remember doing so, and in the morning asked the second officer why he had not been called. The officer replied that he would have called the Captain himself if he had thought that the rockets were distress signals. The second officer said emphatically that the lights were not distress signals.

According to the apprentice, Capt. Lord, when he was called asked if the lights were white ones.

Sir Rufus Isaacs asked, 'Why would you ask that question?'

Capt. Lord: 'Beecause the company signals are made with colored lights.'

Sir Rufus Isaacs: 'Then white lights are distresss signals?'

Capt. Lord: 'Some companies use white lights.'

Lord Mersey and Sir Rufus Isaacs protested that the captain was not doing himself justice.

Captain Lord, in reply to his own counsel said: 'While it was dangerous going through the ice, if I had known the "Titanic" was sinking I should certainly have gone, although I do not believe I could have reached her in time.'

Lord Mersey requested Captain Lord to give the address where he could be found until the 'Californian' sailed again.

Gibson, an apprentice on the 'Californian,' who was on the bridge of that vessel during the night of the disaster, said that he could not see the outlines of the steamer which was lying near by, but only the glare of her lights.

Lord Mersey: 'Would not the glare of her lights indicate that the vessel was a passenger steamer?'

Witness did not reply to the question, but said that while watching the steamer which was firing rockets the second officer remarked that the steamer was not firing rockets at sea for nothing, and that she appeared to be very queer out of the water, and seemed to have a heavy list to starboard. He did not think the vessel was exactly in distress, but was in trouble of some sort. He thought she was a tramp steamer.

Lord Mersey: 'Would you expect to see the glare of the lights of a tramp steamer?'

Witness: 'Yes.'

Gibson told of his reporting the firing of rockets to Captain Lord, but the Captain had previously testified that he did not remembeer receivin Gibson said that the Captain was awake.

Witness further testified that at 3.40, long after the 'Titanic' had sunk, he saw another rocket.

London, May 14.—The 'Titanic' board of inquiry spent to-day in endeavoring to ascertain whether the steamer from which the officers of the 'Californian' saw rockets fired on the night when the White Star Liner went down, was really that vessel. It will continue the investigation on the same lines to-morrow.

Three officers of the 'Californian,' Stanley Lord, the captain; Gibson, an apprentice, and Herbert Stone, the second officer, who was on the bridge at the time the rockets were fired, were examined in the order named. All of them insisted that the vessel could not have been the 'Titanic,' as it was not so large, but they were unable to answer the questions put to them, and suggest which vessel they had not heard of since.

Counsel for the White Star Line pointed out, however, that the firing of rockets of any kind at night was an indication of distress.

Upon getting up the next morning, and hearing of the rockets, Captain Lord said that he had the wireless operator called and then heard that the 'Titanic' had sunk. From the wreckage he saw afterward his own steamer must have been 32 miles from the 'Titanic' when she went down.

Asked by Sir Rufus Isaacs whether he felt quite comfortable in mind in reference to his action when he heard that the 'Titanic' had sunk, witness replied that he thought they ought to have seen her signals. That was the only thing that worried him. He was positive, however, that the vessel they saw was not the 'Titanic,' as it was impossible to mistake a ship like her.

Captain Lord denied that he had told the United States Senatorial committee that he had ordered the operator at one o'clock to call the 'Titanic.' If the operator had been called he would have heard the 'Titanic's' message.

In reply to Lord Mersey, witness said there was no reference in the log to a 'mysterious ship.'

Gibson, the apprentice, told of seeing the lights and rockets of a vessel, and of trying to signal her by means of Morse signals, and having reported the matter to the captain.

Asked what he meant by his statement in evidence that the vessel appeared to be 'very queer' out of the water, witness replied that the vessel's red light seemed to be higher out of the water than when she was first seen.

Lord Mersey: 'That would show that she had a list to starboard.'

Gibson continued that the aft lights also seemed higher, but there was nothing about thee vessel resembling a passenger steamer.

London, May 14. — Herbert Stone, second officer of the 'Californian,' who was on the stand at the 'Titanic' inquiry this afternoon, said that when he took the watch he could see the masthead and red lights and a few indistinct lights of a steamer about five miles away. Later the vessel fired eight white rockets.

He was asked: 'Were they distress signals?'

The reply was: 'They might have been anything. The steamer might have been communicating with some other vessel, giving a warning of icebergs, or trying to reply to the Californian's" Morse signals.'

He was asked: 'Did it occur to you that they were distress signals?'

Answer: 'After I heard that the "Titanic" had gone down it occurred to me that they might have been distress signals, but still I did not believe that they came from that vessel, but from a smaller vessel which was near.'

Lord Mersey: 'What did you think rockets were being sent up for?'

Stone thought that a ship was in trouble, but that she steamed away. He told the captain. The rockets might have come from a steamer farther away than the one they saw, although as the bearing of the rockets altered at the same time as the steamer steamed away it was evident they came from her. The steamer just faded away. She did not go out of sight as if she were sinking. When he remarked that the vessel looked 'queer' he referred to the lights which were changing.

Lord Mersey: 'You want us to understand that notwithstanding the rockets neither you nor Gibson thought there was anything the matter with the ship?'

'No.'

'THERE'S THAT
STEAMER.'

Later in the morning the witness said that he saw another steamer and the First Officer remarked: 'There's that steamer. She's all right.'

Gibson said he replied that it was not the same steamer.

Counsel for the Board of Trade: 'Why should the First Officer have said that? Did you say anything to him to suggest that the steamer had sunk?'

'No.'

Witness was further questioned in regard to the rockets.

Lord Mersey: 'Did not the very thing happen that you had been taught indicted distress?'

'Yes.'

Lord Mersey: 'We need not press the matter further.'

Counsel for the White Star Line asked that the cross-examination of Hendrickson, who had mentioned Sir Cosmo Duff Gordon in his evidence, be postponed until the Duff Gordons could attend and have an opportunity to make a statement.

SURE IT WAS THE TITANIC

Californian's Third Officer Believes Now Was White Star Liner Which Disappeared

London, May 15.—At the resumption of the Board of Trade inquiry into the 'Titanic' disaster yesterday, Charles Grove, the third officer of the 'Californian,' who was on watch when the vessel now called the 'ship of mystery' was first sighted on the night of the catastrophe, was called to the stand.

He testified that he told the captain of the 'Californian' that the vessel was a passenger steamer, but the captain thought otherwise. He also said that at 10.40 on the fatal night—almost at the moment when the 'Titanic' struck the iceberg—the lights of a steamer which he was watching from the bridge of the 'Californian' were shut out. He believed that the turning of the steamer two points to port would account for this. It will be remembered that some of the members of the crew of the 'Titanic' in their evidence said that when the vessel struck, her helm was put hard a-starboard, and that the 'Titanic' immediately answered and swung two points to port.

Grove also said that the steamer he saw had two masthead lights which gave further evidence that she was a passenger steamer. When the steamer was sighted he reported to the captain who came up on to the bridge. The steamer undoubtedly was a passenger steamer. He tried to signal her with a Morse lamp, but failed. The captain said that she did not look like a passenger steamer, to which Grove replied, 'It is, sir, but she has put out her lights.' The captain then said that the only passenger steamer in the vicinity was the 'Titanic.'

Grove testified that he also told the second officer Herbert Stone, who relieved him that the vessel was a passenger steamer, and that she had shut off her lights at 11.40. At the time his impression was that the lights had been put out as is generally done about that time at night. After reflection he concluded that the lights had been shut off by the steamer changing her course.

When he was called the next morning, and told that the 'Titanic' had sunk he went to Stone's room. Stone told him that he had seen rockets during his watch. Do you believe the steamer you saw was the 'Titanic?'

Grove—'After what I have heard since I am decidedly of that opinion.'

To the attorney for the Leyland Line witness said that if the latitude of the 'Californian' and of the 'Titanic' as given, was correct then his impression was wrong.

Lord Mersey—'And if the latttude is wrong his impressions may be right.'

Witness could not say what had come of the rough log book in which should be entered the fact that rockets were seen on the night of April 14.

LORD MERSEY GETS IMPATIENT

Asking Witnesses if Ship Was Titanic When They Did Not See it

London, May 15.—At the resumption of the Board of Trade inquiry into the 'Titanic' disaster to-day, G. F. Stewart, the first officer of the 'Californian,' said he did not believe the vessel which was firing rockets was the 'Titanic.' He explained that the 'scrap log' written on the bridge was destroyed day by day as it was entered by the instructions of the company.

Lord Mersey asked if this was done on all the steamers of the International Marine Company. The attorney for the White Star Line said that so far as the White Star Line was concerned the 'scrap log' was destroyed.

The attorney for the Board of Trade was questioning the witness in regard to the change of latitude and position of the 'Californian' according to the log book, which shows that she went south between noon on April 13 and April 14, when Lord Mersey interposed:

'Do you suggest that the log has been doctored?'

The attorney did not reply but the witness said the positions were given from observations taken by all the officers. There was, he said, no reference in the 'scrap log' to rockets.

The witness continued that from the position in which the 'Californian' lay all night long and the position of the wreckage seen in the morning be calculated that the 'Californian' must have been thirty miles from the 'Titanic.'

'WHAT WAS IT,
IF NOT THE TITANIC?'

Stewart was being further examined in regard to the steamer which was seen firing rockets when Lord Mersey said:

'Has anybody found out which steamer it was, if it was not the 'Titanic'? What is the use of asking the opinion of witnesses who did not see the steamer when Grove, who saw it, said he believed it was the 'Titanic'?

Evans, the wireless operator on the 'Californian', also testified to-day that he told the captain on the night of the disaster that he believed the 'Tianic' was near the 'Californian', judging from the strength of her signals.

The commission concluded the evidence of the officers of the 'Californian' and then examined the captain, and the wireless operator of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company's steamer 'Mount Temple.' The telegrapher reconstructed the story of the sinking of the 'Titanic' from the messages he heard passing between the doomed vessel and other steamers.

London, May 17.—Lord Mersey, the president of the Board of Trade Commission, his five assessors, and an array of Great Britain's most brilliant attorneys, with an audience of fashionably dressed women looking on, spent the greater part of to-day during the sitting of the court of inquiry into the 'Titanic' disaster, in probing the statement of Charles Henrickson, one of the surviving firemen. He had said Sir Cosmo and Lady Duff-Gordon, who were two of the five passengers in a partly filled lifeboat, had protested against returning to the scene of the disaster to try and rescue some of those struggling in the water.

After a preliminary bout of sparring between counsel and judge as to the order in which the evidence should be taken, it was decided to let the members of the crew who were in the much discussed boat tell their stories first, while the testimony of Sir Cosmo and Lady Duff-Gordon would be taken later.

Sir Cosmo and Lady Duff-Gordon were both in court and were given seats near the witness stand with their legal advisers, including Mr. Henry E. Duke, M.P., one of the leading and highly paid lawyers in the country.

Charles Hendrickson, whose cross-examination had been postponed until to-day at the request of Sir Robert Findlay, counsel for the White Star Line, was called to the stand. Sir Robert Findlay was not present, and his colleague put only a few unimportant questions.

Witness who was then taken in hand by Mr. Duke, was very closely examined in respect to his statement alleging the Duff-Gordons were responsible for the boat not returning to the scene of the catastrophe.

Hendrickson stuck to his evidence, and although he could not specify when he first made the statement discrediting the Duff-Gordons, Sir Rufus Isaacs, the Attorney-General, was able to prompt him from depositions taken at the time of the arrival of the crew in England in which witness had said 'passengers protested' against the boat going back.

Mr. Duke's examination indicated the case for the Duff-Gordons would be an absolute denial of the story, and they would support this with the evidence of the other members of the crew who were in the lifeboat.

Mr. Duke suggested Lady Duff-Gordon refused to go into the boat without her husband, and after the boat was lowered she was so seasick she was unable to protest. Hendrickson admitted she was ill, and, lying on a seat, but she was able to converse with her husband.

Mr. Duke also suggested Hendrickson was the first to hint at a reward for the crew of the boat, and produced a document in Hendrickson's handwriting giving the names of the crew which he had handed to Duff-Gordon to enable him to make out cheques of the value of five pounds for each of them.

G. Symons, an able seaman and one of the lookouts of the 'Titanic' was next called. He gave his story of the lifeboat in which the Duff-Gordons left the vessel. He said the crew had already taken their seats in the boat when two women rushed out of a cabin and asked First Officer Murdock whether they could get into the boat. Murdock replied: 'Yes, jump in.' The women were followed by two men passengers whom Murdock also told to jump in.

Sir Rufus Isaacs:—'Was there room for more passengers?'

Simons:—'Yes, but Murdock ordered the boat to be lowered and there was not another passenger in sight.'

Lord Mersey:—'There were more people on the ship, and I cannot understand why Murdock ordered the boat to be lowered when it was only half filled. How soon after the passengers were in the boat was the order given to lower?'

Symons:—'Three or four minutes.'

Symons continued:—'When we heard the cries of the people in the water we did not go back as we thought it would be unsafe.'

Sir Rufus Isaacs:—'You could have gone back and rescued some without going into the seething mass in the water.'

Lord Mersey:—'What were you afraid of? The ship had sunk and she was no longer a danger.'

Symons—'We were afraid the boat would swamp.'

Sir Rufus Isaacs:—'Was the question of going back raised?'

Symons:—'Never.'

Sir Rufus Isaacs:—'You mean that none of the twelve people in the boat suggested going back.'

Symons:—'No one.'

Sir Rufus Isaacs.—'So you lay on your oars in a partly filled boat listening to people crying for help.'

Symons:—'I was surprised no one suggested going back.'

Lord Mersey:—'Why were you surprised?'

Symons:—'It seemed reasonable some one would have mentioned it.'

'After some difficulty Sir R. Isaacs drew from Symons admission somebody had seen him on behalf of the Duff-Gordon's this week.

Symons objected to questions relating to this which led Sir Rufus Isaacs to ask: 'Why are you shy?'

Sir Rufus Isaacs examined Symons on the testimony he had gievn before the Senatorial Committee in Washington, and pointed out discrepancies between it and the evidence he gave to-day.

Symons later admitted Hendrickson might have suggested going back and the Duff-Gordons' protested, but he did not hear it.

Further cross-examination brought out that another fireman in the Duff-Gordon's boat had made a statement confirming Hendricksons' story.

CHEWED CORK TO KEEP ALIVE

Titanic Victims Picked Up by SS. Oceanic Died of Starvation

New York, May 16.—That some of the passengers of the steamship 'Titanic' starved to death in open boats after they had escaped from the sinking vessel, was made terribly probable this morning with the arrival here of the White Star line 'Oceanic' from Southampton. In a collapsible life raft which the 'Oceanic' sighted and picked up on Monday last, at 12.45 o'clock p.m., were found three bodies, all in such a condition that they were committed to the sea as soon as the burial service could be read over them. The bodies were of men, and one of them, that of a fireman, was chained by the leg to a thwart in one end of the boat, while the two others were huddled in the other end. In their mouths were small pieces of cork, which, Dr. R. S. French, of the 'Oceanic' staff, believes the victims chewed in their delirium to ease the pain of hunger and thirst.

News of the finding of these bodies was reported briefly by wireless last night. One of the victims was Thompson Beattie, a passenger. Mme. Marcelle Navratil, of Nice, France, arrived on the 'Oceanic,' and was driven at once to the Children's Society, where she met her two children, Micheol and Edmund, who were rescued from the 'Titanic,' while their father perished. The widow was met at the pier by her cousin, Miss Rose Brunc, of Elkins Park, Maryland, and Miss Margaret Hays, of this city, who for weeks cared for the little survivors. The meeting between mother nad children was an affectionate one.

BRITISH
INQUIRY.

London, May 16.—The Board of Trade Commission of Inquiry into the 'Titanic' disaster to-day resumed the taking of the testimony of the surviving members of the crew.

S. J. Rule, a bath-room steward, who last week said that boat No. 15, in which he had escaped from the wreck, took only four women and three children, corrected this to-day when he said that women were in the majority in the boat. He explained that he had been ill, which affected his memory.

Lord Mersey—'I can understand illness making a man forget things, but I cannot understand it making him remember things which did not happen.'

E. D. Hart, a third-class steward, explained the steps that were taken for the rescue of the third-class passengers. He said that they were called from their berths and assisted to put on life-belts. Many of them refused the life-belts, saying there was no danger. The stewards had difficulty in getting the women to go to the boat deck, but succeeded in inducing two lots of about 200 each to enter the lifeboats. Before the last boat left, the stewards called all over the steamer for women and children. When he left the 'Titanic' there were some women on deck with their husbands. Out of sixty third-class stewards carried by the 'Titanic' only 11 were saved.

THE FAMOUS "TITANIC" WAIFS, LOLO AND MONON, AT LAST SAFE IN THEIR MOTHER'S ARMS.

The photograph shows Madame Navratil, who arrived in New York, from Nice, France, May 16th, clasping in her arms her two little boys who were saved from the "Titanic." The re-union between the mother and her sons was perhaps the only happy outcome of the greatest marine disaster in the history of ocean travel. The father of the two little boys was lost.
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SOME TITANIC OBSERVATIONS

Sir W. M. White Says Between Seeing and Striking Berg Only a Minute Elapsed

London, May 14.— Sir William H. White, the naval expert who was at one time chief constructor of the British Navy, in a four-column letter to the 'Times,' reconstructs the 'Titanic' disaster, on the evidence given before the Senatorial Committee. He considers that only one minute elapsed between the time of warning of the iceberg by the lookout and the collision which destroyed the water-tightness of the shell-plating for 250 feet from the stem and threw open the five foremost water-tight compartments.

He estimates that the rent in the ship's side must have been 25 feet below the water linee.

The people on the decks, Sir William assents, could have no sense of their danger from the slow sinking of the boat. The stories of the ship having broken in two, he believes, are incredible. He thinks that the vessel may have received internal injuries by the tremendous force of the impact arising through her high speed, and says that when the temporary excitement had disappeared it will be seen that the question of boat equipment must be treated as subordinate to that of efficient water-tight subdivisions.

Possibly, he adds, ship owners will concur in action to make such subdivisions the subject of legislation on lines to be agreed upon by the Board of Trade and the ship owners, and he expresses the hope that if such action is taken it may be of international character.

BLASPHEMOUS INHUMAN LYING

Terms Used by Geo. Bernard Shaw to Describe Titanic Reports

New York, May 14.—A London cable says: George Bernard Shaw, in an article in the 'Daily News' entitled 'Some unmentioned morals of the 'Titanic' disaster', asks: 'Why is it that the effect of a sensational catastrophe on a modern nation is to cast into transports, not of weeping, not of prayer, not of sympathy with the bereaved nor of congratulation of the rescued, not of poetic expression of soul purified by pity and terror, but of wild defiance of inexorable fate and of undeniable fact by an explosion of outrageous, romantic lying?'

Mr. Shaw criticizes the stories in regard to 'women and children first' and the tributes to Captain Smith, who, he says, is written of in the newspapers 'as if he were a Nelson', whereas, 'the one thing positively known about Captain Smith is that he lost the ship by deliberately and knowingly steaming into an ice field at the highest speed he had coal for.'

Mr. Shaw concludes: 'What is the use of all this ghastly, blasphemous, inhuman, braggartly lying? Here is a calamity which might well make the proudest man humble and the wildest joker serious. It makes us vainglorious, insolent, mendacious. The effect on me was one of profound disgust, almost of national dishonor. Am I mad?

'It seems to me that when deeply moved men should speak the truth. The English nation appears to take precisely the contrary view. Again am I in a minority?'

'TITANIC'S' VICTIMS.

Three Landed at Louisburg by the Steamship 'Montmagny.'

Louisburg, N. S., May 14.—The steamship 'Montmagny,' Captain Pillot, arrived yesterday with three bodies of the 'Titanic' accident—Harold Reynolds, of Toronto; C. Smith, of the cooking staff and a young girl about fifteen years of age, name unknown. These are being landed in Louisburg.

EXPLORING MT. VESUVIUS

Italian Astronomer Descends Depths of Crater of Famous Volcano.

London, May 18.—The 'Chronicle's' Milan correspondent sends the following despatch: 'Prof. Mallada of the Royal Observatory at Mount Vesuvius, accomplished yesterday the extraordinary feat of descending the depths of the crater of the volcano. Since the awful eruption of six years ago, numberless attempts have been made by scientific adventurers to penetrate the funnel of Vesuvius, but in vain, owing partly to the precipitous nature of the slopes of interior, but principally because of the dense and deadly vapors of sulphur and chloric acid gases.

'The actual diameter of the crater is about 550 yards. Prof. Mallada, accompanied by an able young expert, named Varvazze, attached to the observatory, started at eight o'clock in the morning toward the Pompeii side, taking a quantity of scientific instruments for observation purposes, photographic cameras, a couple of stout ropes, one 350 feet, and the other 500 feet in length.

'Using the long rope for the first part of the descent, they were lowered inside the volcano to a depth of 380 feet, till they landed upon huge crags of lava overhanging another horrid abyss 150 feet lower down. After exploring this perilous slope of 90 degrees, amid gigantic masses of petrified lava, they found the means to fix the second rope, whereby they were able to reach an enormous fissure created some years ago, when the volcano was suddenly torn asunder, precipitating an immense mass of the outer cone into the crater ,and causing a partial wreckage of the Messrs. Cook's Funicular station.

'The intrepid explorers discovered that this huge fissure extends to the very bottom of the crater, which was finally reached at a depth of 100 feet. There they remained a couple of hours.

'Prof. Mallada was able to take a number of instantaneous pictures of avalanches and showers of red hot ashes, which were taking place at the time in contiguous parts of the crater. Despite the precautions taken, the explorers were at times almost overcome by the suffocating gases.

'They found the temperature varying from 90 to 98 degrees Fahrenheit. Levellings were taken with a barometer on the floor of the crater, the exact result of which will shortly be published. A valuable collection of minerals was also made, consisting of volcanic matter falling off from the side walls of the funnel, which on striking the bottom raised clouds of fine, choking cinder dust.

'The explorers planted a red flag on the crater floor as a memorial of their trip, and then began the fatiguing upward journey. Finally they reached the surface, nearly worn out, after two and a half hours of continuous effort. The whole expedition lasted nearly nine hours.

STEAD'S SUGGESTION

He Asked the Band to Play 'Nearer My God to Thee.'

Manchester, May 13.—The 'Daily Despatch' says that it hears that a message was received from William T. Stead, who perished on the 'Titanic,' through a medium at a seance at Rothesay on April 26. The medium, who is the wife of a friend of Stead's, swooned. She jumped up and seized other women there, pushed them across the room, urging them to 'enter the boats.' Afterwards she cried out 'God pity us!' She followed this with 'Thy will be done,' and 'Nearer My God to Thee.'

After an interval the medium spoke again. She said: 'I know I have passed over. The past has been like a nightmade with a sudden awakening.'

The question was asked, 'Who are you?' and the medium replied, 'I am Stead. I know where I am. I was here before, but was unable to make an appeal to all God-fearing men and women for help. I wish to break in the thought. It is easier to break in here than elsewhere. Could you see the misery of the lost; I saw it; your hearts would bleed for them; called to part with all their cherished hopes and plunge into the terrors of the unknown, you would weep and pray for them.'

Mr. Stead, through the medium, so the paper says, went on to speak of the foolishness of the riches and possessions of this earth. It was at his suggestion, so the spirit said, that the band played 'Nearer My God to Thee,' as the ship went down.

SOME STREET CARS.

London, May 16.—A report issued today showed that the electric street railways last year carried 533,440,000 passengers.

IMPERIAL HOME REUNION

Scheme to Assist British Workmen to Bring Their Families Out

An interesting movement was inaugurated in the reading room of the Board of Trade on Friday afternoon when a meeting was held to consider the forming of a Montreal branch of the Imperial Home Re-Union Association. The Association's object is to assist British work people in bringing their families to this country, and the work of the Montreal branch will be to look after the workmen in need of help in the Province of Quebec. The proposal to form such an association was unanimously adopted.

Mr. T. J. Drummond occupied the chair, and associated with him at the head of the room were Mr. Frank Wise, chairman of the Toronto Association, and Mr. H. K. S. Hemming, who has been largely instrumental in creating interest in the work of the Association among Montreal's business men. Mr. Drummond explained briefly the nature of the movement which was started by a Mr. Bulman in Winnipeg. He pointed out that in addition to the humanitarian element there was the business aspect to be looked at; while helping to unite the husband and his family, the manufactories of the country were being supplied with workers and the money that was formerly sent to support the family in England was expended in Canada. A letter was read communicating the consent of His Royal Highness, the Duke of Connaught, to become a patron of the Association. Earl Grey and Lord Strathcona are also patrons.

Mr. Hemming explained that his inspiration to start the work in Montreal was received at a meeting of the Toronto Association. Montreal, as the gateway to Canada for incoming Britishers, should be represented by a branch of the Imperial Home Re-Union Association. The act of helping British husbands to bring their wives and families to this country was one of genuine kindness and afforded an excellent opportunity for showing belief in the brotherhood of man. It was also an absolutely business proposition as all beneficiaries were required to pay back the money advanced to assist them. The eighteen societies in Canada were all self-supporting, no call having been made on bondsmen. The moral aspect of the work was touched upon in mentioning the temptation it was for some of these men who were away from home and family for months, and sometimes years to stray into evil habits.

Mr. Wise spoke at length on the work of the Association. He quoted such authorities as the Immigration Chaplain of the Presbyterian Church in Canada, and Col. Denison, to show the absolute need of husbands and families being together in this country to safeguard its moral status. The benefit of fostering the immigration of British people in reference to the riff raff of Europe which is ruining United States cities with its anarchy and disease was emphasized. The practice of the Australian immigration authorities in offering a bonus to each family to come from England was commended, it being stated that in this way Australia secured the cream of English immigration.

Referring to the good moral influence of the association's work, Mr. Wise stated that he had noticed more undesirables in Montreal than he had in Toronto. During the past year it was estimated that $70,000 had been saved to Toronto in money, which would have been sent abroad if the families had not been enabled to join the husband and father. The families thus assisted numbered 143, and the persons affected 681. It cost $15,000 to help these people, and only $25 remained to be paid back. Applications for assistance were received through churches, fraternal societies and individuals. A deposit of 20 percent of the total cash value of transportation was required from each applicant as surety of his worth and desire to help himself so far as he was able. The children will be the real asset to the country as they attend school and grow up in a good Canadian atmosphere.

His Lordship Bishop Farthing characterized the movement as one in which all ought to unite in furthering. He pledged the support of the clergy and personally expressed a desire to become one of the association's bondsmen.

The Rev. Canon Renaud, immigration chaplain for Quebec; the Rev. Mr. Whiting, and the Rev. Dr. Symonds, also spoke.

Mr. Rufus D. Smith, of the Charity Organization Society, told of cases coming under his notice of the bad effect of men being separated from their wives and families. He suggested that conditions would be greatly improved if the immigration agents in England would send whole families together instead of breaking them up.

A resolution moved by Col. Gardner and seconded by Mr. Howard Murray, that an Imperial Home Reunion Association be formed in Montreal was unanimously adopted. The resolution also provided that there be two hundred bondsmen (all from the province of Quebec) and that the amount of the bonds be $250.

Mr. Lyman moved, and Mr. Ewing seconded, a resolution that the officers of the association consist of three patrons, honorary president, honorary vice-president, and a governing committee of seventeen, from whom shall be elected a president, vice-president and three trustees. The work of the association to be left to the direction of the governing committee, who will make an annual report. The resolution was adopted.

The following resolutions were also adopted:—That the thanks of the association be conveyed to H.R.H. the Governor-General for the interest he has taken in the formation of the association and for his kindness in consenting to become one of its patrons.

That Sir R. L. Borden and Sir Lomer Gouin be asked to accept the offices of the Hon. President and Hon. Vice-President of the association respectively.

That the following gentlemen be appointed a nominating committee to select the governing committee of seventeen:—Mr. H. K. S. Hemming, chairman; Sir Edward Clouston, Sir Montagu Allan, Sir Hugh Graham, the Bishop of Montreal, H. V. Meredith, R. W. Reford, H. R. Drummond, Geo. E. Drummond, H. S. Holt, Chas. R Hosmer, Principal Peterson, Robt. Bickerdike, Col Whitehead, Jas. S. Brierley, J. R. Dougall, W. H. Birks, John W. Ross, G. F. C. Smith, the Rev. H. S. Symonds, J. C. Walsh, Lansing Lewis, Col. Robt. Gardner, Col. Minden Cole, Col. Chas. Smart, C. B. Gordon, N. Curry, J. S. N. Dougall, S. W. Ewing, J. H. Sherrard, Howard Murray, T. P. Howard, Theo. Wardleworth, C. S. J. Phillips, C. F. Smith, R. Wilson-Smith, Charles Cassils.

That the thanks of the meeting be tendered to the chairman, Mr. T. J. Drummond; to the Bank of Montreal for offering to advance funds for the financing of the association; and to Mr. Wise, for his address.

WHAT QUESTIONS MAY BE PUT TO THE SUPREME COURT?

Privy Council Decides that the Court Has Jurisdiction to Entertain a Reference Raising Questions as to the Constitutional Powers of the Provinces

Judgment was given Thursday by the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council in the case of the attorneys-general for the provinces of Ontario, Quebec, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Manitoba, Prince Edward Island, and Alberta vs. the Attorney-General for the Dominion of Canada and the Attorney-General of British Columbia. It was an appeal from a judgment of the Supreme Court of Canada (Justices Girouard and Idington dissenting) of October 11, 1910.

The case arose out of the claims of some of the provinces in the matter of the incorporation of commercial companies. The Governor-General in council, acting under section 60 of the Supreme Court Act, 1906, referred to the Supreme Court certain questions as to the powers of the Canadian Parliament and the legislatures of the provinces to incorporate companies, and as to the effect of such incorporation. The questions were framed to obtain the opinion of the Supreme Court as to whether companies incorporated under provincial statutes have power or capacity to do business outside the territorial limits of the incorporating province. They affect the standing of a great number of companies incorporated by the provinces since the Confederation in 1867, and now carrying on business in two or more provinces, and they may also concern the legislative control over companies incorporated in the several colonies before their entry into Confederation.

PROVINCES NOT CONSULTED.

The representatives of the provinces complained that although they were deeply concerned in the final answer to be given to the questions, they were not consulted in the framing of them. Every previous reference under section 60 of the Supreme Court Act, it was stated, had been made with the consent of the provinces concerned; but the question of jurisdiction had never before been directly raised or decided.

At the same time the Governor-General in Council referred to the Supreme Court certain other questions as to the competency of the Legislature of British Columbia to authorize the Government of that province to grant exclusive fishery rights in certain inland waters and parts of the sea, and as to the validity and effect of the Insurance Act, 1910, passed by the Parliament of Canada.

BRITISH NORTH AMERICA ACT.

The Attorney-General for seven of the provinces protested against the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court to entertain any of these references, and applied to that tribunal for an order that they should be struck out. They contended that the British North America Act did not authorize the Parliament of Canada to enact section 60 of the Supreme Court Act, which, they submitted, was therefore ultra vires and a direct interference with the exclusive powers bestowed on the provincial legislatures by the British North America Act. The Dominion representatives, on the other hand, contended that no such conflict or difficulty arose.

The matter was argued before the Supreme Court, which, by a majority of four judges against two, decided that it had jurisdiction to entertain and answer the references submitted by the Governor-General in Council. From that opinion the appeal was preferred. The argument was made before a board of the Privy Council in December last, there being present the Lord Chancellor, Lord Macnaghten, Lord Atkinson, Lord Shaw, and Lord Robson. Quite five months therefore was taken to consider the questions involved.

DECISION FAVORS DOMINION GOVERNMENT.

The decision, which is in favor of the Dominion Government's contentions, was delivered by the Lord Chancellor. Speaking of the British North America Act, he said there could be no doubt that under this the powers distributed between the Dominion on the one hand and the provinces on the other cover the whole area of self-government within the whole area of Canada. It would be subversive of the entire scheme and policy of the act to assume that any point of internal self-government was withheld from Canada. Numerous points have arisen and may hereafter arise upon those provisions of the act which draw a dividing line between what belongs to the Dominion or to the province respectively. An exhaustive enumeration being unattainable, general terms are necessarily used in describing what either is to have and with the use of general terms comes the risk of some confusion whenever a case arises in which it can be said that the power claimed falls within the description of what the Dominion is to have and also within the description of what the province is to have.

OVERLAPPING UNAVOIDABLE.

Such apparent overlapping is unavoidable. In the present case, however, a quite different contention is advanced on behalf of the provinces. It is argued, indeed, that the Dominion Act, authorizing questions to be asked of the Supreme Court is an invasion of provincial rights, but not because the power of asking such questions belongs exclusively to the provinces; the real ground is far wider. It is no less than that no legislature in Canada has the right to pass an act for asking such questions at all. This is the feature of the present appeal which makes it so grave and far-reaching. It would be one thing to say that under the Canadian constitution what has been done could be done only by a provincial legislature within its own province. It is quite a different thing to say that it cannot be done at all, being as it is, a matter affecting the internal affairs of Canada, and on the face of it, regulating the functions of a court of law which are part of the ordinary machinery of government in all civilized countries. Is it then to be said that a power to place upon the Supreme Court the duty of answering questions of law or of fact when put by the Governor-in-Council does not reside in the Parliament of Canada?

HEAR APPEALS FROM PROVINCIAL COURTS.

This particular power is not mentioned in the British North America Act, either explicitly or by ambiguous terms. In the 91st section the Dominion Parliament is invested with the duty of making laws for the peace, order and good government of Canada, subject to the expressed reservations in the 101st section. The Dominion is enabled to establish a supreme court of appeal from the provinces, and so when the Supreme Court was established it had and has jurisdiction to hear appeals from the provincial courts. But of any power to ask the court for its opinion there is no word in the act. All depends upon whether such power is repugnant to that act.

The provinces by counsel maintain, in effect, the affirmative. They say that when the Court of Appeal from all provincial courts is authorized to be set up, that carries with it an implied condition that the Court of Appeal shall be in truth a judicial body according to the conception of judicial character obtaining in civilized countries, and especially obtaining in Great Britain, to whose constitution

LORD LOREBURN, Who delivered the judgment.

the constitution of Canada is intended to be similar; and they say that to place the duty of answering questions such as the Canadian Act under consideration does require the court to answer, is incompatible with the maintenance of such judicial character or of public confidence in it or with free access to an unbiased tribunal of appeal to which litigants in provincial courts are of right entitled.

ARGUMENT OF THE PROVINCES.

This argument in truth arraigns the lawfulness of so treating a court upon the ground that a court liable to be so treated ceases to be such a judiciary as the constitution provides for. Argument on behalf of the provinces was presented substantially as just stated, though not in the identical words; but however presented no argument which falls short of this could claim serious attention. If, notwithstanding the liability to answer questions, the Supreme Court is still a judiciary within the meaning of the British North America Act, then there is no ground for saying that the impugned Canadian act is ultra vires.

The Lord Chancellor next went on to dealt exhaustively ,with precedents likely to be of use in determining the present appeal. It appears, he continued, that the idea of questions being put by the executive government to the Supreme Court of Canada was suggested in the first instance by the 4th section of the Act William IV., for the earliest Canadian act on this subject, that of 1875, adopts in effect the words of the 4th section. This analogy no doubt has some value inasmuch as this committee, exercising most important judicial functions, is undoubtedly liable to be asked questions of any kind by authority of the Crown, and the procedure is used from time to time, though rarely and with careful regard to the nature of the reference.

WHY TROUBLE IN CANADA?

On the other hand, it must be remembered that members of the Judicial Committee are all privy councillors, bound as such to advise the Crown when so required in that capacity. Upon the whole, it does seem strange that a court, for such in effect that is, should have been for three-quarters of a century liable to answer questions put by the Crown and should have done it without the least suggestion of inconvenience or impropriety, if the same thing when attempted in Canada deserves to be stigmatized as subversive of the judicial functions.

It is more to the purpose to consider what has been the practice in Canada under the British North America Act and how that practice has been regarded by courts and by the Judicial Committee. By the terms of the 1875 Act any question might be put to the Supreme Court. Since then in 1891, and again in 1906 fresh acts were passed providing for the same thing with more detail, though not in wider terms, and it is the 1906 act which gave rise to the present appeal.

Between 1875 and to-day the Supreme Court from time to time has been asked and has repeatedly answered questions put to it in accordance with these acts of the Canadian Parliament. It is very important that in six instances between the years 1876 and 1912 answers given by that court have been the subject of appeal to the Judicial Committee under the power to appeal which was comprised in the Canadian acts and which gave authority to this board to entertain such appeals as though they were appeals from ordinary jurisdiction.

ACTS, ULTRA VIRES, WERE ACTED UPON.

In all cases the appeal was entertained. In some cases the answers of the Supreme Court were modified by Their Lordships. In one case Lord Herschell, delivering the opinion of the board, declined to answer some questions on the ground that so doing might prejudice particular interests or individuals. These circumstances were much and legitimately dwelt upon on behalf of the Canadian Attorney-General, as showing that the acts now alleged to have been ultra vires were, in fact, acted upon and so treated as valid not only by the court in Canada, but also an appeal in Whitehall.

It was urged on the other hand for the provinces, with perfect truth, that in no one of these cases was this point ever raised, and that the Judicial Committee would be indisposed to raise it when parties to appeal concurred in desiring a determination. It seems that this does not dispose of the argument. The board would certainly be at all times averse to taking any objection which would hinder the ascertainment of any point of law which the parties desired in good faith to have determined; but it is not easy to believe that if there is any force in the contention of the present appellants, the Judicial Committee would have so often failed even to advert to a departure so serious as is now maintained from what is due to the independence and character of courts of justice.

ANSWERING QUESTIONS NOT IN LITIGATION.

It is clear, indeed, that no such apprehension ever occurred to any of the great lawyers who heard those cases. That circumstance militates very strongly against the view now put forward that it is repugnant to the British North America Act, and subversive of justice to require a court to answer questions not in litigation.

Great weight ought also to be attached to another significant circumstance. Nearly all the provinces have themselves passed provincial laws requiring their own courts to answer questions not in litigation in terms somewhat similar to the Dominion Act, which they impugn. If it be said, as it was said, that section 101 of the British North America Act forbids this being done by the Dominion Parliament, that argument cannot apply to provincial legislatures, because section 101 does not apply to the provinces.

Either, then, these provincial acts are valid, while a similar act passed by the Dominion is invalid, which seems very strange, or the provincial acts, as well as that of the Dominion, are ultra vires upon the general ground already dwelt upon —that a court of justice ceases in effect to be a court of justice when such duty is laid upon it.

Certainly it is remarkable that for thirty-five years this point of view has apparently escaped notice in Canada, and a contrary view now said to menace the very essence of justice has been tranquilly acted upon without question by the legislatures of the Dominion and provinces, by the courts in Canada and by the Judicial Committee ever since the British North America Act established the present constitution of Canada.

NATURE OF QUESTIONS CAUSE OF THE TROUBLE.

It is difficult to resist the conclusion that the point now raised never would have been raised had it not been for the nature of the questions which have been put to the Supreme Court and if questions to courts had been limited to such as are in practice put to the Judicial Committee—e.g., must justices of the peace and judges be re-sworn after the demise of the Crown—no one would ever have thought of saying it was ultra vires.

It is now suggested that because the power conferred by the Canadian Act could not be wider in its terms than that of William IV. applicable to the Judicial Committee, has resulted in asking questions affecting the provinces, or alleged to do so, but the answers are only advisory and will have no more effect than the opinion of the law officers.

Perhaps another reason is that the act has resulted in asking a series of searching questions very difficult to answer exhaustively and accurately without so many qualifications and reservations as to make the answers of little value. The Supreme Court itself can, however, either point out in its answer these or other considerations of like kind or can make necessary representations to the Governor-General in Council, when it thinks right so to treat any question that may be put, and the Parliament of Canada can control the action of the executive, yet the argument that to put questions is ultra vires must be the same whether the power is rightly or wrongly used.

If you say that it is intra vires to put some kinds of questions, but ultra vires to put other kinds of questions, then you will have to draw the line between what may be asked and what may not. That must depend upon what it is judicious or wise to ask, and can in no sense rest upon considerations of law. What in substance their Lordships are asked to do is to say that the Canadian Parliament ought not to pass laws like this because it may be embarrassing and onerous to a court and to declare this law invalid because it ought not to have been passed.

BUSINESS ONLY OF THE CANADIAN PEOPLE.

Their Lordships would be departing from their legitimate province if they entertained the arguments of the appellants. They would really be pronouncing upon the policy of the Canadian Parliament, which is exclusively the business of the Canadan people, and is no concern of this board. It is sufficient to point out the mischief and inconvenience which might arise from an indiscriminate injurious use of the act, and leave it to the consideration of those who alone are lawfully and constitutionally entitled to decide upon such a matter. The appeal is, therefore, dismissed.

NE TEMERE CASE TO BE SETTLED

Court Has Jurisdiction in Questions Regarding Constitutional Powers of Provinces.

London, May 16.—The appeal of the Attorney-General of Ontario to the Privy Council to determine whether the Supreme Court has jurisdiction to entertain references raising questions as to the constitutional powers of the provinces has been dismissed.

The parties in the case were: The Attorney-General for the province of Ontario and Others vs. The Attorney-General for the Dominion of Canada and Another, (Canada Supreme Court). The question to be determined was whether the Supreme Court of Canada has jurisdiction to entertain a reference under section 60 of the Supreme Court Act raising questions as to the constitutional powers of the provinces, and as to the effect of the provincial statutes; also questions as to the construction of the Supreme Court Act and of the British North America Act. Special leave to appeal was granted, which appeal has been dismissed.

Now that the principle has been decided on, the Supreme Court will undoubtedly proceed to hear the reference concerning the act to amend the marriage laws, for which a special sitting of the Supreme Court will probably be called.

MAY TAKE TWO YEARS.

Ottawa, May 16.—It is stated that the marriage case will be argued in the Supreme Court during the first week in June, when the Quebec government will challenge the jurisdiction of the court on points not dealt with in the 'companies case.' This means probably that the points raised will be submitted to the Privy Council, and that it will be a couple of years before the marriage question is finally disposed of.

MARRIAGE CASE.

Hearing to Commence in Supreme Court Monday, May 27.

Ottawa, May 17.—It is probable that the argument in the Dominion Government stated marriage case will commence in the Supreme Court on Monday, May 27. This is a little earlier than was expected. Mr. Wallace Nesbitt, K.C., one of the counsel in the case, is anxious to get away on a trip, and for that reason the case may be called early. It would not be surprising if the case should last for a whole week, owing to the number of counsel to be heard.

It is understood that the Quebec Government will challenge the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court on points which were not raised in the company's case. If this is done, it almost certainly means a reference to the Privy Council as to the points raised and a long delay of the hearing of the case on its merits.

DEATH OF MR. A. R. G. HEWARD

Former Assistant Secretary of C.P.R. Had Fatal Seizure on Street.

We deeply regret to report the death of Mr. R. R. G. Heward, the late assistant secretary of the C. P. R., which suddenly occurred Thursday afternoon. The deceased gentleman,

THE LATE MR. A. R. G. HEWARD, Former Assistant Secretary of the Canadian Pacific Railway.

who had been associated with the great railway company for more than thirty years, was walking down town about 4 o'clock, when on reaching the corner of McGill and St. James Sts., he suddenly fell and became unconscious. An ambulance was sent for, and Mr. Heward was taken to the General Hospital, where he died about an hour and a half later without having recovered consciousness.

Mr. A. R. G. Heward, who retired from the service of the C. P. R. last April, owing to ill-health, was born in Montreal in the year 1860. He entered, when a very young man, Molson's Bank, and later joined the C. P. R. His advancement in the company was rapid. He started as a clerk in the General Superintendent's office in the old buildings on Place d'Armes Square, and soon became accountant.

From that he went to the office of Sir William Van Horne, and was for many years chief clerk when Sir William was president and general manager. When Sir Thomas Shaughnessy became president, Mr. Heward was promoted assistant secretary, which position he held until his retirement.

Though Mr. Heward was seized with a paralytic stroke about two years ago, and his health subsequently had been far from good, his sudden death yesterday was a great shock to the members of his family and his wide circle of friends.

The deceased gentleman, who was a son of the late Mr. Augustus N. Heward of Montreal, leaves behind a mother, a widow and eight children. Mr. Heward was for many years a leading member of the congregation of St. John the Evangelist.

LIFE UNDERWRITERS.

President on Tour Will Visit Branch Associations.

Mr. A. Homer Vipond, president of the Life Underwriters' Association of Canada, left Montreal Thursday for Hamilton, Ont., where he commences his itinerary for visiting the principal cities of Ontario in connection with the interests of the Life Underwriters Association.

The other principal points that he will touch at present are St. Catherines, Brantford, Guelph, Berlin, Stratford and Owen Sound, there being very active associations at all these points.

Since the commencement of this movement, some six years ago, the association, as a whole, has developed very rapidly having at the present time active bodies in all the principal cities of Canada from Coast to Coast, numbering in all 34 distinct bodies with a total membership approximating 1,500.

The annual convention this year, which promises to be the best in the history of the association, will be held in Montreal from the 21st to the 24th of August next, and the Montreal men who are to be the hosts are sparing no pains in procuring the very best speakers as well as providing the best entertainment for the 400 visiting delegates which they expect to entertain on that occasion.

LAUNCHING A TUG.

Lady Ninety Years of Age to Perform the Ceremony This Afternoon.

Kingston, May 15.—Mr. Alexander Johnson, Deputy-Minister of Marine and Fisheries, Ottawa, and Mr. W. F. Nickle, M. P., will be the speakers at the launching of the new government tug, 'Bellechasse' on Wednesday afternoon. Mrs. Eliza Grimason, 90 years old last Saturday, will break the bottle of wine.

HOTEL QUARANTINED.

St. Thomas, May 17.—Arthur Armstrong, son of Mr. J. Armstrong, proprietor of the Wilcox House, was taken to the isolation hospital yesterday suffering from smallpox, and the hotel and all its inmates have been placed under quarantine for three weeks.

SYNOD PLANS LARGER WORK

New Committees Formed—Educational and Social Problems to be Attacked

The Synod of Montreal and Ottawa, which sat at Vankleek Hill from Tuesday evening until Thursday, was one of the most largely attended of years. This was largely due to the fact that the powers of Synods of the Presbyterian Church are being enlarged each year, much of the work which the Assembly once dealt with being committed to the lower court. It was felt, too, that the very important changes that the Assembly will be asked to ratify in the administration of Home Missions, augmented charges and French work, would place heavy responsibilities upon the Synod and the Presbyteries which compose it.

The placing of Home and French Missions under one committee, if sanctioned by the Assembly, at its meeting in June, will cause the Board of French Evangelization to disappear with its appointments. The Synod's approval was asked of the principle of the appointment by one bi-lingual superintendent for the whole Synod. Several members, whilst approving of the principle, were strongly of opinion that, in view of the extent and double nature of the work, especially within the bounds of the Presbyteries of Quebec and Montreal, other appointments would have to follow, otherwise the work would not possibly be accomplished, and the French Department of Home Missions would especially suffer. The vast amount of Home and French work, within the Synod will not be required of one man for any length of time. The Synod unanimously nominated, the Rev. J. W. Tanner, B.A., of Lancaster, for the position of synodical superintendent. Mr. Tanner is a son of the late Rev. C. A. Tanner, and a grandson of the late Rev. Emmanuel Tanner, one of the first French Protestant ministers who came to Canada, one of the founders with his wife, of the Pointe aux Trembles schools.

The Synod devoted an entire sediment to the question, along with a kindred one of vital importance. Protestant education in Quebec and within the bounds of the Synod. The matter came up in connection with an overture on the subject from the Presbytery of Quebec. The overture called attention to the educational situation in the province, especially in rural districts, and asked for the appointment of an educational board, to which would be entrsuted the whole question of secular education. Dr. Amaron pleaded for a board which would take over the Pointe aux Trembles educational work, which will not form part of the Home Missions Committee enterprise under its new organizations, and all the educational work which has hitherto been looked after by the Board of French Evangelization.

The Synod approved generally of the Quebec Presbytery overture, and agreed to transmit it to the Assembly. It also appointed the following committee to study the educational problem before the Synod, and recommend such action as may be deemed wise. The Revs. J. A. McFarlane, Dr. C. E. Amaron, Principal Brandt, S. J. Taylor, R. W. Dickie, J. W. Tanner, Dr. Clark, Dr. Campbell, J. C. Nicholson and John T. Ross, Esq., W. O. Rothney, Dr. Kelly, Arch. Cook, Esq., and Prof. J. L. Morris.

It was agreed to send a memorial to the Governors of Morris College, Quebec, setting forth the views of the Synod, on the splendid opportunity which presents itself to advance the cause of Protestant education in Quebec, and surrounding district, and inquire if it could not be possible to enter into some arrangement whereby the institutions they have charge of could be utilized in that direction.

The Rev. A. S. Ross, of Montreal West, in his report on Moral and Social Reform and Evangelism, gave facts bearing on the Social Evil and the White Slave Traffic, which are of a serious character. The number of young women who fall victims to the allurements and deceptions of the corrupt and unprincipled agents of that nefarious trade is very great. The report urged an awakening of the Christian Church to the dangers to which young women are exposed on all sides. The down town church problem was honestly dealt with and the church was asked to remember its mission and preach the Gospel, not to the rich only, but to the humble masses. If churches must go away from the centres of the humbler classes, these churches must help in keeping the lamp of the Gospel burning where its light is needed.

The evening meeting of the Synod was largely attended by delegates and citizens of the town. Dr. MacKay, Moderator of the Assembly, gave an effective address on the need of prayer for the successful prosecution of the Church's work. Dr. Clark also spoke on the duty and blessedness of giving towards the one million dollar budget for the missions of the church. We should remember what is behind the dollar we give and what spiritual results accompany our gifts.

The reports on beneficence, Sabbath Schools, Young People's Societies were on the whole encouraging.

The last address was given by Mr. John Murphy, treasurer of the Bible Society, during the course of which he outlined the great work done by the Bible Society and asked that it be remembered by the churches, because it is at the foundation of all Christian work. Mr. Murphy's address was listened to with interest and sympathy, and commended to the churches.

The Synod adjourned to meet in Prescott next May.

ELECTED MODERATOR

Presbyterian Synod of Montreal and Ottawa Appoints the Rev. Dr. Clarke, of Westmount

Vankleek Hill, Ont., May 15. — The Synod of the Presbyterian Church of Montreal and Ottawa opened here last night, the sessions being held in Knox Church, the Rev. C. A. Ferguson, pastor. The moderator, the Rev. John MacDougall, presided, and conducted the devotional exercises, the attendance of delegates being large and the interest of the local church excellent.

After the synod had been constituted, the retiring moderator, the Rev. John MacDougall, delivered his address. Three names were proposed for the vacant position: Dr. Love, Quebec; the Rev. Arpad Govan, Williamstown, and Dr. D. M. Ramsay, Ottawa. Of the Rev. Mr. Govan, the Rev. A. H. Scott, Perth, said that four out of the six presbyteries of the synod desired his election. In addition, it was the one hundredth anniversary of the

THE REV. JOHN MacDOUGALL, Of Spencerville,Ont., retiring Moderator.

church in Williamstown and the one hunired and twenty-fifth anniversary of the forming of the Glengarry congregation, and he suggested that the occasion be marked by the election of Mr. Govan to the moderatorship.

The vote was unanimous in his favor, but owing to the death of his father-in-law a few hours previous, it was impossible for him to accept the position. Then the Rev. Dr. Clarke, of St. Andrew's Church, Westmount, was chosen and installed in the vacant position. A vote of thanks for his services was tendered the retiring moderator.

The Rev. Dr. Amaron was appointed

THE REV. W. J. CLARK, D.D.

chairman of the committee on bills and overtures, and the records of the presbyteries were submitted to separate committees for approval.

This afternoon the moderator of the General Assembly was present and addressed the synod.

FORTUNE FOR COL. LOWTHER

Duke's Military Secretary Inherits Estate of $370,000

Lieut.-Col. Lowther, military secretary to His Royal Highness, the Duke of Connaught, has inherited $370,000 through the death of his father, the Hon. William Lowther. An estate valued at nearly $2,000,000 was left, and of this $425,000 was left to his son, the Speaker of the British House of Commons, and $370,000 to Lieut.-Col. Lowther, now at Rideau Hall, Ottawa.

Referring to his fortune, the Ottawa 'Free Press' says of Lieut.-Col. Lowther:

'Lieut.-Colonel Lowther in his seven months' residence at Rideau Cottage has made a host of friends in Ottawa. There probably never was an official at Government House who so quickly and so surely won popularity. Conversation with this big-physiqued, big-hearted English gentleman reveals an extraordinary wide knowledge of Canada and the Canadian people.

'Colonel Lowther is every inch a soldier. He entered that crack regiment the Scots Guards in 1888, when 18 years of age. Eleven years later he was a captain, and he attained his majority in 1904. He served in the South African War from 1899 to 1902. There he was in the thick of things, and the kind of account that he gave of himself is attested by the fact that he was twice mentioned in despatches —a coveted military honor.

'He accompanied the Diplomatic Mission to Fez in 1905, and he added to his world experience by being attached to the British military legations at Paris, Madrid and Lisbon.

'Colonel Lowther has many interesting relics of the Boer War carefully stored away in his bachelor quarters at Rideau cottage. Among them is a despatch written by that famous war correspondent George W. Stephens, of the London 'Daily Mail,' who died at Ladysmith. It was found in the ruins after the war, and was never published. With these mementoes of a history-making war and a charming ability in the relation of anecdotes, Colonel Lowther can fascinate his guests, and his little stag dinners are unique functions.

'Riches will not make any difference to Colonel Lowther. A gentleman, a scholar and a soldier, he long ago learned how to spend money wisely and well.

HIGH COST OF LIVING.

Secret Found at Last—$6,000,000 Failures Here in One Year.

Toronto, May 17.—That the total loss to merchants and manufacturers of the United States through commercial failures in one year was over eighty-six million dollars, and to Canadian houses over six million dollars, was the statement of Mr. John J. Dolphin, of Buffalo, who emphasized the necessity for credit men at the meeting of the Canadian Credit Men's Association last evening.

'This loss,' said Mr. Dolphin, 'was one of the causes contributing to the high cost of living. The net loss in the United States for ten years ended 1911 aggregated $782,173,000.

STALWART OF TEMPERANCE

Mr. Travis Here From England in Interest of Empire Temperance Stall

The drink curse is always one of a nation's most difficult problems to deal with, and to effectively stem the tide of alcoholism is a question which assumes larger proportions as each year goes by. There is at present touring Canada and the United States a veritable stalwart of the temperance cause in England, and it was with this gentleman Mr. John William Travis, who is secretary of the Kent County Temperance Federation, Eng., that a 'Witness' representative had the pleasure of an interesting chat Thursday afternoon. Mr. Travis is really in America on a quiet holiday after his strenuous work for the temperance cause, but intends, if possible, during his stay in this country to raise by means of correspondence and interviews $1,000 to be devoted to the Empire Stall at a large bazaar, which takes place in October next at Manchester. In England the United Alliance Temperance Executive are making a supreme effort to raise no less than £25,000 for assisting in the suppression of excessive alcoholism. The effort is to be spread over five years, and Mr. Travis is endeavoring to solicit co-operation and sympathy of the sons and daughters of the Dominion to assist the Mother Country in her great effort to stamp out the drink curse.

Mr. Travis referred to the value of the educational temperance work in the Mother Country, and said that there was a real, steady and systematic temperance work quite apart altogether from the legal side of the question going on. The County Federations were working hard, giving out literature dealing with the social, economic and moral sides of the question. The movement was under very notable patronage. In fact, Mr. Travis continued, he thought that the total abstinence organizations were at last getting a good foothold. He dealt to some extent with the work of his own county federation in Kent, where they held annual schools of temperance, which were very valuable and purely of an educational character. As to the question of compensation for public houses which had been compulsorily closed by the licensing authorities, Mr. Travis said that that fact had certainly tended to a reduction in the sale of liquor in most parts, and a steady decline had taken place in the amount of drink which had to be consumed on the premises. Nevertheless, what temperance advocates had to fight against was the fact that last year the drink bill had gone up to the extent of £5,000,000. That Mr. Travis thought was due to the increasing power of wealth and to the better facilities thrown up for obtaining liquor. He particularly referred to what is known as 'beer hawking,' which he said would always be a difficult object to get over. As regards the next Licensing Bill, which would be introduced in 1913, Mr. Travis said that the temperance movement thoroughly believed in the Premier, Mr. Asquith, adding that in that gentleman they had a man of sterling quality, who, although not given to much talking, was working for a sound and beneficent legislation. He had promised legislation to remedy the drink traffic, and he (Mr. Travis) was of opinion that the Licensing Bill of 1913 would be a minimum licensing bill, run on very much the same lines as the Act of 1908. As regards drink and its effect on the moral welfare of the English people, Mr. Travis spoke in praiseworthy terms of Mr. Phillip Snowden's book on the subject, and thought that the poverty in England was chiefly due to the ruining effect of alcohol. Mr. Travis strongly condemned the sale of medicated wines, as he contended that they were distinctly conducive to intemperate habits. He thought that young people who would otherwise be teetotalers were drawn into the folds of alcoholism by this means.

He considered that question one of the most serious they had to deal with.

Mr. Travis, who has devoted the greater part of his life to the cause of total abstinence in England, intends to tour practically the whole of the United States before he goes back to the Old Country in or about July, and sincerely hopes to raise the thousand dollars, so that he can feel that he has the sympathy of his colonial brothers and sisters in the suppression of the drink traffic in England.

DR. THORBURN PASSES AWAY

Ottawa, May 16.— Dr. John Thorburn, a Canadian educationist of note, died here this morning, after about a week's illness of pneumonia, aged 82. He was at one time professor of classics at St. Francis College, Richmond, Que, and presented the address of welcome there to the late King Edward, when, as Prince of Wales, he visited Canada in 1860.

The late Dr. Thorburn was an honorary M.A. of McGill, and an honorary LL.D., of Queen's. He was for years chairman of the R.M.C. Board of Examiners, and president of Queen's University Graduates Society. In 1882 he was appointed librarian of the Geological Survey here. He was also a delegate to the Pan-Presbyterian Council in Glasgow in 1896, and Washington in 1899.

CANADIAN WRITER DEAD.

The news of the death of Miss Agnes Deans Cameron, the well known writer and lecturer, will be learned with regret by many in England as well as in Canada. Miss Cameron died at St. Joseph's Hospital, Victoria, B.C., May 13th, following an operation for appendicitis.

Miss Cameron was a native of Victoria, having been born there in 1868, a daughter of Duncan and Jessie Cameron, pioneers of the province. She was educated in the public and high schools of the city, and took up the teaching profession, in which she rose to be principal of one of the city schools. Six years ago, owing to a controversy with the provincial department of education over an examination in drawing at the South Park School, she terminated her connection with the teaching staff, and ran for the office of school trustee, being elected at the head of the poll after an exciting campaign.

For several years Miss Cameron has devoted her energies to writing and lecturing on Western Canada and its resources. Accompanied by her niece, she made a long trip into the Northwestern wilds, and used the material thus obtained in her journalistic work. Just a few weeks ago Miss Cameron returned from England, where she had been giving lectures on Canada. Miss Cameron was a woman of great ability.

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

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EXPIRING SUBSCRIPTIONS

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

MAY, 1912

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

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

The Witness.

TUESDAY, MAY 21, 1912.

Our correspondent 'Spartacus,' in very impassioned language, voices a good deal of latent social resentment at wealth and luxury by denouncing all existing institutions, making the church responsible for the wage system and the wage system responsible for human inequalities. Of course we must assume that he sees how to mend matters radically and immediately, as he evidently has no patience at all with those who cannot see how this is to be done. If denunciation of existing institutions would set the world right, nothing would be easier. Indeed, it would have been accomplished long ago. For our part we see no virtue in denouncing and obstructing those who are, with their whole souls, doing for the world all they know how to do. 'Spartacus' is quite right in saying that the churches are giving far more attention than they used to to the problems of sociology, and that their best minds are devoting themselves to the question how to bring the forces of the church to the social redemption of society. They have, however, to face the matter practically and deal with things as they are, not as they might be in dreamland.

There are some people who are never tired discussing the successor to Sir Wilfrid Laurier. The Tories of England revelled in such amiable speculations with regard to Mr. Gladstone for good twenty years before their prayers were granted by his passing to the skies. These mortality mongers are also disposing of Mr. Graham, Sir Wilfrid's parliamentary lieutenant. Not having managed to get him transferred to the management of the Grand Trunk Railway system, or what would have been about as reasonable, to the command of the Channel fleet, they have now happily discovered that he also is mortal, and may not be able to take up the burden. Now they are playing with the name of Sir Lomer Gouin. The only thing that need be said with regard to these exhilarating enquiries is that Sir Wilfrid Laurier is needed where he is, and is likely to stay there, and that Sir Lomer Gouin is already eminently in his right place. He need have no higher ambition than the development of his native province, a province which is capable under strong leadership of stepping to the front rank of modern progress. If he helps it to do this he will rank with those in history who have earned the title of father of his country.

It is funny what curious denials are being made as to the succession to the presidency of the Grand Trunk. We were told a day or two ago that Sir Donald Mann denied having been offered the appointment, and now we are gravely told that the Honorable Mr. Graham has had to deny the same impeachment. We could add a few more denials to save trouble later. Mr. Roosevelt has not been offered the chancellorship of the German empire. Dr. Sun Yat Sen also denies that he has received so much as a hint of that office being offered him. This is not to say that either of them would not fill the office very well—only that that is not their line of promotion.

Mr. Winston Churchill, the First Lord of the Admiralty, has anticipated the conference that Mr. Borden's Government has arranged to have with his department to advise as to the best naval policy for Canada, by setting forth his own views on the subject in general lines. His policy is in accord with that of Lord Charles Beresford and other experienced and pronounced imperialists, namely, that the 'supreme' navy of the world should be concentrated, and that the overseas dominions should have navies of their own, to be at their own disposal in times of peace, but contingent forces of the Empire in time of war. This is a more explicit statement perhaps than the Laurier Government ever made of its naval policy, but it is hard to distinguish it from that policy. Captain Nash, lecturing before the Imperial Institute, carried the imperial idea a little further in proposing that the dominion navies should in some way be accounted a distinct squadron of the navy. This notion is said to have had the approval of Lord Grey, who presided. It is hard to see how it could amount to much more than the flying of similar colors of some sort, and such fraternizing as would be natural under the circumstances.

Without venturing, with Mr. Bernard Shaw, into the realm of invective rendered classic by a very eminent disputant, and calling all that have expressed opinion as to the moral merits of the various characters in the 'Titanic' tragedy, blasphemous, inhuman, braggartly liars, it is only right to say that, led by a hysterical press that lives by sensation, there has been a great deal of unbalanced judgment. In the eyes of the weak-minded sensation readers—and sensation readers can hardly escape becoming weak of judgment—every actor in that scene was either a grand hero or a base and loathsome coward. All who died were heroes; all who were saved by the boats, if males, came into the other category. Indeed, there is little doubt that if the captain had bravely put on a life preserver and been picked up alive he would have passed from the one end of the scale to the other, and instead of being the supreme hero of the drama would have been the villain of the piece and would have had to face the quintescence of the world's scorn. His being so saved would not have made a vestige of difference in his moral behavior towards his ship or toward her passengers in his charge, but it would have made all the difference in the world in the judgment of the crowd with regard to it. It would indeed have required more courage to face the world after losing his ship, but it certainly is every man's duty to save his life if he can, and the same elements enter more or less into every other judgment that the public has excitedly passed. Those that have made martyr heroes of people who had almost no idea, till too late, that death was imminent, passed at worst an amiably unhistoric judgment; but those who made fiends of people who took places in boats in which they could be of use, and which were setting out with space to spare, with none to occupy it, are not only very unreasonable but cruel indeed. We glory with all British people and with all mankind in the magnificent self-control and self-sacrifice which that testing time revealed. We reprobate with all mankind the evident unpreparedness with which it was met. But when we come to pass judgments we have to remember that those were just ordinary people like ourselves, and that we do not know what we ourselves would have done under such and such momentary conditions.

The second officer of the 'Californian,' Mr. Herbert Stone, who was on watch at the time the 'Titanic' sank, had this question put to him by Lord Mersey at the investigation in reference to the sending up of rockets:—'Did not the very thing happen that you had been taught indicated distress?' 'Yes' was the reply. To this Lord Mersey rejoined: 'We need not press the matter further.' Added to the painful discovery that the best built ship was not unsinkable, and that, trusting to her build, and having reasonably small faith in boats, the ship had no adequate lifeboat provision, and no life boat service, comes another startling shock to the world that the 'Californian' was within five miles of the 'Titanic,' saw her signals, and yet lay still with engines stopped. The very natural and pleasing picture that the first false messages brought us of a score of vessels within call and hastening to the aid of the disabled ship is thus most painfully falsified. We may assume that had the officers of the 'Californian' believed that a ship was in peril they would have hastened to its aid. They certainly had misgivings, but did not act upon these. What is strange to us all is that there was apparently no code of signals in use so unmistakable as to remove all excuse for shirking such a duty. It is not for us to measure the amount of blame that attaches to anyone for allowing hundreds to perish which that ship might have saved. The apportionment of blame is in very competent hands; but there is certain to be a very precise revisal of codes nals of distress.

The present rising in Mexico has not had the strong popular sympathy among Mexicans that was felt for the Madero rising against President Diaz. It has at no time so far been able to attract to its standard the very few thousand fighters that would be necessary to overcome the pitiably weak federal army. The news of the last defeat of the Orozco forces was received as good news in all other countries, as a stable government in Mexico is more important to them than the quality or popularity of that government. Revolution breeds revolution and successful revolution breeds riot and anarchy. It was the success of the Maderists that made the present attempt possible, and its success would put it within the possibility of any other strong leader to unleash his ambition and secure a presidency. Money is the strong arm of government. Madero lacks sufficient for a vigorous war. His successor would have still less with which to maintain his position. If President Madero can but weather the present storm, he will be so strengthened by the prestige of success as to counterbalance his depleted treasury. Should he succeed in serving out the rest of his term in peace and in giving to the people at the next election an untrammelled opportunity to make a free choice for themselves of his successor, he will have established that for which he fought and save his nation from a chronic state of insurrection that could but end in the establishment of an over-lordship by the United States.

The letter of Dr. Sun Yat Sen, written while president of China to some one in Saskatchewan, is worthy of notice as marking an epoch in the world's history. Its significance is not due to the person to whom it is written, a Chinese eating house keeper in a prairie town. The occasion of it may seem to us altogether insignificant, a bill before the Saskatchewan legislature that white girls must not become employees in Chinese eating houses, a law for which there might be appearance of reason, owing to the character of some of these resorts, but a law which nevertheless condemns the Chinese as a race, in a way that no civilized race is treated by any country, unless it be by the laws against the Jews in Eastern Europe. What we regard as of import is that the man who engineered the greatest revolution in history, and whose desire to be good friends with all mankind is borne out by all his deeds, has plainly said that the new China is not going to stand any longer the singling out of her people for ignominious treatment. The presence of the Chinese admittedly presents problems of the greatest difficulty—problems which we do not undertake to solve—problems which demand consummate imperial statesmanship. Of only one thing are we convinced, and that is that it is for us, for our own sake and for our own national dignity, to treat the Orientals with that respect which is due from man to man. Our readers will testify that for many years they have been told that the time was coming when Canada would regret any insolence with which she might treat the Chinese. Commercially, in the early future, trade with China and Japan, our opposite neighbors, but, of course, principally China, would be our greatest commercial interest, and that when China should come to herself, as Japan had done, she would find means to make herself felt. We may, if we choose, still go on looking upon the Chinese as defenceless beings to be made the butt of exceptional laws and exceptional police activities; but we will find that in so doing we are rather characterizing our own civilization than theirs, and that we have been acting an unwise part as affecting our own interests and the interests of the Empire to which we profess allegiance.

The spectacular and bitter fight between Mr. Taft and Mr. Roosevelt is coming in sight of the end. In just twenty-four days the Republican national convention will meet in Chicago to nominate the party's candidate for the presidency. On Wednesday of last week President Roosevelt won a notable victory, securing the twenty delegates from Minnesota. Later he won another big victory in California, securing its twenty-six delegates. This makes his tally to date three hundred and sixty-five, against President Taft's four hundred and eighty-three. The race is for five hundred and forty, which will constitute a majority of the convention. Mr. Roosevelt is still one hundred and seventy-five short of the mark, while President Taft now lacks but fifty-seven. While a number of the smaller states have yet to be heard from, the two big contests on which the result hangs are that in Ohio, which elects forty-eight delegates on the twenty-first of the month, and that in New Jersey, which elects twenty-eight on the twenty-eighth of the month. Ohio alone could almost now give Mr. Taft the nomination. It is his native state. In it his brother Charles controls one or two important papers. It is one of the few states that make choice by popular vote. All these add to its significance. If Mr. Taft loses it he has no hope of nomination. If he wins he puts a very serious spoke in his opponent's wheel by showing that Mr. Roosevelt's claim to popular favor, wherever put directly to the test, is not as indisputable as he would make people believe. Next Tuesday will be the crucial day of the campaign.

One of the main planks of President Taft's personal political platform was greater economy in government. This was a plank of his party's platform with which he was sincerely in sympathy and through three years tried to advance. How great has been his fail. In the very heat of his political campaign for re-nomination, when his fate trembled in the balance, Congress was so unkind as to send up to him the new pension law which increases the annual pension list by twenty-five million dollars annually. Every instinct of equity, statesmanship and honor must have told him that this was a bad law for the corrupt use of politicians, taking as it does the money away from those who have earned it, and giving it as an incentive to idleness to those who never did anything to deserve it. Yet the President signed. This twenty-five million dollars a year, equal to an invested capital of five hundred million dollars of money, over which he held power in trust for the people, he has used to advance his political ends. He has used it to buy that vote which is always understood to be for sale, the vote of the Grand Army of the Republic. If this is a true interpretation of his motive—and it is the generally accepted one, his best friends protesting most loudly that he would not have signed had not the political exigency demanded — it must greatly lower him in the esteem of the people and rob him of much of the honor that posterity would have paid him. In this, as in some other respects, he has fallen short of the stature of Mr. Cleveland, with whom he can best be compared, as they had such similar problems to face in tariff legislation, civil service commission, trust prosecution, general economy and outrageous pension bills.

None show a greater love of country than the Irish who have left Ireland. St. George's, St. Andrew's and St. David's day may pass forgotten, but when it comes to the wearing of the green the contagious enthusiasm of our Irish friends brings green out on everybody. These expatriated Irishmen cherish the theory that their exile is due to the misgovernment of the Saxon. It is possible, indeed, that this discouraging belief had itself something to do with their emigration, though for the most part they had much more substantial reasons, and at times very pitiful ones, such as the potato rot. Now that this evil of being governed from across the sea is to be removed and the Irish are to be allowed to govern themselves, we shall naturally watch for a triumphal procession back to the ould sod. Such a back current will when it sets in prove the long standing complaint. It would be a good thing for Ireland if the long dream of a return should become a reality, and the exiles or their sons should return with their wealth and their new knowledge and their sense of the benefits of education on practical lines. It is to be feared, however, that when it comes to that the son of Erin will for the most part find that the land he loves most is the land in which his home is. Meantime, Michael O'Connor, of New York, is making a notable precedent. As the proprietor of three saloons, two on Broadway and one on 125th Street, he has become wealthy and successful, because, as he says, he never tastes liquor or smokes. This O'Connor has just bought up the estate of Prince Roderick O'Connor, the last of the Irish kings on the banks of the Shannon at Breffney, and aspires apparently to re-establish the family and become its head. Richard Croker also has his Irish estate. While a return home of the politicians who have practised in New York to boss the new government that is about to be set up could hardly be looked on as advantageous, the return of Ireland's wealthy sons who have been engaged in industry and are quick to see and seize a business opportunity might work wonders in a very short time.

There is certainly something wrong with laws which allow grocery stores which sell intoxicating liquors to remain open till eleven o'clock every night in the week while compelling those whose trade is really in groceries to close two evenings at seven. The latter regulation was only obtained after a long and hard struggle on the part of the employees of retail stores. The question of its validity was more than once called in question when it first came into operation. Many people who were in the habit of doing their shopping late in the evening suffered inconvenience, but we have adjusted ourselves to the new order of things, and 'early closing night' has become as much a matter of course as 'Friday bargain-day.' People have learned to govern themselves and their purchases accordingly. It is claimed that early closing is a hardship to some of the smaller store keepers, especially to those who serve their own counters. But if the same business can by regulation be transferred to shorter hours the change must be a boon both to the store keeper, his family and his assistants. The anomaly in the case of the grocers remains. Why should not the license law be altered, so that the license shall not override civic by-laws as to hours. There is no conceivable reason why liquor selling shops should be exempt from general regulations. It is wrong any way to licence the sale of liquor in groceries. In other provinces this is not allowed. In Vancouver, for instance, when the Hudson Bay stores wanted to add a liquor business to their very large retail grocery trade they had to erect a building on an expensive lot across the street, as it is illegal there to have liquor for sale under the same roof as other merchandise. While, however, both the harmless and the harmful articles are vended under the same roof, and over the same counter, any discrimination made should be directed against the liquor seller, not in his favor. If all liquor selling, whether in bars or in groceries, were put a stop to at seven o'clock every evening no one would be anything the worse, and very many would be much the better both in health, credit and pocket. Failing this the License Act should provide that it should not prevail over a beneficent civic bylaw.

THE ELECTIONS.

We are certain that many who voted against the Gouin Government because it was Liberal, will be pleased in their hearts with the result of Wednesday's election in so far as it means the subsidence of the Bourassa squall of anti-British hysteria and a quietus thereby given to the hopes of Castorism. That movement had set its hopes on the young men of the colleges who were specially appealed to, and in many cases indoctrinated. It has been beautiful to observe the ingenuously patriotic enthusiasm of that very class at the Liberal meetings whose key note has been progress. The election has in that respect been a surprise and an emancipation to the Liberal party. The same electors will not be so pleased with the evidence the election affords that, outside of Montreal, the anti-reciprocity cry has equally ceased to be a spell to conjure with. We have the word of the Conservative leaders for it, as declared in their official manifesto, that such a victory as has been won would be a vindication of the Laurier reciprocity movement. Certain it is that the English throughout the Province gave a deaf ear to 'adjunct' appeals, and voted for the government which, more than any other since confederation, has shown itself progressive, and which, whatever its financial foibles, has certainly made a financial record the opposite of that made by most previous governments. The way-marks of our previous financial history were from loan to loan. We were spending, on lines of patronage, not the money of the people so much as that of their children; but by every loan making the usable margin of the actual revenue narrower, and so requiring more and more frequent borrowing. All this has been changed. We have ceased to borrow, and have been reducing our debt. We have seen other old evils swept away, and a spirit of modernism inspiring every thing.

On the other hand it is perhaps to be regretted that what was generally looked for, that the opposition would develop more strength, did not occur. It is still the same old combination of the Bleu, the Nationalist and the—disgruntled—we do not know how else to qualify Mr. Jean Prevost, one of the most redoubtable leaders of the attacking force. The absence of Mr. Bourassa and the flickering out of his fireworks may make it more possible for this group to coalesce under the general name Conservative, which, whatever its value in the province, brings with it spicy breezes from Ottawa. There are some in the conquering ranks that we should have gladly seen give way to the opposing forces. There is no task of statesmanship in Canada more difficult than to maintain political purity through conditions of too great political prosperity. Under such conditions a premier's worst foes are apt to be 'they of his own household.' We look to Sir Lomer Gouin, who in his portrait reveals a pretty determined and masterful face, to maintain the reputation and defend the resources of the province against all sorts of self-seeking. He has a great career before him if he can prove himself a chevalier sans peur et sans reproche. We must not fail to welcome to the legislature two representatives of the Labor movement. May they turn out, not mere politicians profiting by class aspirations, but men who are devoted to the peoples' interests. One of them at least has something to retrieve.

EDUCATION DEMANDED.

One of the pleasantest things in the history of our beloved province is the prominence given to education in the campaign of the Liberal party just triumphantly closed, and the warmth with which that element in its appeal was acclaimed. The more advanced ground taken by Mr. Godfroy Langlois evoked so much enthusiasm and stood him in such good stead in the shape of votes that it might well become the policy of the Government. His principal demands were, and have always been, for a government department of education headed by a responsible minister, and under him an administration that would put life into the schools. He wants to have a uniform set of school books for the whole province, reducing the cost, which he regards as a real burden to a third of what it is now. He would himself go further and provide the school books free. Still when the whole series can be had for a few cents, as he proposes, the cost of them might still have some effect in causing them to be respected—even in causing their contents and the opportunities that go with them to be prized.

We are in strong sympathy with these proposals, as the prosperity and well-being, even the cohesion, of the country depend on its youth being enlightened. Without education we must soon drop behind the Japanese, if we have not done so already, that country having a very vigorous educational system and insisting on the education of all the people. Even China may be found forging ahead and giving us a tussle to keep up with her, unless in the meantime we take modern measures. Nothing has astonished us more than the frankness with which some of the newspapers of the Opposition have set themselves across the path of educational reform. We do not desire a government department of education so much because its administration will be better, as because its existence will make government and people conscious of their needs and duties in this respect, and keep education continually before them as a public interest. We have only to have our schools constantly in the people's mind as a primary national concern to secure a very different attitude of the people towards them from what now is. But the measure which should head the educational programme should be compulsory education. The more any influence is exerted to prevent this, the more the people should demand it.

CONCERNING COURTS

When the Supreme Court of Canada was created, the Government of Canada was accorded power to ask it questions. The provision was copied from an act empowering the Imperial Government to ask the judgment on legal points of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council. There was this difference—that the Judicial Committee was necessarily composed of Privy Councillors of whom the King is constitutionally at all times free to ask advice. A number of the provincial legislatures of Canada have in like manner given their governments power to question provincial courts. This power to question the Supreme Court having been exercised by the Canadian Government in a case which involved the rights of the provinces, was disputed by the latter, who took the ground that the British North America Act accorded to Parliament no power to enact such a provision. Seven of the provinces carried this plea to the Privy Council, which has, after long and very careful deliberation, given its judgment against them. That judgment points out that this appeal differs from others, based on the claim that the Federal Government was infringing a right which under the constitution belonged to the provinces. There was no claim that the rights now disputed belonged to the provinces, and the effect of the protest would be that the power existed nowhere. It could not be held that self-government was not complete in Canada. The power of Canada to act as she thought fit must reside somewhere.

Another plea which implied, rather than distinctly asserted, that, such powers being granted, the court would cease to be a court of justice, was untenable, if only in face of the fact that the court to which appeal was made would by that rule cease to be a court of justice, as would also the courts with regard to which the appealing province had enacted like conditions. It has been very hard for the public to see on what ground of common sense such a protest could be based. But we are all familiar with the unwillingness of courts to adjudicate on anything but an actual case. The judgment indeed implies that it would be very easy to abuse this privilege and to perplex a court with questions that would require so many and such complicated reservations as to make the answer, laboriously reached, valueless. But what questions a government should ask such a court was a matter of political wisdom not of law. What gives this judgment a special public interest just now is that in view of the demand of the country for national marriage regulations the government had put to the Supreme Court the question of its powers in the matter of marriage, and that court had adjourned its consideration until this judgment as to its call to answer such questions should have been settled by the highest court in the realm.

TRUSTS AND CHARTERS.

The question which the Privy Council has just settled as to the competency of our Supreme Court in certain cases, though of the utmost importance, is singularly remote from the question of Federal charters out of which it arose, and which now comes before the Supreme Court for adjudication. The limits of the respective powers of the Federal and Provincial Governments are what have now to be defined. In the United States the unrestricted powers of the several states to incorporate companies is held responsible for the creation of the trusts which the Federal Government is now doing its best to break up. For the pittance that the states would receive as incorporation fees they entered into a rivalry as to which could give the greatest privileges for the smallest fee. New Jersey won in the contest and made herself a by-word throughout the country by giving to any body of men any power they might ask in the way of incorporation for a fee so small as little more than to cover the cost of the transaction to the state. New Jersey, which soon had a tremendous family of wealthy corporations doing business in all parts of the Union, bethought herself making good by taxing them. Then took place the most beautiful flight, as multidinous as that of the angels that fell, to Maine and to some Southern States which granted powers and did not tax. The charters so given out go so far as to nullify many of the well founded restrictions of common law regarding companies. They have become not only a nuisance, but a menace to the whole country.

A far reaching proposal is now before the people of the United States to institute a system of federal charters. There are a number of ways suggested to secure this end. President Taft urged Congress to draw up a federal charter for the big trusts that would put their business on such a footing as the country could agree to, and then press for a literal interpretation of the Sherman Law. In this way he said the companies would be driven to take shelter under the proposed federal incorporation act. Another suggestion that is talked of is so to tax the companies as to force them to secure federal charters. By far the most radical proposition is that of Mayor Gaynor, that no company be allowed to amalgamate in any way with another. He points out that the sugar and oil trusts were the first two formed in the United States, and that there was at that time no statute in New Jersey or anywhere else enabling or permitting corporations to unite or combine together as co-partners, or in any way whatever. Consequently the companies that wanted to unite did it by appointing trustees, one for each company, to take charge of and run all the corporations together as a business unit. The legality of this dodge was soon challenged. A suit was brought in Ohio to break the oil trust, and another in New York to break the sugar trust. Both were successful. The highest court in New York decided that by no device whatever could corporations unite as co-partners or business associates, or business units, and based its decision largely on English common law. These decisions put an end to the possibility of forming trusts. It was then that the states, and especially New Jersey, passed acts nullifying the common law restriction and giving unlimited power to incorporators. From this short history it will be seen how necessary it is that the federal power of incorporation in Canada should be declared predominant.

A KING IS DEAD.

The British of the seven seas will mourn with the Danes and in sympathy with their own beloved and bereaved Queen Mother the death of her brother, King Frederick, of the ancient monarchy of Denmark. Like his father, the venerable King Christian, he was much beloved by his people. The unaffected simplicity of life of these lineal descendants of Harold Haarfagr endeared them to many outside the circle of their own subjects. Denmark has a large place in British tradition, and it is not much more than a hundred years since 'All the might 'of England flashed' to anticipate a conflict with her sea power. Like his Norse ancestors, King Frederick could appreciate the worth of a brave man. The story is told how when he was about to visit Iceland shortly after his accession to the throne of Denmark, it was discovered by the courtiers who went ahead to make preparation that the only hotel in the island capable of entertaining the King and his suite was owned by Good Templars, who, with utmost assurances of loyalty to their King, flatly refused to violate their obligations by serving wines or other liquors. They were threatened with all sorts of penalties, but their Viking blood was up and they quietly but firmly defied the noblemen to do their worst. The matter was reported to the King upon his arrival, and he called the hotelkeepers before him but instead of reproaching them, he congratulated them upon their courage, and showed an active interest in the work their society was doing among the people. Queen Alexandra's life, in spite of her high position, has been burdened by many sorrows. The loss of her eldest son cannot be forgotten, and now, within five years, her father, her husband, quite recently her son-in-law, and now her brother have been called away. Her sweet and affectionate nature has always shared in the sorrows of others. One of her most recent and wonderful acts, in view of history, was to send a letter of sympathy and condolence to the widow of Mr. Stead. The affection of the English people which has been hers ever since as a 'sea king's daughter' she came 'over the sea' will be especially near and dear to her in this new sorrow.

RECIPROCITY IS DEAD.

In his appeal for support in Ohio, President Taft shouted to his audience 'Reciprocity is dead.' President Taft was the chief sponsor for the United States side of the bargain, which he succeeded in getting Congress to pass only by a supreme effort. As he is held by the people of the chief northern agricultural states guilty of having offered to Canada a bargain that was better for Canadian farmers and worse for themselves than they were willing to agree to; as he has by the offer to Canada lost so many of the grain growing states as to jeopardize his renomination and to make his re-election impossible; as no other president of the United States will, in view of these facts, in any near future time make Canada a better or indeed as good an offer; as Canada would not accept a worse offer, it may be concluded with some certainty that reciprocity has been finally killed by the grain growing states of the north-west, which have in fear of it voted for a Cummins, a Lafollette or a Roosevelt, any one to defeat Mr. Taft. That Canada was misled by the waving of the flag and the appeal to 'the British born' by the like of Arthur Hawkes into a rejection of the offer is a misfortune that the Conservative party will long be held responsible for.

Were there the least hope of the offer of reciprocity standing open or of another so good offer being made, the Liberal party could with high hope stand by the issue. The other party to the pact has now unfortunately practically withdrawn its offer, and in the words of President Taft, 'Reciprocity is dead.' Reciprocity was but a phase of the long struggle of the Liberal party for greater freedom of trade between Canada and the rest of the world. Reciprocity with France the Laurier Government achieved; a large reduction of the tariff on British imports it also has to its credit. The real advantage of reciprocity to Canada lies, after all, not so much in the opening of other markets to her as in the removal or reduction of the impositions placed on her own people. The party which claims to be the party of liberty must then continue the fight, demanding a further increase in the British preference, and in view of the fact that it was balked in its efforts to make a very large reduction in our customs tolls across the border, must demand

in its place a general revision downward of the tariff that will put a check to such millionnaire combinations against the long suffering public, as the cement merger and the lumber combine. While reciprocity is dead, the demand of the common people that food, clothing and agricultural implements necessary for the growing of food shall be put on the free list, or very near it, is probably more popular to-day than was the policy of tariff reform when the Liberal party was elected to power in 1896. Tariff reform will have to be again made the first plank of the Liberal party. While reciprocity as a practical issue is dead, through the slamming of the opposite door, its soul goes marching on, and as a political issue it remains very much alive. The people are at issue with those interests which engineered its veto and will ask for more next time.

THIRD TERM.

Many in Canada are filled with wonder at the dread that so evidently exists in the United States over the possible prospect of a president securing a third term in office. It has the appearance of some sort of a fetich set up by George Washington. Indeed, even in the United States many do not understand the danger. Here we are used to see our Premiers contest election after election, and the longer they rule the more useful they become. It is the stupendous patronage of federal offices that rests in the hands of the president that constitutes the great danger to the republic in his long continuance in office. In the present campaign President Taft has, among the delegates or alternates appointed to support him at the coming Republican convention, fifty federal office holders who, according to their political ethics, owe allegiance to the hand that has fed them. It is by their power to employ subordinates or to employ casual labor that these have secured control of the votes in the districts that named them delegates. These fifty men, who may be considered as purchased adherents, are but a few when we consider previous records. In 1904, at the Republican convention that nominated Mr. Roosevelt, there were 187 federal office holders as delegates or alternates from the south. But in 1908, at the second Republican convention controlled by Mr. Roosevelt after his eight years in office, there were no fewer than 220 federal office holders from the south as delegates or alternates pledged to his support. That is at this second convention one-fifth of all the delegates owed the positions that gave them their living to the president. These came chiefly from the south, where there are almost no Republicans among the whites, except federal office holders. It is in view of this sort of purchase of support that it is generally concluded that could a man secure the presidency for three terms he would have made so many political appointments and have so many pledged to him in gratitude that there would be no possibility of turning him out. The people are now so alive to the danger that a constitutional amendment has been introduced in Congress changing the length of the term to six years, and making a second term illegal. The logical method would be to put an end to the system of patronage. President Taft has twice sent messages to Congress asking them to relieve him of the responsibility and burden, but Congress is loth to act as it knows that the president can only use his patronage by reference to them. The members do not like to lose the political pull by which they largely hold their seats, or hope to retain them.

FREIGHT RATES AND FAT PROFITS.

In 1882 the Canadian Pacific issued sixty million dollars worth of common stock at an average price of forty-three. It was largely with this money together with its preference stock, bonds and government grants that the road was built. The people who made this investment in the common stock and formed the company have since been drawing from five to twenty-three percent a year on their investment. This interest does not take into consideration the enormous melons that are occasionally divided up between the shareholders. In 1909 thirty million dollars worth of stock was given out at 125 a share. As stock was then selling and continued to sell at 180, this meant a gift to the stockholders of $16,500,000. This year eighteen million dollars of stock was allotted to shareholders at 150; as the stock is selling at 250 this was a gift of a hundred dollars a share, amounting to eighteen million dollars. In the last two years, therefore, the people who held that original sixty million shares which represented over one-third of the total capitalization in 1909, and for which but $25,800,000 was paid, have received in a gift $11,500,000. Besides this gift they are to-day receiving annually twenty-three percent on the investment.

With all this they are not satisfied. A fortnight ago the rumor was that a further gift of sixty million was to be given the shareholders in the form of a bonus. A later rumor has it that land sales are to be separated from the other revenues of the company and allowed to soar. At present the company pays ten percent on the par value of its stock, seven percent of which is considered as coming from the railway and three percent from the land sales. Under their charter they cannot pay more than ten percent without incurring liabilities which they wish to shirk, but the revenue of the company is growing at such an alarming rate, this year's monthly statements showing an increase of net earnings of over half a million a month over last year, that some way must be found to dispose of them without showing more than ten percent dividend on the stock. The suggestion now talked of is the formation of a separate company to hold the lands given to the railway which company might pay an unlimited interest. The land, of course, was given to the company by the country to enable it to operate its railway not to give away to wealthy people. The question that the people have to answer, and they have it in their power to do so, is, what has this bit of history and these rumors to do with the present freight rate question?

The great influence that the people can exert must be exerted quickly if it is to be effective. After the railway has given away sixty million dollars, or given what remains to them of the twenty-five million acres of lands to another company to exploit, the situation will not be so easy. The western freight rate case is now hanging fire, awaiting the appointment of a successor to Judge Maybee. This appointment is one of singular importance and one that should not be delayed by the government. A reduction of western rates to the level of eastern rates will do much for the people and place at least a momentary check on the absurd profits that are being taken from the people by the railway. Very much depends on the man who is appointed. If the government appoints a man whose whole sympathy and connection is with capitalists and corporations, the farmers will stand little chance. If they appoint a politician or a jellyfish, the people will certainly not get a square deal, for the railway can better exert its influence than can the people. In this appointment the government has a great responsibility and the people will carefully weigh the outcome.

FOREIGN TRAIN CREWS.

The demand of the Manitoba trainmen that only Canadian crews should work trains running between Minneapolis and Winnipeg, after they cross the Canadian border, seems like carrying the unneighborly and morally unjustifiable alien labor law to its last extreme. Indeed, though, in that particular case, the fact of a railway uniting great cities in two countries being manned entirely from one country, may seem a grievance easy to avoid, the enforcement of the alien labor principle there would have effects that would react against Canadian labor, would cause unspeakable inconvenience to railways, and would tag the law itself with an absurdity. If strictly enforced, Grand Trunk crews could not go to Island Pond or Canadian Pacific crews to Newport. Trains on the Boston route would have to drop their crews at St. Armand, instead of going on to St. Albans. No Delaware and Hudson crew could cross the border near Lacolle. The United States will make no protest against the enforcement proposed, as it knows too well its own responsibility for all such forms of inhospitality. Nor need it trouble to do so, as it realizes that Canadian lines use the United States as much, if not more, than the United States lines use Canada, and that should such enforcement become the rule, Canadians would be the most inconvenienced.

In commenting upon the question thus raised, the St. Alban's 'Messenger' says that while such a course would seem unwise, it is entirely within the province of the Railway Commission to take such a stand, but it deprecates any infringement on the full reciprocity that now exists. It says: 'As far as transportation is concerned, the "line" is entirely artificial and is not heeded. It is easy to picture a complicated and most unsatisfactory situation if the Dominion commission were to take a stand which would mean the exclusion of American train crews and were to apply the ruling along the whole width of the continent.' The Railway Commission has, we presume, the law to go by, and if held to it would have to enforce it; but it would do a much better service to the country if it could arrange for a working agreement as to railways entering alien territory as in the case in question, by which crews should be equally taken from both ends. There would need to be also some agreement with regard to lines simply crossing foreign territory, like the Wabash crossing Ontario from Niagara to Windsor, or the Canadian Pacific crossing the wilderness part of Maine, visiting no place of importance on its way through.

A BANEFUL PRACTICE.

All through the Prairie provinces there is acute rivalry between municipalities which are trying to outdistance each other in growth. Each understands that on a flat prairie there is no logical reason why a city should appear at any particular point or why any particular point is not as good as another to found a city. That cities will grow out of some of their towns they know, that out of perhaps three or four towns, great cities will spring is also certain. That their particular town is to be a city each is determined, and if it is not to be the Chicago of the North-West it wants to know the reason. Nothing seems so certain as that the race is to the quick starter. No second wind will pull down a long lead that has once been attained. It is no wonder then that in these formative days many are making desperate efforts to secure that predominant start that will force industries to gravitate to them. In their anxiety and rivalry they are allowing themselves to be haggled into making most absurd and injurious bargains with promoters to get them to promise to locate industries within their boundaries. They have taken the undignified position of Arab bargainers, and already established a system that would make it impossible for any firm to locate in any one of them without first going the whole round and getting one to vie with another for the privilege of its presence. In Canada we have long adopted the principle of the one-price store, and a store may lose its reputation by the sale of a single article at a cut rate to an individual who stops to haggle. Such dealing shows partiality, and implies that it is not doing its best by all. It results, if it becomes known, in an immediate lack of confidence on the part of its regular customers.

Any of the towns that have adopted this method with outsiders, should it refuse to bonus a factory already established, would find itself in an indefensible position; for surely these towns owe greater debt in the way of remitted taxes and cash bonuses to factories that have helped their earlier growth than to those offering to come in at a later day. To some of the citizens of a town the system of special treatment occasionally does great wrong. One western city for instance gave away the finest piece of land it contained with remitted taxes to the Canadian Pacific to get it to build a great hotel. The city was not at the time ill provided. Indeed, it had unusually good accommodation for tourists. But the Canadian Pacific with its line of hotels was desirous of completing the line, and keeping to itself the profits to be secured. To help it do this and to secure a fine building the city did an irreparable injury to those who had struggled to build up their businesses on a commercial basis, and had long paid taxes for the development of the city. That was an injury that some of its citizens will be long in forgetting. While many of the 'deals' or 'bargains' that are now being made in the North-West are not so flagrantly injurious in essence they are much the same. Every town should offer the best terms it can to every industry whether already established within it or contemplating establishment in the form of the lowest and least hampering taxes possible. There should, indeed, be no taxation on enterprise or improvements, but only on the value of the land used. Then all would be treated alike.

TRUSTS AND TRIBULATIONS.

The tendency to 'get together' means more than the reduction of competition: it means a great saving in cost. It is to a certain extent in accord with economic ethics. It is when monopoly begins that it becomes an evil. The most beneficent monopoly can hardly avoid being despotic. When it takes advantage of its power to take from the community more than it would under competition it becomes a public enemy which the law must control, and pursue, if need be, even to the jail. The statement on another page issued by Mr. Cyrus H. McCormick, president of the International Harvester Company of Chicago, is made on a basis that will appeal to many. For twenty years everyone in the United States, the small business man, the big financier, the corporation lawyer and the justices of the Supreme Court have all been wondering what the Sherman Law might avail for. No responsible judge or statesman has supposed that it could be invoked in its full literal meaning. The decision of the Supreme Court, arrived at only a year ago, that it must be interpreted in the light of reason, has not greatly clarified it. Mr. McCormick says that his company 'was acting in the sincere belief that it was violating no law.' Such a statement must necessarily command credence until very certain proof is given to the contrary.

That this company, when threatened with prosecution, asked the government to inspect its books and records, and suggest any change in its methods, is now well known history. It was done at the interview between Mr. Perkins and President Roosevelt, which resulted in the President's request to his Attorney General not to take action against the trust until he heard from him. The President said 'until I hear from you,' but it had the same effect exactly as if he had said 'until you hear from me.' While the request of the company seemed fair enough, it was not one that any government could accede to unless it were going to undertake the supervision of all combinations of capital, and practically issue licenses to trusts. Had the prosecution thus suppressed gone on, there was no fear that the trust or its officers would be penalized for other than outrageous conduct. It is, however, probable that it, like the oil and tobacco trusts, will have to break up into its integral parts so as to restore competition, for that is a principle on which the people of the country are, at the moment at least, very determined. This is a day of extremes. Gigantic combinations of capital and corresponding organizations of labor have reached a point to cause a revolt, and the reaction may be similarly extreme, and very crushing. If the courts do not find a way to maintain the true balance between socialism and individualism, then a law, akin to that of gravitation, will come into operation, and the farther selfishness has swung the pendulum the mightier will be its swing backwards. Yet the pendulum must swing this way, and that, if the hands of the clock are to move ever forward. Apparently the race must develop this extreme and that before it finds more or less stable equilibrium. In these days of over-ponderous bodies the pendulum must swing very far and very high before corrective forces can overcome the momentum. Those who have gone to the greatest extremes will suffer most from the reactions.

SOCIETY AND THE DESPERADO.

When we see how a few men can by mere recklessness of their own lives and of those of others tax a nation's strength, as has been once more proved by the melodramatic tragedies enacted in the suburbs of Paris, one wonders at the strength of the social compact which instinctively binds society together; and one stands in awe of what would happen should it cease to operate, and should each unit commence doing harm and not good to the rest. How utterly futile law would be if even a very small proportion of men became absolutely anarchic. Society's safety is, after all, not guaranteed by police institutions, needful as these are, to deal with the occasional social enemy, but by the general good understanding between man and man—the reign of goodness over badness; and society is safe only as goodness reigns over badness. The Japanese government was recently brought face to face with this problem of national danger from completely reckless anarchism. After putting the assassins to death, that government concluded that that was not the way to put a stop to that form of assault against society. In a country where a railway man commits suicide, because he has delayed an imperial train fear of death is not a sufficient deterrent. There are plenty of men in Japan who would count death as an act of heroism in pursuit of any quest. That government noted moreover that it was in those countries where despotism was most absolute that anarchism was most rampant, and it sent out a commission to study the social conditions of different countries in this respect, and report. The commissioners directed their attention more particularly to Great Britain and the United States, the countries which seemed to be freest from social unrest and reckless assaults upon government, and reported that, after studying their conditions, they had concluded that their safety lay in the religion that prevailed in them. Whereupon the imperial government summoned a council of the leaders of the Buddhists, the Shintoists and the Christians to confer as to the best way to bring the principles of religion to bear upon the people. The Buddhists were shy of this conference because it recognized Christianity as one of the religions. But the government declared that it was not for it to make any distinctions, and those who met came to realize that their moral aims were pretty much alike. What will come of such discussions remains to be seen. It will not be a state church. But apparently the principle of religion in general will have its place in the schools of the nation, and whatever their religion the people will be taught to be religious. France might perhaps take a hint. Having cast off ecclesiasticism it is not well that she has with it cast off religion.

NAMES FOR STREETS.

One very wise and welcome thing has been done by the street naming committee. No longer are streets to have two names by being translated from one language to another. This was decided in connection with the retention of the name of Maple street in Point St. Charles, and des Erables in the east end. So no longer is the unlearned visitor to be puzzled by reading Des Pins where he has been directed to find Pine avenue. We cannot, of course, hope to escape double pronunciations of the same name. The courtly car conductor will still find it necessary to pronounce each street name in two ways, that it may be understood by all his passengers, thus: St. Catherine—Ste. Katreen; Guy—Gee; Fort—Dufore; Olivier—Oliver. These names, by the way, though taken at random, reveal some of the difficulties that face those who may wish to provide names suitable to all. While the genius of the French language prefers substituting French names for foreign ones, thus, Londres, Douvres, Edimbourg, the English prefer putting their own pronunciation on foreign names, as Callis, Parris, Marsails. The names Guy and Olivier are family names which the English would have no trouble in pronouncing if they only wished to; but those who know French count it pedantic to insist on doing so in the face of popular use. There is the same sort of thing in what is called Burgess street, in Point St. Charles, the English residents making no effort to pronounce the family name of Mme. Bourgeois. In the case of Fort street it would require a decision not of the label painter but of the street naming committee to determine which language should officially survive, whether the French form, 'du Fort,' which is that of its origin, having been named by the gentlemen of the Seminary after the fort built for them by Frontenac to protect them from hostile Indians, of which only two old towers have been allowed to remain, or the English form, Fort, which will certainly be the usage of the surrounding inhabitants.

The committee has done a kind thing for the inhabitants of Point St. Charles in changing the name of St. Etienne street to Bridge street. Had those inhabitants followed French methods they would have probably have changed it to St. Stephen, but instead of that they have mauled it from the guide boards into St. Ettany, so that the proto-martyr will lose nothing by being bereft of this memorial. A very graceful act has been done in bestowing on the patch in front of St. Ann's Church the name of Mayor Mills, who lost his life in caring for the immigrants at the time of the ship fever. One could wish the name had been on that would better distinguish him. We have already a Mill street not far off, and the stranger will naturally look for mills in the vicinity, as, had the interim name of ex-Alderman Gallery remained in force, he would have wondered where the gallery was. We could wish that the name of Elgin had another inheritance than what seems destined to be a back door street, one, too, from which the good St. Carolo Borromeo, reformer of Italian morals, has fled, as did his devout neighbor, St. Nicholas Tolentine many years ago. But we are greatly pleased to see one who filled so very important a place in Canadian constitutional history honored at last in the city from which he was intolerantly driven with stones for signing a bill passed by Parliament. With its addenda Emille, Mitcheson and Clarke, Elgin street will be at least of unlimited length, not apparently losing its identity even at an impossible railway crossing near the Mile End station. We are sorry to see so honorable and so sonorous a name as Frothingham drop from the cadastre, but if the neighborhood cannot pronounce it that is an argument against it, as, so far as possible, we want our street names to be links of union, not bars of separation between our people. This will prove a most valuable principle for the guidance of the intelligent committee now at work. It has yet before it numerous impossibilities in this respect to deal with. Moreover, if the name Frothingham be objected to, among other things, because of its three syllables, what of names of three words and five or six syllables?

THE BANK OF MONTREAL.

In the half yearly statement of the Bank of Montreal, which covers the period from November 1 to April 30, is reflected a condition of things which is not only gratifying to shareholders and officers of the bank, but to the whole Canadian nation. This bank is so intimately related to almost every kind of trade and industry throughout the country, that its prosperity serves to reflect general business conditions, and its figures are such as the Canadian business world will accept as a fair barometer of business expansion throughout the Dominion. The Bank of Montreal is also a powerful agent for Canada abroad, both in England and the United States. Its reputation in the foreign financial world has done much to further Canadian interests, and to direct attention to the importance of our financial relations to the world generally. The record of the past six months is unprecedented. A comparison with figures for the corresponding period a year ago shows that net profits to April 30 last total $1,236,339 as compared with $828,945, an increase of over thirty percent. A feature of the report is the high figure which assets have attained, amounting to $240,222,955; of this amount over $115,157,000 represent current loans and discounts.

Deposits not bearing and bearing interest aggregate slightly under $193,000,000 and together with notes in circulation to the amount of $14,018,850 constitute the liabilities to the public of a total of $206,983,429. Against demands that may arise in connection with these liabilities there are held in Dominion Government notes, convertible into gold, and in securities that may be immediately realized upon $120,667,610. During the half year the sum of $815,757 was received by the bank as premiums on new stock issued over and above the liability incurred by that issue. This with the profit of the year and $1,885,185 standing to the credit of profit and loss left slightly over $3,900,000 for the bank to deal with. Close on $946,000 has been paid in dividends and bonus while $1,000,000 was added to the reserve. A feature worthy of note is the establishment of a contingent fund with $1,000,000 placed to its credit. And finally the respectable sum of $696,463 is carried forward to profit and loss. At the present time the capital and the reserve each stand at practically $16,000,000, which would indicate that the Bank has a capital of $32,000,000—a pretty safe amount for the protection of the public, and one which evidently produces substantial earning powers. Other minor figures are correspondingly good.

IF THERE SHOULD BE A FIRE.

Two letters have been sent by Fire Chief Tremblay to the Board of Control. In the first he asks for higher water pressure on account of the high buildings that are being erected. As high as four or five stories he considers that he is effectively supplied, even buildings of seven stories he implies his apparatus might avail for with the present pressure. For buildings of eight to ten stories, however, he says he needs a higher pressure in the supply pipes and larger apparatus. This would mean a very expensive additional demand upon our water system for the protection of the score of buildings on the higher level that go over the seven stories. Then should our building laws ever be altered to allow of higher buildings, still the additional stories would again be unprotected. Indeed, the fire chief of New York, where, in the commercial centre, buildings over ten stories are the rule, puts ten stories as the limit of his ability to fight with fire, except by apparatus installed in the building, and acknowledges he can do little over the eighth story. The force of a stream of water dissipates itself by friction with the air, disintegrates and becomes an ineffective spray after a certain distance, that cannot be materially increased except at disproportionate cost.

In his other letter to the Board of Control, Chief Tremblay draws attention to a solution of the difficulty, and points out a lack in our building laws which demands immediate remedy. He says that builders are taking advantage of the absence of modern building regulations to construct buildings that do not meet modern requirements, that they are putting up buildings that are deficient in fire protection and ignoring elementary precautions. That is to say, in plain words, that fire traps are being put up knowingly because the city does not forbid them. In New York, there is no restriction on the height to which buildings may raise their towering walls, but the very severest specifications control every story that is built. The proof of their value is that no modern 'sky-scraper' has ever had a serious fire. The worst fire that has ever occurred in a modern fire-proof building in New York was that of the Triangle Shirt Waist Co., in which many employees lost their lives at a height beyond where the fire hose was effective. It was, however, only the dangerous contents of the building that were burned. The building itself stood intact, a monument to the value of the building laws. Adequate fire-proof specifications should be imposed on everyone putting up a building in the commercial centre of Montreal, and for every extra story that is proposed the restrictions should be greater. Any building going beyond the effective range of Chief Tremblay's apparatus should be unburnable from cellar to roof.

HALL CAINE'S TRIBUTE.

The following hymn written by Hall Caine the 'Titanic' disaster was sung by a crowded congregation at the City Temple London:—

Lord of the everlasting hills,
God of the boundless sea,
Help us through all the shocks of fate,
To keep our faith in thee.

When Nature's unrelenting arm
Sweeps us like withes away,
Maker of man be Thou our strength,
And our eternal stay.

When blind insensate heartless force
Puts out our passing breath,
Make us to see Thy guiding light
In darkness and in death.

Beneath the roll of soundless waves
Our best and bravest lie;
Give us to feel their spirits live,
Immortal in the sky.

We are Thy children, frail and small,
Formed of the lowly sod;
Comfort our bruised an' bleeding souls,
Father and Lord and God.

ROBERT BROWNING.

Our sagest singer, thou whose songs are wrought,
Out of the blood and heart and soul of life,
The substance of the things which most endure;
Thy strains are very cataracts of thought,
Impetuous, and passionate, yet pure.
And with our soul's best music not at strife.

O never love looked out of tenderer eyes,
Nor to a lute more silvery gave away
Its soul in pulsing syllables of song;
Nor ever faith uphold a hope less wan;
We can look up with thee and feel the skies
Grow kindred with the earth, and know the strong
Imperious steps of death must halt and stay,
Before God's writing on the brow of dawn.

J. C. M. DUNCAN.

THE REAL THING

The 8 to 12 Watch, and Ice Was in Sight at Night-Fall.

Two bells have just gone. It is nine o'clock. You walk to wind'ard and sniff anxiously. Yes, there it is, unmistakably, the never-to-be-forgotten smell of ice . . . a smell as indescribable as it is unmistakable.

You stare, fiercely anxious (almost incredibly anxious), to wind'ard, and sniff again and again. And you never cease to peer, until the eye-balls ache, and you curse almost insanely because some door has been opened and let out a shaft of futile dangerous light across the gloom through which the great ship is striding across the miles.

For the least show of light about the deck 'blinds,' the officer of the watch temporarily, and makes the darkness of the night a double certain of gloom, threatening hatefully. You curse, and 'phone angrily for a steward to go along and have the door shut or the window covered, as the case may be; then once again to the dreadful strain of watching.

Just try to take it all in. You are, perhaps, only a young man of twenty-six or twenty-eight, and you are in sole charge of that great bulk of life and wealth thundering on across the miles. One hour of your watch has gone, and there are three to come, and already you are feeling the strain. And reason enough, too, for though the bridge-telegraph pointer stands at HALF-SPEED, you know perfectly well that the engine-room has its private orders, and speed is not cut down at all.

And all around, to wind'ard and to loward, you can see the gloom pierced dimly in this place and that, everlastingly, by the bursts of phosphorescence from breaking sea-crests. Thousands and tens of thousands of times you see this . . . ahead, and upon either beam. And you sniff, and try to distinguish between the coldness of the half-gale and the peculiar and what I might term the 'personal,' brutal, ugly Chill-of-Death that comes stealing down to you through the night, as you pass some ice-hill in the darkness.

And then those countless bursts of dull phosphorescence, that break out eternally from the chaos of the unseen waters about you, become suddenly things of threatening, that frighten you: for any one of them may mean broken water about the unseen shore of some hidden island of ice in the night . . . some half-submerged inert Insensate Monster-of-Ice, lurking under the wash of the seas, trying to steal unperceived athwart your hawse.

You raise your hand instinctively in the darkness, and the cry 'HARD A STARBOARD!' literally trembles on your lips; and then you are saved from making an over-anxious spectacle of yourself; for you see now that the particular burst of phosphorescence that had seemed so pregnant of ICE is nothing more than any one of the ten thousand other bursts of sea-light that come and go among the great moundings of the sea-foam in the surrounding night.

And yet there is that infernal ice-smell again, and the chill that I have called the Chill of-Death is stealing in again upon you from some unknown quarter of the night. You send word forrard to the look-outs, and to the man in the 'nest,' and re-double your own care of the thousand humans who sleep so trustfully in their bunks beneath your feet . . . trusting you—a young man—with their lives . . . with everything. They, and the great ship that strides so splendid and blind through the Night, are all, as it were, in the hollow of your hand . . . a moment of inattention and a thousand deaths upon the head of your father's son! Do you wonder that you watch, with your very heart seeming dry with anxiety, on such a night as this!

Four bells! Five bells! Six bells! And now there is only an hour to go; yet, already, you have nearly given the signal to the Quartermaster to port or starboard, as the case may be; but each time the conjured terror of the night, the dree, suggestive foam-lights, the infernal ice-smell, and the Chill-of-Death have proved to be no true Prophets of Disaster in your track.

Seven bells! My God! Even as the sweet silver sounds wander fore and aft into the night, and are gulfed by the gale, you see something close upon the starboard bow. . . . A boil of phosphorescent lights, over some low-lying sea-buried thing in the darkness. Your night-glasses are glaring at it; and then, even before the various look-outs can make their report, you KNOW. 'My God!' your spirit is crying inside of you. 'My God!' But your human voice is roaring words that hold life and death for a thousand sleeping souls: 'HARD A STARBOARD!' 'HARD A STARBOARD!' The man in the Wheel-house leaps at your cry . . . at the fierce intensity of it; and then, with a momentary loss of nerve whirls the wheel the wrong way. You make one jump, and you are into the Wheel-house. The glass is tinkling all about you, and you do not know in that instant that you are carrying the frame of the shattered Wheel-house door upon your shoulders. Your fist takes the frightened helmsman under the jaw, and your free hand grips the spoke, and dashes the wheel round towards you, the engine roaring away in its appointed place. Your junior has already flown to his post at the telegraph, and the engine-room is answering the order you have flung at him as you leapt for the Wheel-house. But YOU . . . . why you are staring, half-mad, through the night, watching the monster bows swing to port, against the mighty background of the night. . . . . The seconds are the beats of eternity, in that brief, tremendous time. . . . . And then, aloud to the wind and the night, you mutter 'Thank God!' For she has swung clear. And below you the thousand sleepers sleep on.

A fresh Quartermaster has come aft (to use the old term), to relieve the other, and you stagger out of the Wheel-house, becoming conscious of the inconvenience of the broken woodwork around you. Someone, several people, are assisting you to divest yourself of the framework of the door; and your junior has a queer little air of respect for you that somehow the darkness is not capable of hiding.

You go back to your post then; but perhaps you feel a little sick, despite a certain happy elation that stimulates you.

Eight bells! And your brother officer comes up to relieve you. The usual formula is gone through, and you go down the bridge steps, to the thousand sleeping ones.

Next day a thousand passengers play their games and read their books and talk their talks and make their usual sweepstakes, and never even notice that one of the officers is a little weary looking.

The carpenter has replaced the door; and a certain Quartermaster will stand no more at the wheel. For the rest, all goes on as usual, and no one ever knows. . . . I mean no one outside of official circles, unless an odd rumor leaks out through the stewards.

And a certain man has no deaths to the name of his father's son.

And the thousand never know. Think of it, you people, who go down to the sea in floating palaces of steel and electric light. And let your benedictions fall silently upon the quiet, grave, neatly-uniformed man in blue upon the bridge. You have trusted him unthinkingly with your lives; and not once in ten thousand times has he ever failed you. Do you understand better now? —William Hope Hodgson, in the 'Westminster Gazette.'

DANCING AND CARDS

Minneapolis, Minn., May 13.—Unless the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church overrules the action of the committee on State of the Church, that part of the famous paragraph No. 260, of the Church discipline, which especially prohibits dancing, card-playing and kindred amusements, will remain a law of the Church.

By a vote of 100 to 51, the entire committee late to-day voted to reject the report of the majority of the sub-committee which favored the elimination of a portion of the paragraph and 'leaving the amusement question to the conscience' of the individual member. Dr. James R. Day, chancellor of Syracuse University, Syracuse, N.Y., chairman of the sub-committee which favored the striking out of that section of the paragraph served notice on the committee that a minority report would be made to the 'conference.'

Debate in the committee on the question was strenuous. Pleas were made by delegates from foreign lands to retain the paragraph, Dr. De E. Uong, a Chinese delegate, through an interpreter, making an effective speech. A. J. Wallace, Lieut.-Governor of California, and chairman of the committee, also made an address in favor of striking out the 'catalogue' of prohibitive amusements.

To-night's session of the conference was given over to the report of the committee on book concern of the Church.

The report of the committee declares it is not ready at the present to advocate a consolidation of the Western, North-western and Central Advocates, official organ of the Church, but urges that a commission of five be appointed to study the situation.

'WORLD WIDE.'

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

ALL THE WORLD OVER.

Home Rule and National Defence—The Factor that Has Been Left Out—Earl Percy, in the 'Daily Mail,' London.
The New Ireland and the Bill—The Correspondent of the 'Westminster Gazette.'
Mr. Justin McCarthy—Mr. T. P. O'Connor, M.P., in the 'Daily Telegraph,' London. Abridged.
Col. Roosevelt's Alienated Friends—The 'Evening Post,' New York.
A 'Tomfool' Proposition—The 'World,' New York.
The Menace of Immigration—The 'Sun,' New York.
The First President of China — How Yuan-Shih-Kai Took the Oath of Office — The Correspondent of the 'Manchester Guardian.'
As It Was and Where It Was — The Opening of the New Campanile—Special Correspondent of the 'Daily Mail,' London.
Roumania and the Roumanians—Racial Charms and Characteristics — The Correspondent of the 'Morning Post,' London.

SOMETHING ABOUT THE ARTS.

The Unmusical World—C. L. G. in the 'Spectator,' London.

CONCERNING THINGS LITERARY.

The Master of the Home—H. D. Rawnsley, in the 'Westminster Gazette.'
Eucken and Bergson—A Critical Appreciation — The 'Christian World,' London.
New Glimpses of Lafcadio Hearn's Elusive Personality—'Current Literature,' New York.

HINTS OF THE PROGRESS OF KNOWLEDGE.

The White Scourge—What the International Tuberculosis Congress Has Done—The 'Westminster Gazette.'

PASSING EVENTS.

THINGS NEW AND OLD.

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

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

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

NEW FRUIT CO. TO OPPOSE BIG ASSOCIATION

Few details are available concerning the new Fruit Company, of which the 'Street' has been hearing considerable for the past few days. Notice of incorporation of the Lindo Fruit Company, with a capital of $1,500,000, and headquarters at Toronto, has been given. That this concern has some close association of some character with the Atlantic Fruit Company, of New York, seems accepted.

It is stated that bonds in connection with the reorganization of the new project, to the extent of $1,000,000, had been underwritten in Montreal, while two New York financial concerns have taken, respectively, $2,000,000 and $1,000,000.

It is also rumored that the Canadian Pacific Railway favors the new deal, and quite possibly the formation of the Canadian Fruit Auction Company has some significance in this connection.

It is claimed that the new frame-up in the fruit trade is for the purpose of more effectually opposing the Union Fruit Company, and that the arrangements between Canada and the West Indies will be of assistance in this connection.

MARKET STILL ACTIVE WITH STEEL COM 69

The stock market was dominated by four special issues this morning, via Steel Common, Richelieu, Canadian Pacific and Canada Car.

Over five thousand shares of Steel were traded in at prices ranging between 68¾ to 69.

Richelieu was slightly stronger, as was also Canada Car. Canadian Pacific opened at 265 after which it dropped to 264½, and rose again to 265¾, at which it closed. Iron preferred sold at and just under 106. The rest of the market was uneventful. Bonds were quite active.

G.T.R. INCREASE

The Grand Trunk Railway traffic earnings from May 8 to 14, show the following results.—

1912	$952,083
1911	877,194
Increase	$ 74,889

MONDAY MORNING BOARD.

Steel Corp.—125 at 68 7-8, 1,550 at 69, 175 at 69 1-8, 875 at 69 1-4, 450 at 69, 50 at 68 3-4, 25 at 68 7-8, 265 at 69, 125 at 68 7-8, 75 at 68 3-4, 150 at 68 5-8, 620 at 68 3-4, 5 at 68 1-2, 475 at 68 5-8, 185 at 68 1-2, 10 at 68 3-8, 25 at 68 1-2, 10 at 68 1-4, 50 at 68 3-8.

Penman—30 at 57 1-2.

C. Reserve—100 at 3.12.

Span. Riv. C'm.—260 at 59, 50 at 59 1-4.

Scotia—10 at 96 1-2.

Span. Riv. Pr.—25 at 95, 110 at 95 1-2.

Laur. Com.—75 at 175.

Cment Pfd.—117 at 89 1-4.

Ogilvie Com.—1 at 131, 165 at 132, 1 at 133, 5 at 132 1-2.

Textile Pfd.—3 at 100.

Can. Car Com.—20 at 73 1-2, 50 at 73 7-8, 300 at 74, 50 at 73 7-8, 10 at 74, 50 at 50 at 73 3-4, 25 at 74, 50 at 73 3-4, 30 at 74, 25 at 73 3-4, 10 at 74.

Royal Bk.—3 at 232 3-4, 2 at 232 1-2, 96 at 232.

Mer. Bk.—9 at 194.

Traders Bk.—50 at 168.

Bk. Com.—20 at 222 3-4.

Molsons Bk.—7 at 206 1-2.

Bk. Montreal.—20 at 255.

Bk. N. S.—2 at 275.

Coal Bds.—$9,000 at 99 1-4, $2,000 at 99 1-2.

Cement Bds.—$400 at 101.

Iron Bds.—$5,000 at 95, $6,000 at 94 3-4, $1,000 at 95.

Rubber Bds.—$1,000 at 97.

Steel C. of C. Bonds—$1,000 at 100 1-2.

Black Lake Asbestos Bds.—$500 at 18.

Bell Tel. Bds.—$1,000 at 103.

Quotation—Spanish River Bds., Stamped Sterling, 98 1-2 at 96 1-2.

Ex. Div. to-day—Merchants Cot., 1-2; Dom. Cotton, 2 1-2.

Books close to-day—Dom. Textile, Dom. Cotton, Merchants Cotton.

Error Saturday A.M.—100 Iron Pfd. 106 should read 1 at 106.

Cancel Sale of 20 Penmans Pfd. 88 3-4.

Omitted—20 Cement Pfd. 88 3-4.

Listed to-day—2,500 additional preferred stock of Spanish River and Pulp Co.

Power—20 at 205 1-8, 5 at 206, 11 at 206 1-4, 200 at 205 7-8, 15 at 205 5-8, 35 at 205 3-4.

Porto Rico—50 at 83.

Illinois Pfd.—60 at 93.

Soo Com.—50 at 142 1-4, 25 at 142.

Mexican—100 at 89.

Rio—150 at 130 1-2, 50 at 130 3-8, 50 at 131, 66 at 130 1-2.

Telephone—4 at 151, 4 at 150 3-4.

Toronto Ry.—2 at 139, 25 at 138 3-4, 2 at 139, 5 at 138.

Ottawa L. & P.—50 at 158.

Pacific—25 at 266, 50 at 265 3-4, 50 at 265 7-8, 150 at 264 1-2, 50 at 264 3-8, 100 at 264 1-4, 150 at [illegible] 100 at 265 1-4, 25 at 265, 100 at 264 7-8, 25 at 265 1-4.

Rich. & Ont.—125 at 122 1-2, 25 at 122 5-8, 50 at 122 3-4, 250 at 123, 15 at 123 1-4, 125 at 123, 50 at 123 1-4, 35 at 123 1-2, 23 at 123, 25 at 123 1-4, 50 at 123 1-8, 25 at 123 1-4, 30 at 123.

Iron Pfd.—35 at 105 3-4, 100 at 106, 20 at 105 3-4, 25 at 105 7-8.

AFTERNOON BOARD.

Steel com.—25 at 67 7-8, 800 at 68, 50 at 68 7-8, 125 at 67 1-2, 400 at 57 3-8, 25 at 67 12.

Power—47 at 205 12.

Scotia—20 at 96, 10 at 96 1-4.

Canada Car—500 at 74, 100 at 73 7/8.

C. P. R.—50 at 265, 89 at 265.

Richelieu—75 at 123, 25 at 122 3-4, 20 at 123.

Cement com.—4 at 30.

Spanish—20 at 59, 50 at 59 1-4.

Penman Pfd.—500 at 88.

Spanish Pfd.—35 at 95 1-2.

Royal Bank—8 at 232.

Bank of Halifax—2 at 153.

Qubec Bank—48 at 137.

Traders' Bank—10 at 168 3-4, 2 at 169.

Cement Pfd.—25 at 89, 25 at 89 1-2.

Steel of Can.—1,000 at 100 1-2.

Ogilvie—40 at 132.

Steel Pfd.—50 at 105 7-8.

Textile—15 at 70.

Illinois Pfd.—1 at 93.

Detroit—25 at 66.

Port Rico—8 at 83 1-2.

Canners—25 at 67 1-4.

Steel of Can.—225 at 34 1-2; 25 at 34 3-4; 100 at 34 5-8.

INGERSOLL MARKETS.

Ingersoll, May 20.—White wheat, 90c to 95c, per bushel; red fall wheat, 90c to 95c; peas, 70c to 75c; barley, 60c to 65c; oats, 42c to 45c; corn, 75c to 80c; oatmeal, $3.75 to $4.00, per cwt.; cornmeal, $3.75 to $4.00; flour, $2.50 to $2.75; bran, $25 to $26, per ton; shorts, $28 to $29; dairy butter, 28c to 30c, per lb.; creamery, 30c to 33c; eggs, 20c to 22c, per doz.; potatoes, $1.50 to $1.75, per bag; live hogs, $8.00 to $8.25, per cwt.; hay, $16 to $18, per ton; hides, $10 to $11, per cwt.

CONDITIONS OF LOCAL TRADE MOSTLY GOOD

Dun's 'Bulletin' to-morrow will say of Montreal trade that since last writing warm genial rains have greatly benefitted the country, and vegetation is coming on well. The shipment of cheese for the first week of ocean navigation ending last Saturday showed up well, 25,589 boxes having been exported, as against 16,975 boxes for the first week of navigation last year.

Grain shipments thus far have been behind those of last year, though actual European orders in hand are larger. Shipments have been mainly wheat and oats, no corn coming forward on account of the high prices.

In general trade the activity noted last week is well sustained, except perhaps in leather and shoes. Some of the larger boot and shoe factories are shut down for stock taking, and the demand for leather has consequently slackened somewhat, but prices are very firmly held.

Groceries show a good distribution, and values are unchanged. Dry goods men report good fall orders in hand, and begin fall shipments on the 25th, while a very fair sorting business is still being done. Fur orders are coming in well from the West and Northwest, though not so good in the older provinces.

Owing to the abundant supplies of money, the rate for call funds has been generally reduced to 5 percent.

During 1911 $61,650,300 was added to the stock issues of Canadian railways, and $56,741,215 to funded debt, bringing the total capital liability up to, stocks $749,207,637 and funded debt $779,481,514, a total of $1,528,689,201.

OUR BANKS ARE MAKING GAINS

Canadian financial centres are creeping up on United States cities in the matter of bank clearings. Montreal last week stood in sixth, and Toronto in tenth place in America. Following are the figures for the week:—

		Inc.
New York	$2,081,682,000	19.5
Chicago	315,695,000	13.7
Boston	164,139,000	9.1
Philadelphia	151,854,000	2.8
St. Louis	70,519,300	15.1
Montreal	56,404,000	21.4
Kansas City	55,451,000	14.2
Pittsburg	49,985,000	10.8
San Francisco	48,435,000	5.4
Toronto	46,366,000	22.2
Winnipeg	30,076,000	36.5
Vancouver	13,188,000	23.0
Calgary	5,760,000	x5.1
Ottawa	6,621,000	52.4
Victoria	3,558,000	15.3
Quebec	3,248,000	20.2
Hamilton	3,274,000	36.5
Edmonton	3,876,000	93.3
Halifax	1,908,000	12.7
St. John, N. B.	1,796,000	5.3
Regina	2,029,000	63.7
London	1,930,000	30.4
Saskatoon	2,564,000	....
Moose Jaw	1,303,000	....

xDecrease.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS.

Liverpool, May 20, Closing.—Wheat, spot steady; No. 2 red western winter, 8s 4½d; No. 3 Manitoba, 8s; futures easy; May, 7s 9½d; July, 7s 7d; Oct., 7s 5d.

Corn, spot steady; American new kiln dried, 6s 11d; do., old, 6s 11½d; futures weak; July, 5s 5½d; Sept., 5s 3d.

Flour, winter patents, 30s; hops in London, Pacific coast, £10 to £11.

Beef, extra India mess, 120s; pork, prime mess western, 95s; hams, short cut, 14 to 16 lbs., 61s; bacon, Cumberland cut, 26 to 30 lbs., 57s 6d; short ribs, 16 to 24 lbs., 58s 6d; clear bellies, 14 to 16 lbs., 57s; long clear middles, light, 28 to 34 lbs., 57s; do., heavy, 35 to 40 lbs., 56s 6d; short clear backs, 16 to 20 lbs., 53s; shoulders square, 11 to 13 lbs., 48s 6d; lard primes western in tierces, 51s 9d; American refined, 54s 6d.

Tollow prime city, 32s 9d; turpentine spirits, 36s 6d; rosin common, 16s 4½d; petroleum refined, 9⅝d; linseed oil, 45s 6d.

SALES OF PRODUCE.

La Societe Co-Operative Agricole de Fromagers de Quebec furnishes the following statement of the sale of butter on May 17 at the Board of Trade.

335 boxes, finest, to Lovell & Christmas, Limited, at 26¾c; 176 boxes, fine, to James Alexander, Limited, at 26 5-8c; 46 boxes, No. 2, to James Alexander, Limited, at 25¾c.

BALED HAY HIGHER.

The demand for hay continues at a rate which has necessitated a further advance in prices. No. 1 quotes at $21 to $22; No. 2 extra, $19.50 to $20; No. 2 good, $18 to $18.50; No. 3 hay, $16 to $16.50; clover, mixed, $15.50 to $1.

MONTREAL STOCK EXCHANGE PRICES

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

	Sellers	Buyers		Sellers	Buyers
Bell Tel. Co.	....	....	Dom. I. & S	....	....
B.C.P.R.A.A	....	....	" pfd	106	105¾
B.C.P.R.A.B	....	....	Duluth com	....	....
Can. Con.	45¾	44½	" pfd	....	....
Can. Pe-Ry.	265	264½	Halifax Ry	....	....
Crown Res've	3.14	3.11	Hav. Elec.	....	....
Detroit Ele.	66¼	66	" pfd	....	....
D. Canal com	....	....	Mex. L. & P	90	89
" pfd.	....	....	" " pfd	....	....
Ill. Trac. pfd	94	93	M. & St. Paul pfd.	143	142
Int. Coal. m	....	....	Mt. L. H. & P	206	205¾
Int. L. Cl. pfd	....	....	Mont. St. Ry	250	....
Int. L. Port. C	....	....	New St. Ry.	....	....
L. W. Ds. com	141	140	Mont. Steel	....	....
" pfd.	122	....	Mont. Tel.	....	....
Laur. Paper	175	174½	" pfd	....	....
" pfd.	....	....	Nipissing	....	....
Mackay com	....	....	Sao Paulo	225	224
" pfd	....	....	Shaw W. & P	138	136
Nor. Ohio	....	....	St. John Ry.	....	....
N.S. Steel	98¾	95¾	Toledo	....	....
" pfd.	....	....	Toronto	138½	138¾
N. W. Land	....	....	Tri City pfd	....	....
Ogilvie com	132½	132	Twin City	106	....
" pfd.	....	....	West India	....	....
Penmans Ltd	89	87	Winnipeg	217	....
" pfd	....	86¾			
R. & O. Nav.	123	122¾			

BANKS

B. N. A.	....	....	Nationale	134	133
Commerce	223	....	N. W. Brunsk	....	....
Dom.	....	....	N. Scotia	275½	275
East. T.	....	....	Ottawa	....	....
Hamilton	....	....	Quebec	138	....
Hochelaga	....	163¼	Royal	232	231¾
Imperial	....	....	Standard	....	....
Merch.	193½	....	Toronto	209¼	208
Molson	....	206	Union	....	163¼
Montreal	257	255			

COTTONS

Can. Cot.	28	....	Dom Tex. pf	101	100
D. Tex. com	70¼	69¾	Montreal	....	....

BONDS

Bell Tel.	103	102½	Ke'w'n M's	....	....
Can. C. Co. 6	....	99	L. of Woods	112	110
Can. Con. 4	88	....	Lau. Paper 5	....	....
Cable	....	....	Mag. L. D. 5	....	....
Dom. Coal 6	99¾	99¼	Mex. E. L. 5	....	....
Dom. Cot. 5	....	102	Mex. L. & P 5	91	....
D. I. & S. 5	95	94¾	M. L. H. & P 4½	99¼	99
Halifax T. 5	....	....	Sao Paulo 5	....	....
Hav. El. R 5	....	....	St. John R. 5	....	....
Mt. St. Ry. 4½	....	....	Textile S. A 6	....	97
Mt. Water 4	....	....	" " B 6	....	....
N. S. S. & C 6	....	....	" " C 6	....	97
N. Sco. C'n 6	....	....	" " D 6	....	96
Ogilvie M 6	113	....	T. Y. T. R. 5	....	....
Series B	....	....	Wes. India 5	....	88
Price Bros. 5	....	....	Win. Elec	105½	....
Rio de J. 5	91	90½	Win. Mer'l	....	....

$20,000,000 WATER SCHEME

It is stated in financial circles that at a secret meeting held at Winnipeg recently, the Canadian Pacific Railway, the Canadian Northern and the Grand Trunk Pacific decided to cooperate in an effort to divert the South Saskatchewan River in order to bring drinking water to Regina, Moose Jaw, Weyburn and other cities in Saskatchewan.

The ultimate cost of the project will be $20,000,000, and it is designed to supply 3,000,000 gallons of water per day, as well as 30,000 hydraulic horse power.

POWER PLANT IN WEST GIVES MUCH PROMISE

For a four percent issue Kaministiquia Power looks inviting. There is practically none of the stock on the market, and insiders are evidently satisfied to hold on in the expectation of an increase of one percent each year in the dividend rate.

There is a possibility of an issue for this company a little later on in London.

Strawberries Cheaper but Lemonade Now a Luxury

The fruit situation is somewhat changed. Strawberries are cheaper. Lemons are higher, and California oranges are advanced. The latter are in prime condition, however, being imported in iced cars.

Following are f.o.b. prices of the Peterson Fruit Company:

Oranges, Cal. navels, $3.25 per box; do., Bloods, $4; lemons, 300s, new fruit, $3; choice, $2.50; limes, 100s, $1.25; bananas, Jamaicas, $2.25 to $3.50 per bunch; reds, $1.75; cocoanuts, 100s, $4.50 per bag.

Apples, Ben Davis, No. 1, $6 per brl.; pineapples, 36s, $3.25 per crate; 30s, at $3.50; 24s, $3.75.

Prunes, Cal., 50 to 60, 10c per lb.; 60 to 70, 9c; 70 to 80, 8c; 80 to 90, 7c.

Dates, Hallowi, 7c per lb; in packages, 8c per pkg.

PRODUCE MARKETS

The butter situation is somewhat mixed, although the tendency seems to be towards higher prices. On Saturday prices were higher at Cowansville, whereas at St. Hyacinthe they were lower.

Choicest creamery is selling locally to grocers at 26 3-4 to 27 1-4 cents, seconds 25 3-4 to 26, dairy 21 1-2 to 22 1-2, and rolls 22 to 23 cents.

Receipts for the week 10,319, as compared with 8,360 for the previous week, and 12,981 for the corresponding week last year. The arrivals since May 1 were 25,075 packages, as against 31,824 for the same period a year ago, showing a decrease of 6,749 packages.

The cheese market continus strong, with a fair volume of business passing in finest westerns at 13 3-4c to 13 7-8c, and easterns at 13 1-2c to 13 5-8c. The receipts for the week show an increase of 6,398 boxes as compared with the previous week, and a decrease of 4,759 with the same week last year, while the total since May 1st is 14,914 boxes smaller than a year ago.

There is no change in the condition of the egg market. Stocks are fairly large, and prices range from 19 to 25 cents per dozen.

The condition of the market for maple product is unchanged, prices being maintained under a fair demand. Maple syrup, in wood, quotes at 7c to 7 1-2c per lb., and in tins, 70c to 75c, as to size, and maple sugar at 9 1-2c to 10c per lb., as to quality.

The market for beans is firm, but business small, as the demand is limited. Sales of car lots of 3-pound pickers were made at $2.252 1-2 per bushel, and prices range from $2.50 to $2.55.

The demand for potatoes is good, of which supplies are ample to fill requirements, and Green Mountains in car lots are selling at $1.70 to $1.75 per bag, and in a jobbing way at $2.00.

TORONTO CATTLE MARKET.

Toronto, May 20.—Export cattle, ch., $7.25 to $7.85; do., medium, $5.75 to $6.50; do., bulls, $4.50 to $6.20.

Butcher cattle, choice, $7.00 to $7.40; do., mediumb, $6.40 to $6.75; do., common, $5 to $6.

Butcher cows, choice, $6 to $6.50; do., medium, $4.75 to $5.50; do., canners, $2 to $3; do., bulls, $5.20 to $5.50.

Feeding steers, $5.75 to $6.50; stockers, choice, $5.50 to $6.25; do., light, $5 to $5.25; milkers choice, each, $48 to $60; springers, $40 to $45.

Sheep, ewes, $5 to $6; bucks and culls, $4 to $5; lambs, spring, $4 to $7.50; hogs, fed and watered, $8.90 to $9; do., f.o.b., $8.60 to $8.65; calves, $3 to $7.

PROVISION MARKET

There was no change in the condition of the market for smoked meats. The demand continues good from all sources for hams and bacon, and a fairly active trade is doing at firm prices. Sales of heavy weight hams were made at 15 1-2c, and medium and light weight at 16 1-2c to 17c per lb. Breakfast bacon s moving freely at 17c, and Windsor cuts at 18 1-2c per lb.

A fair trade was done in lard, there being a steady demand for small lots to fill actual wants. Compound lard in 375-lb. tierces is selling at 9 1-4c, and in 20-lb. wood pails at 9 3-4c, per lb. Pure leaf lard is changing hands at 13 3-4c in 375-lb. tierces, and at 14 1-4c, in 30-lb. wood pails.

The demand for abattoir fresh-dressed hogs continues good, and prices are firmly maintained at $13 to $13.25 per 100 lbs.

GLASGOW CATTLE PRICES.

Glasgow, May 20.—Neil S. Ritchie, Glasgow, late Watson and Ritchie, reports prices higher,: cattle scarce; top price, 10c for steers; current, 9½c to 9¾c; prime bulls, 8c to 8¼c; secondary, 7c to 7¼c per lb., live weight; prospects good.

LIVE STOCK MARKET, May 20.

About 450 head of butchers' cattle, 150 calves, 50 sheep and lambs and 1200 hogs were offered for sale at the Point St. Charles stockyards this forenoon.

The offerings of live stock at this market during th week were 800 cattle, 1200 calves, 275 sheep and lambs and 1650 hogs.

The threatening rain seemed to have a depressing effect on the market, but with such small supplies, the prices had an upward tendency.

Prime beeves sold at 7½c to 8c per lb.; pretty good animals, 5¾c to 7¼c, and the common stock, 4¼c to 5½c per lb.

Calves sold at 2½c to 6½c per lb. Sheep sold at from 5c to 6c per lb.

Good lots of hogs sold at 9¼c to 9¾c per lb.

DAIRY CO. HAS ENJOYED FINE YEAR'S TRADE

Toronto, May 15.—The tenth annual report of the City Dairy Company indicates astonishing results in the milk-walk business. Profits for the year ending Dec. 31, 1911, were $89,658, being an increase of $40,000 over 1910, which would mean that the profits of the previous year were almost doubled. Adding the profits to the balance of $54,172 brought forward gives a total of $153,830 available for distribution. Dividends on 7 percent preferred shares took $35,779, and those on common shares at 2 percent amounted to $11,300. The balance carried was $34,002. Preference stock now stands at $700,000, as against $250,000 a year ago.

Mr. A. E. Ames, the president, predicts a fine future for the company.

FINE OUTLOOK FOR OUR WHEAT

Winnipeg, May 15.—'Prospects for a bumper crop this fall in southern Manitoba were never better,' stated the Hon. George Lawrence, Minister of Agriculture, yesterday afternoon. Mr. Lawrence has just returned from a week's visit in the southwestern portion of the province, and was able to see first hand just how conditions stood.

'This year,' said Mr. Lawrence, 'will see as great an acreage sown in wheat as ever before in the history of this part of the province. Ninety percent of the wheat is already sown, and that which was sown earliest is already above the ground and doing nicely. The total crop for all grades should average better than a year ago.'

1912 CROPS AND CROP WEATHER.

Elmore-Schultz Grain Company, St. Louis, one of the most extensive grain companies o nthis continent, says: — 'Corn—W. T. Foster, of Washington, D.C., perhaps the best known meteorologist in the country, and whose prediction, made in 1911, that the winter wheat crop would be very seriously damaged and that the damage would not be realized before the last of April, 1912, alone is sufficient to make him famous, is out in a weather crop bulletin, as follows: "I advise those holding cotton, grain and rough feed stuff, not to sell. I expect to see corn go to $1 a bushel, and other products in proportion, before the first of September."'

HAMILTON MARKETS.

Hamilton, May 20.—White wheat, per bush., $1 to $1.02; red, $1 to $1.02; spring, $1 to $1.02; peas, 85c to 90c; barley, 65c to 70c; oats, 50c to 54c; corn, 80c to 81c; cloverseed, $13 to $14; timothy seed, $8 to $9; white wheat flour, per brl., $4.80 to $5; strong bakers, $5 to $5.50; dressed hogs, per cwt., $11 to $12; apples, per bag of bushel and a half, at $1.75 to $2; dried apples, per lb., 6c to 7c; potatoes, per bag of 90 lbs., $1.80 to $1.85; butter, in rolls, per lb., 20c to 22c; do., in firkins, per lb., 20c to 21c; eggs, per doz., 22c to 23c.

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 the past week, with the rate of dividend and yield for a complete week up to the close of the market on Friday afternoon:—

STOCKS.	For the Year High	Low	For the Week. High	Low	Open	Closed	Yearly Dividend	Yield on Last Sale.	Shares Sold.
Bell Telephone Co..	153	140	150¾	150½	150½	150½	8	5.33	98
Can. Pac. Ry..	270	196⅞	270	255⅝	255⅝	268	10	3.70	4260
Can. Car Fdry. Co..	75	60	73¼	69	69	72½	—	—	5075
Can. Car Fdry. pfd.	109	101	105	105	105	105	7	6.64	62
Can. Cement Com...	21½	20	29¼	28	29¼	28	—	—	576
Can. Cement 1 fd....	92	80	89	88¼	88¾	89	7	7.70	660
Can. Converters	46	32¾	46	43½	44	45	—	—	75
Can. General Electric...	112⅝	107½		112	112⅝	112	7	6.11	50
Can. Loco. Co. Com.	40¼	33½	40¼	40¼	40¼	40¼¼	—	—	25
Can. Loco. Co. Pfd.	94	89¾	94	93½	94	93½	7	7.46	15
Crown Reserve Mining Co....	362	240	315	31	315	314	60	1.96	485
Dom. Canners Co....	73	60	67½	65	65	67¼	7	10.40	485
Detroit Ele. Ry...	77½	63¾	68½	66¼	68¼	66¾	7	1086	615
Dom. Coal Pfd.... ..	115	106	115	112½	112½	115	5	4.34	65
Dom. Iron and Steel Pfd....	106	100	104½	104	104	104	7	6.70	50
Dom. Steel Corp ..	68	50½	68	62⅜	62⅜	67⅜	4	6.14	35534
Dominion Park	107	107	107	107	107	107	4	3.90	25
East. Can. P. and P. Com..	50	34	35	34	34	35	—	—	50
Gould Mfg. Co. Pfd.	—	—	100¼	100¼	100¼	100¼	7	7	50
Halifax Elec. Ry....	155	129	153	153	153	153	8	5.22	100
Illinois Traction Company Pfd...	95½	89	93	90	92⅝	92¾	6	6.50	150
Lake of Woods Milling...	152	133¾	139¾	139⅜	139¾	139¾	8	5.76	25
Lake of Woods Milling Pfd..	130	117	122	122	122	122	7	5.73	45
Laurentide Co. Ltd..	230	136	177⅛	177	177¼	177	8	4.53	60
Mackay Co. Com. ..	95	81½	86	86	86	86	5	5.60	10
Minn.. St. Paul and S.S.M., Com..... ..	152	136	144¼	140½	140½	143	7	4.90	1560
Montreal L. H. and Power	208	141	206¼	204	204	205	8	3.85	4090
Montreal Telegraph.	150½	145	148½	148½	148¼	148½	8	5.40	3
Nova Scotia Steel and Coal Com. ...	102½	85	96⅝	94	94	96⅜	6	6.28	687
Nova Scotia Steel and Coal Co. Pfd.	130	120	124½	124¼	124¼	124½	8	6.40	25
Ogilvie Flour Mills Co..	136¼	121¼	130	128⅜	129	130	8	6.14	50
Ottawa Light and Power Com..	105	127	158½		156	158½	7	4.36	1098
Penmans Ltd. Com.	63	54¾	58¼	57	57	58	4	6.98	193
Penmans Ltd. Pfd..	90	80	86	86	86	86	6	6.48	400
Porto Rico Ry. L & P. Coy	78¾	50½	78¾	78¾	78¾	78¾	4	5.12	100
Quebec Ry. L. & P.	57½	40	40	40	40	40	..	....	25
Rich. & Ont. Nav. Coy.	126½	92½	124	..	122½	123	8	6.50	1620
Rio de Janeiro Tram. L. & P. Coy.	131½	102½	131½	128	128	131	5	3.81	3518
Sao Paulo Tram. L. & P. Coy....	217½	149¼	217½	212½	212½	217	10	4'60	590
Sawyer Massey Co. pfd	92½	90	92	91½	92	92	6	6.52	105
Shawinigan Water & Power Cov. . . .	136½	108⅛	136½	135⅝	135¾	136	5	3.67	894
Sherwin Williams Paint Co..	42	31	42	41½	41½	41½	..	....	25
Sherwin Williams Paint Co. pfd.....	100	90	100	99½	99½	100	7	7	20
Smart Bag Co. Pfd.	..	..	113	113	113	113	7	6.19	25
Spanish River Com.	61⅝	46½	61⅜	53¼	53¼	60¾	..	....	8138
Spanish River pfd.	96	91½	96	92¾	92¾	95½	7	7.36	1980
Steel Co. of Canada....	34¾	32½	34¾	30½	30½	34¾	..	....	2615
Toronto Railway. ..	169	121⅞	140	138	139¼	138	8	5.79	6870
Tooke Bros. Com...	40⅝	37½	40⅝	40	40⅝	40	..	....	160
Tooke Bros. Pfd....	90	87	89	89	89	89	7	7.86	70
Twin City Electric Railway..	108	104	108	106¼	108	108	6	5.55	175
Winnipeg Electric Ry...	255¼	185	220	211¼	211½	217	12	5.60	115
Canadian Cottons L'td.	30	17	29½	26	28	28½	..	....	790
Canadian Cottons Pfd.	79	60	75	74¾	75	74½	6	8.10	420
Dominion Textile Com.	75	61	71	69½	69½	70½	5	7.14	296
Dominion Textile Pfd...	106	96	101¼	100	101½	100	7	7	180
Montreal Cotton Co.	54½	50	52	49½	52	50	..	....	60
Montreal Cottons Pfd.	106	105¼	105¼	105	105¼	105¼	7	6.66	20
British North America..	156	145	155¼	155¼	155¼	155¼	10	6.45	28
Commerce	236¼	200	227	224½	226½	226	10	4.42	80
Merchants..	201¼	184	196	195½	196	195	10	5.00	91
Molsons....	211	203¼	207	206	206	207	11	5.30	58
Montreal..	270	236	254½	253	254½	253	10	4.70	3
Nationale..	134	121¼	134	131	131	134	7	5.22	80
Nova Scotia....	281	269	275½	275	275½	275	14	5.85	20
Royal....	242	234½	232¾	232½	233	232½	12	5.17	24
Toronto..	212	208	210¼	207¾	209	207¾	11	5.12	73
Traders....	170¾	159¼	167⅛	167⅛	167⅛	167⅛	8	4.78	24
Union....	168	146	166	165	166	165	8	4.84	175

FOREIGN WHEAT SITUATION NOW QUITE HOPEFUL

Washington, May 15.—The Department of Agriculture's summary of the foreign wheat situation, issued to-day, says:

'Taking into account the wheat crop already secured in the southern hemisphere, and that for the most part secured in India in connection with the outlook for winter and spring wheat together in Europe and in Canada, there does not at present seem to be any reason for apprehending a shortage in the foreign portion of the world's wheat supply for the coming harvest year.

'The harvests of the southern hemisphere have given a wheat crop estimated to be nearly 6 1-2 percent larger than the previous year. This includes the crop of Argentina, Chili, Australia and New Zealand. The great wheat crop of India is now nearing the end of its harvest, the bulk of it being already garnered. The second general memorandum of the Indian Government indicated an area slightly less than a year ago, but exceeding the average for the five years by about 2 1-2 million acres.

'In Europe winter wheat, which except in Russia, constitutes the bulk of the wheat crop, was for the most part sown under favorable conditions and came through the winter well.

'During a considerable part of April very unseasonable weather prevailed over an extensive region; but the reports so far received do not indicate that any serious damage has been done to the wheat crop.'

Lake of the Woods Milling Company to Expand the Capacity of Keewatin Mill

Owing to the increase in its general business, the Lake of the Woods Milling Company will remodel one of its mills at Keewatin with a view of securing an additional output of 1,000 barrels a day.

Colonel Meighen, president of the company, states that business is good, and that there is every reason to look for a continued normal expansion both in the export and domestic departments of trade.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK MARKET

Chicago, May 20.—Cattle receipts 17,000; market steady to 10c higher.

Beeves, $6.10 to $9.30; Texas steers, $6.00 to $8.85; western do., $6.25 to $8.00; stockers and feeders, $4.40 to $7.10; cows and heifers, $3.00 to $8.00; calves, $5.25 to $8.75.

Hogs receipts 59,000; market slow and mostly 10c lower.

Light, $7.25 to $7.75; mixed, $7.35 to $7.85; heavy, $7.35 to $7.85; rough, $7.35 to $7

LAST OF FAMOUS BANDITS BLOWN UP WITH MELINITE

Dramatic End this Morning After Eight Hours' Battle, to Career of Garnier and Vallet--One Found Dead and the Other Dying

Paris, May 15.—The career of the last of France's notorious bandit gang was dramatically ended this morning when, after eight hours' battle with police and troops, its leader, Octave Garnier, and his confederate, Vallett, were blown up by explosives in a small villa at Nogent-Sur-Marne, where they had taken refuge.

Shattered by shots of dynamite, their house fell in ruins when melinite was exploded under its walls. The police found Garnier dead and Vallet dying. Five policemen were wounded in the battle.

Police came from Paris, four miles away. Several thousand police, gendarmes and zouaves tried for hours to shoot the bandits or blow up the building in which they were lodged with explosives. Three policemen had fallen from the desperadoes' bullets, but though the villa was badly damaged by dynamite, the bandits miraculously held their own and showed no signs of surrender until the final coup was accomplished.

Unlike Bonnot, whose refuge was dynamited at Choisy-le-Roi, Garnier made his last stand in a house hidden by foliage and surrounded closely by other buildings, rendering an assault difficult and dangerous. Bonnot and Dubois fought in a garage, which could be approached from all sides.

Bonnot, the 'demon chauffeur,' was remarkable for his skill at the wheel of automobiles, by the employment of which the banditti committed outrages and made their escape. Garnier's specialty was disguise. He went so far as to mutilate his eyelids to change his appearance, and by resorting to every scheme exploited in detective fiction he succeeded in evading the police dragnet which had been spread over Paris and the suburbs.

THEIR INDISCRETIONS.

Garnier's mistake came in trying to negotiate stolen securities at a branch of a big banking house, whereby he and his companion, Vallet, and a woman named Vuillemin, were tracked to Nogent. All three, who are decided blondes, dyed their hair jet black. An indiscretion by the woman Vuilleman to-day enabled the police to fix their lair to a certainty. She went to a public pump to get drinking water, where she was met by a Parisian woman. Vuillemin, who is of Basque origin, carried the jug of water on her shoulder, after the custom of the country. The Parisian, struck by the picture, stopped her and exclaimed: 'How beautiful you are, madame. You should pose for a portrait.'

Vuillemin smilingly acknowledged the compliment and passed on. Then the Parisian, with a woman's penetration, decided that the beautiful woman's hair was dyed. The comments and inquiries of the Parisian put the police on the track. M. Lepine, prefect of police of Paris, was notified and decided to capture or kill the bandits if necessary, as France is determined to rid the country of those who have been spreading terror on every side.

Again, as in the case of the battle at Choisy-le-Roi, the efforts of the police and military were greatly hampered by the vast crowds of spectators that gathered in the adjoining streets. Attempts were made to blow up the building by throwing dynamite cartridges from the adjacent viaduct, and a perfect hail of bullets was thrown into the house where the bandits were concealed. Finally the fire ceased for a time and the onlookers, wearied by lack of definite action and their inability to witness any of the later operations, took possession of the cafes to await the outcome.

FRANTIC CROWDS.

Garnier was entirely naked, save for a few tattered rags. He appeared to be dead. Vallet was dead or dying.

The crowd of spectators, now wildly enraged, rushed up and tried to seize the bandits. With great difficulty the police drove them back. The automobiles then balked and efforts were again made by the mob to tear the desperadoes from the troopers. Hundreds surrounded the Prefect of Police and with cries of 'Vive Lepine,' tried to carry him off in triumph.

When the police arrived at the villa, which was known as the Moulin Rouge, M. Guichard, superintendent of detectives, carrying the tri-color sash of his office, cried out: 'Open in the name of the law.'

A man hidden in the garden responded with revolver fire. This formally began the battle and siege.

M. Guichard was not hit, and retreated. He mobilized the detectives, police and gendarmes, who carried rifles, while a company of Zouaves from the nearby barracks joined the besieging forces. The excitement was intense, and the enormous crowd hindered the operations, and had to be driven back.

Six inspectors protected by sheets of steel furnished by a gunsmith, cautiously approached the house. They encountered a murderous fire, but were not wounded. Three of the police, however, fell from the bandits' bullets, seriously wounded. In the meantime the police and spectators who had gathered on the viaduct of the Eastern Railroad heaved enormous rocks on to the roof of the house, which stood adjacent to the viaduct. Soon the roof was wrecked and fell in, but the bandits continued firing. A woman named Guillemin, a friend of Garnier's, emerged from the house. She was arrested.

When M. Lepine, the prefect of police, arrived, he immediately assumed command, and the scene took on all the military aspects of a battlefield, with reinforcements constantly coming in. M. Lepine held a council with the captains of the gendarmes and the Zouaves, and finally decided, as he did in the case of Bonnot and Dubois at Choisy-le-Roi, to blow up the bandits' lair.

POLICE ASKED FOR BOMBS.

The prefect also requisitioned extra dynamite bombs and cartridges from the military barracks at Vincennes. Several detectives armed with a new type of steel shield, which the police arsenals recently devised, were able to approach within fifteen feet of the house. Holding the shields with the left arm and crouched behind it, they fired. One shield was pierced, but the detective was not wounded. Sergeant Fleury, who was dangerously wounded earlier in the battle while protected by a steel shield, owed his injury to the fact that he turned to explain to a comrade how well his armor was working, thus exposing his body.

There was considerable indecision as to when the final assault on the house should be made. Some of the officials advised that they wait until daybreak, as the proximity of the other villas made dynamiting at night dangerous.

However, another bomb was exploded, followed by the clatter of broken windows and crumbling walls. But the bandits seemed really possessed of the fabled charmed life. Despite the fact that the villa cracked and was badly damaged, it remained standing, and a seemingly inexhaustible hail of lead continued to pour from within.

A zouave asked permission to place a cartridge alongside the wall of the house instead of throwing it, as was previously done. But this was refused, as it undoubtedly would have resulted fatally to the daring soldier. The zouave then climbed to the attic of an adjacent house which had been vacated like others nearby, and fired a dozen shots through the damaged roof of the Moulin Rouge, but without result.

The firing ceased for a time, the bandits either being exhausted or saving their ammunition, while the soldiers were forced to discontinue pending the arrival of a new stock of cartridges from Fort Nogent.

At 11.25 two more dynamite cartridges were exploded, and a portion of one of the walls toppled over. Nevertheless the bandits apparently succeeded in finding shelter in what remained of the structure, until after the melinite was used.

BANISHED TO SIBERIA

Miss Malecka, Englishwoman Condemned to Exile for Life.

Warsaw, May 15.—It has now been ascertained that in addition to the sentence of four years' penal servitude imposed on Miss Malecka, the English woman recently found guilty of belonging to an illegal Polish society, she has also been condemned to exile for life in Siberia.

It is expected that the English newspapers will take up the matter with the Foreign Office in London. The woman was arrested on July 14, 1911, on a charge of complicity in the plots of Polish revolutionaries. The British Foreign Office made representations to Russia at the time, but the Czar's Government, while admitting that Miss Maleckas' mother was English and her father a Pole, had been naturalized in Great Britain, he never received permission to change his naturalization, and therefore under the English law his naturalization was ineffective and his daughter was a Russian subject.

FALL OF TANG SHAO YI

Certain Councillors Declare He Paid Dr. Sun Personally $1,000,000

Peking, May 13.—All the members of the Chinese republican cabinet at present in Peking appeared to-day before the provisional council and promised the introduction of reforms in the administration and extensive modern developments. These include trials by jury, the reorganization of the army and navy, a general system of education, sound methods of taxation, including the introduction of an income tax and the establishment of a national bank. The visit of the cabinet ministers to the provisional council was apparently an effort on the part of Premier Tang Shao Yi to prevent his impending overthrow.

Premier Tang Shao Yi, was closely questioned during a secret session of the council.

Certain of the councillors declare that Tang Shoa Yi paid over to Dr. Sun Yat Sen personally the sum of $1,000,000. Whether this charge is true, or untrue the allegation itself shows that there exists a lack of confidence in Tang Shao Yi.

The councillors charge the government of Premier Tang Shao Yi with contracting and spending the Belgian loan without consulting the council.

The members of the council declare, following the example of the foreign legations and the bankers representing the six powers comprising Great Britain, the United States, Germany, France, Russia and Japan, that the Chinese Government cannot be trusted to dispense the loan made by the six powers without supervision. The council, however, differs from the foreigners in that it desires to control the dispensation of the loan instead of relying on foreign supervision.

Tang Shao Yi promised to submit his past accounts and also the budget for the current year which the council demands. Nevertheless the downfall of Tang Shao Yi is expected.

Owing to the desperate need of funds the officials of the finance board pay daily visits to the banks representing the 'sextette' and to the foreign legations, endeavoring to devise a means of obtaining money for paying off the troops and reconstructing the government with a minimum of foreign supervision over the expenditures.

DIAZ BEHIND REVOLUTION?

Orozco Fears that Insurrectos Now Will Learn the Truth

Chihuahua, Mex., May 14.—The condition of Gonzalo C. Enrile, financial agent of Orozco, who was murderously assaulted here early yesterday, was last night unchanged. Enrile's four wounds, inflicted by knife and pistol, are not regarded as fatal.

The identity of the assassins is unknown. Enrile, by his activity in revolutionary affairs in the last two months, has made many political enemies. To him is attributed the financing of the present revolution on behalf of Barnardo Reyes Limatour, former Governor Terrazas, and others once identified with the Diaz regime.

Enrile opposed Vasquez Gomez and influenced Orozco to denounce him, and it is believed Gomez's supporters were behind the plot to assassinate him.

In the last two days it is reported that serious friction existed between them. It is said Orozco now fears that the attack on Enrile may spread throughout the army of insurrectos the knowledge that they are really fighting for members of the Diaz regime rather than for patriotic principles which the rebel leaders are exhorting them to defend.

REVOLUTION JUST BEGUN.

At General Orozco's headquarters, Jiminez, Mexico, May 14. — Conceding his defeat in the battle before Conejos, General Pascual Orozco last night was by no means dispirited.

'The revolution has just begun,' he said, 'and we are confident that we will ultimately overthrow Madero, for a just rebellion will always triumph.'

General Orozco would not say how many men he had lost, but admitted that he had not heard from General Campa and General Artugumedo, whom he sent around to the west of Conejos with 2,500 men to flank the federals.

General Telles, of the federal army, is believed to have engaged them and cut off their retreat. General Orozco was at a loss to understand rumors in circulation yesterday that he had been killed.

'Madero will find me very much alive before many days,' said Orozco. Only skirmishing occurred yesterday. The rebels chiefly occupied themselves in recovering from Sunday's fight.

330 HOUSES WRECKED

Village in Transylvania Swept by Cyclone — Large Death Roll.

Buda, Pest, May 14.—A number of villages including Balvanijos, Varalja and others in Transylvania, were practically razed to the ground and many of the inhabitants killed and injured by a cyclone, which swept over the district last evening. Out of 350 houses, 330 were reduced to ruins. Four bodies have thus far been extracted from the debris and the number of those seriously injured is very large.

Other villages including Csaba, Ujfalu and Batonya were also greatly damaged by the storm. Count Bethlen, the Governor of the province, has ordered all the troops stationed in the district to assist the firemen in salvage work.

PRINCE OF WALES

Will Embark on French Dreadnought and Witness Evolutions of Fleet.

Paris, May 14.—The Prince of Wales, who has been staying for some time here with the Marquis de Breuteuil, intends to leave for the great French naval station at Toulon June 19 and will embark on board the French Dreadnought 'Danton,' the flagship of Vice-Admiral Augustin Boue de la Peyrere.

The prince will spend three days on board the battleship witnessing the evolutions of the French fleet in the Mediterranean. These are to be carried out under the direction of Admiral La Peyrere, former Minister of Marine.

ELECTIONS IN BELGIUM

House Dissolved and General Election Convoked for June 2.

Brussels, May 14. —The Chamber of Representatives was dissolved to-day by royal decree and a general election convoked for June 2.

It is expected that the Liberals will combine with the Socialists against the Clericals and the fight promises to be a very bitter one. The chief demand of the Liberals and Socialists is for unrestricted general suffrage and obligatory education.

PREMIER STRUCK BLIND.

Count Sturgkh of Austria Hands Leadership Over to Minister of Interior.

Vienna, May 16.—The Austrian premier, Count Sturgkh, was suddenly stricken with blindness yesterday The attending physicians say that he is suffering from a disease of the retina and they fear that he may not recover his sight.

The Emperor has asked the Minister of the Interior, Dr. K. Heinold D'Udynski, to act as premier in the interim. The Premier's retirement probably will involve a cabinet crisis. Count Sturgkh became premier and organized his cabinet in November, 1911.

PRINCE WILL VISIT FRENCH WAR VESSEL

THE PRINCE OF WALES AS A "MIDDY"

The Prince of Wales, who has been staying for some time in Paris with the Marquis de Breteuil, intends to leave for the great French naval station at Toulon on June 19, and will embark on board the French dreadnought Danton, the flagship of Vice Admiral Augustin Boue de la Peyrere.

The Prince will spend three days on board the battle ship witnessing the evolutions of the French fleet in the Mediterranean. These are to be carried out under the direction of Admiral la Peyrere, former Minister of Marine.

MOORS vs. SPANIARDS

In a Battle Yesterday Former Lost Heavily — Five Spaniards Killed.

Madrid, May 4.—A severe battle between the Moors and the Spanish troops was fought yesterday near the heights of Hadaja in the hinterland of Melilli, according to official advices received here from that port today.

The fighting lasted throughout the day, and resulted in a defeat of the Moors, who are said to have lost very heavily. The report does not give the number of Spanish casualties.

FIVE SPANISH KILLED.

Madrid, May 4.—A later despatch from the Spanish military headquarters at Melilli says that the Spanish troops lost five killed and twenty wounded during the fighting. Among the wounded are two colonels.

TURKISH DEFEAT.

Rome, May 17.—Premier Giovanni Giolitti, amid the cheers of the members, announced in the Chamber to-day that General Ameglio had surrounded and defeated the garrison of the Turkish Island of Rhodes, which had surrendered this morning and had been accorded military honors.

PREMIER RESIGNS

Melbourne, May 15.— The Hon. John Murray, Premier of the state of Victoria, and chief secretary, has resigned the Premiership. He will however, remain a minister under the Hon. W. A. Watt, state treasurer, who now assumes the Premiership. Other changes are contemplated in the reorganization of the cabinet.

BACK HOME AGAIN.

French Visitors Reach Havre—M. Hanotaux's Delight.

Havre, France, May 17.—The French Champlain delegation, which recently conveyed Auguste Rodin's bust of 'La France' to America, arrived here this morning from New York on board the French trans-Atlantic liner 'La Provence.'

Gabriel Hanotaux, former foreign minister, the president of the delegation, and Louis Barthou, former minister of public works, expressed delight with the result of their voyage.

KAISER CRITICISED.

For Threatening to 'Smash to Pieces' the Alsace-Lorraine Constitution

Berlin, May 14.—Nothing the Kaiser has said or done in many months has created such a sensation or so much widespread comment in the German press as his threat at Strassburg to 'smash to pieces' the recently granted constitution of Alsace-Lorraine, and make it a Prussian province if political conditions there do not change.

The Kaiser's threat and warning was delivered to the Alsatian Diet, which last week passed a vote of censure on the Alsatian Government for boycotting the Gratenstadt Locomotive Works because of the pro-French agitation of its managers and employees, who carried French flags at picnics.

The Radical, Liberal and Socialist papers sharply criticize the Kaiser's utterances. They remind him that the Reichstag will have something to say about rescinding the Alsatian constitution, that it was not of his own making, and that he could not unmake it.

DROPPED 120 FEET.

Etampes, France, May 16.—Captain Echeman, a military aviator, while making a flight in a monoplane at the aerodrome here yesterday, dropped 120 feet. He was buried under the wreckage of his machine and was carried in a dying condition to a hospital. The cause of the accident has not been ascertained.

FRANCE AND RUSSIA.

Paris, May 15.—Premier Poincare has arranged to visit the Russian minister for foreign affairs, Sergius Sazonoff, at St. Petersburg in the course of this summer in order to discuss Franco-Russian politics.

ITALIAN 'WAR.'

Destroyers Capture Vessel With Arms and Ammunition and Many Prisoners.

Rome, May 16.—The Italian destroyers 'Nembo' and 'Aquilone' today captured a vessel laden with arms and ammunition in the vicinity of Porto Secore, on the Turkish Island of Lipso near the Smyrna coast. Admiral Viale in his official report of the occurrence telegraphed to the Minister of Marine says the garrison and the civil authorities of Lipso were taken prisoner by the crew of the destroyer 'Nembo.'

END OF DUELS.

German Parliament Practically Reverses Law on Challenges in the Army.

Berlin, May 13.—The Reichstag today adopted a comprehensive resolution dealing with the whole subject of duelling in the army, which has been the cause of so much discussion of late.

The chief provision in the resolution is that any army officer who participates in a duel, or challenges another officer to take part in one shall be dismissed from the service.

An amendment offered by the Socialist leaders was also adopted. It prescribes that no officer shall be dismissed from any army for refusing to take part in a duel.

LET IT PASS!

As a Matter of Absolute Necessity Navy Increase Bill Goes Through.

Berlin, May 15.—The Reichstag has passed the second reading of the Navy Increase Bill without debate except for two Socialist speeches. Only the Socialists, Poles and Hanoverians voted against it.

CONVENTIONS CONDEMNED

Canon Gould Thinks the Convention System Played Out.

That conventions are not liked by all the clergy was evidenced by the tenor of two meetings held at the Synod Hall in connection with the Laymen's Missionary Movement.

The Rev. Canon Gould, general secretary of the Missionary Society of the Church of England in Canada, referred to the general movement, and that section of it which related to the Anglican Church. There were certain sections with which he had never sympathized, particularly that known as the 'yard-stick method.' The convention method might be over used, and consequently misused.

He agreed that the great laymen's missionary convention held in Toronto a few years ago was an inspiration, and also that the recent session held throughout the Dominion was a success, but he thought that now that the convention period had ended they should get down to dull, every-day work. He deprecated the idea of continually holding such conventions, adding that recently he himself had received no fewer than seven invitations to attend conferences, and might, if he choose, spend his whole time in attending such functions.

Canon Gould then proceeded to deal with the methods adopted by the laymen's committee of the Anglican Church in Toronto, in which prayer meetings, reports on work by canvassing of every member figured.

In conclusion, the speaker said that he felt that Canada was in the most menacing danger from the confusing of standards, and of saying, with the rich fool in Scripture: 'I will pull down my barns and build greater.'

The Rev. J. J. Willis, the new rector of St. Jude's Church, also gave an address urging the necessity of co-operation between the clergy and laity, and condemning the convention movement, and, just as labor organizations had travelling delegates, who were pests, so there were men barn-storming the country on behalf of missionary work, going away and leaving nothing behind.

The meeting was presided over by Mr. J. T. Brock, and there was a good attendance of clergy and laymen.

The following officers were elected for the year: President, J. G. Brock; vice-president, A. P. Willis; secretary, W. G. P. Malone; treasurer, E. J. Coyle. The following were elected on the executive committee: D. W. Rose, A. P. Tippett, D. H. Buchanan, H. J. Mudge, J. S. Heiterington, John Jenkins, P. J. Turner, and A. B. Haycock.

CHILDREN SOLD FOR TWO DOLLARS

Twelve Thousand People Starve to Death in One Month in Central China.

In spite of the thousands of dollars that the more fortunate lands of the world are pouring into famine stricken China, suffering continues on every side, and thousands are dying of starvation in the central provinces. Scenes that are too horrible for description are witnessed daily by those who are attempting to aid the sufferers. Much has already been done by the lands of abundance, but very much more will be necessary before conditions are normal again. Have you given the assistance that you could give? Hungry children cry for bread. Have you sent your contribution to aid them? Send it to-day—to-morrow may be too late.

Read the following awful story of suffering as it is related by the Central China Famine Relief Committee of Shanghai:

LIVING ON BARK.

'People were actually endeavoring to live on ground up bark, mixed with potato-leaves and weeds. This was made into a kind of fruit cake and then eaten. Little children and even babies were trying to eat this cake. Others were picking the substance out of some flower seeds. We were glad indeed to learn that all were not yet reduced to this extreme condition. We learned that about one hundred and twenty thousand people were directly affected by the famine. Of this number at least ten percent will most likely starve to death before another month. By the end of two months we believe an additional twenty percent will lie down and die unless relief is given.

MOTHER AND SON DEAD ON ROADSIDE.

A whole region in North Anhwei, China, was flooded and the crops destroyed. Famine from floods has visited the district for four consecutive years. The Catholic Father who lives here says the suffering is very great. Along the roads everywhere starving people are met. Recently on his way into the country, when the snow lay thick on the ground, he came across a mother and a son. The mother lay dead by the roadside. The boy lay across the road not yet quite dead. He lifted him in his arms to place him on his pony, but before he could do so he gave a few short gasps and died in his arms. He sadly added 'and what could I do? I could do no more than perform for him the rights of the dead and lay him beside his dead mother.' What more, sure enough? In a few days he was out again in another direction and he saw two women and two children lying dead by the roadside. There was no one to give them burial and the dogs were beginning to gnaw the flesh from their bodies. 'What can I do for these poor people?' He exclaimed 'I have no money.'

CHILDREN AND WIVES SOLD.

Boys and girls and wives are being sold for as little as two Mexican dollars ($1.00 gold) each, to keep the rest of the family alive. Of the two or more million facing starvation in the famine area many and many thousands will die of starvation because there is no money to give them relief.

PEASANTS FLEE SOUTHWARD.

All day as we travelled on we were continually meeting people at the point of starvation making their way southward. They had given up all hope in their northern homes, thinking their only chance of escaping death to be in going south. Consequently it was a frequent sight to meet aged women hobbling along with a staff in one hand. Others had given up and had lain down by the roadside, while the more fortunate were being wheeled along by son or husband. Not only were the aged men and women thus trudging along, but little girls and boys, piteous to behold were trying to keep up to father or mother, knowing that when they arrived at the first town they were to be sold to the highest bidder. A little girl will be sold for 70 or 80 cents, and a promising boy might bring two dollars.

To travel all day meeting only this class of peasants causes a strange feeling about one's heart. But the people are very patient and only the more bold and hardened beggar and robber will think of molesting the traveller even in these unsettled times. Of the latter class we had but one or two unpleasant experiences. A man came up to our pony almost void of clothing. He caught hold of the reins, then threw himself on the ground in front of the animal. Had it not been for the assistance of some soldiers armed with rifles our experiences might have been more interesting.

The 'Witness' acknowledges gratefully the following subscriptions to its fund to aid the Chinese famine sufferers:

Previously acknowledged	$3,428.02
Violet Humphrey, Magog	1.00
W. C. T. U., Baebe, O.	4.00
K. and A. Stewart, Inverness, O.	5.00
Guthrie Church S. S. Class, Harriston	4.00
Mrs. Dempsey, Toronto	2.00
Mrs. J. S. Turnbull, Galt	4.00
Mrs. W. H. Stewart, Merna, Alta.	1.00
Mrs. D. W. Malcolm, Scotland, Ont.	1.00
Sympathizer, Prescott	5.00
A reader of the 'Northern Messenger', Morewood	1.00
Kelowna Baptist Church	18.00
Mrs. John Ferguson, York Co., N.B.	1.00
Crosby Family, Woodstock, N.S.	1.00
A Friend, Palmerston	5.00
Russell and Jim, Billings	3.00
D. A. Henderson, Blenheim, Ont.	5.00
K. and D., Burk's Falls	1.10
Mrs. N., Paris, Ont.	2.00
M. W. C., Carleton Place	5.00
Alpheus Mount, Mountsberg	3.00
W. and R., Bolton, Ont.	2.00
Donald MacLean, Floral, Sask.	2.50
A Subscriber, Hamilton, Ont.	5.00
Kenneth Dewar, Dewar Lake, Sask.	1.00
A Friend, Perth, Ont.	1.00
Granby Printing & Publishing Company	12.00
Mrs. Thos. Rathwell, Brucefield	2.00
'Inasmuch', Stayner, Ont.	1.00
Mrs. J. G. Sell, Rockland, Ont.	1.00
Mrs. J. S. Edwards, Rockland, Ont.	1.00
Mrs. D. W. Brown and family, Hall's Prairie	16.00
Mary Arnott, Roblin, Man.	3.00
Wm. McKitrick, Paisley, Ont.	3.00
Lawrence Fried, Roseville, Ont.	5.00
John Bricker, Roseville, Ont.	3.00
Roseville S. S. and Subscriptions	10.00
A Friend, Morley, Ont.	.25
R. L., Kingsville, Ont.	5.00
A Friend, Manitoba	10.00
Father, Glenvale, Ont.	50.00
Two Friends, Pakenham, Ont.	1.00
Mrs. B. Fraser, Prescott, Ont.	.25
Mrs. P. Tully, Atherston	1.00
Austin Crate, Smith's Falls	1.00
Mrs. H. A. Sutton, Hartney, Man.	3.00
'Inasmuch', Point Carmen, O.	1.00
Maisonneuve Pres. S. S. Senior Boys' Class	10.00
R. B. M.	10.00
A Friend, Scotch Road	3.00
A Friend, Everett Lorne	5.00
'In His Name', North Hill	1.00
Mrs. Frank Hodgson, Alberton, P.E.I.	3.00
Opawaka, Ont	2.00
Friends, Winnipeg, Man.	3.00
Sympathizer, Perth	3.00
H. B. D., Blackfalls, Alta.	1.00
Mrs. D. F. Bradd, Brighton, Ont.	1.00
B. W. Mountain, Richmond, O.	3.00
W. T. Andrews, Aurora, Ont.	25.00
Miss M. Finlayson, Atkinson	1.00
Edward Anglin, Atkinson	5.00
Auxiliary, New Mills, N.B.	6.00
A friend in the cause, Lachute.	5.00
R. Blair, Lenore	3.00
Ruth and Dave, Edmonton, Alta.	2.00
A Sympathizer, Woodstock, Ont.	1.00
Mrs. G. W., Stark's Corners	1.00
Mrs. Jos. Pinkletter, Pinkletter, P.E.I.	1.00
Alfred C. Pinkletter, Pinkletter, P.E.I.	1.00
Mrs. Robert McKell, Regina, Sask.	5.00
R., Montreal	10.00
Mrs. F. A. C., Sutton, Que.	1.00
R. and J. Pitcairn, Point Fortune	2.50
'Inasmuch'	3.00
The Cedars	1.00
A Friend	2.00
A 'Witness' Reader, Almonte	10.00
Reuben Cooper, Brinston, Ont.	1.00
Billerica S. S., Wyman, O.	3.02
Wee Lee, Paisley	.50
B. McK., Paisley	.50
A Friend, Kagawong	.50
A Friend, Hanover	1.00
M. Warner, Monck	1.00
A Friend, Clarksburg	3.00
A Friend, Elva, Man.	20.00
Sarah McPhail, Port Hampton.	2.00
A Well Wisher, Ottawa	3.00
Goshan and Argyle Mission Band	20.00
Mrs. K. A. Stone, Dixburg, Alta.	2.00
'In His Name', Westmount	2.00
N. Y. Z., Stratford	5.00
Jas. McDougall	2.00
A Friend, Osborne	5.00
M. C. M., Tatehurst	5.00
Mr. Arthur Deller, Norwich	10.00
Mrs. A. P. Mitchell, Clarke	2.00
M. J. Gillies, Esquesing, Ont.	1.00
Mrs. A. L. Richardson, Little Rocher, N.B.	1.00
Thomas H. Boulter, Currieburg	5.00
Mrs. Thos. H. Boulter, Currieburg	1.00
Beatrice Boulter, Currieburg	1.00
May Attridge, Currieburg	1.00
Lloyd Boulter, Currieburg	1.00
Frank Boulter, Currieburg	.50
Anarchist	1.00
W. J. Hill, Lucas	5.00
F. Davies, St. Catharines, Ont.	5.00
A Sympathizer, Powle's Corners	5.00
Mrs. A. McDougall, Clan William	2.00
A Friend, Kensington, P.E.I.	1.00
Alex. Blair, sen., Franklin Centre	1.00
Mrs. L. W. Thom, Hawkesville	1.00
J. C. MacLean, Beachburg, Ont.	2.00
Mrs. John Ware, Winterbourne	2.00
A Subscriber, Keewatin, Ont.	20.00
A Friend of the Needy Pembroke, Ont.	2.00
A reader of the 'Northern Messenger,' Cashmere	2.00
Jas. B. Sully, Metcalfe, Ont.	3.00
Donald Paterson, Kenton, Man.	2.00
Mrs. G. Bayne, Lennoxville	3.00
Thos. Beggs, South Mountain, Ont.	1.50
Mrs. I. A. Archibald, Bradwardine	10.00
W. H. Taylor, Peterborough, Ont.	5.00
Mrs. M. Mathison, Union, Ont.	3.00
Fred. and Richard Lundy, Almonte, Ont.	1.00
'Jessica,' Dresden, Ont.	5.00
E. S. B., Riply	5.00
Mrs. Alex. Edwards, Rockland, Ont.	1.00
Mrs. Sims, Rockland, Ont.	2.00
J. C. Sims, Rickland, Ont.	2.00
Geo. B. Edwards, Russelltown, Que.	10.00
A. McDiarmid, Russelltown, Que.	1.00
Jno. S. Gilmour, Russelltown, Que.	1.00
J. P. Stewart, Russelltown, Que.	1.00
Mrs. D. Sampie, Russelltown, Que.	1.00
J. M. Macalister, Russelltown, Que.	1.00
Anonymous, Russelltown, Que.	2.00
Mrs. W. J. McGill, Shelbourne, N.S.	2.00
Nancy Kate, Whiteside	1.00
Mrs. E. A. MacKenzie, Picton, N.S.	2.00
Bethel S. S., Schotsburn, NS.	50.00
A Friend, Simmons, Que.	5.00
Total to date	$4,041.14

HEARTY THANKS TO 'WITNESS' READERS.

Canadian National Fund, China Famine Relief,
Office, 546 Confederation Life Bldg.
Toronto May 13th, 1912.

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

Dear Sirs,—We wish to thank you for your letter of May 7th, addressed to Mr. Joseph Henderson, enclosing cheque for $1,372.91, contributions from 'Witness' readers to the famine sufferers in China. We included this amount in $2,000 cabled on Saturday, the 11th, which makes a total of $13,000 cabled to Shanghai by the Canadian National Fund.

We are receiing many votes from cities, towns and boards of trade all over Canada, besides individual contributions. The Toronto City Council have voted $500; Hamilton, $300; St. John and Fredericton, N.B., $355, in addition to others, principally Western towns and cities.

We wish to convey to the readers of the 'Witness' our appreciation and admiration of their generous response to the appeal.—Yours very sincerely,

CHINA FAMINE FUND.
(Signed) C. H. Keys.

Since the receipt of the above acknowledgment, the 'Witness' has remitted $635.13 more for the relief of the suffering people.

CORRECTION.

Mr. and Mrs. H. P. W., Richmond, by error, were credited with $5 each in last report. It should have been $25 each. The total, however, was correct.

PRINCE DEAD.

Gara, Reeuss-Schleiz, Germany, May 13.— Prince Henry XIII., of Reuss, (Branche Cadette), died to-day from scarlet fever.

SWEDISH NOVELIST DEAD.

Stockholm, May 14.—Auguste Strindberg, the noted Swedish novelist and dramatist, died to-day from cancer.

NEWS OF THE PROVINCES.

ONTARIO

WANTED—BRICKLAYERS.

London, Ont., May 13.— There is a bigger deemand for carpenters and bricklayers in the city than it is possible to fill.

BROCKVILLE MAN DEAD.

Brockville, Ont., May 13.— This afternoon James Sheridan was found dead in a lumber pile on thr C. P. R. wharf. He had been drinking heavily of late.

DRUMBO MAN KILLED.

Stratford, Ont., May 13. —W. H. Troupe, whose home is near Drumbo, was instantly killed in the Grand Trunk railway yards at Mitchell today.

MRS. CHAS. PERRY DEAD.

Petersboro, Ont., May 17.—Mrs. Charles Perry, relict of the late Charles Perry, first M.P. for West Peterboro after Confederation, died this morning, aged 86 years.

ROCKLAND DOCTOR DEAD.

Rockland, Ont., May 15.—Dr. Wm. Ferguson, a prominent physician of this town, was found dead in his bedroom this morning. Heart failure was the cause of death.

DROVE INTO THE CANAL.

Smith's Falls, Ont., May 13. — A young couple named Denis McGrath and Miss Boles had a narrow escape from death here to-night when they drove into the Rideau Canal.

SWITCHMAN KILLED.

Toronto, May 16.—While attempting to jump on the front running board of a Grand Trunk yard engine, George Robert Muirhead, Ernest Avenue, aged 21, a switchman, was almost instantly killed.

DOES NOT BELIEVE.

Kingston, Ont., May 13.— The president of the Thousand Island Steamboat Company, Mr. R. Crawford, of this city, is not aware of the reported negotiations and does not believe that the Richelieu and Ontario Company has secured control of the concern.

TRAIN DERAILED.

Pembroke, Ont., May 15.—The Grand Trunk Railway train, due here at 4 o'clock, went off the track a mile south of the town. No one was hurt, but passengers had to walk the distance to the town. Traffic will be suspended till to-morrow. An open switch caused the accident.

WINDSOR'S TELEPHONES.

Windsor, Ont., May 17.—Negotiations have been concluded between Ald. J. E. Banwell, representing the city, and the Bell Telephone Company, whereby the latter receives a five-year franchise from the city and in return agrees to pay an annual rental of $15,000 and to furnish six free telephones.

$100,000 FIRE IN NORTH BAY.

North Bay, May 15. — The large business block of Young Company, Limited, wholesale grocers, at Sudbury, was totally destroyed by a disastrous fire which broke out shortly after four o'clock this morning, causing a loss in the neighborhood of one hundred thousand dollars, partially covered by insurance.

SUDBURY FIRE.

Sudbury, Ont., May 15.—The warehouse of Young & Co., Limited, wholesale grocers, was totally destroyed by fire at 4 a.m. The cause is unknown. The firemen saved adjoining buildings. Two employees escaped by sliding down a clothes line, their hands being badly cut. The loss will be $100,000.

FATALITY AT BERLIN.

Berlin, Ont., May 17.—A fatal accident occurred at the Lion Brewery here at one o'clock to-day. A heavy rod slipped from a wheel as it was in the air and swung with tremendous force against the body of Fred Govokski. He was removed to the hospital, but died within two minutes after reaching there.

RETRACTION ASKED.

Port Arthur, Ont., May 14.—The City Council of Port Arthur ordered its solicitor to demand of the Toronto 'Saturday Night' retraction of an article of which J. Gorman is given as the author, reflecting on the city's financial position or in default thereof to institute action for damages alleging it injures the city's credit so as to affect the sale of bonds.

FELL FROM BRIDGE.

Kingston, Ont., May 15.—A man named Knight, fifty years of age, a stranger, fell off Cataraqui bridge at four o'clock this morning, and had a narrow escape from drowning. A young man, who was passing saw him struggling in the water and rescued him. He was taken to the hospital, where it was found his shoulder had been dislocated.

WATCH FOR PASTOR'S WIFE.

The ladies of the Kempeville Methodist Church have presented the pastor's wife, Mrs. S. J. Hughes, with a beautiful address and a gold watch and chain. The presentation took place in the church, and was an occasion of special interest. The address expresses the esteem in which Mrs. Hughes is held. The high appreciation of her work for the past four years. It expresses deep regret that she will soon be removed to another field of labor.

EX-CHIEF WINS CASE.

Toronto, May 13.— Ex-chief of Police S. E. De La Ronde, of Ottawa, was awarded judgment for $1,000 against the Ottawa Police Benefit Fund Association to-day by Justice Riddell. A few days ago Mr. Justice Riddell issued a finding of the points of law involved in the case and stated that with these points settled he expected the parties to arrive at a settlement. No such settlement having been reached, judgment was finally announced to-day. The point involved was whether the chief was entitled to a retiring allowance when he was asked to resign. His Lordship decided that since the commissioners he chosen to get rid of him in that way, and having given him an apparently honorable discharge they must award him his retiring allowance.

THE DUKE'S WATCH.

Toronto, May 17.—His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught was greeted this morning by the strains of 'Johnny Cope' played on the bagpipes by Pipe Major Dunbar, late of the Gordon Highlanders, and now a resident of Hamilton. With the exception of this episode the Governor-General enjoyed a quiet day. He went down to have his watch repaired, while the Duchess of Connaught visited a dentist. In the morning His Royal Highness received His Excellency Sir Ralph Williams, Governor of Newfoundland, who bore felicitations from the people of that colony. Later there was a luncheon party. At dinner at Benvento to-night the Governor-General had as his guests the Governor of Newfoundland, the Right Hon. R. L. Borden and Mrs. Borden. In the evening the royal party attended the ball given at the York Club.

The visitors' book at Benvento showed that among the callers to-day were Lord and Lady Hyde and Lord Somers, Logan House, Pickering, Ont. To-morrow their Royal Highnesses will attend the Woodbine races, and later the Duke will lay the cornerstone of the Military Institute, University avenue.

QUEBEC

SHERBROOKE MAN KILLED.

Sherbrooke, May 13.—Thomas McMahon was accidentally killed here today by being crushed by a falling frame of a barn. He was thirty years of age and unmarried.

GOOD RETURN FROM INCUBATOR.

Knowlton, May 17.—Mrs. E. S. Miltimore had a record hatch with her incubator. Out of 105 eggs 92 chickens hatched.

100,000 LOGS LOST.

Quebec, May 14.—As a consequence of the violent south western wind blowing yesterday the boom of the Baie St. Paul Lumber Co. broke at about noon to-day, carrying away 100,000 logs. The loss will be heavy as it is quite probable that scarcely half the logs will be saved.

BETTTR FIRE PROTECTION.

Bromptonville, May 16.—At a meeting of the Municipal Council, it was decided to lay a water pipe from he Tobin Manufacturing Company's plant to the village. This was done with a view to having better protection in case of fire. At the same meeting a letter was read from Mr. F. J. Alger pointing out certain mistakes in the annual financial report.

STOWAWAYS ON 'MONTCALM.'

Quebec, May 14.—When the Canadian Pacific steamer 'Montcalm' arrived in port from Bristol this morning five stowaways were given in charge of the authorities by the commander of the ship, Captain Hodder. The stowaways are all husky young men, but will be detained in the Quebec jail until the vessel leaves again for Bristol.

FIFTY YEARS A NUN.

Quebec, May 15.—Three nuns of the Hotel Dieu Hospital yesterday celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of their religious life. Fifty-two years ago they entered the convent and took their final vows fifty years ago. The ladies are Sister St. Bonaventure (formerly Adelaide Hardy), of Cap Sante; Sister St. Honore (formerly Philomene Lachance), of Levis, and Sister St. Olivier formerly Mariellins Goulet), of Quebec.

QUEBEC MERCHANT DEAD.

Quebec, May 16.—Mr. John E. Walsh, proprietor of the well known book and stationery store on John street, and one of Quebec's foremost merchants for a number of years past, died yesterday after an illness of several years, and which becoming serious a year ago, forced him to relinquish the active management of his business. The late Mr. Walsh long held a prominent place among Quebec Irishmen, and held office for years in some of the leading Irish societies here. In his early days he learned the printing trade, and worked at it in several Canadian and American cities, finally locating in Quebec and establishing a book and stationery busines, which was most successful, and is to-day one of the foremost in the Ancient Capital.

P. E. ISLAND

FISHING FATALITY.

Charlottetown, P.E.I., May 14.— The first drowning accident in connection with a lobster fishing occurred this morning near Georgetown, James McKinnon losing his life in a rough sea.

McGEE POISON CASE.

Charlottetown, P.E.I., May 14.—The preliminary examination in the case of Mrs. McGee charged with the murder of her children is concluded. The prisoner was committed to stand her trial at the July term of the Supreme Court on a charge of the murder of her children.

PHOSPHORUS CAUSED DEATH.

Charlottetown, P. E. I., May 14.—The McGee poisoning case was resumed yesterday and several witnesses were examined. The chief evidence was from Dr. McMillan. Dr. McMillan said:—The death we considered due to poison. Mr. R. M. Johnson made chemical analysis, which I witnessed. We found no trace of antimony, arsenic or mercury, for which we tried. Afterwards I attended the coroner's inquest and autopsy on the boy Johnny and formed opinion that death was due to phosphorus poisoning. I assisted in an analysis made in Montreal on the organs. Free phosphorus was not discovered, but we found phosphoric acid phosphate. I have no doubt whatever that death was due to phosphorus poisoning. Phosphorus contained in matches purchased by the McGees would be sufficient to cause death. Less than two cards, twenty-five matches would contain enough phosphorus to kill an adult.

PROPOSED CAR FERRY.

Charlottetown, P.E.I., May 16.— The Hon. Frank Cochrane, Minister of Railways, and party arrived on the Island yesterday, crossing from Pictou to Georgetown. He inspected the eastern section of the P. E. I. Railway, returning to Charlottetown at night. A delegation from the Board of Trade laid before him the claims of the Charlottetown-Tatamagouche route for the proposed car ferry. The minister replied that an engineer had been looking over the various routes, but had not yet reported. The department hoped before fall to have certain contracts let to go on with. They might go on with building piers. The steamers would run where the route would best serve the whole province. He would urge the completion of the work as soon as possible. There would be no humbugging, but the Government first wanted to be sure they were on the right track. A meeting of citizens asked for improvement in the present railway timetable.

NEW BRUNSWICK

ANOTHER TAIT DENIAL.

St. John, N.B., May 13.—Sir Thomas Tait says there is nothing in a report that he is to succeed the late Judge Mabee as chairman of the Dominion Railway Commission.

OBJECT TO SUNDAY TRAINS.

St. John, N.B., May 13.—The Methodist Ministerial Association of this city to-day adopted a resolution of protest against the proposed Sunday trains on the Intercolonial Railway between Halifax and Montreal.

NO MORE PHILOSOPHY.

Fredericton, N.B., May 17.—At the University of New Brunswick yesterday afternoon the degree of LL.D. was conferred on Governor Wood, of New Brunswick, and the Rev. T. W. Street, the latter being the oldest living graduate. It was decided by the senate to drop the degree of Doctor of Philosophy and to establish a course of lectures on law in connection with arts. The Hon. George E. Foster delivered the alumni oration.

INVITING THE DUKE.

St. John's, Nfld., May 13.—The Duke of Connaught is expected to spend some portion of the summer of 1913 in Newfoundland. Governor Williams is now en route to Canada to extend a formal invitation to the Duke.

PREMIER BANQUETED.

St. John, N.B., May 14.— A banquet in honor of Premier Fleming was given this evening in the Keith assembly rooms. The Hon. Geo. E. Foster, the Hon. J. R. Hazen, O. S. Crockett, M.P., and Senator Daniel were guests.

ELECTIONS IN N. B.

St. John, N.B., May 17. —Premier Fleming, of New Brunswick, says that the provincial elections will be held in the course of 'a few months.' He was expected to give a definite sdate at a banquet given in his honor on Tuesday last, but did not do so.

BIG ST. JOHN CONTRACT.

St. John, N.B., May 15.—Norton Griffiths & Co. to-night let a big contract to MacDonald & Doheny, of Alexandria, Ont., and C. L. Hervey, of Montreal. It includes the entire construction of a breakwater a mile long, and the removal of a large hill at the rear. The contract involves, it is understood, four million dollars.

WOULD PAY MORE FOR HAY.

Chatham, N. B., May 16.—'If Reciprocity were in force I would be willing to pay about $3.50 more for hay to farmers of this country than I can afford to do at the present time,' said W. W. Howard, of the American Hay Company, New York, who has been in the county for some weeks buying hay for his company. Mr. Howard said that at the present time hay that is being sold in the States for $23 and $24 per ton, has to be purchased in these parts for $13, if the buyer is to make any profit. The expense in buying and marketing hay for the New York market, for instance, would be about as follows, according to his statement: $13, price, f.o.b. Chatham; $5.40 freight to New York; $3.60 duty per ton; 40 cents terminal charges at New York; $1 selling commission; total, $23.40. Mr. Howard said that if the duty were not in force it was obvious that he could pay about $3.50 more to the farmer for the short ton, and $3.90 or $4 for the long ton.

NOVA SCOTIA

HALIFAX WOMAN'S DEATH.

Halifax, May 15.—Many in this city, as well as in St. John and Toronto, where she was well known, heard with regret to-day of the death of Margaret, wife of the Rev. A. B. Cohoe, pastor of the First Baptist Church of this city. Mrs. Cohoe had been ill for several months, and recently went to Prince Lodge in the hope that the change would be beneficial, but without avail. She was a daughter of Mr. W. M. Bailey, of Toronto, and a niece of Mr. John Pugsley, of St. John. She leaves, besides her husband, two daughters.

CONFERRING OF DEGREES.

Antigonish, N.S., May 15. — Conferring of degrees and the other commencement exercises in connection with the closing of St. Francois Xavier College took place to-day. Among the gold medalists was, in the junior year, highest aggregate, J. D. Keane, Douglastown, N.B. The gold prize donated by Dr. G. H. Murphy for the best paper in zoology was won by D. L. Dwyer, B.A., of St. Stephen. Among those who received the B.A. degree were the following from New Brunswick: Daniel L. Dwyer, St. Stephen; Francis J. Scully, St. John; Wm. F. Lane, Bayfield; Miss Marie Ready, Fairville.

DROWNED IN TUB OF WATER.

Amherst, May 15. — A sad accident occurred near the Victor Wood Working Company's plant this morning, when George Henry, the three-year-old son of Mr. and Mrs. James Burgess, met with a sudden death under very painful circumstances. The little boy was out playing about the yard when he fell head first into a tub of water, a portion of the tub being below the level of the earth, and used as a well. He was not discovered until some minutes afterwards, and notwithstanding the efforts that were made to regain life, death ensued. Much sympathy is felt for Mr. and Mrs. Burgess in their sad bereavement.

CAPTAINS STRIKE.

Halifax, N.S., May 15.—The town of Dartmouth operates a municipal ferry on Halifax harbor between this city and Dartmouth. The ferry has a strike on its hands, but this time it is the officers and not the men who are striking. Four crews are employed in the service and this afternoon all the officers left the boats. The superintendent of the commission which operates the service, Captain Hunter, holds a master's certificate and he took charge of one of the steamers, keeping up a one-boat service this afternoon and to-night. The boat is being run without a certificated mate.

MONDAY'S GALE.

Halifax, N.S., May 14.—A heavy westerly gale to-day caused a number of shipping disasters along the Parrsboro shore. No lives were lost. The American schooner 'Henry May' went ashore on Rocky Point outside Apple River lighthouse and became a total wreck. The crew of four men got ashore in the schooner's boat and the captain was taken off by the light-keeper. The vessel was bound to a Nova Scotia plant to load lumber. The American term schooner 'Nellie T. Sawyer,' which was anchored in the harbor at Apple River, dragged anchor near the lighthouse wharf, breaking a hole in her bottom nad sank. She will probably be floated and repaired.

TO BUILD NEW PIERS.

Amherst, May 16.—The old town of Wallace, famous for its quarries, is going to have a big boom this coming summer. At the recent session of Parliament, E. N. Rhodes, M.P., secured a large appropriation for the dredging of the harbor and also a vote to extend a branch of the I.C.R. to the town. These votes were secured at the request of the Dominion Coal Company, which intends building big piers at the port for the shipment of Springhill coal to the Montreal market. It is understood the Dominion Coal Company will at once begin the work of constructing the piers, and engineers are expected on the ground at an early date to survey the railway line. It is anticipated that the work will be well advanced before the end of June.

PRAIRIE PROVINCES

CANON FLEET DEAD.

Prince Albert, Sask., May 14.—The Rev. Canon Fleet, a Fort Garry pioneer, is dead.

G. T. P. INSPECTION.

Winnipeg, Man., May 14.—The Grand Trunk Pacific officials left for the east to-day on a tour of inspection of the National Transcontinental.

CAN'T DISMISS HIM.

Winnipeg, May 15.—Injunction was served on the Grain Exchange to-day to restrain that organization from expelling H. S. Patterson, of the Manitoba Commission Company, for alleged violation of the rules of the association.

WILL HOLD INVESTIGATION.

Winnipeg, May 15.—As a result of a letter written to the Board of Management of the Association of Charities making grave charges of incompetency against F. Howard Folke, the secretary, a committee was appointed to hold an investigation.

CANADIAN COAL.

Regina, Sask., Map 13.— Word was received from England to-day that J. H. Haslam has completed the formation of a five million dollar concern with British capital for the exploitation of the Estevan coal fields. It is understood that Viscount Haldane and Mr. Winston Churchill have been named as directors of the new concern.

CROPS IN MANITOBA.

Winnipeg, May 16.—Prospects for a bumper crop this fall in Southern Manitoba were never better, stated the Hon. Geo. Lawrence, Minister of Agriculture, yesterday afternoon. Mr. Lawrence has just returned from a week's visit in the southwestern portion of the province and was able to see first hand just how conditions stood.

FOR OLD-TIMERS' SAKE.

Regina, Sask., May 14.—A movement has been started among the old-timers in Saskatchewan to ask the Dominion Government for a grant of land to the original settlers, following out the precedent established in the case of Manitoba. A meeting was recently held at Moosmin, where the proposal was mooted, and old-timers' organizations throughout the west have been asked to take it up.

PREMIER SCOTT WILL SPEAK.

Swift Current, Sask., May 15. —The Liberal nomination for Swift Current provincial riding takes place May 23rd. Premier Scott, the Hon. J. A. Calder, Mr. Knowles, M.P., and others will be present to address the convention, and it is expected that the Premier will elaborate his policy for the future government of the province. He will again receive the nomination for the riding. His supporters are preparing to give him a hearty reception.

TREES FOR WESTERN FARMERS.

Indian Head, May 15.—The Dominion Government forestry nursery station has completed the shipments of trees to the farmers of the western provinces. Two million, seven hundred and fifty thousand maple, ash, willow, cottonwood, caragana, tamarac and seventy thousand evergreens, namely white spruce and native jack pine, comprised the shipments, which have taken over three weeks to pack and deliver to the express company here.

DIED ON THE STAGE.

Winnipeg, Man., May 14.—Although Warren Conlan, playing a part in a playlet, 'Man to Man,' at the Orpheum this week, dropped head on the stage while the playlet was being presented to-night, only a few persons in the audience knew that a tragedy had occurred. The unwritten law of the play folk was that 'the show must go on' was carried out. Conlan, who was playing the part of an aged business man, at one part of the sketch was required to sit in a curtained office at the rear of the stage, being hidden from the view of the audience.

FRONTIER DAY AT CALGARY.

Calgary, Alta, May 16. —With fifteen thousand dollars deposited in a local bank for preliminary expenses and with fair ground secured for September 2, 3, 4 and 5, and with George Lane, A. E. Cross, Pat Burns and A. J. McLean financing the proposition the frontier day celebration for Calgary is assured. The opening day will be on Labor Day, and the celebration will continue till the 5th. On September 2nd the Duke of Connaught will be in attendance, and the frontier week will be one of the main events arranged for the entertainment of Canada's Governor General during his stay in this city.

EDUCATIONAL COMMISSION.

Regina, May 15.—A commission has been appointed by the Saskatchewan government for the purpose of enquiring into educational matters in the province and elsewhere with a view to broadening the existing system. The commission, which will hold its initial sitting within the next two weeks will hold sittings at various points in Saskatchewan and at other points both in Canada and the United States. The following are the members of the commission: D. H. McColl, B.A., superintendent of education in Saskatchewan, chairman; W. J. Rutherford, B.S.A., dean of the college of agriculture; T. E. Perritt, B.A., principal of normal school Regina; W. A. McIntyre, B.R., LL.D., principal of normal school, Winnipeg; Daniel McIntyre, M.A., superintendent of schools, Winnipeg. Among matters which will receive the special attention of the commission will be the question of agricultural education in public and high schools, technical education, the consolidation of schools and the training and supply of teachers.

C. N. R. SITUATION.

Winnipig, Man., May 15.—The heads of the American railways reached the city this morning. Mr. J. M. Gruber, general manager of the Great Northern, and Mr. G. A. Goodelfi, general manager of the Northern Pacific; Mr. L. G. Gilman, assistant to the vice-president of the Great Northern, and chief counsel Lindley, of the Great Northern. These officials held a conference with the Canadian Northern trainmen, who were put off the line between Winnipeg and the boundary and replaced by American crews. They offered to take back the Canadians on the run, but they would have to be employees of American railways, and subject to their conditons and working schedules; this the trainmen turned down. It is now up to Sir William Mackenzie to give the final decision. If the Railway Commission's order is not obeyed it will bfcome effective and operation of train by United States crews will ceased this week. The president of the Canadian Northern reached the city from the east, this afternoon, and immediately went into conference with the officials.

BRITISH COLUMBIA

NEW WESTMINSTER BLAZE.

New Westminster, B.C., May 14.—The main factory of the Royal City Mill, together with two boiler houses, landing platforms and docks were burned early this afternoon. The loss will be in the vicinity of $100,000, fully covered by insurance.

COMPANIES STRUCK OFF.

Victoria, B.C., May 15.—Some twenty-four hundred named companies incorporated under the imperial companies act, 1862-69, will be struck from the B.C. register on the 9th of July next if they have not previously complied with the requirements of the act.

TO COMPETE WITH THE C. P. R.

Victoria, May 16.—Mr. C. W. Clarke, engineer for the Guggenheim interests has announced that they intend to spend $4,000,000 on the first steamers of a service on the Pacific Coast in competition with the C. P. R. between Victoria, Vancouver, Seattle and other ports.

I. W. W. SENTENCES.

Kamloops, B.C., May 15.—Seven I. W. W. men found guilty of intimidation in connection with the strike on the C. N. R. grade, were sentenced at the Assizes here to three months in prison. Four of the men, Quirk, Miscinen, Olson and Schoulder, were found guilty of assault, and for this received an additional six months each.

AWAITING A PURCHASER.

Victoria, B.C., May 16.—News was brought by the 'Empress of India' that the 'Empress of China,' which was wrecked last July, is awaiting a purchaser from the underwriters who took over the vessel after paying the insurance on the basis of a constructive total loss, $50,000 was offered by Japanese shipowners for the former C. P. R. liner as she lay, but the underwriters ask $100,000. It is estimated that the cost of repairing the liner will be from $150,000 to $20,000.

KILLED BY TRAIN.

Nanaimo, May 13.—Banks Fearon, a miner of this city, was run over and instantly killed at Duncan by the southbound train. Fearon, who was made a widower a year ago, was on his way to Victoria to visit his two children in an orphanage. When the train stopped at Duncan station Fearon alighted and was boarding the moving train when, losing his footing, he fell under the trucks and was terribly mangled. The deceased was a native of England and aged 38. Two brothers reside here.

ASSUMED NEW DUTIES.

Vancouver, May 14.—Mr. F. W. Peters, general superintendent of the British Columbia Division of the Canadian Pacific Railway, accompanied by Mr. A. E. Stephens, assistant general superintendent, arrived in Vancouver to assume their new duties. Mr. Peters has succeeded the late Mr. James Osborne, and Mr. Stephens is occupying a newly-created office. Owing to the rapidly increasing importance of the company's business at Vancouver, the company has found it necessary to provide dual representation in charge of the very large department, which demanded extensive executive as well as operating authority.

TEN NEW BRIDGES.

Vancouver, B.C., May 15.—Tenders will be called for immediately for the construction of ten steel bridges along the line of the Canadian Northern Railway on Fraser and Thompson rivers. The bridge plans were designed by J. A. L. Waddell, city engineer of Kansas City. Mr. Waddell stated to-day that all the bridges must be completed within the next twelve months. The first one will be a 420-foot arch span across the Fraser and directly above the Canadian Pacific Railway bridge at Casco, a few miles below Lytton. Then comes a semi-cantilever bridge across the same river at Lytton. The entire cost of the bridges will be a million and a quarter dollars.

MAYOR WITHOUT SALARY.

Nelson, May 17.—Nelson's mayor can no longer accept the salary of $1,200 which has been paid for many years to the city's chief magistrate. This change is the result of an amendment to the Municipal Clauses Act which was passed last session. Only cities with a population of 20,000 can now pay their chief magistrates for his services according to the revised act. This means that with the exceptions of Vancouver and Victoria the position of mayor in all cities in the province is an honorary one. Mayor Annable received checks for the first two months of this year, but the amendment has now received the signature of the Lieutenant-Governor, and has consequently become the law of the province.

MONTREAL

IN MEMORY OF PRESIDENT.

It is the intention of the Canadian Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals to erect a memorial to the memory of their late president, Mr. H. Markland Molson.

MARK NEWSBOY'S GRAVE.

To assist in the erection of a monument over the grave of the newsboy, James Fisher, who was killed by a runaway team on St. James street a month ago, the Montreal Newsboys' Protective Association has made a grant of $35 to his parents.

A YEAR AND A FINE.

In the Recorder's Court Friday Frank Daly was arraigned before Recorder Dupuis charged with being addicted to the use of cocaine. He pleaded guilty, and was sentenced to one year's imprisonment, $200 fine or an additional six months in jail.

CHRONIC WIFE-BEATER.

Simon Rolstein was sentenced by Judge Leet in the Police Court Tuesday to six months' imprisonment for beating his wife. Judge Leet said he had made inquiries into this case, and found that Rolstein was a chronic wife-beater. Judge Leet also said he had intended to sentence the prisoner to a year's imprisonment, but would let him off with six months.

$20 PER SQUARE FOOT.

Bleury street property reached a new level Thursday, when the north-east corner of Ontario and Bleury streets was sold to Messrs. Findlay & Howard for $61,000. The lot has an area of about three thousand square feet, so that the price that was received for the corner figures out at about $20 per square foot. The lot is occupied by the grocery store of Mr. John Scanlon.

BODY FOUND IN FIELD.

The body of a man poorly clothed, and about 70 years of age, was found in a field on the south shore between Longueuil and Boucherville Tuesday, and was removed to the morgue, where it now lies awaiting identification. The man measured 5 ft. 8 in. in height and weighed about 160 pounds. His right foot was missing, and a card found on him showed that he had been in Notre Dame Hospital two weeks ago. In his pockets were also found a knife, a pipe, two combs, prayer beads, and $1.24 in cash.

FATHER CASEY DEAD.

The death occurred May 13th of Father William Joseph Casey, pastor of St. Agnes parish. Father Casey was 48 years of age. He had been in ill health for some time past, but his death came as a great shock to his parishioners. The deceased completed his studies in theology at the Grand Seminary in Montreal, and was ordained priest July 25th, 1889. After his ordination he became assistant parish priest at the parish of St. Jean Baptiste. When the parish of St. Agnes was organized for the English-speaking catholics in the North End of the city, Father Casey was appointed parish priest.

NOT THIS YEAR.

Mr. George Janin, city engineer, has reported to the Board of Control that owing to the neglect of the Canadian Northern Railway officials to send in full plans of their tunnel to the city engineers for inspection the work will probably not be undertaken this year. Time is required for the city to study these plans in detail, to see that the rights of Montreal are not infringed upon and that the public rights are preserved. Mr. Janin says that the reason the company wants elevated tracks to the water front is to enable it to construct a high level bridge over the St. Lawrence.

CONGESTION IN ELEVATORS.

In regard to the congestion, which is now occurring at the grain elevators in the harbor, and especially at elevator number 1, where at present no fewer than thirteen lake vessels loaded with grain unable to unload as the elevator is about full, Mr. George Washington Stephens, president of the Board of Harbor Commissioners stated to a 'Witness' reporter, that it was true that things were in a congested state in the harbor at the present time, but it was only natural, as the grain had been coming in faster than it could be carried away, but he stated, that now that the ocean liners were leaving port the grain was rapidly being taken away, and that in a few days the congested condition of affairs would be greatly relieved.

HURRIED MARRIAGE.

But Was Not Fast Enough—Pastor's Curious Position.

Toronto, May 14. — Another week's adjournment was made in the police court yesterday in the case of the Rev. J. D. Morrow, pastor of the Dale Presbyterian Church, charged with marrying Fred. Young, a Hamilton Chinaman, and Lou Fraser, daughter of a Toronto Salvation Army officer, during prohibited hours.

The evidence of W. E. Fitzgerald, who issued the license, went to show that it was 9.30 when they secured it, and he warned them that if they were going to use it that night they would have to hurry. The girl had seemed quite willing to be married to the Chinaman when they applied for the license.

Lou Fraser declared that they arrived at Mr. Morrow's residence at 10.08, and as Mr. Morrow had to be sent for, it was 10.20 before the ceremony was performed. She fixed the time by the clock in Mr. Morrow's parlor.

Mr. Morrow swore the ceremony was performed at exactly 9.50, and the adjournment was made to secure the driver of the taxicab, who drove the couple to the parsonage.

STOP WORRYING ABOUT YOUR HEAD NOISES AND GET HELP

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

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

Or this one from Winnipeg?

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

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

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

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

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

CUT OUT THIS COUPON.

Answer These Questions.

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

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

NAME .. ..

ADDRESS .. ..

....

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

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

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

Ear Specialist Sproule, 286 Trade Building, Boston.

BROTHERHOOD'S DEPARTURE

British Delegation Sailed on the 'Royal Edward'

Although their visit to Canada was only six days long, the British Brotherhood delegation which sailed for home Wednesday morni on 'Royal Edward 'were delighted with what they had seen, and been enabled to accomplish in that brief time. In fact, so pleased were some of the members of the party with the appearance of things in Canada that a part of the delegation would not return to England until they had seen the Great West, and Wednesday several of the visitors left for Winnipeg and other Western centres. Included in those who tarried in Canada were the Rev. Moffat Gautrey, president; the Rev. Wm. Lundsay, vice-president; Mr. William Ward, general secretary, and Mr. R. T. Hurry, the international secretary.

Although the Brotherhood delegation was in Canada only one week it visited six cities and assisted in the formation of a Canadian Federation of Brotherhoods in this country, the result of a convention held in Massey Hall, Toronto.

CARGOES OF LIQUOR

Rotterdam Steamer Brought 145,000 Cases of Gin.

Any one who pays a casual visit to the harbor these days when the first steamers which have arrived in port are unloading their cargoes might well believe that the people of Montreal are a very intemperate people.

There is hardly any ship unloading in port that has not brought with her a considerable quantity of intoxicating liquor and cases can be seen along the wharf waiting to be carted away containing anything from the lightest of French wines to the strongest of brands. The steamer which has brought the largest cargo of liquor is the stout ship 'Anajik' from Rotterdam. this steamer can hardly be seen as she lies more at Windmill Point on account of the thousands of cases of John de Kuyper gin which lay piled about the wharf and are guarded by policemen until they are carted away.

The 'Anajik' brought with her from Rotterdam 145,000 case of this powerful liquor, 92,000 of which Montreal takes. In the Allan Line shed nearby to where the 'Anajik' is moored one sees another large consignment of Hennysey's brandy, and these are only the first cargoes of their kind this season.

PEMBROKE BURGLARY.

Grand Trunk Offices Entered About Midnight, But Nothing Valuable Taken.

Pembroke, Ont., May 16. — Between the hours of 9 and 11.30 p.m. Monday burglars broken into the G.T.R. station here with the intention of robbing the till. Fortunately no money is left in the till over night. The burglars gained an entrance on the side where the street lamp is situated.

They turned things on the floor and left the doors, drawers and cupboards open. They took no tickets or papers. To pry open the doors they used a screwdriver.

The agent left the building at 9.15 o'clock, and the freight agent was in with the way bills at 11.30, so that entrance must have been gained between these two hours. The police have been notified and are following the case up.

A TRUE BILL.

Prominent Toronto Men Charged With Contempt of Court.

Toronto, May 14.—A true bill against J. W. Curry, K.C., James H. Forrest, Albert Burnett and W. E. Smalling, was presented by the grand jury this afternoon.

The name of Mr. R. J. Fleming, manager of the Toronto Railway Company, was struck off the indictment by the grand jury. The present defendants are charged with conspiracy to fabricate evidence and to bring one of His Majesty's courts into contempt by bribing before it a fictitious case.

AGRICULTURAL.

METHODS OF RAISING CALVES

Much Depends on the Manner of Feeding and the Quantity Given.

Whatever food is selected to add to the skim milk used for the calf, it should be rich in fat or fat-forming materials, says a writer in a letter to the 'British Farm and Home.' I have had calves do very well on the addition of a little linseed that has been boiled to a jelly to the skim milk; also calves that have had special proprietary meals, oatmeal, etc. The conclusion I draw is that not so much depends on a special food being added (for I believe the results may be nearly as good by feeding any of the foods mentioned) as on the manner of feeding and the quantity of the food. The usual way of feeding is to carry a big bucketful of the mixture to the calf pen, then, having separated one or two of the calves from the rest, to allow them to take what you think sufficient from the bucket, letting them suck your fingers, which you keep just below the milk for that urpose. As soon as you can you can gradually withdraw your fingers, so teaching the calves to drink at an early age.

OBJECTIONS TO USUAL METHODS.

There are to my mind two grave and justifiable objections to this way of feeding. In the first place, I would have each calf fed from a separate bucket containing what is deemed a requisite quantity of milk according to his age, and in nine cases out of ten, I believe that if the feeder errs in quantity it is on the side of allowing too large a meal. The second objection I raise is against the popular idea that a calf should be taught to drink as early as possible. This idea seems to me contrary to nature and all physiological teaching, besides proving practically wrong. It may, on the face of it, seem of very little importance whether an animal sucks the milk or drinks it, but if you will consider the mechanical difference only, you will find that a chemical one must follow. Under the jaw of the calf is a large gland that has the special function of secreting a fluid that is known as saliva. This saliva, besides having the function of moistening the mouth and lubricating the food that is eaten, contains a specific ferment called ptyalin, that has the power of converting all starch and sugars into a certain solution and assimilable sugar that can be taken into and nourish the system. If the milk is swallowed without being mixed with the saliva, the lactose, of which it contains some 4 percent, passes into the stomach, but is not acted on there, as the juice that is secreted by the stomach—'gastric juice'—does not effect any change in starchy or sugary materials. So it has to pass on some distance into the intestine until it comes in contact with the secretion of the pancreas, which has the power of acting in a similar manner to the saliva. But the consequence is this, that if the saliva had mixed with the milk in the mouth, by the time it reached the intestine it would be ready to be absorbed into the open; whereas, if the milk sugar is not acted on until it gets some feet along the intestine it must throw excessive work on to the lower portions of the alimentary canal, and I have no doubt that this is one of the primary causes of calves appearing at one time of their lives as though they consisted mainly of abdomen. This gland I spoke of as secreting the necessary saliva opens into the mouth at the base of the tongue by a duct, (Wharton's duct), and two other ducts, which also discharge a certain amount of saliva, open into the mouth opposite the third molar tooth in the upper jaw. When the calf sucks, each time it takes the milk in it causes the muscles to press on these ducts, and so squeezes a liberal supply of the fluid into the mouth, which passes with the milk into the stomach. When a calf drinks it does not call the muscles into use in the same manner, but the milk is swallowed unmixed with saliva. To understand this better one has only to lap a little water from a basin, in a somewhat similar manner to the calf, and for a few moments to recall an infant joy, and suck his finger or thumb and he will at once perceive which action causes the mouth to fill with saliva quickest. These, I think, are quite sufficient grounds to prevent us from adopting that fatally-popular idea of teaching a calf to drink at as early an age as possible. In rearing calves in any way it is a good plan to induce them to begin to pick a little nourishing food as early as may be, and I always think that bucket-fed calves respond more visibly to care in this direction than do those that are being sucked.

Occasionally I have seen calves brought up without milk, but it has always been an unhappy business, the calves being stunted and thick, and eating voraciously to very little advantage. Others may have seen or brought up calves successfully without using milk, but it has not been my fortune to see such cases. Whichever plan of feeding is adopted, I believe the soundest principle to work on is to endeavor to keep the calf growing as fast as it can from the day of birth until it can shift for itself, never allowing it to lose its calf flesh.

THE WELL-FED COW.

A well filled pail is a sign of a well fed cow. Keep only such cows as do things at the pail. You cannot find these by guess. The only reliable way is by test and record. The most inviting to the eye is invariably an unprofitable animal. Many farmers work hard to support cows which please their eye. Are you one of them?

PREPARING THE STRAWBERRY SOIL

An experienced fruit grower, before the last meeting of the Western New York Horticultural Society, stated that the time to begin preparing strawberry soil was from three to five years before setting the plants. The purpose of this lengthy preparation was to increase the supply of humus in the soil. The three essentials in strawberry development were, he said, available plant food, water and humus, but the greatest of these is humus. If true of the lowly but luscious strawberry, is it not true, also, in relation to other horticultural and farm crops? After years of cropping and tillage and tillage and cropping, the very texture and composition of the soil is not as it once was when ages of forest vegetation or grass had left it covered deep with vegetable matter, carrying the nitrogen readily made available for plant growth. Then, again, as the speaker observed, the richer in humus, the greater is the moisture-holding capacity and capillarity of the soil. Had not many a reader of 'The Farmer's Advocate' tangible proof of this during the last dry season, in comparing the crops on field or garden land, rich in humus through generous applications of stable manure or otherwise, with those lacking in this prime requisite. It likewise improves the texture of the soil, making it more friable and easily worked, more accessible to the air, and raising its temperature. These are conditions that promote growth, and, in dealing with a garden or field crops, like roots and corn, how much easier it is to operate against weeds than in a hard, impervious soil, largely rendered so by the disappearance of humus.

Humus, concluded the speaker, is the keystone of the arch of factors that supports the economic agriculture of to-day and to-morrow; and through the coming season, when you look at your growing crops, whether with pride or dissatisfaction, consider, in connection with their growth or lack of growth, this one factor—humus.

FOUNDING A PAYING HERD

Selection of Breed that Will Mature at Early Age is Very Essential

A well known Hereford breeder writes: 'Two very essential points must be considered in this problem. These are, first to select a breed that will mature at the earliest possible age, so that quick returns may be obtained; and, second, to secure absolute freedom from hereditary disease. Maturity is most important, and to get the very best results a breed is required that are good breeders, docile and quiet in temperament, robust in constitution, and adapted to any land. No other breed can compare with the white-faced Herefords to answer these requirements. They stand alone as a breed free from disease; they are unsurpassed in hardiness of constitution, quiet and tractable; they can be bred successfully in any climate and at any altitude; they mature earlier and at a less cost than any other breed. Their carcasses contain the very finest quality of beef, having the best mixture of lean and fat which is so essential, and their flesh is tender, juicy, and excellently flavored. Careful selection should be made when purchasing the sire. He must be well bred and have every point fully developed so as to breed stock with large frames capable of carrying an abundance of flesh. A good sire is considered as two-thirds of any herd in Hereford cattle breeding. The Herefords are so pure that the bulls are most impressive breeders. Buy the best, and the result will be satisfactory.'

FEEDING GRAIN TO THE HORSES

If one were to ask what is the favorite grain for horse-feeding, there would be a unanimous 'Oats!' in reply, but, further than that, unanimity would be a lost feature. Every one would have his way, his time, and his amount to feed, hardly two of which would agree, yet nearly all of which would be a success in the right hands. The two greatest controversies that come up in horse-feeding are the amounts to feed, and whether or not oats should be chopped. In the first case, the amount fed will depend entirely upon the amount of work done, but a safe average would be a gallon of oats three times a day for a 1,200-pound horse doing heavy work, and from this feed according to amount of work done and the corresponding weight of the horse.

Regarding the crushing of oats, this is entirely optional if the horse's teeth are good and he does not 'bolt' his grain. However, for old horses and fast feeders, the oats are better crushed. Many crush all their oats for the purpose of destroying weed seeds that may be in the oats. If oats are crushed, they should be milled in small quantities that will be eaten within the week. If chopped oats are left longer they will become stale, and finally go musty.

This year, when there is so much feed wheat in the country many will put this into their ration and rightly so. However, wheat is one of the strongest grains, and must be fed with caution and close attention to horses. For this reason, it would be well to chop it and mix it in chopped oats in a ratio of about one to two.

Mares in foal should never be fed heavily with grain, as there is a tendency to constipation that will go seriously with the mare at foaling time and the foal immediately afterwards. If she is stabled, feed boiled feeds quite frequently in place of the raw grain.—'Farmer's Advocate.'

HINTS ON GROWING BLACKBERRIES

According to advice given to farmers in 'Bush Fruits,' a bulletin lately issued by the Canadian Department of Agriculture, good cultivation should be given the first year to blackberries to get the plants well established and to procure a strong growth early in the season. When the plants are 18 inches to two feet in height they should be pinched on to make them throw out side shoots and thus keep them better within bounds. All canes except three or four of the strongest should be cut out. The second year the new shoots made that season should be pinched back when between 18 inches to 2 feet in height, and as they will not all be the same height at the same time, it is necessary to go over the plantation several times. It is important to do this work in good time, as if done too late the laterals will grow too late and be injured by winter. During the second season five or six of the strongest canes should be removed either during the summer or in the autumn. This practice is then followed every year, the canes which have borne fruit being removed as soon after fruiting as it is convenient to do the work. Each spring the laterals should be headed back considerably, the length of lateral to be left depending on the variety, as some kinds set fruit further out on the laterals than others. Until the fruiting habit of the varieties is known the laterals should not be headed back until the flower buds show. The length of lateral to leave after pruning will vary considerably, but there should not be more than two feet left. If it has not been possible to pinch in summer, and no pinching is better than pinching late, the bushes may be headed back to 3 or 4 feet in height in spring, and the laterals headed in as already described.

CO-OPERATION IN HORSE BREEDING

Co-operation in its truest sense is being worked out by a Farmers' Club Horse Association, of L'Amable, Hastings County, Ontario. This Association, which is at present capitalized at $1,200, was financed by a scheme whereby each and every member became financially responsible for the indebtedness of the Association, thus banding the members together in a sort of community interest that is solidified by the common responsibility felt and borne by all. The second annual meeting of the Association was recently held, and the finances were found to be in a flourishing condition, a dividend of 25 percent being paid. Stockholders are, as far as possible, allowed only one share of $10. This makes the interest general.

WEANING THE PIGS.

A hog that passes the weaning stage without any kind of setback, usually thrives well and grows quickly right along. More injury may be done young pigs during the first two days of their existence, than weeks of careful attention can make good. The principal part of the young hogs destiny, depends on the brood sow. Careful attention is necessary for the sow for a few weeks after farrowing is nothing more or less than a milking machine. Nothin g enhances the growth of the litter, than an ever plentiful supply of milk, and pigs that have plenty of other feed with the milk of a well slopped sow, for eight weeks, will ordinarily have much the start of those weaned at five or six weeks, no matter how much food and attention the earlier weaned pigs may have had. Breeders have different times for weaning pigs, those who wish to raise two litters in the year generally wean at early ages. Others leave the young pigs with the sow till they are eight, nine, and ten weeks old. By the time the young pigs are three weeks old, they will likely begin to show a desire for other food as well as their mother's milk, and will commence trying their mothers' feed, and nibbling at grass. They should then have access to a small trough, and given a little sweet milk, two or three times a day, just what they will clean up, adding a little more as they grow older along with some scalded bran, shorts, or chop made into the form of a gruel. Keep the troughs clean and do not allow the food in them to get stale. When young pigs are thus taught to feed at the trough they rarely get much of a setback when weaned, while others that have got nothing but the sows' milk take weeks to make up what they lose at weaning time. Many breeders allow the sow to wean the pigs herself, which she will naturally do. When, however, the pigs are taken from the sow, it is a good plan to leave a couple of the smallest with her for a few days, so that they may draw the milk from her, and prevent any injury from that source. Also it helps to push the small fellows along. As weaning time approaches, the sow may be fed less milk forming foods, and she will eventually go dry. Dry sows should have a pasture of their own, and they sould be fed growth making, rather than fat forming foods.

Young pigs should be fed for growth, rather than fat, if the pig at eight weeks old is thin, then there is something wrong, and things have not been going right. Give them plenty of sunsine and exercise, and they will thrive all right. Dry quarters, especially dry sleeping places are essential. They do not need an abundance of bedding, as the bedding is sometimes allowed to remain too long before being cleared out, and thus become filthy. Give a moderate quantity of bedding, and clean it out often.

LICE ON COWS.

Lice on cows seem to be troublesome in some of the dairying districts, judging from the number of inquiries received regarding the pest. In some cases the animals are stated to be losing condition and going off in their milk supply.

A mixture of kerosene and soft soap well rubbed into the skin would soon have the effect of killing the lice. In the case of cattle that cannot be handled, spraying with or dipping in kerosene emulsion is recommended.

A moderately quick walk either under a load or when empty exhausts the animal less than the snail's pace.

WHAT INOCULATION MEANS.

The word inoculation is in daily use in speaking of alfalfa and other legumes, and yet a good many farmers do not clearly understand what it means. In the first place, a legume is any plant that can take nitrogen from the air by means of bacteria which live in small knots or nodules on its roots. These nodules can be seen on the roots of any thrifty clover or alfalfa plant. Since nitrogen is a very important element of plant food, and a very expensive one to buy, it is important to use legumes to secure it from the air.

With one exception, each legume has its own particular kind of bacteria, and these will not work on another legume. This exception is the case of alfalfa and sweet clover. Sweet clover bacteria will thrive on alfalfa, and vice versa. When a legume is grown on a soil where it has not grown before, there may be no bacteria of its particular kind present. In this case the legume will grow all right as long as there is plenty of available nitrogen in the soil. As soon as this supply becomes short, however, the legume stops growing and becomes unthrifty. Of course in this case the main advantage from growing the legume is lost, since it does not gather any nitrogen from the air.

The process of supplying the legume with its proper bacteria is called inoculation. The common varieties of clover have been grown so long in the Middle West that it is seldom necessary to inoculate for them. A new crop like alfalfa, however, will usually have to be inoculated. The simplest way to do this is to scatter soil from an inoculated alfalfa field, or from a thrifty sweet clover field, over the field to be sown to alfalfa. Two or three hundred pounds to the acre is sufficient. It should be disced in at once or a large share of the bacteria may be killed by the hot sun.

If the field is manured with manure from alfalfa fed animals it will usually be sufficiently inoculated, do well. Take a little of the soil and pour muriatic acid on it. Bubbling indicates the presence of limestone.

BEE-MOTH.

It is very likely that the moth worm is, as has been so often stated, the worst enemy the honey bee has—if we except ignorant bee keepers, but if such is the case we can consider ourselves very fortuate, for the moth is almost no enemy at all, to one who is well posted and up with the times. When you hear a person complaining that the moth worm killed his bees, you can set him down at once as knowing very little about bees; and if a hive is offered you that has an attachment or trap to catch or kill moths, you can set the vender down as a vagabond and swindler. You can scarcely plead ignorance for him, for a man who will take upon himself the responsibility of introducing hives, without knowing some thing of our modern books and bee journals, should receive treatment sufficiently rough to send him home, or into some business he understands. When a colony gets weakened so much that it can not cover and protect its combs, robbers and moth worms help themselves as rarely does any harm if there are plenty of bees, and a clean tight a natural consequence, but either hive. If a hive is so made that there are crevices which will admit a worm, and not allow a bee to go after it, it may make some trouble in almost any colony; and I cannot remember that I ever saw a patented moth proof hive that was not much worse in this respect than a plain simple box hive; a plain simple box is, in fact, all we want for a hive; but we must have frames to hold them, and if these frames are made so that bees can get all around and about them, we have done all we can to make a moth proof hive.—From 'A. B. C. of Bee Culture.'

ROADS AND THE FARMER.

The future progress, development, and enrichment of the country is contained in the present good-roads movement. One of the astonishing and unexplainable things is the opposition of the farmer, in some sections, to the construction of good roads

The farmer is ordinarily a thoroughly practical, common-sense individual, yet in the matter of good roads he has not been a willing or active advocate. He sems to have laid aside the good, horse sense he employs in the conduct of his own business when it came to road construction. He forgot his ideas and largely squandered the money and labor appropriated to road construction in impractical and improvident methods. No one will ever be able to calculate the loss to the farmer that bad roads have entailed.

The modern farmer studies the markets and crop conditions closely. The ability to realize on his crops when prices are high means many dollars to him. The ability to haul maximum loads to the market at all times of the year is absolutely essential to him to enable him to get the greatest profits out of his crops. Yet there are large sections where, for long periods, the roads are practically impassible. During these periods of impassability the markets may be at the highest points of the year and hundreds of farmers wholly unable to take advantage of it.

Three or four months of every year their business is at a standstill on account of bad rads. Good roads will permit them to haul either to or from the farm every day in the year, and to do business every day.

Good roads will increase the earning capacity of every farm at least twenty-five percent.—'Better Roads Magazine.'

A CHEAP LITTLE SMOKEHOUSE

Every farmer ought to have a well-appointed smokehouse, but if he hasn't and his wife wants to smoke a few pieces of meat she may be able to do so by the use of two barrels, one set on the top of the other endways. In the upper barrel, screw hooks into the top or sides, or run rods through the barrel and hang the meat over these by means of wire hooks. Make an opening in the bottom barrel, and in it set an iron pan or kettle and make a fire of chips, keeping it smothered sufficiently to always produce a dense smoke. Three days is the usual time allowed for smoking. Corn cobs make a fairly good smoke, but a few hardwood chips or sawdust are more desirable, only they should be non-resinous.

If you have not two barrels, one fairly large one will do. Care must be taken that the temperature at no time exceeds 90 degrees Fahr. Bacon smoked in this way keeps well, and has an admirable flavor. After smoking, keep in thin calico bags.

POTATOES IN EUROPE.

Each year more than 30,000,000 acres of land are planted in potatoes in Europe. Russia leads in acreage devoted to this crop, planting more than 10,000,000 acres each year. Germany is second in acreage, but owing to better farming methods is first in production. Germany's crop in 1908 was 1,702,803,000 bushels, gathered from about 8,500,000 acres. In the same year the Russian crop was 1,060,135,000 bushels. France plants 4,000,000 acres in potatoes each year; Austria-Hungary, 4,500,00 acres, and the United Kingdom 1,250,000 acres.

CANADA'S CORN AND ROOT CROP.

The merchantable yield of corn last year was 84 percent of the whole crop, of buckwheat 84 percent, of potatoes 80 percent, of turnips and other roots 85 percent, and of hay and clover 88 percent, as compared with last year's percentages of corn 84, buckwheat 87, potatoes 77, turnips and other roots 87 percent, and hay and clover 88 percent. The quantities on hand at the end of March were in bushels; corn, 3,659,000, compared with 4,734,000 in 1911; buckwheat, 1,728,000, against 1,750,000; potatoes 20,404,000, against 23,564,000; and turnips and other roots 14,055,000, against 16,159,000. Of hay and clover there were on hand at the end of March last 3,134,000 tons, compared with 5,287,000 tons on hand at the end of March, 1911.

GOATS AS SHEEP PROTECTORS.

Goats are great leaders and even protectors of sheep, and are often used for this purpose on the ranges of New Mexico. A shepherd in Valencia county who happened to be away from the home camp, had the misfortune to lose his dog through the attack of a mountain lion and to break his leg on the same day. Had the dog been alive he could have sent it to the home range to summon assistance. As it was, he had to see the sheep wander away while he dragged himself to the place where his provisions were stored and waited for such help as chance might bring. Five days later the sheep, led by some corporal goats, appeared at the home ranch eighty miles away. They had crossed two mountain ranges by a path of their own finding, and out of a flock of 1,300 sheep only seven were missing. There was, of course, much good luck in this, for a dash of timber wolves among them would not only have meant the killing of many sheep on the spot, but would have scattered the rest of the flock far and wide. The marvel was the intelligence of the goats in returning by an unfamiliar path to the place where they had been bred and the implicit faith of the sheep in their leadership. The arrival of the sheep at the home ranch led to the sending out of a searching party for the shepherd.—Denver 'Field and Farm.'

ELECTRICITY AND POTATOES.

Reports are published of experiments with the electrical treatment of potato crops on a farm in Dumfriesshire, Scotland. The area treated was eight acres, and the apparatus used was that known as the Oliver Lodge-Norman high tension electrical discharge. The discharge was applied daily from May 1 until August 18, averaging four hours per day, the time of application being determined by the weather conditions. The effect of the electricity was early apparent, and the treated potatoes were ready for lifting a week before those grown on the control plots. Four varieties were planted, and the gain that resulted varied from 12cwt. to 2 tons 4cwt. per acre. The cost of applying the electricity, including 10 percent for depreciation on the apparatus, was about $30, and it is stated that for the same amount fifteen acres could have been electrified.

UNPRODUCTIVE FRUIT TREES.

Great luxuriance in growth of fruit trees is often the cause of unfruitfulness. No tree commences to flower and fruit until its vegitative exuberance has been partially checked. Those who understand the art of fruit culture thoroughly can bring these wayward trees into bearing by root-pruning them. This may be done by digging a trench around the tree and then filling it up with the earth that has been thrown out. The cutting off the ends of the roots causes check to the extreme vigor, and the result is the production of flowers instead of branches. The distance from the trunk that the trench should be dug, will of course depend upon the age and size of the tree, and also its ratio of luxurance; the aim should be to dig so as to cut off about one-third of its roots. Root-pruning may be done at any time during fall or winter.

RULE FOR FEEDING COWS.

Each cow, says an expert, should receive as much roughage as she will eat up clean, and a portion of this should preferably be of a succulent nature, like grass, silage, soiling crops, or roots. Of concentrates it has been found a good working rule to feed as many pounds of grain feeds per day to each cow as she produces pounds of butter fat a week, or one-fourth to one-third as much grain as she gives pounds of milk daily, the amount depending upon the percentage of butter fat in the milk. In the case of cows producing milk with a low percentage of fat, one-fourth would be required. Care should always be taken to avoid an increase in body weight above the normal for each cow, since the milk secretion, as a general rule, is likely to suffer when cows commence to utilise their feed for the formation of body fat.

A RIVAL OF ASPARAGUS.

On the streets of any Japanese city you will find for sale an attractive blanched vegetable called udo. There are many ways in which it is prepared by Japanese and the foreigners who live in Japan; but, either as a salad, or cooked as asparagus is cooked, it deserves to rank as one of the important vegetables of the world. It is easy to grow; it does not require replanting oftener than once in nine or ten years; it can be cropped in the autumn or in the spring, and it yields large crops of shoots, which are often two feet long and an inch or more in diameter at the base.

SCARCITY OF CATTLE.

The scarcity of all kinds of cattle, both beef and dairy, will be felt more next year than it is now. Farmers who buy dairy cows a year from now are going to have to pay more for them than they do at present, even though present prices seem high. Most any cow that will give milk is selling at a minimum price of $80, while high grade cows with plenty of milking signs s ell well up to the hundred-and-half mark, and even to the $200 figure. What cows with recards for making dairy products are going to bring in another season depends only upon the advertising and marketing ability of the owners. The demand will be stronger than ever.—The 'Homestead.'

POWDERED RESIN FOR SCOURS

A correspondent of 'Hoard's Dairyman' reports that he has used resin as a cure for scours and never knew it to fail. One teaspoonful of finely powdered resin stirred in the calf's drink is usually enough. If one dose does not cure, repeat it in twenty-four hours. He states that he bought a two-months-old calf that had been bothered with scours from birth. The calf was getting so poor that he could hardly walk, and two doses cured him, and the calf was never bothered again.

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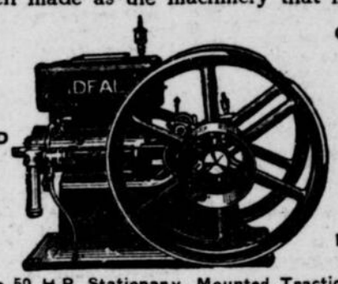

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BUILDING IN EDMONTON.

$100,000 Banking Office Going Up —Activity in Railway Work.

Edmonton, Alta., May 9.—Work of demolition of old buildings on Jasper avenue has commenced, to make way for the handsome $100,000 banking office to be erected by the Royal Bank. Work is progressing rapidly on the great Tegler block addition. Excavation is about completed and concrete work is proceeding. This building when completed will cover 150 x 210 feet, with frontage on three streets.

Railway contractors are exhibiting the most tremendous activity. Special trains of construction material and equipment are daily passing through the city on the way to the front. Construction is now proceeding on the main lines of the Grand Trunk Pacific and Canadian Northern to the west; on the C. N. R. Grande Prairie branch to the northwest; on the Edmonton Dunvegan and B. C. line to the northeast; on the C. N. R. Athabasca Landing line to the north; on the C. N. R. Pakan branch to the northeast; on the Edmonton Camrose branch to southeast, and it is understood right-of-way is being cleared preparatory to grading operations on C. N. R. branch to the southwest.

This week a survey party consisting of twenty men, with forty pack horses and six months' supplies left this city for the vicinity of the Pine River Pass, to lay out a route through the mountains for the Peace River branch of the C. N. R.

Three money by-laws this week received the approval of Edmonton property owners by majorities of about five to one. The principal expenditure provided for was $370,000 for the purchase of land, including the present golf course, for park purposes.

The City Commissioners are inviting tenders for grading and the construction of boulevards on six miles of residential streets, work to be put in hand at once. Already other streets are the scene of great activity as a result of paving operations to be carried out on something over twelve miles of streets.

RUSH FOR LAND.

All Night and Through Burning Sun a Thousand People Wait.

Edmonton, Alta., May 13.—The past day will be a memorable one in Edmonton. All night and through the burning sun of the forenoon more than a thousand men and women lined eight blocks from the place on Third Street where the drawing was to take place for the sale of lots in the Hudson Bay reserve on Tuesday. More than a dozen policemen kept order, and it was announced that all maintained their positions. At two o'clock the drawing began. It was nearly an hour before number one was chosen by Jas. Walsh, a local real estate dealer. He has been offered $15,000 for his ticket, but has refused to sell. For more than two hours the drawing proceeded, and some near the end of the line got the highest numbers. Great excitement prevails in the city to-night, and all real estate dealers are quoting tickets for sale at prices ranging from $100 to $5,000. The sale begins at ten o'clock to-morrow.

SAFETY FIRST.

The railways of Canada are taking a keen interest in the 'Safety First' movement which has been adopted by the larger systeme of the United States. Not only does the new order reduce the number of accidents on the lines but, as a result, the claims for damages are much smaller.

A general conference is planned for next month in New York, and Canadian railway officials will attend, and discuss the whole question thoroughly. That there is great need of some radical changes is evident from the casualty list. Of the 235,831 trainmen employed on the railroads of the United States in 1911, 1 out of every 194 was killed and 1 out of every 8 was injured. Taking all railroad employees, including trainmen, yardmen, trackmen, bridgeman, and crossing watchmen, a total of 1,648,033 in the United States, 1 out of every 458 was killed and 1 out of every 8 was injured. In 1911 again, 257 trainmen alone were injured by adjusting the couplers of cars with their feet.

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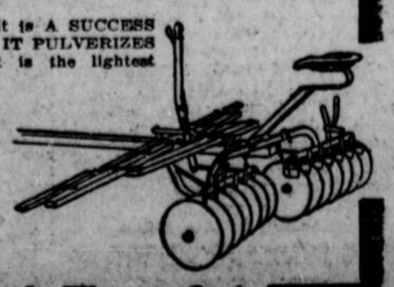

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POULTRY

INCUBATOR EXPERIMENTS

Conducted at Macdonald College—Some Interesting Tests

A number of experiments have been conducted at Macdonald College, some of which may be of interest.

Room Ventilation.—The room in which the incubator is operated should be well ventilated and not too warm. An even temperature makes it easier to maintain an even degree of heat inside the incubator, but a room at 60 degrees is better than one at 70 degrees or 80 degrees. In this experiment three rooms were used. Room No. 1 had no ventilation, except what it could get as the attendant entered and left the room. Room No. 2 had an electric fan going, and Room No. 3 had a fan going and the windows open. The desire was to ascertain the influence of ventilation, not only in the hatch but in the vitality of the chicks.

The percentage of hatch was: No. 1, 30.8 per cent.; No. 2, 59.2 per cent. No. 3, 61.4 per cent. The vitality of the chicks was: No. 1, 44.5 per cent.; No. 2, 67.6 per cent.; No. 3, 91.0 per cent.; demonstrating most clearly that in order to get the best hatch ventilation of the room is necessary, and also that chicks hatched in a well-ventilated room have more vitality. In this case there was double the number of chicks from the ventilated room.

Coal Oil in the Room.—Not only should the room have an abundance of ventilation, but according to another experiment the coal oil can or barrel had better be kept outside the room in which the incubator is running.

Machines running in the room in which the oil tank was kept and where the lamps were filled gave an average hatch of 49.6 per cent. against an average hatch of 60.1 per cent. in the same kind of a room without the oil. It is not known whether the chicks from the one room lived any better than those from the other, as no records were kept to determine this point.

Size of Incubators.—The question is often asked as to the most suitable size of incubator to buy. This, of course, will largely depend upon the buyer's condition and intentions; and probably where one's operations may expand it is not wise to purchase a machine too small. Larger machines are more economical of oil and labor and, for the egg capacity, usually cheaper.

On the other hand, the ordinary farmers will not have sufficient eggs to fill a large machine, and it is sometimes an advantage to have two small incubators rather than a large one of the same capacity. The eggs can be set fresher and, in case of accident, the eggs are not all in the one basket. For several years the general average hatch of the two sizes has been kept, and the results show that machines with a capacity of over 200 eggs have not given as good results as those with a capacity under 200 eggs, the general comparison being 45.2 per cent. for the large size and 54.1 per cent. for the small.

Cooling and Turning.—A general average result of 10 per cent. more from eggs that were cooled while hatching over those that were not cooled is the result of our experiments. Both were turned twice daily.

Ventilation of Machine.—The experiments on ventilation of the machines are not complete, but indications points to the advisability of keeping the ventilation closed for the first few days or week and opening for the remainder of the hatch. This, of course, is where the room is well ventilated.

DRESSING SQUABS FOR MARKET

A half dozen or more squabs are hung on a rack at one time. The wings of each are then locked, which is done by drawing the wings closely together in the back, allowing one wing to overlap the other. This holds them firmly and causes no pain. The mouth of the squab is held open with the thumb and first finger of the left hand, the head and shoulders being held in the hand. With a knife in the right hand the blade is inserted through the crown of the head, penetrating the brain. At once the operator releases his grasp and allows the bird to bleed thoroughly before starting to pluck the feathers.

By the time about half a dozen of the birds have been stabbed, the first killed has bled sufficiently to be ready for picking. The squab is then removed from the rack and held in the hands while plucking the feathers. This method is said to be the most rapid, it being found that from 100 to 150 squabs can be dressed in a day by one good operator.

Some pigeon men believe in holding the bird when killing, but it has been proved that birds held do not bleed so thoroughly as when hanging, owing to the fact that the hand more or less compresses the fine veins, thus retarding the flow of blood. When a bird is not sufficiently bled it shows itself in blisters. These blisters are red splotches that form on the backs of the birds, and which develop by the time the carcasses reach market.—The Homestead.

PROPER CARE OF THE HENS

First Thing to be Looked to if Poultry Industry is to be Improved

The fourth annual convention of the Missouri association of Wholesale Egg, Poultry and Butter Dealers, was the largest gathering of its kind in America. President F. M. Stamper of Moberly, says that it was the largest representation of the industry ever before assembled in the world.

A meeting of the Kansas Car Lot Shipper's Association was held. President J. F. Haskell of Topeka, announcing the purpose of the session, said it was to inaugurate a campaign of education and improvement among poultry raisers.

„Better chickens means better eggs every time,' said he, "and the way to improve the egg industry is to first look to the hens, which produce the eggs. There is nothing magic about these birds, they must be taken proper care of if one wants the best results."

One of the points brought out was: The poultry and egg industry represents $750,000,000 annually. Of this through carelessness, or other avoidable means, 10 per cent is lost. Now it is this $75,000,000 which is lost every year through inadequate methods of trade that the department is working with the industry, which, by the way is the logical way of handling any economic problem and although the work is new, already our results have been surprisingly good.

"It would be impossible to monopolize the poultry or egg industry in the United States," said L. J. Stephens of St Louis, "because you can't control the seasons. Eggs are bound to be more plentiful in the summer than the winter, and no amount of cold storage can equalize the price. And then chickens are too easy to raise to think of a trust."

"It is the cold storage men who insure cheap eggs, instead of high-priced ones, as some legislators would have us believe," said F. W. Brockman of St. Louis, "If it was not for the cold storage industry eggs would be $1 a dozen in the winter, and some places they would not be obtainable at any price. Cold storage men buy them up in the summer when they are plentiful and keep them to tide over cold seasons when the hens do not lay.

GRADING THE EGGS.

Assuming that all eggs are sold in the strictly-fresh condition, and that no grading is necessary as to age, there remains two very apparent factors which divide the eggs into classes, viz., size and color. Of course, all eggs should be clean, and the best way to insure this is to provide clean nesting places for the hens. Another requisite is a number of suitable cases, all of one size, in which to market the eggs.

Go on any market of any size in Canada, and you will see eggs marketed in all kinds of baskets, pails and boxes, from the small tin pail or biscuit tin, to the bushel basket from the feed room. The first step, then, in grading the eggs, is to use a uniform-sized and marketable package.

Eggs are usually said to be white or brown, but in those from a large flock many different shades of these colors will be noticed. Carefully select all the eggs of one shade, and place them by themselves, and see what an improvement it is over the old way of selling mixed colors all in the same basket. Nothing adds more to the appearance of the eggs than uniformity of color, and, no matter how many hens constitute the flock, this is easy to produce.

Along with uniformity of color, the keen eye demands uniformity of size and shape. A number of eggs all the same color, but of all possible sizes and shapes, do not make a display which will attract the eye of the critical buyer. Small and large eggs are produced in every flock, and there is no place that a small egg or a number of small eggs show to greater disadvantage than when mixed with eggs of larger size. The large eggs in such a lot are taken as the standard of comparison invariably, and objection is taken to the small eggs, which, in reality, may be of a very fair size, but appear small beside those of larger size. Separate them, and put those of approximately the same size in the same layers in the crate, or in separate baskets, and the uniformity of the offering attracts the buyer. No small eggs are noticeable, all look their best, and sales are easily made to satisfied customers. It means a little time, but this is repaid in larger prices, quicker sales, and satisfied customers.

THE FEEDING OF YOUNG TURKEYS

Some of the Different Methods Adopted—Care of First Importance

Mr. Archie E. Vanderworst, writing in 'The Quality Poultry Journal' on methods of feeding Young Turkeys gives the following:

METHOD No. 1, FOR YOUNG TURKEYS.

After about thirty-six hours old, or after the hen leaves her nest, we feed for three or four meals equal parts of hard boiled eggs and stale bread. After that mostly stale bread moistened with skim milk. For two or three weeks we give curdled milk to drink. After two weeks we mix a little cayenne pepper with the bread twice a week.

METHOD No. 2, FOR YOUNG TURKEYS.

Our first feed is bread and milk, with the milk so pressed out that the bread will crumble. This is fed for the first two weeks, after which the feed is gradually changed to curd and meal, one-half part each, and a little cracked corn is given at night.

METHOD No. 2, FOR YOUNG TURKEYS ON GOOD RANGE.

The first feed I give is milk curd, with onion tops and tongue or pepper cress, cut very fine, seasoned with black pepper. I give this morning, noon and night. It is a mistake to feed very often, or too much while they are young. If the poults are fed three times a day from the time they are hatched until they are grown, they are fed often enough. Yet they must have something to pick all the time, hence I would advise that they be kept in a grass yard where the grass is kept low. As they grow older I add other things to the food. Table scraps are splendid for them. If I have infertile incubator eggs I boil them and mix with the other food, but never use fresh eggs, simply because I do not consider it necessary. I give milk instead of drinking water when it is plentiful. I keep grit constantly before them. Wheat is one of the finest foods for turkeys. Cracked corn is splendid when they are older. My rule has been to mix grains of wheat in the food from the first, so that when they are old enough to change from curd to grain it will not be so hard to change foods.

METHOD No. 3, FOR TURKEYS FROM SHELL TO MARKET.

I feed poults every two hours until about ten days old, giving stale light bread softened in sweet milk, or water, squeezed dry, mixed with hard boiled eggs, including shells finely broken. This food is alternated with bread and clabber cheese, oat flake and egg, or cheese seasoned with a little salt and pepper. After the little ones are about a week old I begin mixing a little whole or cracked wheat, Indian corn, Kaffir corn, or millet with the cooked food, and thus they learn to eat grain. Always try to fed no more than they will eat up clean each time. When they are about a week old I begin to drop the white bread, and give them instead what I call a brown light bread made the same as white bread, using one-half white flour and the other half about equal parts of shorts and bran, with a handful or two of corn meal. The meal makes it crumble easily. The bread should be allowed to dry for a day or two before feeding; if fed fresh it may choke the poults. I gradually drop the white bread and eggs, and feed instead the brown bread and cheese. When about six weeks old they have become accustomed to the grain food, which, since they were three weeks old, has been kept by them in troughs in coops so constructed that the little turkeys can get in and the older fowls kept out. By the time the poults are nine or ten weeks old I have dropped the soft or cooked feed to once or twice a day. By September the older poults are dependent upon grain food and range. For fattening I had good results with a mixture of grains proportioned as follows: Two bushels whole corn, two bushels cracked corn, one bushel oats, one bushel Kaffir corn.

METHOD 5. AN ALL CORN RATION.

Successful Rhode Island growers, as a rule, feed their turkeys from start to finish on Northern White Flint corn, which they grow themselves. They take great pains to feed nothing but well seasoned old corn, because they have found that new corn causes bowel trouble. Turkeys not only like Northern Flint corn best, and fatten best on it, but it makes their flesh more tender, juicy and delicious. That given the little ones is coarsely ground, and mixed with sweet or sour milk, or made into bread that is moistened with milk. This is gradually mixed with cracked corn, which, when they are about eight weeks old, is fed clear or mixed with milk. In the fall whole corn is given. After June 1st those at full liberty are usually fed but twice daily. They are hunted up and fed in the fields, that they may stay away from the farmyard and outbuildings. Many give the turkeys no food from August 1st until cool weather. They get their own living until they come up from the fields in September or October. Upon the approach of cold weather they come to the house to be fed, and thereafter roam but little.

Supplementing these rations let me say that I found it the general opinion of the more successful turkey growers that, with other conditions being favorable, the method of feeding was not of great importance, provided the young turkeys got enough to eat, and a variety. These successful turkey growers also agreed that care was of the first importance, and one woman who was said to have been uniformly successful for many years, made the following interesting observation on the subject of care in relation to feeding: She said that the only difference she could see between her method of handling turkeys and that of various neighbors who were less successful, was that she made it a rule to hunt up the turkeys in the field on wet or dull days when they did not forage freely, and when insects to be secured by foraging were far less numerous than on bright days, while most of her neighbors fed the turkeys on fine days when food was more abundant and more easily obtained, and sat indoors and left the turkeys to shift for themselves when the weather was bad.

When left to themselves with opportunity to range freely turkeys will usually leave their roosting place in the morning and make quite a wide circuit of the fields and meadows, terminating late in the day at the point from where they set out. They need a lot of care and attention to prevent their being scattered and lost, but with this constant attention the losses are very small and at the end of the season the addition to the family income resulting from the sale of turkeys is generally quite a substantial sum.

ONIONS AS POULTRY TONIC.

For many years past poultry keepers' attention has been repeatedly directed to the wonderfully invigorating properties of onions as a poultry tonic for all breeds of fowls. In country districts finely chopped onions have largely assisted in the growth and vigor of young turkeys, and experienced rearers always mix it in the soft food; but it cannot be too widely known that it is also most beneficial when regularly included in the morning mash for growing chickens. At this season of the year spring onions are in great demand. They are easily chopped, and will be eagerly devoured by growing chicks. Garlic-fed chickens make rapid growth, and their general health is preserved by this appetizing tonic. When garlic is assimilated by the young birds' system even insect pests will not torment them, and for this reason alone it is recommended. Mixed in the soft food for adult fowls onions admittedly convey a pungent flavor to the eggs, which is naturally objectionable, but for chickens in course of development they form an excellent substitute for meat and nitrogenous foods.

RHODE ISLAND REDS.

The Rhode Island Reds have not been as long established as the Rocks or the Wyandottes. There are two varieties, the Rose and the Single Comb. They have a peculiar shape of their own, having a longer back than most breeds and an oblong body. They are very hardy, and good winter layers. As yearling hens they lay better than the Rocks or Wyandottes. Eggs are uniform and of a fair size. They are persistent sitters, and not as good for table use as the other two breeds mentioned.

BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS.

Th Barred Plymouth Rock is no doubt one of th most popular Canadian fowl. They are hardy, good table birds at any age, good layers, and will lay a good proportion of eggs in cold weather. The eggs are large and uniform in color and size. The hens should not be kept after the second laying season, as they have a tendency to put on flesh and become broody.

THE MATERNAL INSTINCT

Strongly Developed in Broody Hens—Some Interesting Facts About Hatching

Maternal instinct is a most wonderful thing. I have never ceased to marvel at it. It seems so strange that a heifer knows nothing about calves and cares nothing. She will walk unconcernedly amongst a hundred an hour before she calves herself, and five minutes later, despite her pain and weakness, will bellow with fondness and be ready to fight man or beast for a thing she has only just seen. And yet, at least, she sees something alive which moves about to attract her attention. The love which a hen suddenly develops for eggs is more wonderful still. As far as she knows, the eggs are mere lumps of chalk. Take them away, and she will sit on pieces of chalk of the same shape. The infinite love and patience with which she sits for three weeks to keep these apparently lifeless things warm; the care with which she tucks them underneath and rolls them about; the pains she takes to hide her nest, and to steal off and on when no one is looking, are all inexplicable unless we admit the all-pervading spirit of good.

We know that when a hen becomes broody an arterial plexus is formed, a network of blood-vessels near the breast and abdomen, which brings the body heat to the part which is to be in contact with the eggs. We know that there is a temporary fever, or rise of temperature, which cools down slowly as broodiness proceeds. But whether the broody instinct brings about these changes, or whether they bring on the broodiness, is a sealed book. As the hen goes on setting the feathers come out of the breast, probably from the heat of the body, in the same way as a human fever may cause loss of the hair. We know that latent heat is generated in the egg as life proceeds, and that less heat from the hen should be required.

SECOND HATCHES.

All these things seem fairly simple for the natural term of three weeks, but the marvel is that the hen will sit and hatch as well for a second three weeks. I have a White Orpington pullet that would not take to her chickens, but she took to a second lot of eggs, and is sitting as well as any of the rest, and looks as fit as possible. We hear a great deal about hens deserting nests. This rarely occurs on a good poultry farm, and every one assumes that it is entirely due to the management of the broody. But it may easily be the state of the health of the bird. One can easily understand that a hen with incipient liver disease may cease to perform the natural functions in a satisfactory manner. Why a hen has to sit practically the whole time, whilst a dab-chick can hatch by merely sitting at night and leaving the covered eggs to the semi-heat during the day, and why a mound bird in the Eastern Islands can hatch by the novel incubator of a heap of decaying vegetable matter in which she buries the eggs to the depth of three feet, are puzzles far beyond my ken. The fact that a hen which chooses her own nesting place, and takes nearly three weeks to lay her clutch of eggs, yet, notwithstanding, all hatch about the same time, has suggested that the best way of keeping eggs for setting may be to warm them up to about 95 deg. for a quarter of an hour daily. As far as I know, it has never been tried, but it is one of those little experiments that would cost little and be of great interest.

THE NATURAL NEST.

When we see a naturally made nest, what strikes us most is the flatness of it and the little attempt that there is made to scoop out a hollow. A plover makes no nest worth speaking of, and a hen has been known to keep the eggs underneath her on a flat boarded floor. Much depends upon the way in which a nest is made, and it should certainly be too large rather than too small. In the latter case, the eggs are too crowded for the hen to get her feet easily through them. As a rule, the eggs arrange themselves in a circle, with the broad ends outwards. This is partly due to the shuffling of the hen's body and to the shape of the eggs lending themselves to that position. As the chick develops, the air space at the wide end enlarges, leaving the narrow end the heavier on account of its more solid contents. We are, therefore, not surprised to find the broad end slightly elevated in a hen's nest, and may fairly assume that they are best so in an incubator. The making of a hen's nest is a long way towards successful hatching. Some say that eggs hatch as well in a dry box, merely using hay. They may be right, more especially in spring, but I think a soil nest would have a lower temperature in very hot weather, especially if kept slightly moistened. When a hen is sitting in hot weather she often raises herself and opens her feathers to cool her body, and thus the eggs. One is loth to change from a method that has always proved successful. I have made nests on three inches of soil for many years, and still believe that to be the best way. A nearly flat bottom, patted well solid, a ridge of soil round the outside, so that the eggs will not get away from the hen, more especially in the corners of the box, a little well-broken soft hay spread thinly, and the nest is made. If the box is placed upon its side the hen can walk on and off. In either case, it is best to let the hen sit for a night on two dummy eggs, and get the nest solid and shaped to the body before putting in the sitting. The broody hen can be utilized in various ways.

SETTING ON TURF.

There is no better way at this time of the year than setting them upon the turf in an orchard or where the stock cannot get to disturb the coops. If the ordinary hutch coop is used, the hen must be lifted on and tethered by the leg to a stake whilst feeding. If one has a long row or two it will be time to put the first back when the last is off. If the coop has a wired chicken run attached, the hen can go on and off at will. She will usually come off at feeding-time when corn is thrown into the run. In either of these methods the best way is to make the nest with a wooden rammer. The turf can be rammed to the required shape in a minute or two, leaving everything very firm and solid. Then a little hay pressed into shape, and a better nest could not be desired. There is no way in which a hen brings off more chickens than in this. It needs no expert knowledge, and a novice can succeed at once. The coops may just as well be used until they are required for chickens.

TIME OFF THE NEST.

If the hen is tethered, note must be taken of the length of time she is off. There is no rule, as so much depends upon the weather, but five to eight minutes the first week, ten to fifteen the second, and fifteen to thirty the third is about right. Providing the eggs do not feel cold to the hand when putting her back there is nothing the matter. Referring again to the shape of the nest, it may be well to say that an oval of twelve inches long and ten wide should hold seventeen to nineteen eggs, and be large enough for an Orpington. If the nests are in houses, it may be of advantage to slightly moisten the corners of the nests with warm water during very dry weathers, perhaps once at the tenth day, and again at the fifteenth. This is better than sprinkling the eggs, which I have never seen attended with much success. On the earth outside no moisture will be required for at least a month, after the heavy rains we have had during March. But when the earth is hot and baked it is better with late settings to spray the earth round the coop that contains the nest. On the eighteenth day it is always best to dip all the eggs into warm water at 105 degrees for a few minutes. Those who are inclined to think that I am over-particular, should remember that we should not rest satisfied until we hatch out every possible egg and rear every possible chick. Although I now use incubators more than hens, yet I hatched over 1,000 chickens a year from hens before I possessed an incubator, and I simply relate the methods and punctuate the details that I found of most service through a long apprenticeship.—G. A. Palmer, in the 'Farmer and Stockbreeder.'

Standard

There is no Cream Separator in the world made from finer materials than the STANDARD. For instance, the gear spindles are made from a special grade of tool steel, ground and polished—a steel so hard and wear-resistant, that tools are made from it for drilling through ordinary steel. This special tool steel costs five times as much as steel in ordinary Separators, but ten ordinary spindles wear out before one STANDARD spindle.

The STANDARD'S Discs are made of steel, heavily and smoothly tinned.

The Makers Build This Machine To Give Lasting Service

Stand on one and test its strength in comparison with aluminum or tinned iron discs. The Bowl Bottom is made from special steel forging. If the STANDARD'S bowl falls on the floor it won't bend or break.

But why go further. You've already learned enough to know that the STANDARD is built to last long. And it has been given a test equal to skimming 100 pounds of milk every day for six years. At the finish there was no wear visible on the working parts. It was easily good for 20 years more. The test is fully described in our booklet. Write for a copy to-day.

FREE BOOKLETS

Ask for booklets, giving detailed description of the Standard, and records of skimming tests.

The Renfrew Machinery Co., Limited,

HEAD OFFICE AND FACTORY, RENFREW, ONTARIO.

SALES BRANCHES: ....., WINNIPEG, Man., and SUSSEX, N.B.

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.

WEYBURN, SASK.—IN THE CENTRE of the greatest grain growing district in the West, the coming railway and wholesale centre of Southern Saskatchewan. C.P.R. is in with two lines; Grand Trunk and C.N.R. coming. I handle only inside property, mostly my own. Have been in Real Estate here for eleven years. Would like connection with Eastern dealers. Write me for description of property and prices. Property for sale in lots or blocks. Have some acreage fit for subdivision. FRANK MOFFET, Weyburn, Sask.

FARM LANDS. — DO YOU WANT a Ready-to-Work Farm in South-Eastern Saskatchewan? If you give us a chance we can interest you in farm lands, with good soil, in the Carnduff District, just north of the International Boundary, within easy reach of railroads, schools and markets. Do not put this aside; it may be your chance to make good! Come and investigate the conditions, prices and terms, or write to LOCKHART & FOULDS, Carnduff, Saskatchewan, Canada.

PORT ALBERNI, B.C., AND DISTRICT.

FOR SALE, FRUIT and POULTRY FARMS,

ranging from $25.00 to $200.00 per acre.

For full particulars, write to

HAYNE & WILKINSON,

Real Estate and Insurance. | P.O. Box 60 | Engineers and Contractors.

Reference—Royal Bank of Canada.

TREES, PLANTS, ETC.

IMPORT YOUR BULBS DIRECT from Holland at Half Price. Get Import List immediately. MORGAN'S SUPPLY HOUSE, London, Canada.

FOR SALE.

GUINEA PIGS FOR SALE. PRICES right. Different colors. Apply to, WALTER SHIELLS, Eamer's Corners, Cornwall, Ont.

BOOKS, POST CARDS, ETC.

25 FANCY POST CARDS, Postpaid, 25c. Greetings, Mottoes, Lovers, Views, etc. Beautifully colored and gold embossed. Extra 100 given free. Best value ever seen. Money refunded if not delighted. EMPORIUM CONCERN, Beebe, Que.

BOOKS ON POULTRY, PIGEONS, RABBITS, Pheasants, Horses, Cattle, Farming, Fruit, Flowers, Vegetables, etc. Book catalogue free. MORGAN'S PET STOCK SUPPLY HOUSE, London.

"BRAID SCOTS."—THE NEW TESTAMENT in Braid Scots, by the Rev. W. Wye Smith. Nicely bound in cloth, complete, with glossary, good readable type, printed at Paisley. Price $1.60 postage paid. Address, A. P. NICHOLSON, 68 Beaver Hall Hill, Montreal, P.Q.

SHAFTESBURY HOTEL, LIVERPOOL

A First Class Temperance Hotel, Homelike and modern Adjoining Central Hall, and Roscoe Gardens, and near Stations. Mount Pleasant Cars from Landing-Stage stop at the door. Cab fare 1-6. References: Rev. Dr. Biggs and Rev. Dr. Crews, of Toronto.

Valuable Book on Barn Building FREE

Write at once for this valuable book. It contains information that every farmer should have regarding the sanitary housing of dairy cows. It explains every fundamental of correct construction and gives proper dimensions and arrangements. It describes lighting, ventilation, stable floors, and their construction, and contains suggestions about silos, silo, exposures, appearance, design, drainage and inside equipment. Besides, you will find in this book a number of practical barn plans and other information that may point the way to your saving many a dollar. We have designed many of the finest and most modern dairy barns in this country and this book is based on our long experience and expert knowledge in dairy barn construction. The book contains 72 concise, clear and condensed form. Information necessary to any farmer who is planning to build or remodel. Understand, we send you this book absolutely free without any obligation on your part—just for answering these few questions: Do you intend to build or remodel? How soon? How many cows have you? Will you want a litter carrier? Will you want a hay fork outfit? Send to-day.

BEATTY BROS. box L. FERGUS, ONTARIO

EGGS AND POULTRY.

GOLDEN PHEASANTS FOR SALE. — First prize stock; fine birds. RICHARD HILL, 1036 Laura street, London.

SPECIAL BARGAINS IN HATCHING Eggs, from select matings of White Rocks, Houdans, Cornish Indian Games. Ten cents an egg. Fertility guaranteed. ZIMRI SEELY, Iroquois, Ont.

EGGS FOR SALE, FROM PRIZE-WINning Brown Leghorns, Barred Rocks, Buff Rocks, Rhode Island Reds, for balance of season, $1 per setting. WM. MOORE, 19 Oxford street West, London, Canada.

SINGLE-COMB WHITE LEGHORN Pullets and Cockerel from my stock; won all prizes at Killarney, Boissevain and Deloraine Fairs, 1911; $1 per 15 eggs; $4 per 100. Single-Combed Rhode Island Reds,—progeny of Silver-Cup pen at LaCrosse, Wisconsin, and prize winners at Minnesota State Fair, 1911; $2 per 15. Leghorn Cockerels, $1.50; Reds, $2.50. T. ALBERT SCHOLES, Killarney, Manitoba.

REGAL WHITE WYANDOTTES, EXhibition and Utility. Eggs, $3, $2 and $1, prepaid two settings. Circular. Stock for sale. GEO. P. STIRRETT, Hymers, Ont.

FOR SALE, 2 HENS, 2 PULLETS, 1 Cockerel (not related); Kellerstrass White Orpingtons, $10.00; 4 Pullets, 1 Cockerel Partridge Rocks, $10.00; Trio, $6.00. Eggs, $2.00 setting. Won 8 firsts, 10 seconds, 2 Specials this year. W. A. MATTHEWS, Cannington, Ont.

BUFF ORPINGTON COCKERELS and Pullets from imported Cock. Eggs, $1 and $2 per 15. JAMES McGREGOR, Caledonia, Ont.

WHITE LEGHORNS (WYCKOFF'S famous laying strain; my flock averaged 180 eggs each in year; winter layers; twenty eggs, $1.00; hundred, $3.50. F. NURSE, Malton, Ontario.

EGGS.—WHITE ORPINGTONS, BY 1st Toronto Cockerel, from imported stock; $5 per 15. Rose Comb White Leghorns, by 1st Canadian National, Western and London Thanksgiving Fairs; $1.50 per 15. Barred Rocks, $1.50 per 15. GEO. J. NORTHCOTT, 'Clarum Brae,' Solina, Ontario.

LIVE, SILVER, CROSS AND RED Foxes, and all other furbearers wanted. Give full description, price, express office, etc., first letter. BLAKE VANNATTER, Ballinafad, Ontario, Canada.

EGGS FOR SALE FROM MY Prize-winning birds, winning over four hundred first prizes at eight shows. Barred Rocks, White and Silver-Laced Wyandottes, Houdans, Blue Andalusians, Black Javes, Spangled and Black Hamburgs, Silver Grey Dorkins, Black Spanish, Single and Rose-Combed R. I. Reds, Brown Leghorns, two dollars per fifteen eggs. Half price after June 1st. F. W. KROUSE, Guelph, Ont.

ANCONAS — BRED FOR EXHIBition and winter egg production; $2.00 for 15; $3.00 for 30. E. W. WARDLE, Corinth, Ont.

EGGS FROM PRIZE WINNING Stock: $1.50 for 15 eggs, from select matings of Buff Rocks, Buff Wyandottes, Buff and White Leghorns, Blue Andalusian, Buff, Black and White Orpingtons. WM. MUNROE, Grafton, Ont.

A GOOD LAYING STRAIN OF S. C. W. Leghorns. Eggs, $1 per fifteen; $5 per hundred. MARTIN ROBERTSON, Kent Centre, Kent Co., Ont.

'CANADIAN POULTRY REVIEW' published first of each month. All the poultry news of the Dominion, 64 pages, 50c year. 'Poultry Advocate,' the utility poultry paper. The paper that 'tells you how.' 50c year. Both to one address, 75c one year. Poultry books on various subjects. Address, H. B. DONOVAN, 184 Adelaide St. West, Toronto, Ont.

EGGS FOR HATCHING.

We supply eggs for hatching from the best pure bred stock, in Rocks, Wyandottes, Reds, Orpingtons and Leghorns, at the very low price of 60c per dozen, in lots of 4 dozen and more.

This stock is of the very best quality, strong, vigorous, farm stock. Write for Catalogue, either in English or French.

Eastern Township Poultry Farm.

Bondville, or Foster

A. P. HILLHOUSE

Manager.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED. — AT ONCE, A NUMBER of persons to work for us in their homes. We send the work any distance to you, and you return it when finished. We pay good prices promptly. Our secret process art color work is pleasant and easy to do. No canvassing. Our own travellers sell the goods. Steady employment all year round for people who mean business. Make application to-day. COMMERCIAL ART STUDIO, 267 College street, Toronto.

CARRIAGE WOODWORKER; Steady job; state age, wages, experience, to R. HAMILL, St. Catharines, Ont.

AGENTS WANTED.

DO YOU REALIZE THAT FARMERS are now keenly interested in fruit-growing; that you can make big money selling fruit and ornamental trees? There is money in the business if you represent a reliable firm; we want now a reliable agent in every unrepresented district. Write for terms to THE PELHAM NURSERY COMPANY, Toronto, Ont.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

The Questions and Answers Column will be found on page 19 of this issue.

The BOY SCOUTS

TROOP NEWS.

The Scouts of the 9th Troop have been making good use of their Saturday mornings lately. The mornings have been spent in the gathering of wild flowers, which have been taken by the boys to the sick wards of one of our hospitals. Mr. Dunbar takes an active interest in the troop and is coaching them in map making, signalling, finding direction, etc. This troop will spend part of the summer at the scout camp.

The scouts of Quebec city are doing their work in real earnest, and applications from them for the proficiency badge examinations pour in upon the provincial secretary.

Mr. P. B. Pennington, late scout secretary for Quebec city, who has been transferred temporarily to Hamilton, Ont., was given a royal send off, and was presented with a handsome pair of field glasses, at a banquet held in his honor. The after dinner speeches were on 'Canada,' 'Scouts' and 'Brother scouts.'

Mr. Wm. Wiggs has been appointed acting superintendent during Mr. Pennington's absence. Quebec is fortunate in having such a good man to fill the breach.

The Rev. A. R. Beverley expects that some of his troop will meet the Montreal boys at the camp.

The concert held by the Lennoxville Scouts on the 10th inst. proved very successful. Mr. Tindall is to be congratulated on the able way in which the work is being organized.

East Angus is now organizing in good shape. A local association has been formed, with the Rev. B. Watson, president; the Rev. W. R. Johnston, vice-president, and Mr. Oran Beane, secretary-treasurer. They have been fortunate in securing Mr. M. H. Wells, late of Durham School England, as Scoutmaster. Already six boys have passed their Tenderfoot test, and others expect to be ready this coming week.

Mr. G. I. Bowker of Farnham, is working hard in connection with the troop that is being formed in that town. The boys are keen and there is every prospect of a strong troop being formed. We hope they will be with us at the summer camp.

Sergt.-Instructor Blake, of the Moncton (N.B.) Boy Scouts, has started a class in the Morse signalling.

The bugle band which is being organized under the leadership of Mr. Vick, of the Peterborough Boy Scouts, is arousing a keen interest. Mr. Vick states that there is excellent material for a good band among the boys.

The Hamilton Boy Scouts held the first drill of the season in the Central School grounds. Under command of Chas. W. Heming, district commissioners, some successful drilling was done in addition to the parade.

PROFICIENCY BADGE EXAMINATIONS.

The examining committee for proficiency badges has arranged for the next series of examinations to be taken during July and August. As experts in a number of subjects will spend part of their vacation at the camp it will be possible for scouts to prepare for the tests under expert direction.

This week examinations have been held for Ambulance, Clerks, Interpreter, Marksman and Musicians badges.

McGILL TROOP LOSE THEIR S. M.

W. S. M. Forman Goes to Chicago.

It was indeed sudden news when on Saturday Mr. Forman told the scoutmasters of this city that he was leaving for Chicago on Monday night.

Mr. Forman is a 1912 science graduate of McGill, and having taken his B.Sc., now goes to Chicago to take up work there. On Monday he and his father were entertained at a dinner given by a few friends, the scoutmasters and members of the council.

Professor N. Evans, who took the chair, proposed the toast of the King, and then called upon W. S.M. Allen to toast the parting guest.

'Though probably the junior of all present, no one has a greater right to propose the health of Mr. Forman than I have,' said Mr. Allen, 'for I have been associated with him since the beginning of the scout movement in Montreal. Mr. Forman is one of those who have done much of the spade work of our movement. He kept digging away in those early days when it was so difficult to get men interested in scouting, and Montreal owes him and all those associated with him in the early days of scouting a debt of gratitude for the organization as it stands to-day.

MR. E. G. H. FORMAN, B.Sc.

'It was Mr. Forman who started the "Witness" page, and it was he, as president, who brought the S.M.'s Club up to its present efficient standard. It was Mr. Forman and the provincial secretary who ran the very successful S.M.'s training course of last winter, and it is to Mr. Forman McGill owes so much of the efficiency of its troop,' continued Mr. Allen, who then presented Mr. Forman with a Swastika badge, saying: 'Mr. Forman, allow me, on behalf of the S.M.'s Club and the council, to wish you every success in your new career, and also to give you this Swastika badge as a small token from the Montreal S.M.'s, showing their appreciation of the immense amount of good work you have put into the work that we all have so much at heart.'

Mr. Forman, replying, said: 'Words fail me, and I cannot express my thanks for the kindness that has been done me by the S.M.'s of this city. The scout movement has meant a great deal to me, and anything that I have done to forward the movement is as nothing when compared with what I have got out of it myself. It has taught me to "Play the Game."'

Mr. Ascah then rose and proposed the health of Mr. Forman, senior, who in replying, said he had not realized the wonderful amount of good work the S.M.'s were doing in building up the character of the boys.

Before boarding the train Mr. Forman was presented by S.P.L. Cordasco, on behalf of the troop, with a handsome pair of thermos bottles, a scarf pin and a large photo of his troop. Then, amidst the cheers of the boys, the S.M.'s and the members of the council, Mr. Forman boarded the train, which pulled out carrying away a man who has been a pillar of strength to the scout organization of Montreal. Many of Mr. Forman's boys found difficulty in not shedding tears, for they felt they had lost a true and valuable friend.

SUGGESTED PLANS FOR EMPIRE DAY.

24th to be a Big Day.

Details of the plans for Empire Day have not yet been worked out. The committee met last Thursday to discuss these, and they will be presented at the Scoutmasters' Meeting on Tuesday evening next.

The following is a skeleton outline of what has been suggested. Full details will, however, be worked out and mailed to the troop officers.

Combined troops of Montreal to raid Lachine.

Defence—Lachine and Westmount.

Boundaries—C. P. R. embankment till 9 o'clock.

Train and car service allowed as far as Montreal West and Rockfield.

Rally to sound 1 p.m.

Base—Field by pump on Davis farm.

Lunch—1 to 2.30 p.m.

Flag salute—2.30 p.m.

Games—2.30 to 4 p.m.

Fall in to sound 4 p.m.

Route march through Lachine, three-quarters of an hour.

Cars home—5 p.m.

Ribbons to be carried by each side, both sides attacking and defending.

Operations not to start south of Montreal West, past the C. P. R. embankment before 9 a.m., on the morning of May 24th. The later part of the programme will not be followed if it is found that Scouts are tired.

AN ACKNOWLEDGMENT

From S. M. McIntyre, of the Chinese Troop.

Much has been said about the good showing made by the Chinese troop on Saturday last, but one thing still is lacking, and that is, that the credit of the troop's bearing largely belongs to some members of the Y. M. C. A. troop, whose untiring efforts made it possible for the troop to show up so well on parade.

THE HIGHER AGE LIMIT.

Dear Sir,—In connection with the discussion regarding an increased age limit. I must heartily endorse the idea of increasing it to thirteen years, or at least twelve; for while for a Boys' Brigade the work of which was mostly indoors, twelve years, or even under, might have been suitable. The Scout movement calls for outdoor work, at which the younger boy is rather a nuisance, and has to be looked after. Like some of the other scoutmasters sharing these views, I must confess to being guilty of having some young boys in my troops. We are forming them into a special, sort of kindergarten, patrol. It is rather hard to refuse a boy when he has friends of the same age in other troops.

Only their size looks bad in any troop, and having so many little fellows keeps out the older fellows, who are really those the founder intended the Boys' Scout movement for. Nothing makes a lad of sixteen, or so, feel more foolish than to be on parade with some of the little chaps.

J. C. H. STORER, A.S.M.,
2nd M. (St. Lambert.

SUMMER CAMP.

The summer camp grounds for the Scouts of the Province of Quebec are situated in the lake district of the Laurentian Mountains, and are about seven miles from Piedmont.

A PROUD DAY FOR MONTREAL SCOUTS.

The Royal Inspection on Fletcher's Field.

'As Chief Scout I congratulate the Boys Scouts of Montreal on their strong and efficient turn out to-day, which it has given me the greatest pleasure to witness personally. I am specially pleased to hear of the great advance of numbers, and I hope as the importance of the movement is more generally recognized that this increase will continue. In conclusion I desire to wish the scoutmasters and scouts alike a happy and useful time.'

This message was dictated by His Royal Highness, Chief Scout for Canada, to Captain Lowther, who wrote it on an order slip in lead pencil, using the back of another of the Duke's aides as a table. The message was addressed to Col. F. Minden Cole, for the Montreal scouts, and was read to the officers and boys after the inspection by the Council in Victoria Park, Westmount.

H.R.H. THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT.

The march past of the thirty-two troops of the city and St. Johns, Quebec, was a strikingly fine performance, and reflects the greatest credit upon the organizing powers of D. S. M. Wensley and all those who were responsible for the splendid spectacle on Fletcher's Field, as well as for the arrangements for the route march through the city, and also the second display at Victoria Park.

The royal party, which consisted of Their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Connaught and Princess Patricia, with two A.D.C.'s, and Miss Pelly, lady-in-waiting, came in a motor car and were received by Col. F. Minden Cole. A few minutes were consumed in salutations between the royal party and those waiting to receive them. Among these were Col. E. A. Whitehead, ex-Mayor Guerin, ex-Controller F. L. Wanklyn, the Lord Bishop of Montreal, J. T. McBride, Dean Evans, Campbell Nelles, J. Marshall (a member of the Toronto Boys' Council), W. J. Siessor, J. Cole, Major Ewing, H. V. Meredith, J. C. C. Almon, H. G. Waring, Capt. C. C. Wansbrough, of the Queen's Own Rifles, Toronto; H. L. Charlton, and the Rev. Mr. Ascah.

The troops marched past in the following order: Mounted patrol (advance guard), cyclists under W. S. M. Allen, signallers in charge of P. L. ed patrol as rear guard.

The Chinese troop of forty scouts under S. M. McIntyre, was honored by special attention, and later was visited by the Duchess of Connaught and Princess Patricia. The Duke also drew the attention of the ladies to the trek cart made by the Lachine boys, H.R.H. exclaiming 'A very fine piece of work, indeed. The boys made that cart themselves, made it in a week.'

It was evident that the royal ladies shared the Chief Scout's interest in the boys, for they eagerly watched each movement, and constantly appealed to the gentlemen of their immediate circle for information.

S. M. CARTNER, OF ST. JOHNS, QUE., WITH HIS VERY SMART TROOP.

ONE OF MOUNTED SECTIONS AT LAST SATURDAY'S INSPECTION.

The Provincial Secretary, Mr. D. J. Evans, was presented to His Royal Highness, and the boys filed off the field and marched through the city to Victoria Park, Westmount, where Aldermen McBride and Hyde, representing the Mayor of Westmount, welcomed the scouts on behalf of the Westmount City Council. Col. F. Minden Cole and Bishop Farthing took the salute.

Col. Cole then read the Duke's message, and three ringing cheers, with hats on staves, were given for H.R.H., and the stirring events of the afternoon came to a close with the playing of the National Anthem by the Outremont and Lachine bands.

D. S. M. WENSLEY GIVING THE FINAL ORDERS BEFORE THE ARRIVAL OF HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS.

As reported fully in last Monday's issue of the 'Daily Witness,' Saturday's inspection of 600 scouts by H. R.H. the Chief Scout for Canada, was a fine pageant, and thousands of spectators lined the enclosure, in the upper part of Fletcher's Field, long before the signal for the scouts to stand at attention was given.

Simmons, the 5th Outremont Band, with S. M. Scrafield in command, the Provincial Secretary, Mr. Evans, and D. S. M. Wensley, the St. Johns (Que.), troop, under S. M. Cartmer, who, as guests, were given the position of honor, troops 1 to 24, the Lachine Band, troops 24 to 33, stretchers, trek waggons, and another mounted patrol as rear guard.

D. S. M. WENSLEY.

THE OWL

JOTTINGS.

The careful inspection H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught made on Saturday, coupled with the message sent to the Scouts by Col. Cole, will, I am sure, inspire the council, Scoutmasters and Scouts to higher things.

Last Saturday's parade was certainly the smartest one Montreal has turned out.

With over 600 Scouts and 53 officers in full uniform, it was a pretty spectacle.

The D.S.M., Mr. Wensley, is to be congratulated on the way things were handled.

There was not a hitch at either march past.

Too much cannot be said of the splendid work of the 5th Outremont and the 1st Lachine bands.

The long march—playing continually the whole way—must have been very trying to some of the musicians.

But they stuck it out.

Professor Norton Evans turned out in 'Scout kit.' Our congratulations to him.

I hear it whispered that practically all the council will be in uniform by the time the next parade takes place.

Notwithstanding the apparent dislike of some of the horses to the sweet strains of the Outremont bass drum, the mounted troop looked exceptionally smart and business-like.

The manner in which the crowd of five or six thousand people were handled on Fletcher's Field by the Montreal police, reflects great credit on their chief.

Many flattering comments were made about this by the spectators.

One gentleman who was in the 'know' said that Col. Sam was going to take over the Scouts, and that next year we should be supplied with rifles.

I am not sure whether we were not to have a battery or two of field artillery also.

It will be too bad to disappoint Col. Sam and his friends, but I am sure we shall always stick to our broom handles.

Mr. Foreman, president of the Scoutmasters' Club, has sent in his resignation.

Last week he received his degree of Bachelor of Science from McGill and now leaves for Chicago.

It was with much regret that the S.M.'s received his letter.

To find another man who will take so deep an interest in the Scout work will be a difficult job.

To say nothing of getting another president for the S.M.'s club.

Mr. Foreman carries with him the very best wishes for his future from all his Scout friends.

I am anxiously looking forward to seeing the Scout moving pictures which were taken last Saturday.

Methinks there will be some funny sights to be seen.

Business men are now beginning to grasp the principles of Scouting.

The result is the Prov. Sec. is being constantly asked to find boys who are Scouts to fill good positions.

But remember, you fellows, who get jobs as Scouts, you must act up to the very letter of our Scout law, or otherwise you will bring discredit upon our organization.

THE OWL.

STRANGE WAYS OF THE PHALAROPE.

(By A. H. Higginson.)

Among the oddest of all our birds, and yet one of the most attractive, is that queer, snipe-like creature, the phalarope. There are three varieties of the birds, the red, the northern, and the Wilson's, or tricolor, of which the latter is the most interesting. It is called Wilson's phalarope after the great naturalist who did so much to make our American birds better known. The name tricolor, by which it is also called, comes from its marking. The female bird, which is the more gaudily dressed, is very beautifully arrayed in feathers of reddish-brown, blue-grey, and white.

While spending the spring months in North Dakota recently, collecting birds and their eggs, I found myself in a marshy meadow which seemed to be inhabited by several pairs of phalaropes; and as it was just the season for eggs, I determined, if possible, to find a nest.

The meadow was about twenty acres in extent, and I think I might have hunted all the afternoon and not have succeeded had not the parent bird unwittingly aided me.

When the phalaropes set up housekeeping, it is the male who builds the nest and keeps house.

The female bird lays the four eggs, and after this is done, goes off to have a good time picking up choice bits of food on the beaches, or showing off her gaudy plumage with her friends, while her modestly dressed husband stays at home, hatches the eggs, and raises the young birds. So it was that, at the end of a walk of half an hour, I flushed the male bird off the nest.

He was in great distress, and cried sharply as he fluttered away, feigning a broken wing with the utmost skill, but always keeping just out of reach. I had seen this trick before, however; so instead of trying to catch the supposedly wounded bird, who was only trying to lead me away from his nest, I looked about near where I had first seen him, and was soon rewarded by finding the nest.

It was well concealed in a tussock of grass, and was composed of a slight excavation in the ground, carefully lined with grasses.

The nest contained four eggs, about as large as those of the pigeon, but of a different shape. They are very broad at one end, tapering down to a sharp point at the other, and are a brownish-buff in ground color, covered with blotches and spots of a very much darker brown.

The male bird seemed greatly distressed at my discovery of the nest, while the mother bird flew round in wide circles overhead, where she was presently joined by her mate. The phalarope is a rare bird in all but a few localities, and I considered myself very fortunate to have been able to see for myself the nesting of this bird, which so reverses the ordinary functions of male and female.

It offers one of the very few instances in bird life where the male bird performs the tedious and responsible task of incubation while the female enjoys herself in freedom.—'Youth's Companion.'

HOLD TO YOUR IDEAL.

(Orison Swett Marden.)

Did you ever notice how much better you feel after having done a superb piece of work, how much more you think of yourself, how it tones up your whole character? What a thrill one feels when contemplating his masterpiece, the work into which he has put the very best that was in him, the very best of which he was capable! This call comes from obeying the natural law within us to do things right, as they should be done, just as we feel an increase of self-respect when we obey the law of justice, of integrity within us.

A famous artist said he would never allow himself to look at an inferior drawing or painting, to do anything that was low or demoralizing, lest familiarity with it should taint his own ideal and thus be communicated to his brush.

There is everything in holding a high ideal of your work. Hold the idea of excellence constantly in your mind, for whatever model the mind holds, the life copies. What we think, that we become. Never allow yourself for an instant to harbor the thought of deficiency, inferiority.

Reach to the highest, cling to it. Take no chances with anything that is inferior. Whatever your vocation, let quality be your life slogan.

Many excuse poor, slipshod work on the plea of lack of time. But in the ordinary situations of life there is plenty of time to do everything as it ought to be done, and if we form the habit of excellence, of doing everything to a finish, our lives would be infinitely more satisfactory, more complete; there would be a wholeness instead of the incompleteness that characterizes most lives.

There is an indescribable superiority added to the very character and fiber of the man who always and everywhere puts quality into his work. There is a sense of wholeness, of satisfaction, of happiness, in his life which is never felt by the man who does not do his level best every time. He is not haunted by the ghosts or tail ends of half-finished tasks, of skipped problems; is not kept awake by a troubled conscience.

When we are trying with all our might to do our level best, our whole nature improves. Everything looks up when we struggle up; everything looks down when we are going downhill. Aspiration lifts the life; groveling lowers it. When we are striving for excellence in everything we do the entire life grows, improves, but when our standards are dropping, there is a downward tendency in the whole nature.—From 'Do It to a Finish.'

INCREASING LUNG CAPACITY.

There is no form of physical exercise so much overdone as increasing lung capacity. Unless attempted judiciously more harm than good results.

Hill climbing, rowing, deep breathing, swimming, running, are all good for this purpose, but are too often overdone.

The good of hill climbing is vitiated by an incorrect poise. Remember to keep on ball of foot with chest expanded and head up, and then the lungs benefit.

Swimming is the best possible exercise if acquired gradually. To attempt a distance test, endurance swims or prolonged diving unless in training is absolutely injurious.

The same holds true of rowing. This exercise may weaken the lungs to such an extent if overindulged in that a blood vessel may be burst. A woman should never pull a heavy load, and especially should not race.

WINNING.

It takes a little courage
And a little self-control
And some grim determination
If you want to reach a goal.
It takes a deal of striving,
And a firm and stern set chin,
No matter what the battle,
If you're really out to win.

There's no easy path to glory,
There's no rosy road to fame.
Life, however, we may view it,
Is no simple parlor game;
But its prizes call for fighting
For endurance and for grit,
For a rugged disposition
And a 'don't-know-when to quit.'

You must take a blow or give one,
You must risk and you must lose,
And expect that in the struggle
You will suffer from a bruise.
But you mustn't wince or falter,
If a fight you once begin.
Be a man and face the battle—
That's the only way to win.

HOW THE KING WORKS.

King George's 'office,' as he smilingly calls it, is situated on the first floor of the garden front of Buckingham Palace. Here, according to an interesting article on 'How the King Works,' in the 'Strand,' His Majesty is to be found long before breakfast is served. His first task is to tackle his large correspondence. All letters addressed to the King and Queen are sent direct from the general post-office in sealed bags. In the case of Buckingham Palace, this bag arrives, as a rule, just as the King is finishing dinner. Such letters as will ultimately demand his personal attention are placed before him the same night. He glances through them, makes a few brief notes upon them, and they are then placed under lock and key until he is ready for them on the following morning. Scarcely has he dealt with these than an even larger bag of letters arrives, and these his private secretary puts in different baskets—one for invitations to undertake public functions, one for charitable appeals, one for the reports of parliament, another for personal letters, and one, most important of all, for the letters from rulers, ambassadors abroad, and ministers at home. As a letter-writer himself, says the 'Strand,' the King is not a quick thinker, and likes to ponder over every word before he writes it. In this respect he contrasts with his late father, who would reply to the most important letter in a few seconds. Many instances of the King's thoroughness in studying every department of public life are given.

COURT ADJOURNED FOR PIGEON

The sound of fluttering wings and the distressful cooing of a pigeon imprisoned in an air shaft at the courthouse in Boston so moved Judge Wentworth that he adjourned court in order that the captive bird might be released. The pigeon had been trapped under a grating and in the dark and dusty shaft was located with difficulty. Court officers, assistants, lawyers and spectators interested themselves in the work of rescue. When, with the aid of a torch and a small boy who willingly allowed himself to be lowered into the well, the pigeon was carefully removed, everyone was delighted to see it sail away to its mates unharmed.—Selected.

CARVED HIMSELF IN WOOD.

One of the most remarkable workmen in the world is Hananuma Masakichi, of Tokio, Japan, who has carved a figure in wood so like himself, that when the two are placed side by side, it is said to be almost impossible to tell which lives and breathes and which does not. By several connoisseurs in art, this wooden figure has been pronounced the most perfect human image of man ever made. Masakichi has faithfully reproduced every scar, vein and wrinkle to be seen on his own body. The figure is composed of 20,000 pieces of wood, dovetailed and jointed with such wonderful skill that no seams can be detected. Tiny holes were drilled for the reception of hairs and eyelashes, in which no dissimilarity to Masakichi's own can be detected. Many are seeking to carve themselves in greatness and glory before the world, but it is a glory that will not last, for the Word of God says: 'For men to search their own glory is not glory.' (Prov. xxv., 27.)—The 'Christian Herald.'

PUZZLES.

PRIZE COMPETITION.

A nice book will be given as a prize to the boy or girl who will succeed in getting the highest number of marks for answering the puzzles in the next few weeks. The competition dates from May 11 and will close with the puzzles of June 8. Answers must be in by Thursday to insure acknowledgment in Saturday's paper.

NUMERICAL ENIGMA.

My 9, 8, 2 is a tropical root.
My 3, 4, 6 is something good to eat.
My 5, 6, 1, 7 is a musical pipe.
My whole is something which comes in the month of May.

FLOWERS, JUMBLED.

Rearrange the letters and find the names of the following spring flowers:

1. Utrimill.
2. Iecaphat.
3. Yaletoyhillfelv.
4. Soccru.
5. Ilput.
6. Dorcolotlb.
7. Ffidoad.

LOST I'S.

If certain words lost their i's—

1. What word meaning sound would become part of the face?
2. What part of the body would be food for animals?
3. What useful vessel would become a companion?
4. What country in Europe would become a small space?
5. What section of the United States would become part of a horse?
6. What canal port would be sorrowful?
7. What kind of grain would be a labyrinth?
8. What river of France would become learning?
9. What article used by anglers would become something used by baseball players?

ANSWERS TO LAST WEEK'S PUZZLES.

ANAGRAMS OF PROMINENT PERSONS.

1. William H. Taft.
2. King Edward the VII.
3. Florence Nightingale.
4. Emmeline Pankhurst.

TRIANGLE.

B
E H
T U B
H E R O
L O I R E
E U R O P E
H O N I T O N
E U R O P E A N
M A N C H U R I A

A COLLECTION OF BEES.

1. Lock, block. 2. Room, broom. 3. Rook, brook. 4. Rake, brake. 5. Ring, bring. 6. Right, bright. 7. Ray, bray. 8. Lame, blame.

Correct answers to the puzzles of May 4 have been received from J. Claude Simpson, P.E.I., X.Y.Z., P.E.I., and F. Docherty, Riverton, P.E.I. We thank the latter for original puzzle.

A. Willard Taylor, P.E.I., answered correctly two of the puzzles of May 4; there were two omissions in Beheadings.

Marks for puzzles of May 11 have been awarded as follows: Edna Reid, Montreal, 20; Laura and Jean Lewis, Peterborough, 19; Earle C. Fuller, Lennoxville, 20; Marguerite O. Gogo, Cornwall, 20; Jessie Dobbie, Montreal, 21; Jean Cartier, Montreal, 19; Newman Hunter, Cowansville, 19; Joan Coles, Montreal, 21; Christina Dauskin, Montreal, 20; Keith Christie, Lachute, 14.

A correspondent in Ireland would like the solution of the following riddle. The riddle is said to be an old one; perhaps some of our readers may have seen it before, and may be able to send us the answer:

'WHAT IS IT?'

'A headless man had a letter to write;
'Twas read by one who had lost his sight;
The Dumb repeated it word for word,
And he was Deaf who listened and heard.'

CYGNETS TOOK RIDES.

How Two Swans Preserved Their Young.

That swans possess some power of reasoning seems to be proved by the following story, which is told by H. G. Hutchinson. He says:

'On a certain pond a pair of these birds had for two successive years hatched out a pair of cygnets, only to find the young, fluffy things devoured long before they came to the properly feathered age by one or other of the large pike which lived in the pond. This last spring the swans made their nest in the usual place, hatched out their cygnets as before, but as soon as the cygnets were hatched disappeared from the pond altogether, parents, babies, and all.

'There is another pond, or lake, a distance of a mile and a half or so from the first, and on this lake the swans were found to be with their young ones. The puzzle was to know how they had got there. Their wings were so pinioned that they could not fly, and there were some very stiff and close fences between the one pond and the other. Subsequently a countryman said that he had seen one of them walking over the fields that lie between the ponds. He had noticed nothing more than the old swan walking, but there is little doubt that had he been nearer or looked closed he would have seen that it was carrying a cygnet, or the pair of them, on its back. Almost certainly the birds had walked and carried their young with them from the one pond to the other.

How they got through the fences is still unexplained, nor is it understood how they knew the second pond to be there, since it does not seem that they had ever visited it before. But their wisdom and enterprize, which were so highly commendable, were justified by the results. They reared their cygnets successfully in this other pond wherein there were no pike, a fact which we might almost fancy the swans, with their supernatural cleverness, had ascertained before they made their difficult transit.—'Country Life.

ROOM AT THE TOP.

Courage and faith and patience,
There's space in the old world yet;
The better the chance you stand, lad,
The farther along you get.

Keep your eyes on the goal, lad,
Never despair nor drop;
Be sure that your path leads upwards;
There's always room at the top.

LETTERS FROM READERS.

CHURCH EXTENSION.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—May a layman have the privilege of your columns in order to express himself on the question of church extension raised by the disposal of the property of Stanley St. Presbyterian Church?

Why is it that so many men, who are in most respects good citizens, give heartily to such organizations as the Salvation Army, but give very little of their substance or their time to the regular churches? Just because they see that the Army is earnestly and practically endeavoring to help and to raise up the poor, the fallen and the outcast, whilst there is too much prima facie evidence in support of the accusation that the regular churches turn their backs upon the poor in the city, and follow the rich to the suburbs. It cannot be demonstrated that there is imperative need for an endowed church in the suburbs, particularly in well-to-do Westmount, whose inhabitants are so well able to provide church accommodation for themselves. But it needs no demonstration to prove that there is crying need for endowed and efficiently equipped institutional churches in the poorest districts of our city. Stanley St. congregation has failed to make use of a magnificent opportunity of providing one such church, and thereby of practically helping to solve the problem of the slums, of earning the approbation and applause of all who have at heart the saving and uplifting of the poor and outcast, and of attracting to the church in general the practical sympathy of the average man in the street. It is doubtless a good thing to promote Presbyterianism, but it is a thousand times better to promote Christianity amongst the masses of the people.

PRESBYTERIAN LAYMAN.

Montreal, May, 1912.

THE CHURCH AND THE PRESENT.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—The church seems at last to have awakened to the fact that there is such a thing as a class struggle going on. After years of blindly ignoring or stubbornly refusing to admit its existence, now, at the eleventh hour, when the titanic battle between capital and labor is at its fiercest, the church, which for long has ceased to be a vital force in economic affairs, comes forward in a puny, ineffectual attempt to reconcile and harmonize these opposing classes whose antagonism is fundamental, inhering in the iniquitous system that fosters the exploitation of one class by the other, which protects property interests at the expense of human life. This is what plunges the whole industrial world into warfare, turning the economic field into a battlefield, where these giants, consolidated capital on one side and the rapidly consolidating labor power on the other, are waging the most colossal war the world has ever witnessed. It is world-wide and inevitable, each class being governed by self interest and in business for profit will naturally make its business as profitable as possible; the capitalist by buying labor as cheaply as may be, the worker by selling his labor as dearly as he can. Plainly, the thing that increases the profit of one class decreases that of the other, hence the eternal conflict of interests which neither preaching or platitudes can change. Of what use to prate of fellowship, brotherhood and love when present economic conditions compel men to fight each other under a system that legalizes piracy? Is the church laboring under the delusion that there can be any real fellowship between the robber and the robbed? Does it think to persuade the workers into feeling a brotherly regard for the spoiler who pockets the profits of their toil? Who compels the workers to subsist on soup bones, oleomargarine and condensed milk, that the favored class may feed on the fat of the land and ride in automobiles, while the masses plod on foot or are herded together like cattle in dirty street cars? So long as these and other like unjust conditions exist they will engender enmity. Injustice is not conducive to fellowship, and love. If the church would give its energies to help inaugurate a more equitable system of society under which it would be possible for men to practice the Christian virtues, instead of vainly trying to act as mediator between the opposing poles of the industrial world it might accomplish something.

SPARTACUS.

IS A NEW RELIGION WANTED?

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—We constantly hear discussions upon this subject. My own opinion is that what is wanted to-day, is not a new religion so much as a return to first principles. By that I mean a strict adherence to the fundamental doctrine of condemnation, mediation, regeneration, and justification. These are the elements of Christian teaching, the first principles of a Divine theology. The most successful ambassadors of Christ started out on their career equipped with a personal and practical knowledge of the priceless value of those elements, as applied to their own personal salvation first, then to those with whom they came in contact. They were enabled to say with an inward conviction, 'On Christ the solid Rock I stand.' As the result of that conviction they built up the only practical system of theology on an impregnable basis, which stands immovable against all the storm and stress of life. John the Beloved has epitomized that system in just one sentence.

The most successful soul-winners of all times were not doctors of divinity, or learned men as we understand the term to-day. Not graduates of theological seminaries, but nevertheless they had a thorough knowledge of just one science, that of sociology. They had a practical knowledge of humanity, its strong and weak points. They also understood the magnetic power of the Holy Spirit to draw the hearts and souls of men toward the living Christ, the Author and Finisher of our salvation. The great source of the weakness of the Christian church to-day is that our preachers are not trained right; too much stress is laid upon acquiring unnecessary knowledge. Their virility is sapped by the atmosphere of hothouse theology. They are isolated from the main body of their fellowmen at just the time when they are most impressionable. Their knowledge of mankind is gained at secondhand, through the minds of their professors; they, also, are, and probably always have been, isolated in the same way. After cramming our future pastors with dogma and creed, and all the 'ologies' they emerge into this work-a-day world with a semi-detached view of men and things not always in accord with the facts of modern life. My views, as borne out by the facts of history, and my own experience, is that our preachers should first of all experience the truth and value of Christianity in their own life, and be very sure that they have the Divine call to preach about that which they themselves know to be Divine truth. Then the first step taken in self-education should be to learn all there is to know of the science of sociology, and that at first hand by personal investigation. Christ Himself sets the example. He was accused of consorting with sinners and the common people, but He had to associate with them, live among them, and work with them, to learn their ways, thoughts, aspirations and needs. So, in order to learn what modern humanity needs, the preacher must come into personal and intimate contact with humanity in all its diverse elements and manifestations. First hand knowledge is of far more value than studying text-books.

The future pastor must first know the cause of human wrecks, and the reasons of various human weaknesses. To learn that he must live among them, and identify himself with them, win their confidence, and listen sympathetically while they tell of the causes of individual disaster. He must in fact act as a spiritual mentor, and diagnose spiritual ailments at a glance, through the symptoms. He must be personally acquainted with the thief, the drunkard, and the street-walker, as well as the back-slider, the indifferent, the church member and the Christian worker. He must talk with them, visit them, and work with them and for them all. Rich or poor, sick or well, they all need his personal attention. To win success you must deal with the individuality, not in the mass, or at a distance. That is the best college for the future pastor, the college of human nature. When the causes of human misery and wreckage are known, then the remedy can be applied, but the spiritual remedy has to be applied tactfully, under the guidance of the Holy Spirit. Applied according to individual requirements, the remedy is infallible and never fails to effect a cure. 'By grace are ye saved, through faith. He that believeth on Me, though he were dead, yet shall he live.'

W. H. BRAMLEY.

Note.—The student in medicine counts as among the most essential parts of his training his experience in the hospital and the laboratory. Laboratory and field work are the principal things in the course of the engineer. Lectures on law are vain to the man that has not practice in the law office and experience of the courts. Our correspondent is entirely right in saying that the most essential course for the pastor is an intimate acquaintance with mankind—not best as learned through a temporary vacation pastorate among a people already gathered and making much of him, but in mission and settlement work, where the task is to recover the lapsed and to enlist the careless. Much more will be done in this way when the support given to such work enables the young man seeking an education to take a course at it. Every city church ought to be at it. On the other hand, we think our correspondent misapprehends what is taught in theological colleges to-day. If there is one thing impressed there more than another it is that which was the keynote of the commission of the Apostle Paul 'to make thee a minister and a witness, both of those things which thou hast seen and of those things in the which I will appear unto thee,' or in other words, that they can teach effectively, only out of their own spiritual experience.

INQUIRY FOR EARLY VERMONT MINISTERS FROM CANADA.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—The accomplished and faithful historian of the Congregational churches of Vermont, in preparing a history of all their ministers from the beginning, reports lack of information—among many others—as to three men who came to the state from Canada, and probably returned there. It occurs to me that inquiry about them, published in the 'Witness', with its wide circulation among church people, might elicit exact statistics or helpful clews. The names are as follows:—

Thomas Bayne (or Baynes), ordained 1847; pastor at Irasburg and Holland, say from 1859 to 1866; afterwards in Iowa and Nebraska until 1878; supposed to have returned to Canada.

James Hay; ordained, 1852; minister at Derby and Holland, say 1873-77; returned to Canada, and afterward died; when and where?

John Suddard; minister at Granville, Vershire, Bradford, say 1829-37; later became an Episcopalian; perhaps in Canada.

Any aid that could be furnished as to these long-ago ministers, sent direct to Mr. John M. Comstock, Chelsea, Vt., or through the 'Witness', would be a special favor to a good cause.

C. C. CARPENTER.

Andover, Mass.

THE LACOSTE SHIP BRAKE.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—I have just been reading the letter of Mr. Cantin re the so-called Lacoste ship brake. The query is who was the inventor of this brake, or had it two separate inventors. I sent the specifications for it in every detail as far as I could see from your cut and the 'Family Herald's,' to the Laurier Government, to be used in conjunction with another affair for the proposed fast line—a system by which I thought they could cross the Atlantic in three or four days—and they would have a 'fast line,' and such speeds would necessitate an effective brake—to be placed at the centre sides, with pistons, plungers, valves, etc.,—exactly as in your cut without any modifications that I could see. So, that, if another person invented the same brake, almost at the same time, the coincidence was remarkable. . . .

I also laid all these matters before Sir William Van Horne and the C. P. Marine, but am very thankful that none of them would take the matter up, as the propeller was in a very crude form—not as at present laid before the Admiralty, which I fancy has the experiment fully worked out. If not, I will see whether the Germans know a good thing when they see it.

For this matter also, I had to construct an entirely new propeller, and I am not at all certain that some fellow over there has not also 'invented' a replica of it.

I drew your attention, and also that of the 'Star,' at the time those cuts were produced of the brake, to the remarkable coincidence.

I may mention that I always stated the possibility of using this brake as a rudder in case of emergency, and for a sharp turn—with the caution against this at full power at any high speed. Then I rather discarded this brake for another form, but it is the only one to apply to vessels not specially moulded.

J. H. PALMER.

Treesbank, Man., May, 1912.

Note.—It would be interesting to know how many people have invented substitutes for that ungainly twisted piece of metal known as a ship's screw. It looks so crude that many have thought they could better it who did not take into consideration that it is an evolution of long experience, and that every inch of its surface was worked into shape by the keenest mathematical minds.

A SOCIALIST ERA.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—I wish to express my appreciation of your editorial entitled 'A Socialist Era,' in a recent issue of the 'Witness.' It is admirably written, is just in its spirit, and is fair in its criticism. But in the editorial captioned 'The Army Fined,' which appears on the same page, and which defends the right to free speech in a most commendable way, there appears a statement to the effect that the Socialists seek to destroy our present form of government, and that their red flag is a protest against the national flag of Canada. I should esteem it a favor if you would permit me to say in your columns that we Socialists seek to improve, not to destroy, political institutions. We desire to make the government of Canada more democratic by abolishing the $300 election deposit required of candidates for the Dominion Parliament, by extending the suffrage to women on the same terms as men, and by securing direct legislation through the initiative, the referendum and the right of recall. We also aim to establish a working class administration of the government as opposed to the control of the law-making power by bankers, manufacturers and trust magnates. Again, the red flag does not signify the overthrow of nationality. It signifies only international good will. The red flag embraces all the flags, and its color is simply symbolical of the fact that the color of blood in all human beings is the same, irrespective of the differences in creeds, politics, race and nationality.

W. R. SPIER.
Socialist organizer.)

Guelph, Ont., May, 1912.

Note.—That the red flag is a protest against the flag of Canada was insisted on by Emma Goltman when those who wave it invited her here to share their celebration. Our correspondent's summary of the aims of Socialism would suit very well for those of the Bryan Democrats or the Roosevelt Republicans.

CANADA AND THE CHINESE.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—Your editorial re Dr. Sun Yat Sen of China in last night's paper is timely and to be commended. It should have a reprint or an enlargement thereon. Apart from the inhumanity of the legislation in the West; look at the stupid shortsightedness of a Government in ignoring the material loss that will result sooner or later to the country. The treatment being meted out to the Sikhs I consider a scandal and disgrace to any civilized community, and it would be well to send some of the missionaries, intended for China and other foreign countries, out West, and they would probably find plenty of work to do in their line among the whites. Now, Mr. Editor, hammer away, you are doing a good work. I hope those in authority will have their eyes opened in time.

LIVE AND LET LIVE.

May 16.

THE 'TITANIC'S' BAND.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—It seems to me that the Rev. Father Minehan's criticism of the conduct of the 'Titanic's' band, when that great steamship took its final plunge into the waves, was, to say the least, narrow and unjust in the extreme. What are his ideas of heroism, and what rules does he think should govern a man's conduct when he knows that he is at the point of death? He accuses these brave bandsmen of indulging in stage-play, because they played one of the most sublime hymn tunes known in music at a moment when they were surrounded with chaos and death. He says that this music was calculated to give the ill-fated passengers of the ship a false sense of security. The very words of the hymn give him the lie, for, under the circumstances, they show that hope in all else than God was given up, and in these last moments they were filled with the hope that they were drawing nearer to Him.

Have generations of freedom of thought and religion done no more for this priest than that he should want men and women to conform to the rules of one particular church and begin to seek for grace in another world only when they see that there is no more hope for them in this. It is a coward's choice, and the world is beginning to outgrow that way of doing things. When the bandsmen of the 'Titanic' played 'Nearer My God to Thee' they offered up as heartfelt a prayer as ever was offered up by a priest with his rosary round his neck and a crucifix in his hand. They showed none of that abject fear that the slave-driver likes to see in the herd he drives, but they prepared to meet their Maker, knowing that when 'God's in his Heaven, all's right with the world.'

It is not my purpose to open up a religious discussion here, but when a man who should have a certain breadth of view infers that the only proper way for other men to die is to conform to the rules of a church whose doctrines lay so much stress on the hope of obtaining a reprieve at the last moment, it calls for a protest. If our conduct in life is not such that we can meet our last hour with confidence we should not look for our Maker to feel sorry and let us into Heaven just because we happened to be afraid of the cold water.

L. L. CUNNINGHAM.

Carlyle, Sask., May, 1912.

Note.—We must assume that it was not the hymn tune, but what some passengers spoke of as rag-time music, to which the critic took exception. Presumably the purpose of the band in the lighter airs was to allay excitement. It certainly is a poor view of salvation that treats it as dependent on dying emotions.

FARM ACCOUNTING.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—A recent editorial in the 'Witness' suggests to my mind the propriety of making a few queries. In referring to the twenty-five demonstration farms that Sir Thomas Shaughnessy intends to stock and equip for the purpose of mixed farming out in Alberta and Saskatchewan you suggest that if the results are to be generally beneficial and far-reaching, a set of books should be made out for each farm and accurate records kept of everything pertaining to the farm. First you say current expenses should be kept track of. Can you tell me how this can be done on the average farm where home produce is largely used to supply the table; said produce having no fixed market value, and being used in small quantities daily throughout the year? Also what rate shall be allowed for the labor of the farmer himself and his team, said team having to be fed, whether working or idle? Then as to capital account. Who is to say what the actual value of any farm is? Isn't it largely a matter of how anxious we are to sell, or of how willing the other fellow is to buy? A farm is, quite possibly, of greater value to a good farmer than to an indifferent one. The same applies also to improvement in quality and appreciation of land value. And as to what shall be written off for depreciation of equipment each year? May I ask how this can be exactly computed until the machine or whatever it is is worn out? No one can forecast the amount of service that can be got out of any single piece of machinery. And as to depreciation of land value through destructive cropping, to estimate this is even more difficult. It becomes a question of how much it will cost to bring the land back to its original condition, and any attempt to come at this beforehand must be mere guess work.

The point I wish to make is just this. It is practically impossible to keep a satisfactory set of farm account books. The nature of the work is such that one year's operations cannot be classed by itself, and the weather conditions entering in, affecting the value of labor expended, make any attempt at estimating the real result of a year's operations worse than useless, giving, as it often does, an entirely wrong impression. The old-fashioned auction sale, which included farm, stock and machinery, was about the best method of stock taking that could be devised for the average farmer. With the results of the sale before him, it was a simple matter to figure out the profit or loss for the term of years in which he had been in business.

My own experience has been that a system of single-entry bookkeeping, in which only personal accounts are kept, is the simplest and most useful form in which the farmer may keep track of his business and of his dealings with others. Any attempt to keep an exact account of all farm operations involves a person in more work and difficulty than our short life here would appear to justify, and certainly more than the results would warrant. If farm bookkeeping is going to become general it will have to be simplified.

And as for Sir Thomas Shaughnessy's demonstration farms, the benefit resulting therefrom to the surrounding country, through the force of example, will no doubt justify their establishment apart from the help of any expert accountant.

J. E. McINTOSH.

Breadalbane, Ont., May 12.

Note.—It is just such questions with others that we have asked the Canadian Pacific Railway, which has instituted for its own work a wonderfully detailed system of accounting, to solve for its farmers. Every manufacturing industry of importance writes down the value of the different classes of its machines annually, according to their probable life. In many factories every employee has to keep tally on a time card of every minute he spends on each job that passes through his hands.

OSTEOPATHY.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—Dr. Hadra, of Dallas, Texas, in his booklet, 'The Public and the Doctor,' page 11, writes.

'A few general principles, a dim conception of anatomy, and some medical terms and usages, is all that is necessary for an osteopathic "doctor." "Osteopathy" would be merely a joke on human intelligence if it had not found so many adherents. To tell the truth, all doctors have considered it in the same light, and I am of opinion that they considered there was intelligence among the dear people, if not, there should be among legislators.'

I add another line from Dr. Hadra's booklet: 'It is difficult for a person of education and judgment to understand its hold on many minds. Virtually its essence is but the very same practice which is called massage, and which for many decades has been recognized by the regular profession as one of the means to improve the circulation and absorption.' In fact, it is. That is, massage is as old as Hippocrates, who taught its use. To the educated doctor, massage alone was never considered the cure-all. I wish every reader of this article, who is, in any way interested in the preservation of higher education and does not want to see quackery flourish in our Dominion, to read Dr. W. J. Robinson's booklet: 'Scientific Medicine vs. Quackery,' for I feel assured it will free the many minds with silly notions from very erroneous views. I may state that this booklet (six copies for 10 cents), can be had by addressing the "Association Journal of Clinical Medicine,' the 'Journal' of the Am. Medical Association,' Dearborn St., Chicago, or the Doctor himself, New York City. Carlyle said: 'We have ninety-three million people, and most of them are fools.'

It was Lincoln, I think, who said, very wisely, 'That you can fool all the people part of the time, and part of the people all the time; but you can't fool all the people all the time.' How is the intelligence of our legislators to be weighed? Are they possessed of any history of osteopathy, chiropracts, etc., etc.? If one wants to know the brief history of the so-called founder of osteopathy, let him refer to page 115, 'Medical World,' 1904.

If you want to have the views of Dr. Shepherd, Dean of McGill University Medical Faculty, read his address, Sept., 1902, as President of The Canadian Medical Association: 'I had intended touching at length on the various quackeries which are so rampant among the most civilized nations and amongst the most cultivated classes, but time warns me I must be brief. I refer to such things as Christian Science, Mental Science, Spiritualism, Vitapathy, Osteopathy, and such like—but perhaps they have their uses in this rapid and restless age. They probably are a vent for a people who would otherwise have to be confined in asylums at a great expense to the public.'

Dr. W. J. Robertson, in his 'Scientific Medicine vs. Quackery,' tells us: 'No conciliatory attitude is to be adopted with the Christian Scientists, Mental Healers, absent-treatment quacks, Osteopaths, Chiropractics, etc. The greater part of their claims is impudent fraud, while the grain of truth in some of the cults is incorporated in the regular system of medicine.'

Dr. Shepherd, in his address, says: 'It is a curious thing, however, that our medical laws seem unable to cope with quacks, but if a man who has had a regular training has not obtained his license, he is immediately hauled up and fined.' 'Dr.' Osteo and 'Dr.' Chiro, 'Dr.' Nature 'Doctor,' etc., go free. O God, save the 'Doctorate!'

From page 36 of Dr. Robinson's booklet, herein named, I send extracts of a system, which may want to sit with Osteopathy, Vitapathy, Chiropody, Lingism, Mechano-therapathists, absent mind treatments, etc., etc., even Christian Scientists, Wetmerists, Voodoo-therapathy, etc., etc. Would not these cults look well if in session and within the shadows of our great provincial and other noble universities?

I quote from page 36: 'Please pay attention to the grammar: 'Chiropractic is a philosophy of biology, theology, health, disease, death, the cause of disease and art of adjusting the relations between them to harmonious quantities and qualities, by hand, thus correcting all subluxations of the three hundred articulators of the human skelton frame, more especially those of the spinal column, for the purpose of re-establishing the normal current through impinged nerves as they emanate through intervertebral foramina, which were formerly exclusive, or lacking, named disease.' Domine, salve Nos!

Why not the Oxygenrapathy systems seek legislation and license?

The Baltimore 'Sun,' under the heading 'An Abhorrent Trust' says: 'Despite the noble efforts of the League for Medical "Freedom," the abhorrent Medical Trust continues to grind the American people beneath its heel. Wooing the ear of Mr. Taft with its artful sophistries, it has lately induced him to issue an executive order requiring all medical practitioners in the Panama Canal Zone to obtain licenses from the local board of health, of which the notorious Gorgas, murderer of mosquitoes, is boss. What will be the effect of this order. Simply that only so-called "regular" doctors—rascals who have studied four long years in a medical college, and really know a staphylococcus from a peritoneum—in brief, members of the trust—will be able to practise. The gifted lady who cures leprosy by reading out of a book; the sturdy bone-setter, horny-handed but with a kind heart; the scorned discoverer of a sure specific for cancer; the Emmanuel Mover with his soothing voice—these great benefactors of humanity will be chased from the zone.

'And not content with such vile consummations the Medical Trust pursues at home its campaign of inoculation and espionage. When the army was sent to the Mexican border last spring the hideous corpses of typhoid germs were introduced into the veins of 20,000 men. The mental healers of the United States, working voluntarily and at long distances, saved the poor fellows from immediate death. Not one of them, in truth, developed typhoid fever. But soon or late, as everyone knows, they will die of cancer, and if not of cancer, then of delirium tremens, and if not of delirium tremens, then of senile debility—helpless victims of a medical fad, of the sinister Medical Trust.

'Since then thousands of other Americans have been inoculated—the militiamen of Maryland, the paupers in Maryland asylums, multitudes in other states. The militiamen of New York are just now undergoing the torture; orders have been issued that every man in the Army and Navy shall bare his arm. And meanwhile, the trust emissaries go snooping about the country, interfering with freedom in other ways. Here in Baltimore, for example, they invade the public schools and search for cases of pediculosis—an imaginary malady invented by the trust. And finding it, they proceed against it barbarously.

'It is to lay all such horrors that the League for Medical "Freedom" was organized. So far as we have seen, the trust prevails over it; but soon or late, if there is any virtue left in the world, it will enjoy its triumph and its glory.—J. A. M. A.'

If every M.D., and other intelligent citizen and reader of this, would present this article for republication, by his own or village newspaper, one fact is, it would serve to enlighten many readers who know nothing of the cults, herein named, and their effects on our great educational systems and interests, which one may consider as too baneful, if not injurious, and misleading in the interests of the public health and morality.

PRO BONO PUBLICO.

THE RELIGIOUS SYSTEMS OF THE AUSTRIANS AS SEEN IN ALBERTA.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—The following facts are without any exaggeration related as they occurred in the mission work among the Austrians near Pakan, and will reveal to the reader their systems of religion and belief of the people. The churches here represented are the Uniat Church and the Greek Orthodox Church. In the Uniat Church Settlements, which people have been under the teaching of the Roman catholic for years, I met the following:—

At a Bible service held at the home of one of these people, with the most intelligent men of that settlement in attendance, the greater number of whom happened to be able to read well in their own language, the subject for the day was from Isaiah 53 chapter—Christ the gift of God to lost sinners—the statement was made by one of these members of the Uniat Church and endorsed by all the rest present: 'that the sinner though truly repentant can not obtain a hearing from God by direct prayer to Him, but must have the Virgin Mary to interceed for him.

One of these men made the statement that Mary loved the people more than Christ and the others corroborated the statement with the argument that a mother loves her children more, and has more sympathy for them than their father; and so the Virgin Mary was related to us, and we could obtain more help by prayer to her than by prayer to Christ.

In this connection they related the following: 'In their neighborhood in Austria there is a cathedral named St. Mary's whose history is vouched for by their church and people. They said the plan of it was revealed from heaven to a priest, and he commanded to build the church on a bog. As the workmen built the structure sank and when the building was completed it was down out of sight, but the next morning it stood up on dry ground, and has remained so ever since, a monument to the power of Mary, and the trees around the building bow or bend towards the ground in homage to the sacredness of the building. There are many such fables in the literature of their church.

On another occasion one of these people produced a book, 'A summary of the Roman Catholic Church teaching for the Uniat Church. He read several portions to prove that the New Testament teaching was not correct, and this statement that where the Bible conflicted with his book of doctrine the book of doctrine was of higher authority and to be followed. In proof he argued that the New Testament was given only for Apostolic times; and that it was impossible to use the New Testament as our rule of life in these days. He stated that his book of church doctrine had on it the impress of the church or stamp of the authority of Rome, and therefore was of Divine origin and contained God's last revelation and law for his church. Quite a number were present and agreed with these statements.

These same people spoke of some of their priests as loverr of money and unclean of life, but said that as they were invested with the authority of the church their services were efficacious for salvation, and if the members obeyed them even in wrong they would be saved though the priests would be punished.

On one occasion a man of this church on being shown the Bible teaching regarding restitution of dishonest gains ere God would pardon sin, replied that in Austria he had habitually cheated his customers, and to make restitution to those he could remember would be too troublesome, for his church taught, if he would pay a stated sum to the priest he would be pardoned, and he settled the matter by deciding to pay the priest twenty dollars.

A Polish young women showed me a letter from her former priest, a Roman Catholic, in which the priest calls the Scriptures a cursed book, and her crazy for following it. An old lady of this settlement went to the public service to receive the sacrament, and on kneeling down to obtain it was sent away without, because she admitted being present at a place where they had read the Scripture.

Some months ago I was sent for by a member of the Uniat Church who told me he was in trouble. That he was anxious to give his children a public school education; that his neighbors and he had arranged to organize a school district; but the priest, a Roman Catholic, had come to their settlement, called a meeting and denounced the school, and told the people the school teacher would separate the children from their parents, and lead them to perdition. As a result of this most of the people were afraid to go on with the school. The above facts speak for themselves, and reveal the actual conditions that exist, and what the teachings of this church stands for to these people.

A few facts concerning the Orthodox Greek Church will be of interest as seen in the Austrian Settlements here where I have spent the most of the past twelve years:

I have never during this time heard from one of these people any such statement regarding Mary or regarding the Scriptures as that quoted from the Uniat people above, though a few Sabbaths ago the Greek priest at a service held near Pakan, told the people that St. Nikolai was appointed by God to be our Mediator, and I have seen much evidence that these people think there is much to be obtained by prayer to Nikolai and observance of the day set apart to him.

I have never heard from any Greek priest or any one of his people any word that would indicate that they did not believe the Scriptures were binding on us to-day, but I have often heard these people remark: 'If the Bible says so, it must be true.' But I have known the Greek priest, though he had sold copies of the New Testament to his people, to tell them that the Bible was too holy a book for them to understand, and that it needed to be explained by the 'traditions of the True Glorifying Church,' meaning thereby The Greek Orthodox Church. And I have known another Greek priest to tell a woman when she quoted Scripture to him, that women have no right to read the Bible.

The fact is everywhere evident among the Greek Orthodox Church people here, that they have been taught to trust in pictures and in the form of the cross, and in the act of crossing themselves as a means of help and protection from various evils. It is commonly believed that the giving of feasts for the dead brings blessing to the dead; to the giver of the feast; and also to those taking part in the feast. These feasts are enjoined on the people as a religious duty. And the feasts are a source of revenue to the priests as a stated portion of the food as well as a sum of money is theirs when in attendance thereon. I have heard these people complain that the amount of bread obtained by their priests in Austria by such means was so large that they kept hogs and fattened them from the surplus while children of the village were without.

At these Greek Church homes one may see the people at prayertime knocking their heads a prescribed number of times on the mud floor made from clay and stable manure, and kissing this floor as the penance imposed on them for their offences by their priest.

The above and other forms of the church; the fasts enjoined; the water and the bread blessed by the priest; the sacrament; all are relied upon for salvation. Some go as far as to say that the keeping of the fasts alone will bring one to heaven. Some people after the sacrament will not spit for the remainder of the day lest some particle of Christ should thus be lost. Thus in the Greek Church also the people are found relying upon the power of the priests instead of Christ for salvation, and are more taken up with the works of the church and their own acts than with God's gift and the rich provision of His love for lost sinners. And men are more concerned about the breaking of the fast enjoined by the church than by the breaking of God's commands.

Whatever of Scripture these churches may have hidden in their doctrines the fact is everywhere in evidence in these settlements that these people do not know of an evangelistic conversion to God in repentance and faith. Nor do they believe it possible to be in reality regenerated in this life. Neither do they believe in the witness of God's spirit to the believer's adoption, and they are offended at the preaching of this truth. These people have no conception of the possibility in this life of being so surrendered to God that Christ by the Holy Spirit will make them and not their consecrated buildings His temples.

There have been few weeks in the past eleven years that I have not talked freely with them and they with me on these themes; and I have yet to meet the first person of either of these churches that gave evidence of having learnt either of these truths from any one of their priests.

Is it true Christ's Gospel invites the sinner to come to Him without any mediator, but sets forth Christ as the one Mediator between God and man? And has he not commanded His people to give this Gospel to every creature? Surely our Saviour's 'Inasmuch' is in point here.

With the thousands of these people settling in every province of our Dominion, what must be the inevitable result to us as a nation if we leave

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them to be still robbed of the Bible with the myths and conflicing traditions of these churches their only substitute?

Will not these myths and traditions produce here in Canada the same sad and dire consequences they have already brought about in the nations of Southern Europe?

C. H. LAWFORD, M.D.

Pakan, Alberta.

CONDITIONS IN INDIA.

A business letter from India says: Since the King and Queen's visit, politics in India are calm on the surface. The Mohammedans were mightily pleased, and the Hindoos, well they are Hindoos and we will wait and see how the Chinese affair turns out. The Canadians and South Africans are continuing a policy towards the East Indians that the ordinary school boy here understands and resents. The Mother country and the colonies must pay for this policy some day.

In Ujjain and district crops are good, but in several of our mission stations there is great distress. Government and native states and the missions are meeting the most pressing needs of the people.

STATEMENT OF CYRUS H. McCORMICK.

President of International Harvester Company.

29 April, 1912.

The International Harvester case differs radically in its facts from all the so-called 'trust' cases heretofore decided under the Sherman Law. The International Harvester Company was organized in 1902 for the purpose of securing economy in the manufacture and sale of harvesting machinery, and of increasing the foreign trade. It had no water in its capitalization, and it has earned only a reasonable return on its capital,—less than seven percent per annum on the average. The prices of its machines are now substantially the same as in 1902, notwithstanding an increase of 15 percent in raw material prices and 30 percent in wages. The company has caused a large saving to American farmers in the cost of agricultural implements. It has increased the foreign trade in agricultural implements fourfold in nine years; its foreign sales in 1911 were over $42,000,000. It has not sold cheaper abroad than at home. Its treatment of its customers, its employees, its agents and its competitors has been in accord with the highest standard of ethics and honorable business methods. To the farmer it has given better service and better machines; to agents and dealers, a less hazardous and fluctuating business; and to its employees it has given higher wages, improved and sanitary working conditions, insurance against sickness, accident and old age, and a share in the profits.

The charges of misconduct found in the bill have been met and disproved by the company in other cases; and they will again fail, because they are untrue. The Supreme Court of Missouri, in a suit in which these charges were fully gone into, said:

'On the whole, the evidence shows that the International Harvester Company has not used its power to oppress or injure the farmers who are its customers.'

And again:

'The price of harvesting machines has not increased in proportion to the increased cost of construction or the increased merit of the machines, and Respondent has brought other farm implements into trade.'

'The evidence also shows that the machines manufactured by the International Harvester Company have been greatly improved in quality and the item of repair material has been reduced in price and placed within closer reach of the farmer.'

The organizers of this company acted under the advice of able counsel, and in the sincere belief that they were violating no law. If under later decisions it should be held that the law was violated, it could only be through the creation of a power to oppress 'which has never been exercised.'

More than six years ago the company asked for its investigation by the United States Government, and opened all its books and records for inspection, and furnished all information requested. No suggestion of any change in its business methods has been made to it by the Government at any time. Recently, a full and frank discussion of the whole situation has been had between the representatives of the Government and the company, in an honest desire upon both sides to avoid litigation. Some plan may yet be found which will obviate the necessity of any protracted litigation by satisfying the claims made under the Sherman Act without seriously impairing the economic advantages and benefits secured by the organization of this company. No form of reorganization, however, was suggested by the Government which seemed practically possible.

The Government has been careful to avoid embarrassment to the foreign business from the litigation; the bill makes no attack upon, and seeks no change in, the export business of the company. The filing of the bill will in no way interfere with the company's carrying on its business the same as heretofore.

LITERARY REVIEW.

A NEW VOLUME OF POEMS BY ALBERT LOZEAU.

For some time inquiries have been made concerning a promised new volume of poems by our fellow citizen, the gifted young French-Canadian, whose collection, 'L'Ame Solitaire,' surprised and delighted a large circle of readers, English and French. This volume has now appeared, entitled 'Le Miroir des Jours,' by Albert Lozeau (Devoir Printing Company, Montreal, on sale by Librairie Beauchemin and Librairie C. Déom, paper, $1.25). Both on account of the excellence of his work and on account of his personal history and character, the young poet, made many admirers and friends. 'L'Ame Solitaire' passed rapidly through two editions, and received the most kindly notice from reviewers on both sides of the ocean, in both French and English periodicals. All were irresistibly attracted by quotations from a letter of the author to the Paris publishing house which issued the volume. This was given by them almost in full in the preface. It told of his motives in writing. When a boy of sixteen he was prostrated with spinal disease, and for nine years lay on his back, helpless. Since that time, for six years he has been able to sit in a wheeled chair, and for a year or two has had an occasional drive in the neighborhood of the city. It was principally during the years in bed that the early poems were written. The only glimpse of nature was a bit of sky and a waving tree outside his window, and in winter the frost pictures on the window pane. While he lay there his friends brought him little books of verse which delighted him, and the suggestion came that he should try himself to write. It was an inspiration which, as he says, snatched him from despair and death. Of a naturally gay disposition, like most of his fellow-countrymen, he triumphed over circumstances and produced some really remarkable verses, songs of nature, of love and of meditation. Gay little lyrics about the blue sky, the snow, music, fair maidens, have no trace of the invalid about them, the love songs have a greater depth of passion than any of his predecessors in French Canada have shown, even in maturer years and the few meditative and religious verses touched a universal not a local note. The only other publication outside of pretty constant contributions to newspapers and periodicals is a little pocket volume of light sketches in prose and verse entitled 'Billets du Soir.' Many of these are humorous with a humor as restrained and delicate as the passion in his love songs.

The present volume leaves the impression of losses as well as gains. (To the admirers of 'L'Ame Solitaire.') The air of youth, the quaint conceits and light-hearted bits of genre work that were notable among the more serious earlier poems are not to be found in 'Le Miroir des Jours.' The work is more mature but less buoyant. Like Wordsworth's little child, 'the boy beholds the light, and whence it flows, He sees it in his joy.' It shines on many a page of his youthful work. On reading this volume one may say, 'At length the man perceives it die away and fade into the light of common day.' It was unavoidable that the years should bring more serious reflections as well as larger knowledge and deeper feelings. They have brought also an added stateliness of movement to many of the verses, to replace the buoyancy of youth. Like the first collection, the poems are classified according to subject, under imaginative headings—nature poems as 'La Ville et le Bois'; love songs, as 'Le Coeur et les Lèvres,' and meditative verses as 'L'Ame et L'Esprit.' A number of the nature poems are the fruit of drives which took the poet out of the realm of memory and imagination into the world of actual beauty. With senses quickened and a heart to understand he saw Mount Royal and other beauty spots and we have such verses as 'Dans les Champs,' 'Dans le Montagne,' 'Erable Rouge,' 'L'Exemple,' as a record of these red-letter days. 'Erable Rouge' is a blaze of color, like the subject of the verses.

Dans le vent qui les tord les érables se plaignent,
Et j'en sais un, là-bas, dont tous les rameaux saignent!

Il est dans la montagne, auprès d'un chêne vieux,
Sur le bord d'un chemin sombre et silencieux.

L'écarlate s'épand et le rubis s'écoule
De sa large ramure au bruit frais d'eau qui roule.

Il n'est qu'un blessure où magnifiquement
Le rayon qui pénètre allume un flamboiement!

Le bel arbre! On dirait que sa cime qui bouge
A trempé dans les feux mourants du soleil rouge!

Sur le feuillage d'or au sol brun s'amassant
Par instant, il échappe une feuille de sang.

Et quand le soir éteint l'éclat de chaque chose,
L'ombre qui l'enveloppe en devient toute rose!

La lune bleue et blanche au lointain émergeant,
Dans la nuit vaste et pure y verse une eau d'argent.

Et c'est une splendeur claire que rien n'égale,
Sous le soleil penchant ou la nuit automnale.

One of the most imaginative descriptive poems is the first in the nature section, 'Le Voyage,' beginning—

'Dans l'océan du ciel d'Avril, gonflant leurs voiles
Les nuages, pareils à de légers bateaux,
Naviguent, éclatants, vers des îles d'étoiles,
Avec la majesté des cygnes sur les eaux.'

In the ocean of April sky, with sails in billowing piles,
The clouds like shallops light their voyage take,

With dazzling prows towards the starry isles,
Like swans majestic on some placid lake.

The most like the gay lyrics of the first volume is, perhaps, 'Le Passage.' It begins—

'Il n'est pas l'automne encore
Il n'est déjà plus l'été;
Quelque chose dans l'air subtilement colore
Le ciel d'une autre clarté.

Il est des soleils magiques
Infiniment blonde ou roux,
Mais, comme las de luire, ils se penchent, obliques,
Et leurs rayons sont plus doux.'

As yet it is not autumn fair,
Yet 'tis no longer summer now;
A subtle something fills the air,
And gives the sky another glow.

The magic suns these wondrous days,
Are milky white or russet red;
But, languid now, their leaning rays,
A softer lustre gently shed.

Of the innumerable variations on the love theme it is difficult to make a choice. 'Pour Vous' appeared in 'Billets du Soir,' but appears here again as dedicatory of this section. 'Exaltation' places the returned affection of his beloved above fame or power. Her words can give him all virtue, courage and worth. A note on pale blue paper, flowers, perfume, a portrait suggest simple but pretty verses. 'Les Gants' is a little more out of the beaten track—'Quand elle met ses gants, je l'aide et c'est très long.' . . . But one of the most delightful love songs is 'La Royale Chanson,' a reminiscence of Rousard, which commences—

'Prends ton vieux violon
Sonne la chanterelle
Et suis ma voix le long,
De la "Chanson pour elle,"'

L'amoureuse n'est plus et le poète est mort;
Mais la chanson d'amour, vivante, chante encore.

Characteristic of all is the same purity of thought that was combined with warmth of passion in the earlier verses. Here also enters the deep love of music though not so many verses are devoted solely to musical themes. The beloved is always full of music:

Le chant est sa voix naturelle,
Bien seule musique vraiment,
Belle sans accompagnement,
Ayant son harmonie en elle.

The last section contains verses to the singers who first inspired him, such as are found in the former volume. Rousard, Chenier, Musset, Verlaine, with his 'Chanson troublante,' always give him food for thought. A sonnet is addressed to Louis Fréchette, to whose memory the whole volume is dedicated. Him he calls master. 'Garde ton Rêve,' suggests Emerson's epigram, 'Hitch your chariot to a star.'

'Garde un beau rêve sous ton front,
garde une étoile
Pour tous les cieux.'

The religious note is more purely that of personal aspiration than formerly, indeed aspiration is the theme of many of the closing verses and the personal element is always paramount. 'J'ai versé tout le sang de mon coeur dans mes vers.' The closing lines echo the thought in the lines of the prologue:

'Le coeur que Dieu ta fait, qu'il haïsse ou qu'il aime
Comme une goutte d'eau mire le genre humain

Tous les coeurs sont pareils qui palpitent en somme;
Dis le tien, tu diras celui des autres hommes;
Dans un morceau d'azur luit tout le firmament.'

The heart God gave to thee, whether it hates or loves,
Like one small water drop mirrors all human kind.

All hearts that beat are like, tell what is in thy soul,
Thou dost to every man his secret heart unroll,
In one short stretch of blue shines the whole firmament.

Many verses from L'Ame Solitaire' were rendered into English versions. This volume also tempts constantly to translation. To the average English reader the absolutely simple language, which is the source of this temptation, will be one of the charms of the verses. No English poet has ever expressed his thoughts with more limpid simplicity. In one of his humorous sketches in 'Billets du Soir' Lozeau pokes fun at the great swelling words that have conquered the world. He resolves to give a farewell kiss to his muse, who demands little words as containing a finer essence, 'tiny phials of choice liquors.' These have not paid so he is going to devote himself to the language with 'excès de graisse,' as then, sure of success, he can sleep soundly. In 'Le Miroir' we have the 'minuscules flacons de liqueurs choisies.'

A HOOSIER CHRONICLE.

The Hoosiers depicted in this lengthy chronicle are far removed from the types pictured by Egglestone several decades ago. The story is an admixture of love and politics, the modern politics of the Hoosier State. The reader is shown the workings and movements of 'the machine,' its wheels within wheels and the manipulators of the wheels. One of the principal characters is a political boss who, after a long career of shady transactions, abandons the 'ways that are dark' and 'tricks' that have not always been 'vain,' and gives his better characteristics and higher ideals a chance. Another of the story folks is a talented, self-made young lawyer who breaks with the 'boss' before his moral sensibilities have been numbered. The unconscious influence of betterment in both cases is a young girl of rare intellectual power, unusual attainments, great personal charm, sturdy independence and high principle. A wealthy eccentric woman, Sunday newspapers, and college men, owners of 'axes to grind,' men and women, youths and maidens of a mixed community, all play their parts. The mystery of the heroine's childhood and girlhood, and the romance of her maidenhood we shall leave our readers to seek for tehmselves. ('A Hoosier Chronicle,' by Meredith Nicholson, William Briggs, Toronto.)

ALSO RECEIVED.

'Crossed Swords,' by Mrs. Clement Alloway, (William Briggs, Toronto); 'Socialism As It Is,' by W. E. Walling, (The Macmillan Company, Toronto); 'The League of the Triangle,' by Lester Lurgan, (Greening & Co., Ltd., London); 'And the Stars Fought,' by Ena Fitzgerald, (Greening & Co., Ltd., London); 'The Drunkard' by Guy Thorne, (Greening & Co., Ltd., London); 'The Goodly Fellowship,' by Rachel C. Schauffler, (The Macmillan Company, Toronto); 'Old Age Dependency in the United States,' by Lee Welling Squier (The Macmillan Company Toronto.)

LITERARY NOTES

A new edition of a book written for the use of medical officers of health and for those who are working for the various I. P. H. examinations, containing all public health laboratory work, apart from bacteriological methods, is promised by Messrs. Methuen under the title, 'The Science of Hygiene, a Text Book of Laboratory Practice.' The author is Mr. W. C. Pakes, D.P.H. (Camb.), F.I.C., and late demonstrator of sanitary science and bacteriologist to Guy's Hospital, etc. The analysis of water, sewage, air, milk, foods, disinfectants, etc., and the interpretation of the results of the analyses are dealt with fully, and sections are devoted to such parasites as are of importance in public health work. A chapter on meat inspection gives practical advice both to I.P.H. students and to medical offices of health. This work has been edited and revised by Mr. A. T. Nankivell, D.P.H. (Camb.), M.D. (State Medicine), B.S., London, Demonstrator of Public Health, King's College, University of London.

'Machine Shop Practice,' by W. J. Kaup (D. Van Nostrand Company, 25 Park Place, New York), is a study of conditions for uses in trade, industrial and technical schools and modern machine shops and manufacturing plants.

Messrs. Methuen (36 Essex street, London, W.C.) announce a lawn tennis book by Mr. Anthony F. Wilding entitled 'On the Court and Off.' In this volume Mr. Wilding, the present world's champion, tries to reveal the secret of his success on the lawn tennis courts of three continents. He describes and illustrates his individual strokes, and shows by what methods of practice and training he has climbed, in record time, to the highest rung of the lawn tennis ladder.

A book with rather an unusual purpose is 'My Memoirs,' by Madame Steinheil, (The Sturgis and Walton Company, New York). Madame Steinheil was accused, it will be recalled, some two years ago, of a double murder—that of her husband and her mother—and though on all counts acquitted, she wishes to brush away every cloud of suspicion from her name—and this book is designed to effect that purpose.

The two richly illustrated volumes of 'Desert Cathay,' by Dr. M. Aurel Stein, (The Macmillan Company, Toronto), furnish a full personal narrative of the journey of archaeological and geographical exploration which the author carried out during 1906-08 under the orders of the Indian Government in remote parts of Central Asia and westernmost China. This journey produced such important results that on his return the explorer had bestowed upon him the Founder's gold medal of the Royal Geographical Society. The volumes now published present to the general reader not merely a descriptive record of Dr. Stein's personal experiences and observations on prolonged and difficult explorations amidst some of the most forbidding deserts and high mountain ranges of Asia, but also the first fruits of the abundant 'finds' which were brought to light from the ruins of ancient sites long ago abandoned to the desert sands.

STOP THE TAP.

(By the Late Ross Johnston.)

A North of England Countryman
Was down to London City,
Attending a convention there
Of men both wise and witty.
The Liquor traffic and its deeds
The fertile topic was;
And how to stop its ravages
And help the Temperance cause.

Some advocated liquor high,
Some advocated low,
And some said yes to one device,
And some would answer no.
At last the Countryman arose,
And caught the chairman's eye,
And got permission to address
The motley company.

'Up in the country' (said he then)
'A good long journey hence,
A lunatic asylum stands
To teach the simple sense;
And many a simple-minded lad
And some few lassies, too,
Are brought up to the doctors there
To see what they can do.

'What think you is the plan they try
To find if fools are cured?
A very simple test, indeed,
As you may feel assured.
Out in the yard there stands a tank,
With water running fast,
Through a large tap quite plain to view,
Which fills the tank at last.

'Then, is the lad or lass brought out
With dipper right in hand,
And told to empty out the tank
With best means at command.
Well, if the fools are surely cured
And have got sense again,
At once they go and stop the tap,
Then is their task quite plain.

'But if the fools are foolish still,
And clearly made no gains,
They ply their dippers might and main
With labor for their pains.
So friends, if we would stay the ills,
Which flow through many a gap,
Let's show we've learned a little sense,
Lets go and stop the tap.'

MISSIONARY BEREAVED.

Mr. McEwen, on Furlough, Notified of the Death of His Wife in Brazil

The Rev. J. D. McEwen, the missionary from Brazil, who is in Canada at the present time, after twelve years' service in that land, received the startling news Wednesday that his wife had died very suddenly at their station in Brazil. Mr. McEwen was given no particulars, other than the dread news, in the cable that he received at the home of his parents in Maxville, Ont. A few days previously he had a letter from Mrs. McEwen, in which no mention was made of any illness, and the message came to him like a bolt from the blue. News of her death was received by the Rev. A. W. Main, pastor of the Point St. Charles Congregational Church Thursday, an old and very intimate friend of both Mr. and Mrs. McEwen. The bereaved husband, who had planned to remain in Canada for six months left for Brazil at once.

Mrs. McEwen, who had been a noble helpmate in mission work in Brazil for ten of the twelve years that Mr. McEwen had been there, was a daughter of Captain James McLeod, of Brooklyn, N.S. She was married and had two children before Mr. McEwen went to the country twelve years ago, but as the work was new and in the pioneer stage, she remained in Canada for two years after her marriage. Motherless in Brazil, there are left five children, while another, Pearl, about fourteen, is in Maxville, Ont., residing with her grandfather, that she may have the advantages of Canadian educational facilities.

Mrs. McEwen was beloved by all who knew her. She was full of the missionary spirit, and her literary ability made her letters home a delight.

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BROTHERHOOD CRUSADERS

Raided Smith's Falls Refreshment Buffet and Commandeered the Food

(Specially described by Harry Whitehorn, a Brotherhood Delegate from London.)

En Route for Montreal,
Tuesday morning.

I am writing these lines on the Brotherhood Express, at 8.15 a.m., in the hope that the editor of the 'Witness' will publish them this afternoon, and thus enable our party to take back with them across the Atlantic a record of quite the funniest episode of our eventful week in Canada.

After a day in Niagara and Hamilton, we boarded this train towards mid-night, as tired and happy a band of pilgrims as ever trod the earth. It had been arranged that the party should be breakfasted at Smith's Falls, and the Brotherhood Special Express to Montreal and the' Royal Edward,' accordingly drew up at that station at half-past seven.

Then the fun began. In place of the expected breakfast, awaiting the attack of one hundred hungry travellers, there was an imposing array of empty cups, a mountain of bread, and half-a-dozen scarrified waitresses. The girls behind the counter were absolutely paralyzed with the numerical strength of their clamorous invaders, and made but feeble and spasmodic attempts to supply their wants.

The first sign of returning life among the petrified girls was seen when Mr. Mathews, jun., a delegate from Walthamstow, got behind the counter and began to share out the available food, which he dragged from all sorts of unexpected places.

'Get back behind that counter, you!' shouted a scandalized damsel with auburn hair. 'What do you want?'

Oh, the scream of laughter that rang out at that naive question. What, indeed, did any of us want at the counter of the buffet that had been commissioned to provide us some light refreshment in lightning speed?

But young Mathews stood his ground, and the sack of Smith's Falls commenced in grim earnest. Sandwiches, doughnuts, pie, coffee, tea found their way at a great pace among the hilarious Britishers from Beyond; for the girls woke up at last, and joined in the distribution, though their faces were far from pleasant to look upon, the manageress was appealed to in the interests of law and order.

Then another degelate, a Canadian this time, got behind the counter and commenced to hand the food around. This was Mr. T. B. Macaulay, of Montreal, the newly-elected president of the Canadian Brotherhood Federation.

'Here you are, boys!' he shouted, as he lifted up a big basket of cakes; 'help yourselves, and pass them on.'

Now, this was the last straw, so far as the endurance of the girls behind the counter was concerned. The manageress made a rush towards the new intruder, who was positively laying violent hands on everything he could find, and literally scattering the things among his friends. But she was arrested in her stride.

'Now, it's all right!' Mr. Macaulay cried amid the laughter and cheers of the delighted party. 'I will be responsible for the lot. My people must be fed.'

The change produced by these magic words upon the waiting staff was little short of miraculous. Smiles, broad and genial, replaced the forbidding frowns which in vain had challenged the party's good humour; and in a very short time the appetite of every one had been well satisfied.

While the delegation was re-training, Mr. Macaulay, in the buffet parlor, was trying to square accounts for the refreshments, and to facilitate the calculation, a girl was stationed at the door to count the invaders as they retired. The settlement, however, was not completed before the express resumed its journey; and young Mr. Mathews remained behind while the Brotherhood President checked the bill for the damage caused by the looters.

The 'Brotherhood Express' was not far on its way before it received a telegram to await the stranded travellers, and at Kempton Junction a pleasant quarter of an hour was passed until they descended from the relief train to join the main body of invaders. The bandsmen and others of the party entered the surrounding woods, and plucked big branches of beautiful May flowers, and the camera was got to work on a row of jolly faces grouped at the carriage windows.

The arrival of Mr. Macaulay and his athletic assistant was welcomed with a tremendous burst of cheering, and the express sped through the morning sunshine to its destination without further incident.

'It was all right at the finish,' Mr. Macarlay subsequently explained; 'it appears that I had overestimated the capacity of the buffet. 'I ordered too large a number of breakfasts for them to execute, and so they simply decided to do nothing! However, we soon put that little matter right in our own unconventional way; and I got out of the difficulty at the end by settling for a lump sum.'

S. A. IN QUEBEC.

Action of Authorities Awaited With Interest—Clergymen Assist at Meetings.

Quebec, May 14.—The Salvation Army held an open air meeting Sunday morning on the market place, opposite the Y. M. C. A. Adjt. MacCrae and Captain Hoeffiln were reinforced by the Army immigration agents now at work at the port. There was a large gathering of people. There was no disturbance to speak of, some few young men shouted a few times when an address in French was being given. Adjt. MacCrae has not paid the fine imposed upon him by the court, nor has he been imprisoned.

It is felt that public sentiment is in a good measure in favor of free speech. At the evening meeting on Sunday night two of the clergymen of the city were present, and gave addresses. They expressed their sympathy with the aims of the Army. As long as they offered men a crucified and risen Saviour, in kindness and love, they should enjoy the liberty of offering their message in their hall or on the streets. The action of the civic authorities is awaited with interest.

ADRIFT ON THE LAKE.

For Sixty-eight Hours Four Men Were Tossed About, Starved and Frozen.

Wiarton, Ont., May 15.—Philip Clark, Jack Pyett, Thomas Ellis, Ronald Mc Intyre, all natives of Manitoulin Island, were picked up by the barge 'Tempest', of Toledo, 30 miles from Cove Island, and brought to his port safely this morning, after drifting about in a launch for 68 hours, practically without food, on the roughest sea ever known on the Georgian Bay. At 8.30 Saturday evening, they left Providence Bay for their homes at Michael's Bay, a distance of 10 miles. After they had gone about five miles their gasoline gave out. A strong northeast wind blew them directly out into the lake all day Sunday and Sunday night in the rain and snow, with the wind blowing a gale of sixty miles an hour, they were tossed about unsheltered. All the food they had was some raw potatoes and raw prunes. Tuesday afternoon about 4 o'clock they were sighted by the barge 'Tempest' and picked up. Their hands and feet are badly frozen, and probably amputation will be necessary. The fact that they are alive is proof of their strong physique and their courageous spirit.

McRAE EXAMINED.

Ex-Reeve Serving Life Sentence Thought to be in a Decline.

Kingston, May 16.—Examination has been made at the instance of the Minister of Justice, of Farquhar McRae, former reeve of Lancaster township, Glengarry, who is serving a life sentence in the penitentiary for killing William Shaw, drug clerk of Carp. Doctor Lafleur, of Montreal, was sent here for the purpose, and he and Dr. Daniel Phelan, surgeon of the prison, made the examination. It has been represented to the Minister of Justice that McRae is in a decline, and may not live very long, although he is around as usual.

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THIS WEEK'S
WORLD WIDE

A Weekly reprint of Articles and Cartoons from the leading journals and reviews reflecting the current thought of both hemispheres.

Mr. Justin McCarthy—By Mr. T. P. O'Connor, M.P.

The New Ireland and the Bill.

Home Rule and National Defence—By Earl Percy.

The First President of China.

As It Was and Where It Was—The Opening of the New Campanile.

Eucken and Bergson.

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THE OLD HOME.

It is many long years since first I did roam,
And far have wandered o'er ocean and hill,
Yet Memory still lingers around the old home,
And often while dreaming I gaze on it still.

Oh! the dear old home where in childhood I strayed,
While life with me lasts will be dear unto me;
And spots where I often in infancy played,
Fond memory recalls them where ere I may be.

How well I remember each pathway and glade,
Each corner and door, each gate and each tree;
No mark round that place from my vision can fade,
Where in childhood I roved so happy and free.

Though Time may have changed you, or even a tree,
The home of my childhood may now not retain,
Though costlier walls may be reared in your place,
Yet to me, as of yore, you'll ever remain.

Long years now have gone since I bade you adieu,
But thy form still is clear on memory yet.
Years seem but to strengthen my memory anew,
Oh! the home of my youth, I ne'er can forget.

But ah! dear old home, I am far from thee now,
What memory recalls, doth only remain,
And feelings of sadness press hard on my brow,
When I think the old home I'll ne'er see again.

GEORGE H. CHRISTIE.

Home-Makers and House-Keepers

SENSE AND NONSENSE.

(Conducted by Josiah Allen's Wife, in the 'Christian Herald.')

Sez Samantha to Josiah the other day: 'I should think the nations would be ashamed to cling to that most barbarous custom of barbarism, the most cruel and awful, the most costly and senseless. Why, you would punish school children if they tried to settle their quarrels by a fight; you would make 'em leave it to the teacher and trustees to settle. And children ort to grow better and wiser as they grow older, and not more evil and foolish.'

Sez Josiah: 'Wimmen don't understand these great matters, Samantha. Their brains hain't big enough, or hard enough.'

'I wonder, Josiah, if any one can understand the wisdom of warfare that turns human bein's into wild beasts of prey. Mercy, pity and goodness all trod down under the feet of the great armies! And think of the most ghastly army of pestilence, crime and want that foller after—a phantom host shadowin' and blackenin' the land mightier for woe and evil than the army they foller. Why, I couldn't tell you the horrors of war, if I should talk for hundreds of years.'

'I don't want to hear you talk that length of time, Samantha, anyway. I git considerable tired now when you talk stiddy without stoppin' for only a week or two.'

'But,' I sez in solemn axents, 'it couldn't be told by mortal tongues, Josiah. It is a language writ in broken hearts, despair, madness, want, crime and death.'

'But what would you do, Samantha, if another nation imposed upon you?'

'As I said, Josiah, you wouldn't let school children dash out in their first hot anger and kill and maim each other; you'd make 'em leave their quarrels to wiser and cooler heads to settle. And in peaceful times, you wouldn't let 'em spend all their money for shot guns and rifles and struttin' round before each other so heavy weighted with fightin' stock they couldn't hardly waddle.'

'Oh, pshaw! that's entirely different.'

'I d'no as it is; the nations are staggerin' under the weight of their armies and navies, spendin' most of their incomes in preparations for war—warships, war pensions, etc. — and tryin' to outdo each other in murderous weepons. You'd put a stop to it if it wuz children's doin's.'

'Oh, blame it onto me if you want to, but I overlook it in you bein' a female, Samantha. They can't understand, none on 'em, how a man's or a nation's honor can't be infringed on without speedy punishment.'

'So the duelists used to say, but that is done away with.'

'Fightin' begun in the Garden of Eden. War always has been and always will be,' Josiah persisted.

'So the slaveholders used to say, but slavery passed away.'

'Oh, keep on arguin' and arguin', and comparin' us nations and men to deestrict school children.'

'Josiah, we are all on us only poor ignorant, school children, sot down here on the hard bench of life, to learn our lessons and try to git 'em perfect enough to be promoted into a higher class. And the great Master of our world school told his pupils to love their enemies, and do good to them that injured 'em.'

'That is good talk, Samantha; but I ask you agin, would you scrooch down and be stole from and imposed upon?'

'Enough money is spent on war and preparations for it and its ghastly effects to educate and convert the world to the beautiful knowledge of love and peace. Folks are beginnin' to realize it, the noble Peace Commission—'

'The Peace Commission,' snorted Josiah, 'hain't managed right. They hadn't ort to start for peace meetin's in new warships and their pockets full of stuns.'

Sez I: 'Let good smart men, chosen by the people, arbitrate and—'

'A good smart man!' interrupted Josiah. 'I know what you're hintin' at. You'd like to put it onto me; but I tell you I can't tend to it with all the rest of my work.'

And rememberin' his barn chores, he started out in haste.

'IT WAS WELL DONE.'

Since the 'Titanic' disaster there has been a great deal said and written as to the duty of a wife to refuse to leave her husband at such a time and to insist upon dying with him. Some persons have gone so far as to say that only women who make that choice have a true understanding of their marriage vows. In the interest of common sense and the calmer point of view may I say a word?

It appears to me that if a woman is old, her life work done, her children no longer dependent upon her care and protection, she has a right to choose, to remain if she will with the man with whom she has lived and worked and suffered and enjoyed for so many years, that they may live or die together. This is beautiful indeed, and the thought of this 'love strong as death,' this tender devotion, brings a mist to our eyes and a tightening of the throat and we say, 'It was well done.'

But if a woman is young, if her work is not finished—if her children are still in need of her guidance and protection, or perhaps older persons cling to her with loving but helpless hands and all need her, then surely she must turn her face from the beloved one, let faithful hands place her in safety, and with aching heart and faltering steps take up alone the burden of living. Has she too, not seen her duty? And shall we not say 'It was well done?'—E. R., in the 'Sun.'

EATING AN APPLE.

'Do you know what you're eating?' said the doctor to the girl.

'An apple, of course.'

'You are ating,' said the doctor, 'albumen, sugar, gum, malic acid, gallic acid, fibre, water and phosphorus.'

'I hope those things are good. They sound alarming.'

'Nothing could be better. You ate, I observed, rather too much meat at dinner; the malic acid of the apple neutralizes the excess of chalky matter caused by too much meat and thereby helps to keep you young. Apples are good for your complexion. Their acids drive out the noxious matter which cause skin eruptions. They are good for your brain, which those same noxious matters if retained render sluggish. Moreover, the acids of the apple diminish the acidity of the stomach that comes with some forms of indigestion. The phosphorus, of which apples contain a larger percentage than any other fruit or vegetable, renews the essential nervous matter of the brain and spinal column. Oh, the ancients were not wrong when they esteemed the apple the food of the gods—the magic renewer of youth to which the gods resorted when they felt themselves growing old and feeble.'—Selected.

THE COMING CREED.

(By Horatio Bonar.)

The creeds have gone, so speaks the sage;
The era of the sects is past.
Forward! In spite of saint and sage,
True freedom has begun at last.

The Christ of God is now no more,
The Christ of man now sits supreme;
The Cross is part of mystic lore,
The resurrection-morn a dream.

The age's progress fears no God,
No righteous law, no Judge's throne;
Man bounds along his new-found road,
And calls this universe his own.

Not faith in God, but faith in man,
Is pilot now, and sail, and oar;
The creeds are shriveled, cold, and wan;
The Christ that has been is no more!

Old truth which once struck deep in hearts,
Fights hard for life, but fights in vain;
Old error into vigor starts,
And fable comes to life again.

Old misbelief becomes earth's creed;
The falsehood lives, the truth has died;
Man leans upon a broken reed,
And falls in helplessness and pride.

He spurns the hand that would have led,
The lips that would have spoken love;
The Book that would his soul have fed,
And taught the wisdom from above.

The ever-standing creed to him
Is but a Hebrew relic vain;
The wondrous birth at Bethlehem
A fiction of the wandering brain.

He wants no Saviour and no light,
No teacher but himself he needs;
He knows not of a human night;
Save from the darkness of the creeds.

Eternal Light, hide not thy face,
Eternal Truth, direct our way;
Eternal love, shine forth in Grace,
Reveal our darkness and Thy day!

THE 'TITANIC.'

(By Katharine Lee Bates, 'Congregationalist and Christian World.')

As she sped from dawn to gloaming,
a palace upon the sea,
Did the waves from her proud bows foaming whisper what port should be?
That her maiden voyage was tending to a haven hushed and deep,
Where after the shock and the rending she should moor at the wharf of sleep?

Oh, her name shall be tale and token to all the ships that sail,
How her mighty heart was broken by blow of a crystal flail,
How in majesty still peerless her helpless head she bowed
And in light and music, fearless, plunged to her purple shroud.

Did gleams and dreams half-heeded, while the days so lightly ran,
Awaken the glory seeded from God in the soul of man?
For touched with a shining chrism, with love's fine grace imbued,
Men turned them to heroism as it were but habitude.

O midnight strange and solemn, when the icebergs stood at gaze,
Death on one pallid column, to watch our human ways
And saw throned Death defeated by a greater lord than he,
Immortal Life who greeted homecomers from the sea.

RECIPES.

Rhubarb may be canned in cold water. Use freshly cut stalks, fit them tightly into a thoroughly clean jar and let the water run full force into the jar for fifteen minutes till all air is excluded, screw on the top while the jar is still under water—see that it is perfectly air-tight—and the contents should keep and be like fresh rhubarb.

Rhubarb Fool.—To a pint of thoroughly baked rhubarb add the whites of four eggs, previously beaten stiff and enough powdered sugar to sweeten. Beat the mixture lightly for a few minutes and bake in a moderate oven for ten minutes. Serve cold.

Rhubarb Meringue.—Line a pie plate with plain paste. Cut into inch pieces sufficient rhubarb to fill the plate, and sprinkle with flower until each piece is quite white. Place the rhubarb in the pie plate, adding one cup of sugar and a very little water. Bake slowly without a top crust, and when done spread over the top the beaten whites of two eggs into which has been stirred one tablespoonful of sugar. Brown lightly in the oven.

Rhubarb Pie. — Break the peeled rhubarb into small pieces, flour them until they are quite white, and add a cup of sugar for each pie. Line a pie dish, put in the rhubarb, with the sugar well stirred into it, cover with the upper crust, and bake one hour. Serve cold, sprinkling powdered sugar on top. Many housewives add a couple of slices of orange (peel and pulp), or some pieces of preserved or dried ginger to rhubarb and stew them together.

Stewed Rhubarb.—Peel the rhubarb and cut in one-inch pieces. Sprinkle with sugar and put in a saucepan with just enough water to keep rhubarb from burning. Very little water is needed, as rhubarb provides its own moisture. All fruits may be baked instead of stewed. Less water is necessary for baking than stewing, and it is as well to add the sugar only about fifteen minutes before removing from the oven. There is then less danger of the fruit scorching.

Stewed Dried Fruit.—All kinds of dried fruit should be carefully looked over, washed and drained in a colander. It should then be soaked an hour or more before boiling; put it in a porcelain-lined kettle and boil until nearly done, then add the sugar and cook until soft. Many kinds of dried fruit, such as apricots, peaches, etc., can be soaked, and then cooked in a syrup, the same as fresh fruits, making a nice preserve.

Asparagus (Fresh).—Trim stalks from bottom up, to uniform length, wash, retie with soft string and wrap in a piece of white muslin. Cook in boiling salted water until tender, keeping the tips above the water for the first ten minutes (the quantity of salt used when cooking vegetables is one dessertspoonful to a quart of water) drain, untie, and serve with melted butter, white sauce or sauce Hollandaise. Many persons prefer cutting asparagus in inch pieces before cooking, in which case the stalks are put in the boiling water five minutes or more before the tender tips are added. Asparagus is usually served on toasted bread that has been dipped in the water the asparagus has been boiled in.

Asparagus a la Vinagrette.—Let asparagus which has been previously cooked, stand in French dressing on the ice for at least one hour. It should be served alone and left whole.

Braised Mutton.—Slice an onion and a carrot into the bottom of a braising pan and lay on them a three-pound piece of mutton wrapped in the fat, if possible. Half cover with boiling water and put on the cover, closing tightly; bake half an hour, then season with a large teaspoonful of salt and a quarter teaspoonful of pepper, and bake half an hour longer.

Gluten Bread.—Heat pint of water to boiling point and stir into it a teaspoonful of butter. When this is melted pour the hot liquid into a pint of fresh milk. Add a teaspoonful of salt, and when the mixture is blood warm dissolve in it a quarter of a cake of compressed yeast. When this is entirely dissolved add a well beaten egg and enough gluten flour to make the mixture of the consistency of cake batter. Beat hard, cover and set in a warm place to rise. When light add enough flour to make a soft dough. Knead for fifteen minutes. Make into four loaves and set to rise until light. Bake in a steady oven, covering for the first half hour.

Apple Sago Pudding.—Cover four tablespoonfuls of pearl sago with a pint of water and let it soak until morning. Then pare and core six good cooking apples, place them in a baking dish and pour the sago over them. Cover the dish and place in the oven and bake until the apples are tender and the sago clear. Then stand aside until cold. Serve with cream and powdered sugar.

Brunswick Stew.—Cut a four-pound young fowl into pieces, as for stewing or fricassee, and place in a stewpan with a small onion, sliced; a quarter of a pound of bacon in one piece, or a ham bone, if the latter is available. Cover with boiling water and simmer for one and a half hours. Then add a pint of very tender lima beans, not full grown; a pint of corn, half a teaspoonful of salt, a quarter teaspoonful of pepper and a tablespoonful of chopped parsley. Cover and simmer an hour longer; then take out the piece of bacon or ham bone, and serve. Cook over a very moderate fire, stirring often to prevent its scorching.

THE GARDEN

GARDEN TOOLS AND ACCESSORIES.

It is very difficult, indeed, to tell the amateur gardener just what he or she must have to commence. We have seen some good plants in tomato cans, cared for by enthusiastic gardeners, who had nothing to work with in the line of modern garden conveniences. Though not essential, some tools are necessary and are in common use.

Pots.—They must be good. There are a great many pots on the market which are so thin that they are very easily broken. Avoid these and get such as have sides that are thick and which are well baked. Buy 'Standard' pots, which are of uniform size and shape. Thus they nest well, take in little room and are less liable to be broken when stored.

Raffia.—For tying up the plants use raffia, a soft straw-like tying material, made from a palm. Raffia may be purchased from the seedsmen for about twenty cents a pound.

Saucers.—In the main saucers are not desirable. They are never used by the florist. They must be regarded as necessary evils for many house plants, however. They save the drip from plants when watering—quite necessary in the window garden. In no case allow water to accumulate in the saucers. This practice is ruinous to the plants.

Sphagnum.—Sphagnum moss should always be kept on hand. It is useful for a great variety of purposes, such as putting over the broken crock in the bottom of the pot to keep soil from sifting down and clogging the drainage.

Sprayers.—Very convenient little brass sprayers are sold by the seedsman, which will thoroughly distribute kerosene emulsion, tobacco water or other insectitude. For spraying the plants with water the best thing is the ordinary bulb syringe, but for larger plants there is a brass syringe holding a quart or so, which will prove very effective when ridding the plants of mealy bug or red spider, because the spray may be applied with much force.

Stands.—For holding plants, where one has more than can be put on the window sill, there is a great variety of plant stands on the market. Some are circular, others straight, but all are arranged in the form of steps. These are made of wood or iron. It is important that the stand should be as near the window as possible, and that the plants on it should be turned slightly every day, so that all sides may get an equal amount of light.

Trellis.—For training weak-stemmed plants a trellis of some sort is often convenient. The trellis may be made from small, square wooden stakes, or from wire. Either form is good.

Watering pot.—A well-conducted indoor garden should have a good watering pot. A large pot is not necessary or desirable. They may be had in either galvanized iron or copper. The latter is perhaps better for the window garden, as it may be kept clean more easily. The 'rose' should be very fine and capable of being screwed on or off at will.

Window boxes.—Window boxes are sometimes used and are useful, especially where one wishes to plunge pots in cool, damp moss. They may be made of plain wood, or of metal tiles, supported on brackets. Plain wood is a cheap material and as satisfactory as any for this use.

Simple Fumigator. A simple fumigating device may be made from a soap box and three or four paper flour sacks. Turn the box upside down, and in the bottom bore a lot of one-inch holes. In one end of the box make a hole big enough to put a saucer through. Cut open the sides of the bags in such a way that they may be pasted together again to make one large bag, the open end of which will fit over the box. Now place the plant to be fumigated on the still inverted box, and draw the big paper bag down over it and tie it securely to the box with a string. In the saucer place one of the forms of tobacco. Light the tobacco and place inside the box. When the sack has become sufficiently filled with tobacco, remove it from the box, but allow the plant to stand with the sack on for half an hour. Remove the sack and syringe plant. Two or three fumigations are more effective than one carried on for a longer time, and not really so trying on the plant.

BEES—GARDEN, ETC.

Are you getting your share of the honey so graciously provided for you year after year? You may be, but thousands of your neighbors are not. From the standpoint of sunshine, Quebec is one of the best places for bees, and from the standpoint of food plants is excellent also. We have seen acres of forest land, over which fire had swept, literally covered with willow-herb, commonly called fireweed. This unsightly and apparently valueless plant has locked up in its petals as delicious a species of nectar as ever delighted the heart of man, and in quantity, too. The Golden Rod and Buckwheat, though not producing honey of the same quality, produce it in great abundance, and almost guarantee a supply to carry the bees through the winter. The economic loss, caused by neglecting to provide the necessary number of bees to gather up their golden store cannot be estimated. Unlike all other live stock, the honey bee works for nothing, and finds itself, so that the reason why bees are not more generally kept is hard to arrive at.

At any rate, if you have wintered a few colonies now is the time to get them in the field. If you have none, see to it that you have them this coming winter. Choose a fine warm still day for carrying them to the field. The bees are going to fly, and it is necessary for them that they should, but if the day is windy and cold many bees will never find their way back to the hive. This first flight is spoken of as their clearance, for then they rid their bodies of much waste material which has accumulated during the winter. They should be examined carefully at this time. Some may be short of stores and require feeding; while others are queenless and rapidly dwindling out. In every case anticipate their wants and guard against them. Another thing which must be attended to is the entrance. So long as there are no honey plants in the field the danger of robbing is very great. If one colony is weak it is in great danger from the stronger. The inhabitants of the weaker hive are often murdered and their stores stolen by their stronger neighbor. The best preventive is to keep the entrance very small for a few weeks; until honey plants appear in the field. There will be little robbing after that.

Everything should be in readiness for the honey harvest. The honey flow may be very short, so that a few days' delay means much loss. Hives, supers, sections, foundation-material should be ordered in the winter put together and stored all ready for use. Some beemen arrange their hives in position out of doors. This is a mistake. Many swarms are lost because of this. The swarm upon leaving the parent colony is hot and much excited. If the hive is heated also by the sun's rays they may vacate and look for other quarters.

If the keeper intends running for comb honey, the supers should go on at the beginning of clover bloom. Plenty of room should constantly be provided, and as one super becomes two-thirds full, another should be put on. This second super should not be put on the top of the other, but should be slipped in between the first super and the hive body. Bees are very anxious to get a supply of honey directly ovar the brood chamber. This device of the keeper constantly stimulates the bees, as they are constantly filling space over the brood.

Many amateur bee keepers estimate their success upon the number of swarms secured. Often it should be just the reverse. Other things being equal the fewer the swarms the larger the honey supply. It is much better to have a few strong colonies, capable of providing themselves and their young with food, together with a surplus, than to have a great number which drag along a miserable existence, and make no surplus at all. However, swarms will come, and the keeper must handle them. To the amateur this is one of the most difficult things to do, but very simple when he has learned the way.

In the olden days the hive was taken to the bees, but now we take the bees to the hive. When a swarm collected on a tree many feet from the ground it was no easy matter to take a hive to them and to secure it there while the bees were housed. At present we arrange our hive in position; bring the bees, either adhering to the branch or in a swarm catcher, to the hive; and gently shake them on a board in front and leading up to it. They run in quickly and without trouble.

Bees should be placed about ten feet apart each way facing the morning sun and turned away from the hottest sunshine at noon. An orchard furnishes a very good situation, and the advantage is mutual. In some parts of the country bees are kept not for the sake of the honey, but in order that their labor in visiting each blossom in search of nectar may result in larger and better fruit through a thorough fertilization of the flowers. Bee-keeping and fruit growing are or should be twin sisters. It has been fully demonstrated that fruit growers who have complained of the annoyance caused by bees and have had bee-keepers remove their bees from the neighborhood of their orchards have been glad to have them return. It has been shown by experimental evidence that many varieties of apples are self sterile or nearly so, that is to say when the pistil of a certain flower is fertilized by pollen from the same flower little or no fruit is produced. Bees in an orchard guard against this. Hundreds of flowers are visited by one bee in a day and an interchange of pollen thus effected.

Don't spray when the trees are in bloom; it is not necessary from the standpoint of trees, insect or fungoid diseases. If you do it you will kill the bees. They are the best friends of the orchardist, and deserve some consideration. Don't spray when trees are in bloom for your orchard's sake, or for the sake of your neighbor who owns the bees.

E. M. S.

GOOD AS A DOCTOR IN THE HOUSE

Baby's Own Tablets are as good as a doctor in the house. They never fail to relieve the little one from stomach and bowel troubles, to expel worms, make teething easy and promote healthful sleep. Concerning them Mrs. J. H. Turner, Glenora, Ont., says: "I always recommend Baby's Own Tablets to my friends. I have used them for a long time and find them without an equal. They relieved baby of the feverishness and restlessness while cutting teeth and have made her one of the most healthy babies there is. I always keep them in the house and consider them as good as a doctor." The Tablets are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

PROFITS FROM TOLSTOY'S WORKS.

(London 'Daily News.')

A complete arrangement of the differences which arose among the members of Tolstoy's family shortly after his death has now been effected through the friendly offices of several distinguished jurists. A handsome competency is assured to the widowed Countess in addition to the annual pension of £1,000 granted to her by the Imperial Government.

A portion of Tolstoy's unpublished works has been sold to her daughter, the Countess Alexandra Tolstoy, for £9,000, and the whole of the remaining works, valued at £15,000, are at the disposal of the widow. Countess Alexandra has found a publisher who will pay £30,000 for her portion of Tolstoy's manuscripts with the copyright for two years.

The widowed Countess has, it is stated, been offered £50,000 for her manuscripts on the same copyright condition. Works published in Germany in three volumes since the death of the author yield £10,000 in royalties, and for the production in Germany of Tolstoy's drama, 'The Living Corpse,' £2,000 has already been paid. The Countess Tolstoy is now, in accordance with her husband's will, selling in small plots the land at Yasnava Polyana to the peasants at merely nominal prices.

HITTA BABY.

(By IDA ALEXANDER, in the 'C. E. World.')

Sarah Lachmore and Maria Bond stood watching Miss Mehitabel crossing the field that lay between her home and that of her sister, or brother-in-law, the neighbors would doubtless have said. She held up her gingham skirt with one hand; in the other was a covered dish. There was nothing unusual in the sight, but they watched her progress with absorbing interest, nodding in commendation as she dexterously avoided a mass of thistles and safely crossed a ditch of stagnant water. When she reached the opening in the fence, Mrs. Lachmore's anxiety found words.

'Law, Maria, she's a-goin' to have a spill, if ther's gravy in that dish.'

But Miss Mehitabel did not. She relinquished the gingham skirt, held the dish firmly in one hand, and took down the removable bars with the other. Then she 'ducked' under, with the agility of a very small boy; and the green-slatted bonnet was discovered bobbing along serenely up the path that led to the Denners' kitchen door.

'Let's go over,' said Mrs. Lachmore. 'I ain't been this mornin'.'

'Why, Sarah! I always run over first thing. It's only neighborly.'

'If you had my crowd o' young ones, you wouldn't.'

'I'd go quicker if I did,' responded the other.

A short cut and rapid walking brought them almost abreast of Miss Mehitabel before she reached the house.

'Mehitabel!' they called, almost out of breath; but she did not hear them. The banging of a screen door, the patter of little feet, were the sounds that she listened for and heard. The baby came flying down the path, the golden curls ruffled by the swift running, the arms outstretched.

'Set down the dish! Set down the dish, Mehitabel! We'll fetch it.'

This time she heard. She looked back and nodded, her thin old face aglow.

'Don't she love that young one!' said Mrs. Lachmore, not as a question; but the other answered softly: 'Yes, she do. Poor Miss Mehitabel!'

She would have wondered at the words and tone, had she heard; but she was oblivious of everything except the child in her arms. For a moment both faces were hidden beneath the green sunbonnet, and then Miss Mehitabel held her out, smoothing her dress and hair with a toil-hardened hand.

'An' she come to meet me. A leetle girl! What's her name?'

'Hitta baby,' the child cooed back.

'La, yes, so 'tis. An' who 'd Hitta baby come to meet?'

'Hitta.'

'An' how old 's this leetle girl as comes to meet her Hitta?'

'Free.'

'So. An' who does this leetle girl 'long to?'

'To Hitta.'

'So she do! So she do! She's Hitta's baby, Hitta's darling baby.'

The child scrambled down as the others reached them, but still clung to her aunt's hand, her bright eyes glancing from face to face.

'I s'pose I'm foolish about her,' Miss Mehitabel began apologetically; 'but, where there's only one—an' her mother sick——'

'An' not like to live,' said Mrs. Lachmore. 'We must allus be prepared for the worst, Mehitabel.'

'I think she's mendin',' said Mrs. Bond; 'she seemed a mite better this mornin'.'

'She rested real easy last night.'

'Were you up last night, too? It's—it's outlandish. Why don't Joshua take a turn?'

Miss Mehitabel reddened.

'He's purty tired at night——'

'Lands, Sarah!' broke in Mrs. Bond, 'ef your own won't do for you, who's goin' to? Besides, a man ain't no good in sickness; they ain't like nothin' but a bull in a china shop.'

Joshua Denner stood in the kitchen, impatiently stirring something in a blackened granite saucepan. He gave rather a constrained greeting to the two visitors, and a relieved glance at the sight of Miss Mehitabel; but the real lighting up of the face came only when he looked at his little daughter. Then he was at his best. The face in repose was heavy, dull, a trifle coarse, but marvellously changed and pleasing when the eyes and mouth smiled.

Mrs. Lachmore assumed direction of affairs.

'Let me do that, Joshua,' she said, taking the spoon. 'What is it? Blanc mange? Man, it won't never be with all them lumps. Clear away, and I'll make some fit to eat. Mehitabel, you go right in and set by Lettice, an' Maria 'll give me a hand in here. An' Hitta baby,'—even her deep bass was gentler,—'you go an' play like a good girl, an' Mis' Lachmore 'll make you some nice cakies.'

'Want to stay wiv Hitta,' protested the baby, puckering up her red lips.

'You'll bother your ma.'

'No. Hitta baby dood.'

'So she be,' said Miss Mehitabel, settling the question by picking her up in her arms.

Lettice Denner smiled a languid welcome as her sister and the baby came in. Her face, resting on the snowy, ruffled pillow, was very white and very like the child's.

'I'm glad you come back, Hitta,' she began in a soft voice. 'I expect it's real selfish, but I been wantin' you so.'

'There ain't nothin' selfish about it. Love don't make no burdens.'

'But it lightens many, Hitta. You been lightenin' mine all your life, ever sence ma died. Do you remember ma, Hitta? Do she ever come an' set by your bedside when none in the house is astir, an' tell you things? Do she, Hitta? She done it to me.'

'La, no. Don't be gittin' them fancies about the blessed dead. Gran'ma used to say, "The bad can't come back, an' the good don't want to."'

'I'll—I'll be goin' to her pretty soon. Don't feel bad over it, Hitta. I ain't seen nothin' much in life.'

'Don't be talkin' so foolish. You got Hitta baby an' Joshua an' me. That's more 'n many has to love 'em.'

'Yes, but I got to go. 'Tain't no sick fancy. Don't you deceive yourself, Hitta. That's what ma come for.'

'Letty, don't be thinkin' that nonsense. 'Tain't given to none to know their hour. We ain't had no second sight in our family. How can ye bear to think it, with this leetle child a-needin' you?'

'That's it. It makes the goin' hard. But, Hitta, you'll take my baby? She loves you more 'n she does me, I think.'

'Take her! My little Hitta baby! Ef ever—an' God forbid it, do—but I'd—I'd spend my life for her. Nobody shouldn't take her away from me. But, Letty, there's Joshua; he wouldn't let me.'

The mother smiled her tranquil little smile.

'I knew ye'd do it, Hitta. I can die easy. Joshua, he can't refuse the last thing I'll ask him. I'll talk to him tomorrer. Poor Joshua!'

But Lettice Denner never talked as she intended. Instead, in the chill hour of dawn, Some One came, softly as her own mother might, and talked to her. The footsteps or the whisper no one else heard, but Letty understood, and smiled, hearing.

The burden of it all came on Miss Mehitabel, as burdens had had a habit of coming all her life. She crushed back the strong grief of the strong to comfort the weak grief of the weaker. She it was who closed the eyes that still seemed to be intently gazing at splendors no other eye could see, and folded the small, white hands above a heart that was done with life's pretty things; brushed from the forehead the wealth of golden hair; and with loving, blinded eyes watched the face of the mother change into the childlike beauty of Hitta baby.

Joshua, huddled up, shivering and crying by the bed, now bemoaned his fate, now reproached himself or Miss Mehitabel.

'Joshua, do go an' lie down.'

'I lied too long, too long,' he moaned. 'You hadn't ought to let me.'

'You couldn't hev done nothin', Joshua. There warn't nothin' to be done. It war over in a minute. I seen a change comin', a change I knew. I cried out, "Letty," an' she—she jest smiled at me. Ef she could speak, Joshua, she'd say fur you to rest a bit. She'd feel turrible bad to hev you cry. Her last words was of you—of you an' Hitta baby.'

The man started up suddenly.

'I'll fetch her in to see her ma—to see her own ma.'

Miss Mehitabel put both hands pleadingly out.

'No, no, Joshua, don't. Ye'll only frighten her, waked out of a sleep. Wait till to-morrer.'

But her words fell on unheeding ears. In a moment he was back, with the rosy, awakened child in his arms. He dropped on one knee by the bedside, resting the child on the other.

'Kiss your ma, Hitta baby. Kiss your own ma.'

The child bent over, her golden curls mingling with her mother's. She struggled free.

'Muvver's cold! Muvver's cold! 'Tain't my muvver! I want my muvver!'

At the first cry Miss Mehitabel had her in her arms.

'There, there, darlin'. She's with her own Hitta—a leetle girl. She's not afraid.'

When the sobbing ceased, she talked in her simple way to the child, gathering comfort as she gave it, as it has been mercifully decreed comforters shall. After a little, the blue eyes closed, Joshua sank into an uneasy slumber, and Miss Mehitabel kept her silent watch alone.

The neighbors came in the next day, and the next, kindly, sympathetic, curious. But, when it was all over, and Miss Mehitabel stood, a pathetic, black-robed figure with the child in her arms, Mrs. Lachmore seized the opportunity to give 'Joshua a piece of her mind,' and speak a word in season for Miss Mehitabel.

'In course, Joshua,' she began, rumbling out the words in an effort to speak softly, 'we all has to go one day, an' it's a master fine thing when all concerned is reconciled.'

He looked at her from bloodshot eyes, and a sound came from his lips—an answer—a cry — Mrs. Lachmore could not tell.

(To be Continued.)

Palpitation of the Heart.

Nervous Prostration, Sleeplessness and Dizzy Spells.

A Long Standing Case Cured By MILBURN'S HEART AND NERVE PILLS.

Many people are kept in a state of morbid fear of death, become weak, worn, and miserable, their nerves become unstrung, and they cannot sleep.

To all such sufferers Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills will give prompt and permanent relief. Mr. Peter Halstad, Tilley, Alta., writes:—"I take great pleasure in writing you a few lines to tell you what your Heart and Nerve Pills have done for me. I had a long standing case of palpitation of the heart, nervous prostration, sleeplessness and dizzy spells. I bought a box of Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills, and they did me so much good I continued their use until I had used several boxes, and they restored me to health again. They are a great remedy, and I recommend them to all my friends."

Price 50 cents per box, or 3 boxes for $1.25, at all dealers, or mailed direct on receipt of price by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

WORLD'S WELFARE

A LETTER FROM CHINA.

Vankleek Hill, May 16th, 1912.
(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—I enclose copy of recent letters we have had from our sister, Miss Janet McKillican, Pekin. Your readers may find them interesting.

I am, yours truly,
L. McKILLICAN.

Pekin, March 10, 1912.

Dear Folk at Home,—Night before last we heard firing to the south of us that sounded like rifles. We thought it must be fireworks, but soon the streets were full of people running north, and the firing came nearer, till it was all around us, and seemed only a few feet away.

Things looked pretty serious by that time, and the Chinese near came running to us for protection. We spread quilts, etc., on the floor, and all stayed downstairs, as we were less exposed to bullets, there being a solid brick wall about ten feet high all around the compound.

The Chinese banks and best business houses were set on fire, after being looted, and these fires burned all night. The rifle firing kept up all night, too, but the soldiers had evidently fired in the air simply to frighten, and not to kill, for only a few bullets came into our compound. No one was hurt, and comparatively few were killed, all through the city. Next day, the women and child ad beders to leave, and an army waggon, with military guard, came for us. Before we had finished breakfast, the British guard came. They had gone first to the other camp, for the Muche, who are English, and were asked to take charge of the American ladies as well. Dr. Elizabeth Lewis and I decided to stay, since we had patients in the hospital, and thought there would likely be Red Cross work to do. Dr. Dilly was off in Shansi and Dr. Hall attending a conference at the Hills, so Dr. Elizabeth was the only doctor in that part of the city, except two Chinese M. D.'s.

We thought there was no great danger, since we had not been attacked in the night, but later, when the American army waggon came for us, we meekly climbed in, with no baggage but our suit case, and a little bedding. I was so tired by that time I knew I couldn't do much if I did stay. Mrs. Johnson was sick and had to be carried in a cot.

It made one's heart sick to see the streets, doors torn off and windows broken in, shops that had not been burned. Some men were looking through the broken places and the children in our procession remarked that they were playing peek-a-boo at us as we passed.

People from the different missions came pouring into the M. E. Mission, as was done when the Boxers began their work. School girls and some of the Chinese women came, but none of the boys' schools, except Mr. Murray's Blind School.

The danger did not seem great enough to warrant the giving up of homes, so the men of our station stayed to guard the property, until an order came from Legation and Military authorities, ordering everybody in. The Chinese helpers, and teachers, with other men, who had come for safety, gathered up some of their things and came, too. By the time they had gone a little over half way—about two miles—another order came from the Legation. A large guard was to be sent to station and all were to go back. There was great rejoicing at this, and the next day or two found us all back and thankful to be at home once more.

For several days people caught either looting or with loot on their premises were beheaded and we could not go out anywhere without seeing headless bodies lying on the streets, with the head dangling by the queue in some conspicuous place, for a warning. Some lost their lives for simply trying to carry away pieces of burnt wood from the ruins.

It was the soldiers who began the trouble, but the police joined with them, and before punishment began there was a great deal of stealing done by men, women and children.

We have a guard of fifty-six American soldiers, who have come from the Philippines.

To-day, when the church service was finishede, and we were about to begin Sunday School, word came that trouble had broken out in the south part of the city, so the congregation was advised to go home at once in case the streets became dangerous.

We don't know what to plan for nor what to expect. I don't know whether it is worth while to begin my teaching, but there is plenty of evangelistic work to be done here, and this is an unusually good time for visiting homes that have not always been open to us.

The American soldiers are living in the Men's Hospital. Those at the M. E. Mission refused to use the College dormitories, saying, 'we would not sleep in a room a nigger had used, and the "Chinos" are worse.' They are in rooms that had been occupied by Chinese and sick ones at that, but they don't know it.

When the firing was going on around us that night I wasn't very much afraid. It seemed likely that what had been done in other places would be carried out here.

It is wonderful how careful these ruffians have been to spare the life and property of foreigners. A Chinese M. D. who lives near us wears foreign clothes. When the soldiers pounded on his door, he opened it, but as soon as they saw him, they yelled 'Devil,' and ran off.

In another Chinese place they were bright enough to write in English, and put on the door 'The master is not at home,' and that saved the place.

Later.—After being out of sight for over a week the flags have again been ordered out, and a sorry looking display they are. They are crushed and more or less soiled, but they show that Pekin is still Republican. Yuan Shih Kai has taken the oath of office, and is really President of the Republic of China. It remains to be seen how long he holds that office, or China continues to be a Republic.

Paoting fu has suffered more than Pekin. The city there is almost destroyed, and the mission compounds are full of refugees. The soldiers from here who did the looting scattered everywhere, some going by carts they had commandeered, and others taking possession of trains, and with a rifle at their heads, forcing engineers to take them away past Paoting fu. Mr. Cunningham, Mr. Miller and others were here for Presbytery, the night of the trouble, but managed to get a train that took them to Paoting fu the next day. Their train was fired on, but they got safely to the compound, and were there when the looting and burning was going on. There have been several narrow escapes. Mr. Ogilvie and Mr. Wilder were fired at in the other compound, and a bullet almost grazed Mr. O's head. Doctors Lewis, Dilly and others had been off in Shansi, and on their way home heard of the trouble. When they reached the R. R. that goes past Paoting fu, they found that the trains at the station were in the hands of the looting soldiers. Dr. Lewis told them he had wounded soldiers in his hospital, and they must take him to Paoting fu. He is not afraid of anything, and they meekly took the party home.

The Paoting fu people feel that their being able to get through was in answer to very earnest prayer. The friends got together and asked very definitely that they might get home. Just near there two of the Anglican missionaries were attacked, and one killed by these looting soldiers who took the cart of one of the Christians to carry away loot. The owner of the cart appealed to Mr. Day, who, with Mr. Hughes, tried to prevail on the soldiers to give up the cart. The soldiers got away, and tried to kill both, but one escaped. The body was brought to Pekin by cavalry sent by the Foreign Office to rescue Mr. Hughes and Bishop Scott, who was in another village. Mr. Hughes was hiding in a yamen when rescued. It is a wonder Dr. Lewis and his party escaped, for Dr. Lewis told the soldiers what he thought of them, and when the train stopped and they refused to go nearer than ten miles from Paoting fu. Dr. Lewis said, 'Look here, who is running this train. I should like to know.' It was night, but he gave them a look with 'Lewis eyes,' as the Chinese say, and that was enough. They brought the train on.

I could fill several sheets with Mr. Miller's experiences on a train coming from Shanti fu, but must stop.

March 24th.—We have very nice people in the Women's Hospital, who came as refugees, and who would not have been willing to come if they had not been afraid. Now that they know us, they are very friendly, and are studying and are so interested. I don't believe they will ever again be satisfied with the aimless life they used to lead, even if they do not definitely accept Christ. We hope they may, though, and we feel that this is a good time to be in China.

There was heavy firing some distance south of us, on Monday and Tuesday nights, like a battle, and again last night; but we have very little idea of what is going on, except that there is still looting being done.

I used to lie awake listening all night, but don't now, as we have a guard on duty up in the church bell tower, and at the gates of the compound. They can signal from the tower here to one at American Board Mission two and a half miles away, also to the Russian guard on the corner of the city wall near us. We had orders a few days ago to be ready with hand baggage and when a 'call to arms' comes we are to form in line and march across the street to the side where the church and Dr. Hall's house it. A last stand is to be taken there—possibly in the Hall's cellar. I think the Lieutenant in charge here is over anxious to magnify his office, but suppose it is well to be on the safe side, and have definite plans, though I doubt if there would be marching in military style if we did have to go across.

March 27th.—The Chinese are frightened again over rumors of an attack on the city by the Manchu army in the north, and it will be strange if no attempt is made by the Imperialists since Yuan Shih Kai has so little control over the army. The trouble is he has not had charge of it for four years—until he was recalled last Fall—and the Manchu officer who was in command of these troops is suspected of encouraging disorder, and working against Yuan Shih Kai. Sun Yat Sen and General Li are Christians. Dr. Gattrell often sees Yuan Shih Kai, and says he is pretty well broken with worry and work. He is an able man and fairly honest, but Lang Shao Yi is an awful rascal, and by meddling with the Four Nation loan has got the country into a terrible mix-up.

The Chinese have no idea of what a Republic means. Some soldiers were overheard saying, 'China is now a Republic, and all men are now equal. How is it that our officers order us about.'

In a village—town rather— near Paoting fu, when the official went to collect the usual taxes, the people rose up, went to the Yamen, where he lived, killed him and burnt his Yamen, though he was a good official.

None of the burnt places in Pekin have been built up, every one expects further trouble.

ONE YEAR IN KOREA.

(Elizabeth A. McCully, in the 'Presbyterian.')

One's first complete year of missionary service, however full of regrets and hopes unattained, must nevertheless necessarily hold much of joy. To be permitted a part however small in work for God in a heathen land, to be taught of the needs of the heathen by contact with them, to be made a partaker with Christ in His prayer for them, to be in any way a witness for God before them, is truly high honor. To have been one of the twelve standing with Jesus and passing on to the hungry multitudes the bread from His hands, was perhaps not greater privilege than to stand in His name among the heathen 'holding forth the Word of Life.'

An assignment of work that included partial oversight of the Girls' Day School and Women's Bible Institute, instruction in singing in the Boys' and Girls' Day Schools, teaching in Sabbath School, and the care of a Bible woman, besides language study, has given some new opportunities, some experience and much joy. Through the year it was my task to teach a Bible lesson daily in the Girls' School and for three months lead morning prayers with singing lessons twice a week. This with the necessary hours of consultation on school affairs was the partial oversight and has laid the girls and their prospects much on my heart.

The school came under our care at a time when an influx of new scholars made it impossible to crowd them any longer into their small Corean school rooms, and a new building was a necessity. There were of course no funds as the Home Board had then made no appropriation for this branch of work, but the promise of a friend at home gave us faith to make a beginning, and later we were given the privilege of using other funds contributed by the friends who support me, so that through the year a fine building of two stories has been completed. The gift with which we began the building was offered so entirely to the Lord, that we are prohibited from giving thanks to the donor. But we do praise God that He led a young woman to lay her savings of several years upon His altar for the help of His little ones in the Land of the Chosen. Now we are waiting upon Him for the amount we still need to pay our bills—about $250—and to provide proper furniture for the schoolrooms which so far is limited to eight plain pine desks and benches, the work of Ham Heung carpenters. These were purchased by a gift sent us this year from a small mission in Toronto.

A formal opening of the building was held on Aug. 31, when the Governor and several Japanese dignitaries attended, with a large number of the Corean Christians. We are now able to use the former school building as a dormitory for scholars from the country, and ten in all are already settled there with Mrs. Hwang Chi Yong as matron.

Since beginning this writing a crowning blessing has been granted us in the arrival of a young woman teacher from Seoul, to be the principal of the school. She is a Corean girl, a native of Soral, the village where the Rev. W. J. McKenzie began and ended his labors, and was one of the small group of children he first gathered in the Christian school. She studied further in Seoul, and her teachers chose her after graduation as the student to be sent to Japan. Two years there in English studies have developed her in many ways, and after several years' experience in teaching in Seoul, the missionaries recommended her to us as the best Corean woman teacher they have yet known in this country. She is a strong Christian character, likely to develop the best in the scholars, who are overjoyed at her arrival.

Women's Bible Institute teaching seemed to me a formidable task, but an hour a week giving them the first of some Bible outlines became a real pleasure, and two singing lessons each week may have made a slight change in the notes of praise the sisters offer to the Lord in public gatherings. Singing with the school boys is more hopeful, and for this we took first one hour a week, then two, as the number of scholars increased and made a second class necessary. Most of them are clever at learning staff notation, and without much trouble can be taught to sing a new tune well. Curing the old tunes is another matter, and almost beyond our power. We usually aim to get a new tune into all the schools at one time, so that when it is introduced in church there will be a good chorus of voices singing correctly.

Helping to drill the Academy boys to sing for special occasions has been a frequent pleasure. At Christmas we even succeeded in getting a quartette and a trio into fairly good form. This is in preparation for their future work as leaders and teachers in the churches, where music and singing are held in high regard. Two or three of these students were eager to play the organ, and as they were willing to practise we spent two evenings a week in extra lessons. One small baby organ is poor equipment for all the teaching we would like to do. We have promised to begin organ lessons with the girls when their new school building will be opened, but the great occasion has already passed and still no instrument is in sight for their use. This is one of many needs for our school.

Since the beginning of the year we have held a separate Sunday-school for the young people of our Church on Sunday afternoons, when the wing occupied by the girls was my special charge. It was impossible, however, to do more than teach one class of 12 or 15 older ones, while some one else superintended. Preparations for the hour's teaching made work for the week previous and was quite a spur to language study. Corean girls have but few books outside of the Bible, and they read it with wonderful interest and with eagerness to know its meaning. One would fain have vocabulary enough to pass on what they know of the precious Word and its hidden riches of truth when facing a class of these dear bright girls. Some have already become teachers of the younger children and of the little heathen that the scholars bring in from Sunday to Sunday. It was beautiful to see these little strangers, ragged and uncombed, standing to repeat Bible verses heard for the first time in their lives that day, or to sing a verse of a Gospel hymn. Some of our small girls were so eager to bring them in, that they went without a noonday meal to hunt through the streets and invite them. A band of three would often bring in as many as eight heathen children.

The Bible woman under my care is Phoebe Rim, lately transferred from the Bible Society fund to that supplied by the McKenzie Prayer Circle. She is an intelligent, active widow of middle age, and therefore free to go about alone in the city or country. Her home has always been in Ham Heung, and she can guide a stranger easily through all the winding by-paths and narrow streets of the city, where high rush fences on either side cut off all land marks and make a hopeless maze. During the campaign meetings of last autumn she visited ceaselessly, and kept in touch with many families who then became believers. It was a pleasure to go about with her and see her tactful way of dealing with the people. She attended the Bible Institute through the three months' session of this year, and during that time made her house visitations only in the afternoons. At the close of the session she went out to the country, as did most of the students, with a younger woman, and held classes in several churches, where their newly gained knowledge was of great use in teaching the ignorant country women. The aim of the Bible Institute is gradually to provide qualified women as Bible teachers for every country church in our district.

SPEAKS OUT HIS FIRM BELIEF

That There is no Better Medicine Than Dodd's Kidney Pills.

New Liskeard Man Tells the Public What he Thinks of the Remedy That Never Fails to Cure Diseased Kidneys.

New Liskeard, Ont., May 17.—(Special)—Mr. Isaac Grant, well-known and highly respected here, is a firm believer in the old and still growing belief that Dodd's Kidney Pills are the one sure cure for all forms of Kidney Disease.

Mr. Grant is outspoken in his belief. "Any person suffering with kidney disease," he says, "shou'd use Dodd's Kidney Pills, as there is no better medicine on earth to-day."

When a man makes a statement like that he believes what he says. Hundreds of others in Canada are making the same statement every day, and for the same reason. They have used Dodd's Pills and found them good. For Dodd's Kidney Pills not only cure the backache or rheumatism or dropsy or other ailment at which they are aimed, but they build up the system and make you feel stronger and healthier all over the body.

Dodd's Kidney Pills cure the kidneys, and cured kidneys mean pure blood. Pure blood cures the ailment by making the body strong enough to shake off any and all disease.

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

June 2.

HYPOCRISY AND SINCERITY.—Matthew vi. 1-18.

Commit verses 7 and 8. Read Luke xi. 1-4.

GOLDEN TEXT.

Take heed that ye do not your righteousness before men, to be seen of them; else ye have no reward with your Father who is in heaven.—Matt. vi. 1. (American Revision.)

NOTES FROM TARBELL'S GUIDE.

In the Sermon on the Mount Jesus' words about oaths are followed by words about retaliation and love of enemies, in which he tells the citizens of his new kingdom that their righteousness must be greater than that of publicans, who love only those who love them, and of Gentiles, who salute only their brethren. They are to be perfect, as their heavenly Father is perfect. Very naturally then follow his words about three specific forms of righteousness—almsgiving or charity, prayer, and fasting or self-denial—wherein their righteousness must exceed that of the hypocrites who give alms or pray or fast so as to be seen of men. In connection with his words about prayer is given his 'Model Prayer,' for it is Matthew's custom to group Jesus' words topically. The Prayer is given by Luke in briefer form and at a later time. 'And it came to pass, as he was praying in a certain place, that when he ceased, one of his disciples said unto him, Lord, teach us to pray, even as John also taught his disciples,' and in answer Jesus gave them this set form of words.

Righteousness.—The religious life expressed by good works in general. Almsgiving, prayer and fasting were the good works of which the Pharisees especially boasted. Almsgiving indeed, formed so large a part of the righteousness of the Jews that the two words were regarded as almost equivalent. It is used in three manuscripts.—To be seen of them, means literally for the purpose of being gazed at. The Greek word is the very one from which our word theatre is derived. Their religion was theatrical.—Your Father. 'In the Old Testament, God is seldom spoken of as a Father, and then in reference to the nation, not to the individual. In the Apocrypha individuals begin to speak of God as their Father but without showing what right they have to consider themselves sons rather than servants. Christ gave his disciples the right to become children of God.' (Plummer.)

Sound not a trumpet before thee. A figurative expression. Strive not to attract attention.—The hypocrite. The Greek work originally meant actors on the stage. In the New Testament it means pretenders, the scribes and Pharisees, as in xxiii., 13.—Thy have received their reward. In the knowledge that their almsgiving has been seen of men.—Let not . . . doeth. A strong hyperbole, meaning that not only should they avoid ostentatious display of their charity, but they themselves should not keep it in constant remembrance.

The hypocrites.—The Pharisees. They love to stand and pray. Standing was the usual Jewish posture in prayer; the fault of the hypocrites was their desire to be in the synagogue, or at the corners of the streets at the hour of prayer, so that all might see them. See Isa. xx., 20.—Thine inner chamber. This stands for any place where we are alone with God. For Nathanael it was under the fig-tree; for Peter it was on the housetop. Jesus does not disapprove of public prayer, but of that praying in public which is merely ostentatious.

Use not vain repetitions. Babble not much (Tyndale). The true meaning of this verse is, Do not rattle over your prayers without thinking of their meaning. It has nothing whatever to do with repetitions, and still less has it to do with stammering' (Mrs. Lewis).

Your Father. Some ancient authorities read God your Father.—Knoweth what things ye have need of before ye ask him. We should pray, not so much to acquaint God with our needs, as to open our hearts to him as our Father.

When ye fast. Jesus is speaking of private fasting. The strict Jews, like the Pharisee in the Parable of the Pharisee and Publican, fasted twice a week, on Mondays and Thursdays.— They disfigure their faces. 'A faster did not wash, or bathe or anoint the body, or shave the head, or wear sandals, but placed ashes on his head, thereby disfiguring his face. Anoint thy head. This was a common practice; they were to observe the usual customs and not ostentatiously make known that they were fasting.

The prayer naturally divides into two parts: first, the things of God; second, the things of man. Foremost in the mind of Jesus were always the things of God, and foremost would he have them in the minds of his disciples, therefore the first three petitions put God first, they are all concerned with his honor and glory, they refer to him, his kingdom, his will. The last three petitions put ourselves first, and refer to our needs, debts, temptations.

Who art in heaven. God is everywhere, but the Scriptures speak of heaven as his special abode.

Hallowed be thy name. God's name stands for God himself, his revealed Nature. Hallowed means 'treated as holy,' reverenced, rightly worshipped. The prayer is for 'grace to honor the new name of Father by thought and life.' There are many ways in which we may fail to hallow God's name. Swearing is profaning God. Irreverent worship is profaning him. Harboring unworthy ideas of his Nature, thinking him cruel, unkind, is profaning him. We treat God with irreverence by banishing him from our thoughts, says Ruskin, by not referring to his will on slight occasions; there is nothing so small that we may not honor God by asking his guidance of it. Deeds profane the name of God more than any words can do, says a recent writer on socialism: Until we make our actions Christian in deed and Christian in reality and not merely in sentiment, we have not hallowed God's name.

Thy kingdom come. Let thy sovereignty be realized; it will be realized when the words of the next petition become true.

Thy will be done, as in heaven so on earth. This is a prayer that our wills may conform to his; it is a prayer of consecration, not of resignation.

Give us this day our daily bread. Note that we ask for a supply sufficient for this day's need, the petition precludes anxious thought for the morrow—and that we ask also for a supply for our brother's need—it implies that we will help supply that need.

And forgive us our debts. Debts here mean sins; a debt not paid to God is a sin. 'When we sin there is something in our act for which we become liable to God. Formerly he had a claim upon us; now he has a claim against us.'

'At vesper tide,
One virtuous and pure in heart did pray,
Since none I wronged in deed or word to-day,
From whom should I crave pardon?
Master, say.'

A voice replied:

'From the sad child whose joy thou hast not planned:
The goaded beast whose friend thou didst not stand:
The rose that died for water from thy hand!'

As we also have forgiven our debtors. Must God wait to be good until we are good? Is our grace the measure of his own? No: but until we have the spirit which forgives we have not the spirit which can be forgiving.

BIBLE STUDY FROM PELOUBET'S NOTES.

For Bible light on almsgiving see Deut. xv., 7-11; Job xxix., 11-16; xxxi., 16-22; Psa. xii., 1-3; cxii., 9; Prov. xiv., 21, 31; xix., 17; Isa. lviii., 7, 10; Ezek., xviii., 7; Dan. iv., 27; Matt. v., 42; xxv., 35, 36; Luke xii., 33; xiv., 12-14; xviii., 22; Acts xx., 35; Rom. xii., 13; I. Cor. xiii., 3; Gal. ii., 10; Eph. iv., 28; Jas. i., 27.

For Bible light on prayer see Ex. xxii., 27; Deut. iv., 29; I. Chron. xvi., 11; xxviii., 9; II. Chron. vii., 14; Job xxii., 27; Psa. ix., 12; xxxii., 6; xxxiv., 15, 17; xxxvii., 4, 5; l., 15; lv., 17; lxxxi., 10; cxiv., 18, 19; Prov. xv., 8, 29; Isa. lv., 6; lxv., 24; Jer. xxix., 13; Hos. xiv., 2; Matt. vii., 7-11; xviii., 20; xxi., 22; Luke xviii., 1; John xiv., 13, 14; xv., 7; Rom. viii., 26; Rom. xii., 12; Eph. vi., 18; Phil. iv., 6; I. Thes. v., 17; Heb. iv., 16; x., 22; xi., 6; Jas. i., 5-7; I. John v., 14, 15; Rev. v., 8.

For Bible light on fasting see Isa. lviii., 3-8; Jer. xiv., 12; Joel i., 14; ii., 12; Zech. vii., 5; viii., 19; Matt. xvii., 21; Luke v., 33-35; I. Cor. vii., 5.

HOME READING.

Monday.—Matt. vi., 1-18. Hypocrisy and Sincerity.
Tuesday, ii., Cor., ix., 6-15. Approved Giving.
Wednesday—Acts v., 1-11. Awful End of Hypocrisy.
Thursday—Zech. vii., 4-12. Insincere Fasting Reproved.
Friday Ps. 63. Prayer of Faith.
Saturday—Luke xi., 1-13. Encouragement to Prayer.
Sunday—Luke xviii., 1-8. Persistence in Prayer.

YOUNG CHINA AND THE PROBLEM OF RELIGION.

(By Nelson Bitton, in the 'British Congregationalist.')

'The World's Chinese Students' Federation' is the somewhat high-sounding title of an organization of Chinese students, having its headquarters in ly not unmindful of the injunction to 'hitch your waggon to a star.' A sounding name is, however, a well established custom of the Middle Kingdom. The dynasty which has just finished its course in ignominy, was, it will be remembered, the 'Great Pure Dynasty.'

Shanghai. Its founders were obvious.

This Students' Federation is something more than a name, for it represents, as perhaps no other organization does, the ideals and strivings of young China. The leading members of the organization are foreign educated students, many of whom have been resident abroad for some years, and it includes in its membership those who are bound to lead the thought of China in the immediate future. Its members are as devoted to the uplifting of their country as any body of patriots have ever been, and no foreigner can have been associated with its meetings without being signally impressed by them.

The 'Journal' of this federation, published quarterly in the English language, and circulating to Chinese students all over the world, expresses more forcibly and honestly the reasoned opinions of the intelligent student class of China than any other publication can do. Its influence is educative as well as informing.

In the last issue of this 'Journal,' which, it will be remembered, is not a missionary or Christian publication, the progress of the revolution occupies, of course, a leading place; but those interested in the religious problem of China will turn with intense interest to an article by Mr. Mu Tsolin, entitled, 'The Future of Religion.' It is significant that at a time like the present space should be found in the leading 'Young China' 'Journal' for the discussion of such a topic. There are at least some striking exceptions to the generally accepted rule of China's materialistic outlook.

Mr. Mu, writing in English, asks:—What will be the future of religion in this world which is being transformed before our eyes? Will it disappear, or survive only as an atavism in obscure corners of society? In answer, admitting that the advance of indifference in religious matters lends strength to the suggestion, he urges that there is something in man which neither material comfort nor intellectual attainment satisfies, 'a sense of the reality of the Unseen,' and therefore it would be serious error to infer that the things for which religion stands, the religious consciousness of man, the perception of the eternal significance of life, are things destined to be forgotten.

From this he goes on to plead for a widening of sympathy between those who are called by different ethnical names and an increased emphasis on the fundamental points of religion which they hold in common. 'Isms,' he declares, in the hands of zealots have sometimes served to displace truth, and have sustained mutual antagonisms. The different types of religion have been on their human side. Mr. Mu concludes, historically conditioned expressions of the deepest instinct of the human heart, and make up that which shall ultimately unite the human family in enduring fellowship. Defining religion, in what he allows to be partial terms as 'man's conscious and voluntary allegiance to to the highest and best he knows,' and further defining this highest and best as 'the expression of the principle of righteous love and benevolence,' he goes on to ask how this principle is to be attained and sustained in life?

The answer he gives thus: 'It is mediated through historical incarnation.' . . . 'Religion is mediated to man through acquaintances with religious personalities.' . . . It follows that the Supreme Mediator and Teacher of Religion for mankind must be the one 'who most fully embodies the spirit of benevolence and satisfies man's need of bringing him most fully into allegiance with the highest.'

The ethical value of such religion will be revealed in the eradication of vindictiveness and animosity; self-assertion will be repressed, self-indulgence controlled; man will desire for others all the blessings he seeks for himself. In his person religion will make him 'tender towards the weak, sympathetic towards the suffering, kindly corrective towards the erring, and courteous toward all.' These ideals Mr. Mu claims as common in general to all established systems of religion. They are inherent in Confucianism, and 'certainly elementary in Christianity.'

As a theist, the writer confesses he would like to be more explicit, and to say that 'the highest good is the personal God,' and as a Christian to affirm that the experience of religion 'is mediated to man by Christ,' who satisfies and sanctifies the human soul in completest union with the highest. He realizes that this is only capable of proof along lines of personal experience. Both the claim and history of the Christian religion, however, 'constitute a challenge to the mind of every thinking man.' 'We shall agree,' he concludes, 'that in the future of the world, that religion will survive. . . . that which we all most deeply desire which proves itself the fittest to effect and crave, the triumph of the good.'

This brief digest of an article, interesting in its nature and significant in its place and authorship, may serve to show what is undoubtedly the fact, that far from being indifferent to religious questions, young China is profound! concerned wi... them. Unrest is as much an expression of spiritual striving in the East as in the West, and the issues of it are deeper and wider reaching there than here. If, in a period when the ancient foundations of Chinese life are being tried and tested, 'as by fire,' the Gospel of Jesus in its universal aspect can be reasonably presented by worthy lips and lives, and intelligently received and considered, the issue cannot stand in doubt. When any race, the Chinese or another, sets about the study of comparative religion comparatively, the faithful Christian cannot but rejoice. For we are assured that whilst there will follow an honest recognition of the good that is common to all sincere faith in all creeds, there is bound to result, at the last, the confession of the New Testament, that 'God was in Christ, reconciling the world unto Himself.'

At a time when China is making for the good of her national political welfare a comparative study of international politics, is it too much to pray that she may also be led to a comparative study of religion for the eternal welfare of her soul? It is the test that Christ invites. 'I, if I be lifted up,' He said, 'will draw all men unto Me.'

Keeps the Skin Clear and Soft

Humors of the skin are especially prevalent in the spring. There is nothing more annoying than to have irritation of the skin and disfiguring eruptions breaking out to mar the beauty of the complexion.

Internal treatments are slow and unsatisfactory in results, but you can depend on Dr. Chase's Ointment to heal up the sores and bring lasting relief. Unlike pore-clogging powders, Dr. Chase's Ointment cleans out the pores of the skin and makes it soft, smooth and healthy. It is a food for the skin, and a beautifier of the greatest value.

Eczema, salt rheum, psoriasis, chafing and all forms of itching skin disease soon yield to the soothing, healing, influence of this well-known ointment. It is indispensable in the home where there are babies and young children.

Valuable Horse Saved By "Nerviline"

Was Too Sore and Lame to Work Quickly Cured by Nerviline.

'I have had a long experience in treating horses, and I can safely say that I know of no liniment for strains, sprains, and swelling that is so useful around the stable as Nerviline.' Thus writes Mr. J. E. Murchison, from his home, Crofts Hill P.O. 'I had a fine young mare that wrenched her right foreleg, and from the shoulder down she was stiff, sore, and swollen. I applied Nerviline, and it worked like a charm; in fact, that mare was in shape to work a day after I used Nerviline.

'We have used Nerviline on our farm for twenty-five years, and never found it wanting. For man or beast it is a wonderful liniment.'

Five thousand letters recommend Nerviline as a general household liniment, as an all-round cure for aches and pains. Try it yourself.

Large size bottle, 50c., or sample size 25c., sold by all dealers, or The Catarrhozone Company, Kingston, Ont.

BOVRIL

Helps to Digest Other Foods

In addition to its palatable and highly nutritive properties, BOVRIL is a valuable aid to digestion when taken with other foods.

Mix a little with your soups, gravies, bouillons, sauces, stews, salads, etc.

THE SERMON.

PATIENCE AND COMFORT.

(By Dr. J. H. Jowett.)

Text—'The God of Patience and Comfort.'

In the Epistle to the Romans I find these two phrases lying side by side: 'the patience and comfort of the Scriptures.' 'the God of patience and comfort.' The first sentence tells me how those graces are produced. The Scriptures exhibit the graces as fascinating flowers or fruits; God is the secret power by which they are grown.

And what is patience? Let me try to gather up some of its wealthy significance as I find it unfolded in the Word of God. First of all, then, to be patient is to remain behind when others have gone on. It is to tarry with the dull scholar who has not learned his lesson, and whom the more advanced pupils have left behind. It is to wait upon the seemingly finished work and to give it one more touch. It is to linger in expectancy when others have given up hope. This is the first characteristic of the grace. It quietly waits when more restless spirits are away. It will have one more look for the lost piece of silver; it will make one more effort to redeem.

And in the second place, to be patient is to persevere steadier under hardship and adversity. It is to go bravely on with a gracious ministry in the teeth of ingratitude. Patience faces the cold blast of indifference and does not lose heart. It remains on the field continuing its husbandry when there is no sign of harvest. It plods on in the face of fiercest persecution. It goes back to the place where it was wounded, and it ministers to those who gave the wounds. 'Master, the Jews of late sought to stone Theo, and goest Thou thither again?' To be patient is to return to the place of the stoning.

And thirdly, to be patient is just to endure—to go bravely on bearing our appointed load. To be patient is to stand erect under the bundle we cannot untie. It is to resignedly accept the cross we cannot escape. All these contents are to be found in the grace of patience—a disposition that waits behind, or that steadily perseveres, or that trudges along with the daily load. And this grace is unveiled in the Scriptures as a bright, brave, beautiful thing, shining in the lives of patriarchs, psalmists, prophets.

And now I am told that God is 'the God of patience.' He has this grace and is the fountain of it. And, therefore, our Father waits for the laggard. He does not force His lessons upon us before we are ready for them. 'I have many things to say unto you, but ye cannot bear them now.' He graciously repeats the lesson when we have not understood it. 'Then said Jesus unto them again,' repeating in a different form the lesson that had not been received. He is 'the God of patience,' and therefore He waits for the rebel to return. He will not consume us with fire. He is 'slow to anger.' He uses all manner of winsome constraints, seeking to melt our obduracy, and to win us into intimate and friendly relations. He is 'the God of patience,' and He therefore waits without haste for the perfectly finished work. 'Having loved His own He loved them unto the end.' He will present us 'faultless before His throne.' Nothing will be left rough and ungraceful; every work will be consummated by the last touch of exquisite refinement. 'His tender mercies are over all His works.'

But it is further said that our God is 'a God of comfort,' and this grace is also unfolded for us in the sacred word. Now, 'comfort' is a greater thing than our common usage denotes. It means our 'comfort' and something more. There is something enlivening in it, something hortatory, something awakening. It is not only soothing, it is inspiring. It is a sedative, but it is also a tonic. It is not only a pastoral mood; a martial mood accompanies it. There is a bugle in its music! 'Comfort ye, comfort ye my people. . . . Cry unto her!' This is the combination which the word enshrines. Comfort is both a cordial and a war cry.

And I am told that God is 'the God of comfort.' His ministries are not only ameliorative; they are exhilarating. When He comes to us He brings both 'oil and wine.' He heals and He cheers us. With convalescence He makes us exuberant. 'His healing medicines' bring to us 'the health of His countenance.'

Now, the Lord can impart these same graces unto us, and He can make His children the ministers of 'patience' and 'comfort.' What He is He can communicate. He can prepare our hearts as suitable soil in which these graces can grow. And then He will impart the seeds which He will nourish into strength and beauty. The God of impatience can make us patient; the God of comfort can make us comforters.

And is there anything we more urgently need in our restless day, when everything is rushing, and the spirits of men are bruised, than just the graces of 'patience' and of 'comfort?' We need men and women who can be cool and quiet when others are hot and feverish, who can breathe softly when others are panting in furious haste. And we need men and women who can go about feeding flickering lamps and smouldering fires, and brightening the flame of sacred hope. And such ought to be the ministry of the friends of Christ. They must be the good Samaritans along the way in which so many are lying broken and exhausted. We are to be comforted in order to comfort. God has patience with us in order that by a quieted spirit we may soothe the excited souls of our fellowmen.

HARKENING UNTO GOD.

A MEDITATION IN ISA. 48:18.

'Oh! hadst thou harkened unto Me,'
A loving God to Israel said:
'Then light of peace and righteousness,
Would o'er thy name its glory shed.
Not like a brook, thy peace had been,
Inconstant in its onward flow,
Dried up by summer's drought and heat,
Made torrent by spring's melting snow;
But constant like a river broad
Affected not by sun or rain
Expanding in its downward flow
To seek and find the sea again.
This inwrought peace, expressed had been
In righteous acts, unselfish, true,
Which add a beauty to the life,
Like sparkling waves on ocean's blue.
And as, when lashed by tempest strong,
The sleeping billows leave their beds;
Conscious of power, they moan and roar
And lift on high their hoary heads;
So hadst thou — conscious of thy strength—
Had power, as ocean's rolling wave,
To bear my ensign, ever high
Among the nations—strong and brave—.'
Thus, did the voice of God lament
O'er Israel's weak and sinful choice;
Thus does He now—when turned aside—
We hearken not to His sweet voice.
May we His will, in love, obey;
This is the price of peace and power.
Then, all God's pledge to Israel made
Will sanctify each passing hour.

HARRY S. ERB.
Hazelbrook Parsonage, P.E.I.

THE ACUTE PAIN FROM NEURALGIA

Permanently Cured Through the Use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills.

Neuralgia is not a disease — it is only a symptom, but a very painful one. It is the surest sign that your blood is weak, watery and impure and that your nerves are literally starving. Bad blood is the one cause—good, rich, red blood the only cure. There you have the real reason why Dr. Williams' Pink Pills cure neuralgia. They are the only medicine that contains in correct proportions the elements needed to make rich, red blood. This new blood reaches the root of the trouble, soothes the jangled nerves, drives away the nagging, stabbing pain and braces up your health in other ways. Among the sufferers from neuralgia cured by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, is Mrs. Chas. Brown, Durham, Ont., who says: "For months I suffered intensely from neuralgia. The pain in my head and face at times was so great as to be almost unbearable. I tried two doctors, and many remedies, without finding a cure, as there seemed to be no let-up to the pain. Finally I was advised to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and I began their use. Soon I found the pains becoming less and after taking the pills for some weeks the trouble entirely disappeared and has not since bothered me."

If you are suffering from any blood or nerve trouble begin to cure yourself to-day with Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. You can get these pills from any medicine dealer or by mail at 50 cents a box or six boxes for $2.50 from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

Alise of Astra

By H. B. Marriott Watson

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SYNOPSIS OF PRECEDING CHAPTERS.

Philip Temple, an Englishman, while travelling from Paris to Dormunde, met with a railway accident. He escaped injury, and while assisting in rescue work, found a beautiful young lady in the wreckage, whom he decides to have moved to save her life, and as the Castle of Waldthal is nearby, he takes her there ,and finally, after much difficulty, persuades the officers of the castle to take the lady in. Temple fails to learn the young lady's name, as she was still unconscious when carried into the castle. He learns from an officer that the Grand Duke, to whose castle he had the victim of the accident removed, has been dead three months, and an heir to his throne was expected to arrive that very night. Count Cavari, Chancellor of Eisenburg, sends for Temple, and after quite a number of mysterious questions, informs Temple that the young lady he brought to the castle has died from her injuries. Some hours later the ringing of bells announced the birth of the new heir to the throne, and the people were wild with joy, as the non-arrival of an heir would have placed Prince Albrecht of Suabia, a German, on the throne, and he was despised and hatred by the people. The Grand Duchess had not survived her ordeal, and passed away during the night, and the grand duchy thus was divided between joy and gloom. Temple seeks further information regarding the young lady whom he rescued from the wreck, and is informed that the police and officers at the Castle had been unable to establish the identity of the dead woman. Temple decides to spend some days in the Grand Duchy of Eisenburg, when he receives an urgent telegram from his mother calling him to Somersetshire. Temple finds that he was summoned home owing to rumors that he had been injured in the train wreck, and after reassuring his mother on that point he returns to Eisenburg, and while on the way from his hotel to keep an appointment he lost his way and wandered into the Grand Duke's park. Princess Alise, whom he meets, warns him that he is on private property, and he is offering an apology when he is placed under arrest by three men and taken to the village prison. Temple was forced to spend two days in prison and allowed to confer with no one, but was then bailed out by the British consul, Mr. Wakeling, who was informed of Temple's plight. Temple was charged with attempting to abduct the infant Grand Duke. Temple decides to go fishing, and is fired upon by some unknown person. The bullet struck a bone in his head and glanced off, stunning him. He is found by Baron Favrinck, who has Temple returned to his hotel little the worse for his accident. A carriage containing the Grand Duke and the Princess was attacked on the day the infant ruler was proclaimed. Temple happened to be nearby, and offered assistance, and finally the Princess had to seek shelter in a warehouse after a wild drive, with a mob in close pursuit. The mob attacked the warehouse, and the Princess and Temple escape in a boat and reach the palace in safety. The Princess is profuse in her thanks, but Count Cavari gets the Englishman away from the palace in quick order. Temple decides to remain at Eisenburg, and learns that Herr Kartolen, who befriended him, is really Count Von Hauser, one of the conspirators against the young Grand Duke. Temple is bidden by a note from the Princess to take at the palace. Here, he meets Count Cavari, who begs him to leave Eisenburg for his own good. Temple refuses, but tells the Chancellor of the two attempts that have already been made upon his life in Eisenburg. Count Cavari issues an order to have Temple deported, but the Princess refuses to sign the order.

CHAPTER XII

A Rescue.

Temple stared at the letters before him. From various signs he knew that they had all been opened before they reached him. He turned them over; one from his mother, two from old friends, several social invitations, some obviously commercial communications, a bulky package from his estate agent, uninteresting circulars and bills, advices from his brokers, unclassed, epistles, and buried among them all, but standing out by its very measures of appearance, a dirty envelope inscribed with uneducated writing that slanted drunkenly towards corners. The circulars and formal correspondence had doubtless been spared the finger of the inquisitor, but all else had been sacrificed. He realized now, almost fully, what it was to be a 'suspect.'

The mean letter came in its turn, an almost illegible, and entirely unintelligible, communication in response to his advertisement. He had already had a repetition of his earlier experiences, letters from impostors, letters from cranks, letters from persons desirous of advertisement. This one happened to come solitary of its kind to-day, and he did not know precisely how to class it.

'Mrs. Jane Carver have seen advertisement in paper and she had a daughter in service with Her Ladyship, but has disappeared. Would be glad to know where she is, and in what service, having lost her husband, and being in poor circumstances, and obliged to leave Baystead ever since.

It was not a crank's letter, but it looked like a begging letter. Temple speculated as to the unimaginable confusion of a mind of which this could be the product. The gap that parted the writer from the merest clerk in an office must be formidable. He had never before realized so vividly the value attachable to the power of expression.

No—he revised his first impressions—it was not a begging letter, but merely a pathetic letter. Mrs. Jane Carver might have asked point-blank for assistance, but had abstained. She had evidently her self-respect, but was anxious to quicken the operations of the advertiser who was to find her lost daughter. That she had taken for granted with the simple faith of a child, or an animal. 'Her Ladyship!' There was to poor Jane Carver only one ladyship, and so there was no need to name her. She thought and wrote with all the self?centered feelings of the lower classes.

His eyes dwelt momentarily on the scrawl, disengaging a word—Baystead. Somehow there was a familiar ring, but he could not say why. He laid Mrs. Jane Carver's epistle aside, and opened other letters in succession, coming at last to his mother's, which he usually reserved for pleasurable reading when he had earned his rest by the fulfilment of duties.

Lady Augusta wrote in a little strain of reproach that he lingered so long abroad. 'The country is looking divine,' she said. 'Never was such a blaze of gorse on the heaths, and the Templemore woods are alight with wild hyacinth. England is always more beautiful than any land in the world in a fair May.' There was, he felt, an invitation in that encomium, as well as a rebuke; and he smiled. 'I had a visitor here on Tuesday,' the letter proceeded; 'you never met him, but we were ancient friends together. Indeed, he did me the honor to ask my hand when I was in my teens. I have no doubt that he has long since congratulated himself that I refused it. I mean the Duke of Collingham. Poor man, he is very sad since his son's death. It was in your horrible accident; you remember, I spoke of it to you. Strange, wasn't it? Lord and Lady Stroud were killed outright. They were able to identify Lord Stroud's body, but the other was burned beyond recognition. They lie in Waldthal churchyard. I shuddered as I listened, and thought of you. Poor father! It might have been poor mother!'

'I will go back soon,' murmured Philip Temple to himself. 'I will finish up and go back soon.'

His glance drifted away in a muse of affection. He heard the wind in the pines on Fassett Heights; the long grasses of Exmoor whistled in his ears; and the beat of the estuary moved before him. His mother was right. England was good in May Why should he waste his time in this exiguous and mediaeval country among the homuncules and marionettes of miniature politics? He was almost considering the question of a time-table and trains, when his meandering eyes lit upon a tower of the Palace on the height across the river. His thoughts were diverted by that chance of vision.

He went that afternoon to see the pictures at the Palace to which the Princess had referred. The gallery was open to the public on the completion of certain forms; and he went as an ordinary member of the public. Temple was not a connoisseur of pictures, though he had inherited some fine examples of various masters at Templemore. It was not altogether to see the gallery that he went, and he was aware of it. There had not seemed so deep a gap between the Princess and himself on the three occasions on which they had met as was obviously cleft by Fate and circumstance.

Somehow, to him she was a woman first, if at all a Princess There was something incongruous in her being Regent over an independent state; he hardly credited it, and certainly was unable to act up to a belief in it.

He wandered about the gallery, idly examining the pictures, in company with a sprinkling of evident foreigners. Somewhere in the great block of the Palace the Princess Alise of Astra was possibly attending to her duties as Regent. He smiled at the juxtaposition of the beautiful woman and high powers of state; he liked her better playing tennis, or pouring out tea on the sunlit lawn. An enthusiastic Dutchman, who had been making copious notes in a pocket-book about the pictures seriatim, stared in amazement to see a smile illuminate the face of the Englishman, gazing as he was point blank at Del Sarto's tragic masterpiece. Was it by the subject this Philistine had the audacity to be amused, or was it the master's handling that tickled the barbarian?

It was neither. Temple had not seen the picture; he had been looking through walls into a sunlit room and a sunlit garden. '"A thing of beauty is a joy forever,"' he quoted in justification of himself as he went out. 'I think I've never seen so symmetrical a beauty before.'

At the door a casual question to a uniformed attendant elicited the information that the Court was no longer in residence; it had gone to Waldthal. Temple's mood suffered a singular and instantaneous eclipse; the light faded out of it suddenly. Nothing had been behind those gallery walls. The whole Palace was as dead as they. He did not attempt any explanation of this feeling or any justification of it.

He found a letter at his hotel from Baron Favrinck, conveying in quite civil terms a hope that Sir Philip Temple would honor him with a call in the event of his visiting the Odenstock. It was not quite an invitation, and Temple wondered how a man could make the distinction, could go half way and no farther. Then he looked at the envelope. As he had expected, it had been tampered with. Count Cavari wanted him gone, and if Temple followed his filial instincts he would go. But—this sort of thing was calculated to undo the effects of Lady Augusta's letter. The Chancellor was spoiling his own plans. And was it not Lady Augusta who had been used to draw him back to England before? He stood looking down at the letter, and then plumped into a chair before writing materials.

'Why doesn't the ma arrest me if he suspects me?' he demanded irritably, and dipped his pen in the ink.

He wrote to Baron Favrinck a civil letter of thanks, pausing to remember that he would have to stay at Waldthal if he was to fish and shoot in the Odenstock; he wrote next to Lady Augusta; and, after a few business letters, he turned over Mrs. Jane Carver's primitive epistle. It was hardly worth answering, yet it was the cry of an animal, the bewildered and distracted bleat of a creature that has lost its young. He took a sheet of paper and wrote a few lines, asking the writer to give him particulars as to her daughter, her name, age, appearance, the name of her ladyship, and the place at which she was last heard of. Then he carefully went through every letter and crossed out the hotel heading, substituting a poste restante address at Lasheim, over the German frontier. He would no longer allow the Chancellor to tap his private affairs by means of his correspondence.

It was now about six o'clock, and he resolved to go over to Lasheim to post his letters in order to avoid all risk of their passing through the Eisenburg postoffice. Unfortunately, a view of the hotel was superscribed on each envelope, so that there would be no difficulty in identifying letters from that source. Temple had not thought of that, and so he decided on posting at Lasheim in order, as he phrased it, to make a clean deal. He made arrangements through the manager of the hotel for the hire of a motor car, and he dined pleasantly alone.

The car was due at 8.30, and before that time Temple had occasion to go out. He descended the Platz, and passed the house in which Von Hauser had chambers. A little farther on a young man was walking with a brisk step up the street, swinging a stick jauntily. He drew Temple's eye, and as he passed, humming an air lightly, the Englishman recognized him. It was the young man who had made the third at Von Hauser's secret conference. Temple went down the Platz and entered his hotel. The car was at the door; and, wrapping himself up, he took his packet of letters and a rug and entered the tonneau.

'Lasheim!' he said formally to the chauffeur. The man did not appear to understand, and Temple repeated the order more loudly, adding, 'How do you get to it?'

The chauffeur nodded with comprehension. 'Ah, Lasheim!' he said. 'Yes, we must go along the lower town and cross the Effel.'

'Very well,' said Temple, settling himself comfortably. The car groaned, kicked, and started, and they shot off lightly along the edge of the river. The chauffeur picked his way through the narrow streets, which here run in a maze about the lowest parts of Eisenburg. It had not yet fallen dark, but was a lingering dusk in which forms moved undetermined and the houses were somber shadows. Suddenly out of the gloom Temple saw a running figure emerge and behind it others. The course of the flight was slantwise towards the track of the car, and soon brought the actors into the light of a street lamp. Temple, watching with interest, and also with curiosity and a certain sympathy for the fugitive, recognized the face as the lamp gleamed on it. He had recognized it earlier that evening. It was the young man who had been present at Von Hauser's table. He spurted into the dusk, and Temple touched the chauffeur's arm, directing him, 'Slower, slower! stop her!'

It was almost as if the fugitive had h ard and understood the intention. At any rate, he increased his pace, and altered his course, heading directly for the car, which he reached as it came to a halt. Temple put out a hand, and grasped him by the arm. The next moment the car was in motion again, and an exhausted passenger was leaning back in the tonneau, dragging the breath heavily back into his winded body. Temple said nothing, and the car was now clearing the outskirts of the town. Presently the young man sat up, and strove to pierce the dusk with his eyes.

'Ah!' he ejaculated, 'I wondered who it could be.' He was still panting. 'Anyway, I took the chance. It was high time. Sir Philip Temple?'

Temple assented. The young man turned in his seat, as if he would look back at the lights of Eisenburg.

'You know who those were I ran from?' he asked.

'I have no idea,' answered the Englishman.

The young man gave a laugh of delight. 'I like that spirit, my faith I do. Well, they are instruments of the State. They are the Chancellor's lackeys, bulldogs—how do you call it?' He laughed again breathlessly. 'It was a close shave. I ought to have known better. But what a lark! I say,' he broke off to ask in English, 'is this your car? It's a Mercedes, isn't it?'

Temple answered both questions, and almost ere he had done so the young man had risen in his seat.

'Let me drive. I'll drive,' he called out in a peremptory voice to the chauffeur.

Temple laid a firm hand on him. 'No,' he said, decidedly. 'Pray sit down.'

The young man stared at him through the growing darkness, and after a moment's pause subsided into his seat. Temple thought he saw him smiling dimly.

'You are good to give me this means of escape,' he said next. 'Why did you?'

'I think,' said Temple, 'that it was a sporting sympathy with the minority.'

'But I may be a criminal escaping from justice,' suggested the other.

'Perhaps you are,' agreed Temple without perturbation.

Again the boyish laugh sounded on the night.

'Where are we going?' he asked next.

'Lasheim,' replied Temple.

'Good! That will just suit me. How fortunate!'

Temple was aware that his companion was humming an air. He was manifestly a gay and irresponsible fellow, and Temple wondered at what mischief he had been. He had a guess, but it was soon to be a certainty. The young man turned to him abruptly as they sped through the night and over the eastern plains of the grand-duchy.

'At the same time, it is proper that you should know how far you have committed yourself,' he remarked debonairly.

'If you wish to tell me,' said the older man. 'Otherwise it does not concern me.'

'Ah!' he paused. 'Perhaps you may find it does. That's just the doubt. If it mightn't concern you I need not tell you. As it is I must.'

Temple listened.

'I was in danger of arrest for treason.'

'I suppose you have your politics,' remarked Temple philosophically.

'Oh, come, you know something, Sir Philip. I saw you at Count von Hauser's. You don't remember me?'

'I recalled your face very well,' said Temple.

'You recalled——' He stopped abruptly. 'You knew Von Hauser as Herr something or other?'

'I say, is n't that another motor?' demanded the young man, suddenly turning about. 'I'm sure it's the noise of one.'

'Very likely,' said Philip. 'This is probably a main road.'

'You are undisturbed?' said his companion. 'I recognize the national trait. Some of us have fits; others laugh; you do neither and nothing. It is a car, and a powerful one.' He rose, and stared backwards into the night. 'I wonder if they want me. That would be amusing, would n't it?'

'No, I don't think so—rather a nuisance,' said Temple, looking back also.

'There you are. That's what I mean,' laughed the young man. 'You do nothing; you feel nothing. "Rather a bore, eh?"' He laughed again. 'Well, if they're after me, I'll have some fun. It's dark enough now not to be seen easily. If you slackened a little I could jump. There's only a ditch there, and I'd roll in.'

'I'm going to take you to Lasheim,' said Temple.

'I believe you are. I was only speculating. There are lights. That's Boridrecht, and the river, I believe!'

They ran into the lights of the little border town and crossed. The big car behind did not pass over. A quarter of an hour later Temple sat in private rooms in the chief Lasheim hotel talking with his host.

'I'm going to have supper,' said the latter. 'The run has made me hungry. Besides, I missed my dinner owing to circumstances. You'll honor me, Sir Philip?'

Temple excused himself. He had to post his letters and to get back. His host talked at large and in a fresh-spirited way, but on every subject now save Eisenburg and the arrest he had escaped. It must be confessed that Temple had a curiosity to know whom he had rescued, but as no one seemed likely to give him the information he let it pass. He felt that the waiter might know, or at least the hotel-keeper who bowed so obsequiously, but he went by them without making an inquiry which would have been at once ridiculous and impertinent. His car was waiting without, and a man glided away on the further side, as if he had retired from gossip with the chauffeur. Temple turned in the direction of the post-office, which he had learned by a question at the hotel bureau. As he dropped his letters in, some one pressed by his side, and apologized. There seemed something familiar, reminiscent in the act, as though it had occurred before. Then he recognized little Kuss, and greeted him. The little clerk had come over to Lasheim on business, he explained, business connected with the affairs of state.

'I have no doubt that it is important business,' said Temple gravely.

'Monsieur, you say right,' said Kuss. 'There are responsible things to be done in state offices.'

Temple nodded pleasantly and left him. When he reached his car he remembered the man who had talked with the chauffeur, and he knew now from size and gait that it must have been little Kuss. He gave the order to return, and the car swung out towards the river. Before a hostrely in Boridrecht they passed the big car, drawn up and waiting with the chauffeur on his seat; and then they slid out into the night westwards. It was a beautiful drive, the wind strong with the fragrance of night and earth and distant mountain, an the chauffeur made good time.

It somewhat astonished Temple half an hour after his arrival at his hotel to see little Kuss go out of the hall. He wondered how he could have managed to return so soon; and then he remembered how he himself had contrived it, and an idea struck him. Little Kuss must have had the big car.

As he undressed for bed, sleepy from the fresh air, his thoughts returned to the clerk, and quite without effort on his part, and even without a conscious desire to recall anything, he realized how that meeting at the post-office of Lasheim had seemed familiar. He recalled Waldthal, the telegram he was sending, and the little cock-sparrow who had jostled him and begged pardon. It was funny.

His reflections broke off here abruptly, for in putting his hand into a pocket of his coat he had encountered a packet which ought not to have been there. He drew it forth, cut the string that bound it, and in wonder opened it. In still greater wonder he surveyed it when opened. It consisted of a little purple case in which was a black pearl ring, and attached to this was a card on which was written: 'With the enduring thanks of Albrecht of Suabia.'

(To be Continued.)

FROM THE OLD COUNTRY

ENGLISH NEWS.

Christian scientists are about to build a church at Leeds at a cost of £10,000.

A sycamore tree planted in 1653 has been blown down at Butterwick, Lincolnshire.

A flint axe, supposed to date from the Stone Age, has been found at Wade Hall, Barnby, Suffolk.

Two ladies have been appointed to act as 'sidesmen' at St. Matthew's Church, Wandsworth Bridge-road, Fulham

The King has approved of the Territorial Force units, 1st and 2nd London Royal Garrison Artillery being in future designated the London Brigade, Royal Garrison Artillery.

For sixty-eight years the village blacksmith, Mr. Stephen Chapman, of Blackmore, Essex, whose death is reported, lived in the same house.

Mr. O. Booth, of Thrapston, Northamptonshire, who joined the Thrapston Fire Brigade forty-one years ago, has only missed one drill in the last thirty-one years.

A new subway for foot-passengers under the Thames, near the Woolwich free ferry, is nearing completion, and will be opened shortly. The free ferry will then be solely used for vehicular traffic.

One of the 'scoutmasters' of Cumberland is Miss Mildred Lowther, only daughter of the Speaker of the House of Commons. She is acting as leader of the Penruddock troop of Boy Scouts in Cumberland.

Colonel Seely states that Sunday rifle shooting will now be confined to the courses necessary for military efficiency, and will be permitted only where the quiet of the neighborhood will not be disturbed.

A strike of blind people has occurred at the Bristol Blind Asylum workshops with the support of the National League of the Blind. The strikers complain of the wages and conditions at the asylum.

Captain William A. Dobie, of Ryde, Isle of Wight, who left estate of £53,105 gross value, in his will left £10,000 on the death of his wife and sisters for maintaining always a lifeboat of the best description on some part of the British coast.

When two young girls were charged at Fenton Police Court, in the Potteries, with stealing ribbons from wreaths on graves in the cemetery, it was stated that the case was brought as a deterrent, as there had been so many similar thefts of ribbon by girls who would go to any lengths to obtain finery.

The church of St Olave, in Hanbury street, Mile End, is to be closed. St. Olave's was built in 1875, and endowed from the funds of the parish of St. Olave, Hart street. In recent years a Jewish community has grown up in the neighborhood, to the exclusion of the former residents, and so sparsley have the services been attended of late that the vestry of the parent church controlling the endowments, which amount to £600, have decided to transfer these endowments to other necessitous parishes.

Prince Arthur of Connaught completed his degrees in Freemasonry, the ceremony being performed in the Household Brigade Lodge, No. 2,614, of which the Duke of Connaught, Grand Master of England, is the permanent Ruler. Those present beside the Pro Grand Master, several Provincial Grand Masters, and a number of other distinguished Grand Officers, included the Grand Secretary, Sir Edward Letchworth.

Mrs. W. M. Duckworth, whose stage name was Philippa Hill, is dead, after a short illness. In her time she enjoyed great popularity at the theatres especially in Liverpool and Manchester, and in the North of England generally. She had played as leading lady with J. L. Toole, Lionel Brough, Barry Sullivan, Henry Neville, Charles Kelly, and others. Sir Charles Wyndham wanted Miss Hill many years ago to tour America, but she declined.

SCOTTISH BRIEFS.

Alexander Dingwall, a carter, was charged in the Aberdeen Police Court with obstructing the free passage of a company of Gordon Highlanders. He was ordered to draw up his horse by an officer, but declined to do so. Dingwall was allowed to go with a warning.

A veteran of the Glasgow Police service, Lieutenant Alexander Gillies, of the Eastern Division, who has retired after 43 years' service, was recently presented with a gold hunting-lever watch and a gold guard chain for his wife by his colleagues on the force.

The new Wesleyan Methodist Church under construction at Portessie Buckie, was the scene of a novel ceremony. About thirty stones were laid in the front wall of the church in memory of various members of th congregation, each stone representing a gift of £5 towards the building fund.

Lady Lovat, speaking at the Northern College of Music at Inverness, referred to the Scotsman's love of music, and to the beautiful songs of the country. Scotsmen did the work of the Empire in the remotest corners of the world, and they had no stronger tie binding them to their country than this love of the native songs.

The Marchioness of Bute, who is now in Scotland, is very busy organising a Highland Quadrille for the forthcoming One Hundred Years Ago Ball, which is to be held at the Albert Hall, on June 6. All the gentlemen dancing in the quadrille will wear Highland costume taken from portraits of the period, and the ladies will wear white gowns with sashes of tartan of their respective clans.

The extensive granite quarries at Tillyfourie, near Alford, Aberdeenshire, have now been lying unworked for a considerable period. Since December 23 of last year no quarrying has been done. The reason for this lengthy suspension of work is not the recent coal strike. It is due to general slackness in trade, and also, it is stated, to the competition of the Norwegian granite quarries, fr which stone can be got more easily, and thus more cheaply.

It is reported that a strong petroleum spring has been discovered in the solitary island of Papa Stour, which is one of the Shetland group. This discovery was made by some workmen, who reside on the island, and although no experts have as yet analyzed the strength or purity of this spring, there is every reason to believe that it will be utilized, and will be a great boon to the whole of Shetland.

By a fire which occurred recently considerable damage was done to the ancient building near the Kirkgate, Leith, which was originally a monastery of St. Anthony, and which is the oldest of such buildings in Scotland. The building has undergone many changes since it ceased to be an ecclesiastical edifice. At one time it was used as a brewery, and at present it is a pipeclay manufactory. The monastery was erected about 1430. The interesting features of the building, which, however, do not meet the eye, are the presence of a number of monastic vaults which extend in various directions below the surrounding streets and houses.

It is proposed to erect a marble fountain at Sybil Grey's Well, Flodden Field. In a leaflet appealing for subscriptions, the Rev. James King, Berwick, writes, 'There is a growing feeling that Sybil Grey's Well on Flodden Field ought not to be neglected any longer, and it is much to be hoped that the committee formed in connection with the Flodden Memorial may be enabled, by the generous action of some public-spirited benefactor, to crown their good work by giving outward expression in pure marble to Scott's visionary fountain described in Marmion,' and thus fittingly commemorate one of the most touching incidents in the whole range of literature.'

IRISH NEWS.

The second list of Belfast subscriptions to the Home Rule Fund totals over £500; the first list was £872.

A serious accident occurred at Workman, Clark & Company's shipyard, Belfast. A large iron plate fell on five workmen, killing one and severely injuring the other four.

Mr. H. C. Plummer, M.A., of Oxford University, has been elected by the Board of Trinity College, Dublin, to the position of Irish Astronomer Royal, which was vacated by Dr. Whittaker some months ago.

Belfast Corporation have decided to start a system of profit-sharing in connection with the municipal trams. All employees, from the general manager to the office boy, will participate, and the distribution this year will be equal to about £4 per head.

During some bridging operations in the River Liffey, Dublin, which were carried out by three companies of the Royal West Kent Regiment, a raft capsized, and a number of men were thrown into the water. Private Hylands was drowned, and a captain, during gallant rescue work, had a narrow escape.

The master of Navan Union, in which institution compulsory baths for able-bodied tramps have been introduced, has reported that fourteen tramps were admitted the other night, and, rather than take baths, seven left. The chairman: In all probability they hadn't a bath since they were christened. I think we'll have very few of them in future.

Mr. Wm. Dunne, J.P., Ballymanus, applied at the Queen's County Quarter Sessions for compensation for the 'driving' of 81 cattle on the lands of Corbally, on the 5th February, and 21 cattle on the 11th March. Mr. Swayne, B.L., said the cattle were very roughly treated, and damaged to the extent of 10s. a head, and £1 per head in the second case, where a great deal of violence was used. Evidence having been given, His Honor awarded £50 compensation, with costs.

At the suit of the Dublin Public Health Department in the Southern Police Court, Philip Byrne was charged with selling milk which was adulterated with 30 percent of water. Both Byrne and his wife were also charged with refusing to sell a sample of milk asked for by the Corporation Sanitary Inspector. Byrne, who had five previous convictions registered against him, was sent to jail for two months, and Mrs. Byrne was fined $10.

The manager of the new Irish Mining Company, Mr. Reddy, at Wolfhill writing to the press, states with reference to the Irish coal: 'There is no need to labor the question of quality, but the only coal we are mining at present can compare with the very best Welsh anthracite, and is all a splendid house coal, free from sulphur ,a little difficult to light at first, it is true, but with an ordinary blower there is no more difficulty than with any bituminous product.'

A report adopted at the annual meeting in Dublin of the Irish Game Protection Association stated that it was deplored that in certain districts the magistrates, instead of discouraging the poacher and assisting to build up a valuable national asset, appeared to show a marked tendency towards the offenders. On the motion of Sir F. Shaw, seconded by Lord Monck, a resolution protesting against the apathy of the authorities was passed, the former remarking that the sale of cheap arms was fatal to the existence of game in the country.

WELSH ITEMS.

A fire caused about £1,000 damage at the White Horse Hotel, Machynlleth. Within about an hour of the discovery of the fire the roof had fallen in.

Mr. George Morisco, one of the leading lights of the circus forty years ago, is dead at his residence at Roath, Cardiff. In his day he was the idol of the crowds who patronized the circus and the menagerie.

On the Earl of Powis's Home farm at Coedydinas, Welshpool, a school for instruction in cheese and butter-making is to be started under the direction of the Montgomery County Agricultural Committee, in association with the University College of Wales, Aberystwyth.

The general secretary for England and Wales of the Theosophical Society states in his yearly report that the Cardiff Lodge is showing great activity, 'which is especially welcome because it foreshadows the likelihood of our gaining at length some hold in Wales.

Summonses against no fewer than ninety-seven persons for keeping dogs without licenses were heard at Ystrad Rhondda. The majority of the defendants pleaded poverty, owing to the strike, and others said that they had been reluctantly compelled to destroy their dogs, finding that they could not pay the licenses. Some of the defendants were ordered to pay the costs (8s. each), and others were fined an additional 7s. 6d.

Much amusement was caused at a meeting of the Crickhowell Guardians by an inmate of the workhouse, an old man, who complained of the food provided. He said that the peas were like shot and the meat was like leather. 'I want peace, quiet and comfort, and good victuals,' he said. The old man took from his pocket a parcel containing two pieces of meat and put them in front of the chairman's desk, remarking, 'What do you call this?' He answered his own query, 'Tape for shoes.'

CHINA'S BABY'S EMPEROR.

Details of the Life of a Six-Year-Old Sovereign.

'Interesting details have just been made public of the daily life of the baby Emperor of China, who is nearly six years of age and who lives secluded from the world, even his mother only being allowed to pay occasional private visits,' says the Pekin correspondent of the London 'Daily Mail.'

'As soon as the Emperor Kuang-Hsu died the baby Pu-Yi was taken from his mother and placed in the Forbidden City in the hands of the Empress Dowager, who was henceforth regarded as the baby Emperor's mother. Even the hidebound etiquette of the Chinese court had to give way, however, to the imperial baby's grief at being separated from his mother, and arrangements had to be made for occasional visits.

'The baby Emperor is addressed in the palace as Wan-Sui-Yeh (Lord of Ten Thousand Years). Every morning he is awakened at six o'clock by the singing of eight eunuchs, and he has three meals a day, at 8 a.m., noon and 6 p.m., retiring to rest at 8 p.m. The baby Emperor's diet is a simple one, the only rule observed being never to put any article of food upon his table which cannot be procured immediately at any time of the year. The reason is that the Emperor is supposed to be given anything he asks for, and if this is impossible the unfortunate official responsible is liable to severe punishment. Among many other things the Emperor has never tasted fish.

'The Emperor is said to be wilful by nature, and to revel in mischief, especially when he can induce his attendants to follow him into a flooded courtyard after a heavy shower of rain. By a decree issued recently, Lu-Jun-Hsiang and Chen-Pao-Ch'en were appointed imperial tutors, and it was directed that they should take up their duties upon an auspicious date to be determined by the board of astronomy. The latter selected the eighteenth day of the seventh moon (Sept. 10). Both these tutors are Chinese scholars of the old-fashioned type, but it is believed that a foreign tongue, probably English, will form part of the imperial curriculum at a later date.'

SOLDIERS MADE GARDENS AT WAR.

(From the 'Century.')

In Japan every one loves gardens, knows gardens and makes gardens. The children amuse themselves with toy gardens instead of mud pies, and model relief maps in the sands of school playgrounds.

In the recent wars the soldiers, after long marches, amused themselves by making little home landscapes before their tents. In more remote times emperors and shoguns abdicated and joined or established monasteries in Kioto, that they might the better meditate upon the eternal truths and enjoy gardens of their own designing. Priests, nobles and court ladies all observed the conventions and practised the rules of landscape art.

CHILDREN'S CORNER

A FIRE ALARM.

Morris Barclay, says a story in 'The Christian Age,' taught his dog many tricks, one of which was to 'talk' at the telephone. When the telephone rang, Carlo would run into the hall, and if it was Mr. Barclay or any of Morris's friends he was allowed to 'speak' to them. He would bark, just as if he were trying to say, 'How are you?'

One day a call came at the telephone office, and when the telephone girl said 'Hello!' the only reply was the excited barking of a dog. She knew at once that it was Carlo, but she could not understand why Morris did not answer her. She was so puzzled that she called up Mr. Barclay at his office.

'A call came from your house,' she told him, 'and I can get no reply, but Carlo is at the 'phone, barking wildly and excitedly.'

'Carlo at the telephone!' Mr. Barclay exclaimed. 'Why, that is strange, for there is nobody at home. I cannot understand it. Something may be wrong, so I will go right up and see. Thank you for telling me.'

Mr. Barclay hurried home as fast as he could, and when he opened the door a rush of smoke greeted him. Carlo was on the chair in front of the telephone, scratching and barking excitedly. Then he knew that the dog had realized that something was wrong when the room filled with smoke, and he had gone to the telephone, where he had 'talked' with his master. In his excitement he had knocked the receiver down and in that way had given the alarm which led to the discovery of the fire.

When the fire was out and the excitement over, Morris threw his arms around Carlo's neck, exclaiming, 'You good old dog! If it had not been for you we might have been without a home this cold winter night, instead of having only one room hurt by the fire. I think it is lucky that I taught you to talk at the telephone.'

A week later Mr. Barclay delighted Morris by bringing a collar for Carlo, with a silver medal attached, which said, 'A reward to Carlo, because he saved the Barclay home from burning.'

'He surely earned the medal,' said Morris. And Mr. and Mrs. Barclay agreed that he did.

MURRAY & LANMAN'S Florida Water

"THE UNIVERSAL PERFUME"

Is unique in quality and universal in popularity. It cannot be replaced by any of its imitators. For the bath, for use after shaving as a rubdown after exercising, and for general dressing-table use, it is matchless. Its fragrance is delightful and permanent especially hot weather. Murray & Lanman's Florida Water is truly a necessity.

ACCEPT NO SUBSTITUTE!
SOLD BY ALL LEADING DRUGGISTS.

LANMAN & KEMP, 135 WATER ST. NEW YORK.

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.

There is no simpler, safer, or more agreeable preparation than

ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT'

THE OLD TIME, EVER POPULAR HOUSEHOLD REMEDY FOR

Biliousness, Sick Headache, Errors in Diet (Eating or Drinking), Giddiness, Constipation, Thirst, Rheumatic or Gouty Poison, Feverish Cold with High Temperature and Quick Pulse, and Feverish Conditions generally. It proves beneficial in the early stages of Diarrhœa. Most valuable to Travellers, especially in hot countries.

CAUTION.—*Examine the Capsule, and see that it is marked ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT,' otherwise you have the sincerest form of flattery—IMITATION.*

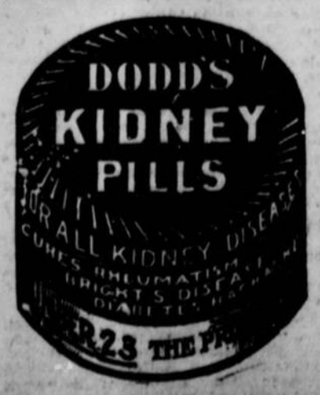
Prepared only by J. C. ENO, Ltd., 'FRUIT SALT' WORKS, LONDON, S.E., ENGLAND.

TO BE OBTAINED FROM ALL CHEMISTS AND STORES THROUGHOUT THE DOMINION.

Sick Headaches——

are not caused by anything wrong in the head, but by constipation, biliousness and indigestion. Headache powders or tablets may deaden, but cannot cure them. Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills do cure sick headache in the sensible way by removing the constipation or sick stomach which caused them. Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills are purely vegetable, free from any harmful drug, safe and sure. When you feel the headache coming take

Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills



The Original and Only Genuine

Beware of Imitations Sold on the Merits of Minard's Liniment

READABLE PARAGRAPHS

IRRESISTIBLE.

A New York broker was praising apropos of his probable return to Wall Street, Charles W. Morse's ability as a money raiser.

'They tell a story about Morse,' he chuckled. 'Morse went to a millionnaire one day, and said:

"Lend me three million. I must have three million for that new deal of mine.'

"'Sorry, Morse,' said the millionnaire, "but I've only got two million in ready money to-day."

"'Is that all?' said Morse. "Well, hand it over then—you can owe me the other million."'—New York 'Tribune.'

Asthma Cannot Last when the greatest of all asthma specifics is used. Dr. J. D. Kellogg's Asthma Remedy assuredly deserves this exalted title. It has countless cures to its credit, which other preparations had failed to benefit. It brings help to even the most severe cases and brings the patient to a condition of blessed relief. Surely suffering from asthma is needless when a remedy like this is so easily secured.

SCOTCH RIVALRY.

Glasgow and Edinburgh are, in the 'popular' mind, regarded as rivals eternally criticising each other—Glasgow's sneering at Edinburgh's 'genteel pride,' and Edinburgh sneering at Glasgow's 'commercial taint' and her smoky, sunless atmosphere. Princes Street is regarded by man ytravellers as the finest street in the world, but it was a Glasgow man who called it 'only hauf a street,' because the buildings are all on one side.—London 'Athenaeum.'

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.

BIRDS ARE EARLY RISERS.

(From the Kansas City 'Star,')

He was an affable young man and desirous of demonstrating his kindly and genial disposition. So when the canary bird chirped sleepily from its cage on the wall he spoke up cheerily.

'What's the matter, bird?' he inquired.

The girl glanced at him with a dreamy smile. She was a Southern girl, and she spoke with a gentle drawl.

'He thinks it's mawnin',' she cooed.

The man who loves birds hasn't been back.

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.

REFINED ATHLETICS.

'There is a great deal more refinement in athletics than there used to be.'

'Yes,' replied the sporting man; 'but every now and then some pugilist breaks loose and talks about "slugging over the ropes," like a political candidate.'—Washington 'Star.'

Children Cry
FOR FLETCHER'S
CASTORIA
Children Cry
FOR FLETCHER'S
CASTORIA
Children Cry
FOR FLETCHER'S
CASTORIA

NOT ALL!

A certain young man who prided himself on a brusqueness that he mistook for wit met an eminent but touchy sculptor at a studio supper.

'So you're the chap,' he said, on being introduced, 'that makes mud heads.'

'Not all of them,' the sculptor replied quietly.—'Youth's Companion.'

To discern and deal immediately with causes and overcome them, rather than to battle with effects after the disease has secured a lodgment, is the chief aim of the medical man, and Bickle's Anti-Consumptive Syrup is the result of patient study along this particular line. At the first appearance of a cold the Syrup will be found a most efficient remedy, arresting development and speedily healing the affected parts, so that the ailment disappears.

A HINT TO WAITERS.

'The meek, retiring statesman is seldom the successful one,' said Champ Clark in a recent interview in Washington.

Mr. Clark smiled and added:

'All things come to him who waits, but the patron who refuses to wait always gets served first.'—New York 'Tribune.'

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 young tradesman who was considered a trifle mean paid considerable attention to the village schoolmistress, and during a tete-a-tete she delicately hinted at a partiality for chocolates. The chocolates were brought. Later, the suggestion was repeated again, and again duly heeded. The third time the subject was broached, however, the young man turned a deaf ear. 'I don't know about taking that girl any more chocolate,' he confided to a companion. 'She's owin' me half-a-crown a'ready!'

No one need endure the agony of corns with Holloway's Corn Cure at hand to remove them.

First Cadet—'Have you asked the superintendent to reinstate you? Second Cadet, under charges—'Why me? Not on your life! The only man I'll ask is our member of Congress.' — Cleveland 'Plain Dealer.'

'What is your idea of classical music?' 'Well,' replied Mr. Cumrox, 'I don't profess to know much about it. But it always seems to me that when a man writes classical music he simply takes a tune and sees how much he can muss it up.'—Washington 'Star.'

"IMPOSSIBLE TO HELP MY KIDNEYS"

Until I Used "Fruit-a-tives" World's Greatest Kidney Cure

Practically everybody in Toronto knows Professor J. F. Davis. For years, the elite of that city has taken lessons from Prof. Davis in the art of Dancing and Deportment.

His constant activity gradually weakened his Kidneys, which calamity threatened to make him an invalid.

But read Prof. Davis' letter—

563 Church St., Toronto, Ont.
December 29th, 1911.

"I want to say that "Fruit-a-tives" is my only medicine, and has been for the past five years. Previous to that, I had been troubled with Rheumatism and Kidney Disease, and had taken many remedies without satisfactory results. Noticing the advertisements of "Fruit-a-tives" I adopted this treatment altogether, and as everyone knows, I am now—and have been since taking "Fruit-a-tives"—enjoying the best of health."

J. F. DAVIS.

If Rheumatism or Kidney Trouble is making you miserable, take "Fruit-a-tives" and get well.

50c a box, 6 for $2.50, trial size, 25c. At all dealers or sent on receipt of price by Fruit-a-tives Limited, Ottawa.

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.

SAINT JOHN, THE AGED.

The Rev. Jas. Lawson, Ashton, Ont., is cordially thanked for sending a copy of the following poem, asked for by M.A., Montreal:

I'm growing very old. This weary head,
That hath so often leaned on Jesus' breast,
In days long past that seem almost a dream,
Is bent and hoary with the weight of years.
These limbs that followe 'im — my Master—oft
From Galilee to Judah; yea, that stood
Beneath the Cross, and trembled with His groans,
Refuse to bear me even through the streets
To preach unto my children. E'en my lips
Refuse to form the words my heart sends forth.
My ears are dull, they scarcely hear the sobs
Of my own children, gather'd round my couch;
God lays His hand on me—yea, His hand,
And not His rod—the gentle hand that I
Felt, those three years, so often pressed in mine
In friendship such as passeth woman's love.
I'm old; so old, I cannot recollect
The faces of my friends; and I forget
The words and deeds that make up daily life;
But that dear face, and all the words He spake,
Grow more distinct as others fade away,
So that I live with Him and holy dead
More than with living.

Some seventy years ago
I was a fisher by the sacre sea,
It was at sunset. How the tranquil tide
Bathed dreamily the pebbles; how the light
Crept up the distant hills, and in its wake
Soft purple shadows wrapped the dewy fields!
And then He came and called me. Then I gazed
For the first time on that sweet face. Those eyes
From out of which, as from a window, shone
Divinity, looked in my inmost soul,
And lighted it forever. Then His words
Broke on the silence of my heart, and made
The whole world musical. Incarnate Love
Took hold of me and claimed me for its own.
I followed in the twilight, holding fast
His mantle.

Oh, what holy walks we had,
Through harvest fields, and desolate, dreary wastes,
And oftentimes He leaned upon my arm,
Wearied and wayworn. I was young and strong
And so upbore Him. Now, Lord, I am weak,
And old, and feeble! Let me rest on Thee!
So, put Thine arm around me, closer still!
How strong Thou art! The twilight draws space,
Come,—let us leave those noisy streets, and take
The path to Bethany; for Mary's smile
Awaits us at the gate, and Martha's hands
Have long prepared the cheerful evening meal.
Come, James, the Master waits, and Peter, see
Has gone some steps before.

What say you, friends!
That this is Ephesus, and Christ has gone
Back to His Kingom?—Ay, 'tis so, 'tis so,
I know it all, and yet just now I seemed
To stand once more upon my native hills,
And touch my Master. Oh, how oft I've seen
The touching of His garment bring back strength
To palsied limbs. I feel it has to mine.
Up! bear me once more to my church! once more
There let me tell them of a Saviour's love;
For, by the sweetness of my Master's voice
Just now, I think He must be very near,—
Coming, I trust, to break the veil, which Time
Has worn so thin that I can see beyond,
And watch His footsteps.

So, raise up my head.
How dark it is! I cannot seem to see
The faces of my flock. Is that the sea
That murmurs so, or is it weeping?—Hush,
My little children! God so loved the world
He gave His Son. So love ye one another.
Love Ge and man. Amen. Now bear me back.
My legacy unto an angry world is this:
I feel my work is finished. Are the streets so full?
What, call the folk my name, the Holy John?
Nay, write me rather, Jesus Christ's beloved,
And lover of my children.

Lay me down
Once more upon my couch, and open wide
The Eastern window. See! There comes a light
Like that which broke upon my soul at eve,
When, in the dreary Isle of Patmos, Gabriel came
An touched me on the shoulder. See, it grows
As when He mounted toward the pearly gates.
I know the way. I tried it once before.
And hark! It is the song, the ransomed song,
Of glory to the Lamb! How loud it sounds!
And that unwritten one! Methinks my soul
Can join it now. But who are those that crowd
The shining way? Say! Joy! 'tis the eleven,
With Peter first! How eagerly he looks!
How bright the smiles are beaming on James's face!

I am the last. Once more we are complete
To gather round the Pascal feast. My place
Is next my Master. Oh, my Lord! my Lord!
How bright Thou art! and yet the very same
I loved in Galilee. 'Tis worth the hundred years,
To feel this bliss. So lift me up, dear Lord,
Unto Thy bosom; there shall I abide.

WANTS TO RAISE SKUNKS.

M.E.H.—I have been a subscriber to your valuable paper for nearly thirty years, and have had help from your Enquirers' corner. The other night a poor man asked me if I knew where he could get information in regard to raising skunks. He said he had tried to get a book on it but had failed. I said I would write to you. Would you please answer? Ans.—We never heard of anyone attempting to rear skunks. The fur is fairly valuable at present, under the name of Alaska sable, but the difficulty of breeding the animals is obvious to anyone who knows anything about their peculiar characteristics.

THE MAN BEHIND THE PLOUGH

Miss Margaret Wightman, Lancaster; Mrs. Joseph Davis, Saskatchewan, and Miss M. E. Baxter, New Brunswick, have kindly supplied copies of verses of 'The Man Behind the Plough,' asked for by W.R.:—

I'm not so much at singing as your hi-falutin' chaps,
My voice it may be husky and a little loud perhaps,
For I have been a-plowing with a lazy team, you see,
They kept me pretty busy with my 'Get up,' 'Whoa,' 'Haw,' 'Gee.'
But if you'll pay attention there's a thing I'd like to say,
About a great mistake you make, and do it every day.
In dealing out your praises, and I want to tell you how,
Too often you forget the man who walks behind the plough.

CHORUS—
You talk about your learned men, their wit and wisdom rare,
Your poets and your painters, they get praises everywhere;
They're well enough to make a show, but will you tell me how
The world would ever do without the man behind the plough.

'Tis very nice to go to school, and learn to read and write,
'Tis nicer still to dress up fine and sport around at night.
Your music and your poetry may all be hard to beat,
But tell me what you're going to do for something good to eat.
You say my boots are muddy, and my clothing is too coarse,
I make a good companion for the oxen or the horse.
My face is red, my hand is hard, 'tis true, I will allow;
But don't you be too quick to snub the man behind the plough.

I like your great inventions, and I'm glad you're getting smart,
I like to hear your music, for it sort of stirs my heart;
But 'twill never touch the stomach of a regular hungry man,
And so I call attention to the sort of thing that can,
So, boys, don't be too anxious for to leave the good old farm,
Your father's strength is failing, soon he'll need your youthful arm;
If you're honest in your purpose, at your feet the world must bow,
For the greatest of the great men is the man behind the plough.

A copy of another version, as follows, is supplied by Miss G. E. Haight, Newmarket, and also by Miss Baxter:

They sing about the glories of the man behind the gun,
And the books are full of stories of the wonders he has done.
There's something sort of thrilling in the flag that's waving high,
And it makes you want to holler as the boys go marching by;
But when the shoutin's over, and the fightin's done, somehow
We find we're still dependin' on the man behind the plough.

In all the pomp and splendor of an army on parade,
And through the awful darkness that the smoke of battle made:
In the halls where jewels glitter, and where shoutin' men debate,
In the places where the rulers deal out honors to the great,
There's not a single person who'd be doin' business now,
Or have medals, if it wasn't for the man behind the plough.

We're building mighty cities, and we're gainin' lofty heights,
We're winning lots of glory, and we're settin' things to rights;
We're showing all creation how the world's affairs should run,
Future men will gaze in wonder at the things that we have done,
And they'll overlook the feller, just the same as we do now,
Who's the whole concern's foundation—that's the man behind the plough.
—S. E. Kiser.

A third version is supplied by Miss Bessie Fahey, New Brunswick:

Bards have praised in song and lay
Men whose office is to slay.
Men who go unflinching where their foemen lurk;
But the man behind the plough
Is a hero, too, I trow,
He's the man who keeps them while they do the work.

Oh, the man behind the plough,
With the sun-tan on his brow!
His sole honor is the labor he has done;
But to shoot their brethren down
Is the glory and the crown
Of a million men who stand behind the gun.

It is very brave, no doubt,
With the enemy in rout,
To follow war-flags leading on before;
But the man who stays at home
Tilling the reluctant loam,
Is the man who keeps the man who goes to war.

It is valorous to go
Where the warlike trumpets blow,
And the deadly shrapnel on its course is sped.
But it seems to me this man
Follows out a nobler plan
Than the man who knocks his brother on the head!

Then, remember, when you hear
Drums' and trumpets' martial cheer,
That upon some little farm the work is done,
In a simple, humdrum way,
Day succeeding toilsome day,
That supports the man who marches with his gun.

Yes! apply it further still:
All the shapers of world-will,
All the kings and princes who exact a bow,
All the fanfare of estate
On which servile legions wait,
All depend upon the man behind the plough!

HAVE YOU A SKIN RASH?

Zam-Buk Will End It.

For skin rashes, eruptions, eczema, etc., either in adults or children, there is nothing known to science which equals Zam-Buk in the quickness and certainty of its curative power. Mr. Raymond Webber, of Allanburg, Ont., writes: "I have tried Zam-Buk for many ailments, and every time have found it successful. Some time ago I had a bad rash all over my body. I tried home-made salves, herb salves, and various home-made preparations, and these proved of no use, but when I tried Zam-Buk I was cured in a quarter of the time that I had been experimenting in vain with other preparations.

"On another occasion I had one of my fingers crushed, and in that case also Zam-Buk was the only remedy I used. It healed the wound splendidly.

"My boy had boils, and once again Zam-Buk brought about a complete cure. We have also used it as a household balm, for the injuries and skin diseases which are common to every person, and can say that in our experience there is nothing to equal Zam-Buk."

Zam-Buk owes its unique healing power to certain herbal extracts it contains. Unlike most ointments it contains no poisonous coloring matter, no animal fat, but is purely herbal. For eczema, piles, blood poison, abscesses, ulcers, cuts, burns, and all skin injuries and diseases it is without equal and should be in every home. 50c. box all druggists and stores. Use also Zam-Buk Soap, 25c, tablet.

Local Wholesale Depot, 144 Craig Street West.

'THE DYING SOLDIER.'

In response to the request of R.M.D., copies of the poem, 'The Dying Soldier,' have been sent by Mrs. F. G. Bennett, Miss M. J. G. Gascoigne and Miss Bessie Fahey. A copy has been forwarded.

ACKNOWLEDGED WITH THANKS

Copies of poems asked for have been received through the courtesy of Mrs. Jennie Germain, Massachusetts; Miss Ruby Stewart, Carleton Place; Miss Mary Steedman, Dalkeith.

'JIM BLUDSO.'

Miss Jean Roys, Ontario, and a Hants County, N.B., subscriber, have courteously sent the following poem for H.W.M., Alberta:—

Wall, no, I can't tell you whar he lives,
Because he don't live, you see,
Leastways he's got out of the habit
Of livin' like you and me.
Whar have you been for the last three year,
That you haven't heard folks tell
How Jim Eludso passed in his checks,
The night of the 'Prairie Belle'?

He weren't no saint—them engineers
Is all pretty much alike,
One wife in Natchez-under-the-hill,
And another one here in Pike.
A keerless man in his talk, was Jim,
And an awkward hand in a row,
But he never flunked and he never lied,
I reckon he never knowed how.

And this was all the religion he had,
To treat his engine well,
Never be passed on the river,
To mind the pilot's bell;
And if ever the 'Prairie Belle' took fire,
A thousand times he swore,
He'd hold her nozzle agin the bank,
Till the last soul got ashore.

All boats have their day on the Mississip,
And her day it came at last,
The 'Movastar' was a better boat,
But the 'Belle,' she wouldn't be passed.
And so she came tearin' along that night,
The oldest craft on the line,
With a nigger squat on her safety-valve,
And her furnace crammed rosin and pine.

The fire burst out as she crossed the bar,
And burnt a hole in the night,
And quick as flash she turned and made
For that willer bank on the right.
There was runnin' and cursin', but Jim yelled out,
Over all the infernal roar;
'I'll hold her nozzle agin the bank
Till the last galoot's ashore.'

Through the hot black breath of the burnin' boat,
Jim Bludso's voice was heard;
And they all had trust in his cussedness,
And knowed he would keep his word.
And sure's you're born they all got off
Afore the smokestacks fell,
And Bludso's ghost went up alone
In the smoke of the 'Prairie Belle.'

He weren't no saint, but at judgment,
I'd run my chance with Jim,
'Longside some pious gentlemen,
That wouldn't shook hands with him.
He seen his duty—a dead sure thing,
And went for it thar and then;
And Christ ain't a-going to be too hard
On a man that died for men.
—John Hay.

THE MIDNIGHT EXPRESS.

The following verses asked for by E.C.R., and 'A Subscriber's Daughter,' have been given by Miss M. M. Treadwell, York County, N.B.; Miss Winifred Jackman, Ontario, and Miss Addie Dodge, Manitoba:

Jim Blake, your wife is dying,
Came over the wires to-night;
The news brought to the station,
By a boy half dead with fright.
He burst into the office, crying,
His face was very white;
'Give this to dad on the engine,
Mother is dying to-night.'

Jim Blake is our oldest driver,
He runs on the midnight express;
He has held the throttle lever,
The most of his life, I guess.
And when I found this message,
Was for my comrade, Jim,
You bet I sent it flying
Over the wires to him.

In less than half an hour,
Jim's answer came back from Clare;
'Tell wife that I'll meet her at midnight,
And that I am praying for her.'
I left the boy in the office,
Jim's answer I took to his wife;
I found there a dying woman,
With scarcely a breath of life.

And when I entered her chamber
His wife mistook me for Jim;
She fell back again, exhausted,
When she found that I wasn't him;
O'er hills and dells and valleys,
Roared the express train that night;
And Jim with his hand on the lever
Guiding its eager flight.

In less than half an hour,
The express train will be along;
But, lo; here is a message,
There must be something wrong.
Alas; there is a disaster,
The express train is in the ditch.
The engineer is dying—
Derailed by an open switch.

But, lo; here is another,
From the engineer, I guess;
'Tell wife, I'll meet her in Heaven,
Don't wait for the midnight express.'
And now they both are a-dying,
Their troubles in life are near o'er;
May God take them home to Heaven,
To meet where they'll part no more.

THE FUTURE.

E. M. Graham, Brandon, is thanked for a copy of the following verses, asked for by L.D.S.:

Oh, I often sit and ponder,
When the sun is sinking low,
Where shall yonder future find me:
Does but God in heaven know?
Shall I be among the living?
Shall I mingle with the free?
Wheresoe'er my path be leading,
Saviour, keep my heart with Thee.

Shall I be at work for Jesus,
While He leads me by the hand,
And to those around be saying,
Come and join His happy band?
Come, for all things now are ready,
Come, His faithful foll'wer be;
Oh, where'er my path be leading,
Saviour, keep my heart with Thee.

But perhaps my work for Jesus,
Soon in future may be done,
All my earthly trials ended,
And my crown in heaven won;
Then forever with the ransomed,
Thro' eternity I'd be,
Chanting hymns to Him who bought me
With His blood shed on the tree.

CHORUS—
Oh, the future lies before me, and I know not where I'll be,
But where e'er my path be leading,
Saviour keep my heart with Thee.

BESSIE'S FISHING.

A Subscriber, Mundleville, N.B., sends the verses asked for by 'Bumble Bee':—

One morn when Spring was in her teens,
A morn to a poet's wishing,
All tinted in delicate pinks and greens,
Miss Bessie and I went fishing.

I, with my rough and ready clothes,
With my face at the sunshine's mercy;
She, with her hat tipped down to her nose,
And her nose tipped vice versa!

I, with my rod, my reel, and my hooks,
And a hamper for luncheon recesses;
She, with the bait of her comely looks,
And the seine of her golden tresses.

So we both sat down on the sunny dyke,
Where the white pond lilies teeter,
And I went to fishing like quaint old Ike,
And she like Simon Peter!

But when the time for departure came
I'd caught neither bass nor flounder;
Though Bessie had neatly landed her game—
A hundred-and-eighty pounder!

MAGIC BAKING POWDER
INSURES PERFECT BAKING RESULTS
CONTAINS NO ALUM
MADE IN CANADA
RAISES THE WHITEST, LIGHTEST
MAGIC BAKING POWDER
NEW STYLE LABEL
E.W. GILLETT COMPANY LIMITED TORONTO, ONT.

SELECTIONS WANTED.

An Old Subscriber, Prince Edward Island, asks for the poem, written by the Rev. Edmund Dunbar, the first line of which is:
'There's a light in the window for three.'

'A 'Witness' Admirer' asks for a poem whose hero is 'Mr. Sparks.' The hero is given to boasting of his valor in the war, but is frightened by a make-believe ghost in the cemetery.

A.V. would like to get a poem, 'The Lifted Curtain.' The theme is, a man covets the gift to look into the future, but when the gift is granted it causes him such unhappiness that he begs to have it withdrawn.

THE LAND OF THE MAPLE.

Miss Helen S. Grant, Strasburg, and Mrs. James B. Tier, Motherwell, are thanked for their courtesy in sending a copy of the following verses asked for by E.C.R.:

Oh, Canada, my Canada, my thought is all of thee,
Thy mountain chains and smiling plains that stretch from sea to sea,
The sunlight gleams on murm'ring streams, and sweetest melody
Pours from the feathered songsters in the spreading Maple Tree.

CHORUS.
Oh, the Land of the Maple is the land for me,
The home of the stalwart, the brave and the free,
The Rose and the Thistle, the Shamrock and Lis,
All bloom in one garden, 'neath the Maple Tree.

Oh, Canada, dear Canada, none can compare with thee;
'Neath sunny skies the Earth replies, and laughs with harvest glee;
Thy winters cheer with air so clear, but best of all to me,
The summer and the sunshine and the spreading Maple Tree.

In Canada, dear Canada, all dwell in unity;
The Saxon, Gaul and Celt agree with Scots to keep us free.
Though we be four, yet we are one, if danger chance to be,
We'll boldly fight and stand for right, beneath the Maple Tree.

Well, Well!

CLEAN and SIMPLE to Use.

NO chance of using the WRONG Dye for the Goods one has to color. All colors from a any Druggist or Dealer. FREE Color Card and STORY Booklet 16. The Johnson-Richardson Co., Limited, Montreal.

Headaches Over the Eyes Mean Frontal Catarrh

APT TO GET INTO EARS, CAUSING DEAFNESS, OR TO REACH THE LUNGS AND END IN CONSUMPTION.

You Can Cure Catarrh in Any Stage by Breathing the Healing Balsamic Fumes of Catarrhozone, and Here is Proof.

Mr. Uric Berault, a young gentleman who has lived for years in Sweetsburg, Que., inherited catarrh from his mother. The disease spread through his system till he was a physical wreck.

"As a child," said Mr. Berault, "I was prone to an ulceration of the mucous lining of the throat and nasal passages.

"I grew pale and emaciated, lost all desire for food, and got into such a dreadful condition that my friends said that Catarrh was fairly eating me up.

"Every organ of my body seemed affected, and the doctor said it was the first stage of consumption. He advised Catarrhozone and I inhaled it ten minutes at a time every few hours, and was rewarded in a few days by a wonderful improvement.

"Catarrhozone pleased me and the doctor so well that I used it continually, and took Ferrozone Tablets after each meal to build up my strength. In about three weeks I was quite recovered, and the doctor says no remedy but Catarrhozone could work such a miracle.

"Everyone in town knows I was just about dead with catarrh, and my cure is an evidence of what Catarrhozone can do. It is a pleasure to recommend Catarrhozone."

Two months' treatment, large size, price $1, and guaranteed. Small size, 50c., all reliable dealers or the Catarrhozone Co., Buffalo, N.Y., and Kingston, Ont. Beware of dangerous substitutes and imitations for Catarrhozone.

The 'Witness' Pattern Service.

To obtain these patterns fill in coupon given at foot of this department, send it to us with ten cents in stamps for each pattern wanted, and they will be sent to your address. Allow one week ragin beyond time necessary for return of mail, as orders are handled in rotation.

The home dressmaker should keep a little catalogue scrap book of the daily pattern cuts. These will be found very useful to refer to from time to time.

9230.—LADIES' COAT MODEL.

This attractive design is suitable for cloth, velvet, silk, cotton, corduroy, linen and other fabrics used for coats and wraps. The fronts are crossed in a unique closing, and the back is made with added side sections. The pattern is cut in five sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure. It requires 3 1-4 yards of 44-inch material for the 36-inch size.

9,220.—A GOOD APRON MODEL.

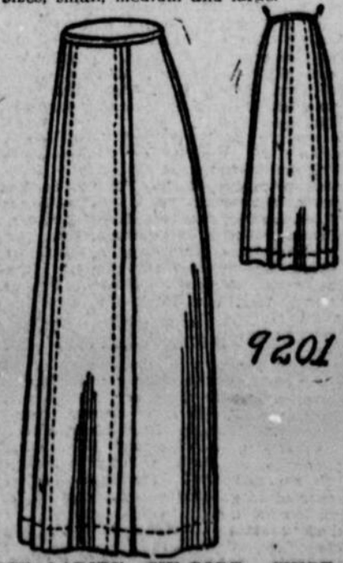
This design has two special good points, the deep convenient pockets and the panel front, which is cut high over the bust, and this affords good protection. The apron is easy to make and will give satisfaction with its ample skirt, and natty appearance. Gingham, lawn or cambric may be used for its development. It requires 6 1-4 yards of 27-inch material for the medium size. The pattern is cut in three sizes, small, medium and large.

9,239.—A LADIES' HOUSE DRESS.

In a dress of this kind a woman will always look neat while at her household duties, and if made in white or other dressy fabrics, the design will prove appropriate for afternoon wear. The oval neck opening is comfortable and pretty, the side closing is very effective. The Gibson plait gives breadth to the shoulders, and the three-quarter length sleeve leaves the lower arm free and comfortable when at work. The skirt is a five-gore model. The pattern is cut in six sizes: 32, 34, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches, bust measure. It requires 6 1-2 yards of 44-inch material for the 36-inch size.

9104.—LADIES' ONE-PIECE APRON.

A very practical and easily made apron is here shown. It is closed at the centre back and seamed together at the shoulders. The work of sewing on this design does not require much skill or time, and the result is pleasing and most satisfactory. The apron may be finished with high neck edge or low V opening, as illustrated. The pattern is cut in 3 sizes: Small, medium, and large. It requires 3 3-8 yards of 36-inch material for the medium size.



9,201—LADIES' SIX-GORE SKIRT, WITH PLAITED PANELS.

This design makes a good skirt for utility or general wear. It is cut on straight narrow lines, but the fulness of the plaits gives freedom in walking. The model is suitable for silk, cloth, or wash fabrics. The pattern is cut in five sizes: 22, 24, 26, 28 and 30 inches, waist measure. It requires three and seven-eighth yards of 44-inch material for the 24-inch size.

Weekly Witness Pattern Coupon.

Please send me

Pattern.	Size.
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for which I enclose.....cents.

Name .....

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Prov.....

For blouses, etc., give bust measure in inches.
For Skirts, etc., give waist measure in inches.
For Misses and Children, give age only in years.

N.B.—Be sure to cut out the illustration and send with the coupon, carefully filled out. Price 10 cents, in postal note or stamps for each pattern, unless otherwise specified. Costumes usually consist of two separate patterns, and hence call for twenty cents.

Address: Pattern Department, 'Weekly Witness and Canadian Homestead,' 'Witness' Block, Montreal.

COLLEGE MAKING EXPERT AGRICULTURISTS

Results of First and Second Year Examinations in School of Agriculture at Macdonald College

Macdonald College, School of Agriculture, 1st and 2nd years' examination results are announced to-day:

1st Year.—The following students have completed the first year course, and are eligible to enter the 2nd year:—

GENERAL PROFICIENCY.
(Names in order of merit.)

Class I.—None.

Class II.—Spendlove, J. R. (Ayer's Cliff, Que.); Taylor, A. G. (Dewittville, Que.); Williamson, H. F. (Easton, Penn.); Evans, H. I. (Hampton, N.B.); Ricker, E. M. (Malden, Mass.); Westbrook, L. F. (Morganville, N.Y.); Grisdale, R. S. (Boyersburg, Que.); Walker, C. E. (South Byron, N.Y.); Howard, J. C. (Smith's Mills, Que.); Sutton, W. E. (Barnston, Que.); Baily H. R. (London, England); Halpenny, W. H. (Vars, Ont.).

Class III.—McCredie, W. D. (Bristol, Que.); Grove White, E. (Doneraile, Co. Cork, Ireland); McKechnie, R. E. (Wyman, Que.); xCreaghan, G. F. (Newcastle, N.B.); McClary, C. E. (Hillhurst, Que.); xxEdwards, C. O. (North Coaticook, Que.); xxAllen, A. A. (Aubrey, Que.).

Aegrotat—Boyce, G. E. (Athelstan, Que.); Presley, F. Y. (Malden, Mass.)

x—Denotes supplemental examination required in one subject.

ANIMAL HUSBANDRY—DAIRY CATTLE.

Class I.—Spendlove, Taylor.

Class II.—Evans, Williamson, McKechnie, McCreadie, Grisdale, Howard and Ricker, equal.

Class III.— Baily Westbrook and Grove White, equal; Sutton, Creaghan and Hailpenny, equal; Cunningham, Edwards, Presley and Walker, equal; McClary, Allen.

Aegrotat.—Drayton.

ANIMAL HUSBANDRY—SWINE.

Class I.—None.

Class II.—Spendlove, Presley, Grisdale and Williamson, Westbrooke, McCreadle, Taylor, Evans, Drayton and Ricker, equal; Baily.

Class III.— Halpenny, Howard, Walker and McKechnie; McClary, Boyce, Creaghan, Hill, Sutton, Grove White, Carr, Robinson, Edwards, Cunningham, Simard, Allen.

BOTANY.

Class I.—Spendlove.

Class II.—Baily, Westbrook, Evans, Boyce and Taylor, equal.

Class III.— Halpenny, Grisdale, Williamson, Grove White, Sutton, Ricker, Howard, Creaghan, McCredie and Walker, equal; McClary, Presley, Carr, Robinson, Hill McKenchnie, Edwards.

GENERAL HUSBANDRY.

Class I.—Spendlove, Baily.

Class II.—Grisdale, Evans, Westbrook, Creaghan and Taylor, equal; Howard, McKenchnie, Sutton, Halpenny, Williamson.

Class III.—Ricker, McClary, Allen, Presley, Walker, Cunningham McCredie, Edwards, Grove White, Robinson.

Aegrotat—Drayton.

CHEMISTRY.

Class I.—None.

Class II.—Walker, Williamson, Presley, Creaghan and Ricker, equal.

Class III.—Grove White and Spendlove, equal; Evans and Westbrook, equal; Taylor, McClary, Sutton, Baily and Grisdale and McKechnie, equal; Halpenny and Howard and McCredie, equal.

DAIRYING.

Class I.—Taylor, Grove White and Williamson and Spendlove, equal; Boyce, Walker, Drayton, Howard, Presley, Baily, Westbrook and Evans, equal.

Class II.—Grisdale and Allen, equal; Robinson, Creaghan, Edwards, Sutton and Ricker, equal; McClary, Cunningham, Masson, Halpenny.

Class III.—McCredie and McKechnie, equal.

ENGLISH AND HISTORY.

Class I.—Ricker, Williamson.

Class II.—Evans; Taylor, Spendlove, Walker, Howard.

Class III.—McClary, Halpenny, Grove White, Grisdale, McKechnie, Sutton, Westbrook, McCredie, Baily.

FARM MACHINERY.

Class I.—Taylor, Westbrook, Williamson, Sutton, Baily and Spendlove, Halpenny.

Class II.—Allen and Edwards and McCredie and McKechnie, equal; Creaghan and Evans, equal; Ricker, Walker, Grove White and Howard and Robinson, equal.

Class III.—Presley, Grisdale and McClary, equal; Cunningham, Aegrotat, Drayton.

FARM MANAGEMENT.

Class I.—None.

Class II.—Grisdale and Howard and Spendlove and Taylor, equal; Westbrook, Boyce, Drayton and Halpenny, equal; Carr, McKechnie and Presley, equal; Cunningham and Sutton and Williamson, equal; Edwards and Evans, equal.

Class III.—Ricker, Walker, Allen and McCredie, equal; Baily and McClary, equal; Creaghan and Robinson, equal; Dyer and Grove White and Simard, equal.

HORTICULTURE (AMATEUR FLORICULTURE).

Class I.—None.

Class II.—Ricker, Howard and Westbrook, equal; Spendlove, Taylor and Baily and Grisdale, equal; Williamson.

Class III.—McKechnie and Grove White, equal; McCredie, Creaghan, Halpenny and Cunningham, equal; Allen, Presley and Walker and Sutton, equal; Evans and McClary and Edwards, equal; Robinson.

Aegrotat, Drayton.

HORTICULTURE (FRUIT CULTURE).

Class I.—Spendlove, Taylor, Howard and Westbrook and McKechnie, equal.

Class II.—Baily and Williamson and McCredie, equal; Grisdale, Ricker, Halpenny and Grove White, equal; Creaghan, Cunningham, Evans, Allen, Presley.

Class III.—McClary, Walker and Sutton and Edwards, equal.

Aegrotat. Drayton.

HORTICULTURE (SMALL FRUITS).

Class I.—Taylor, Spendlove, Drayton, Grisdale and McCredie and Boyce, equal; Westbrook, Williamson, Sutton and Baily and Ricker and McKechnie, equal.

Class II.—Presley, Halpenny, Walker, Evans, Creaghan, Howard, Allen, Edwards and Hill, equal.

Class III.—Grove White, McClary, Carr, Simard.

HORTICULTURE (VEGETABLE GARDENING).

Class I.—Spendlove.

Class II.—Taylor, Grisdale, Baily, Howard and Westbrook and Williamson, equal; Ricker, Creaghan and McKechnie, equal; McCredie and Halpenny, equal.

Class III.—Evans, White, Walker and Sutton and McClary, equal; Presley, Allen, Edwards, Robinson, Cunningham.

Aegrotat, Drayton.

MANUAL TRAINING.

Class I.—Spendlove.

Class II.—Evans, Ricker and Taylor, equal; McCredie, Walker, Sutton, Howard and Halpenny.

Class III.—Westbrook, Creaghan and McKechnie and Williamson equal; Edwards and Grisdale equal; Grove White, Baily, Presley, McClary, Allen.

MATHEMATICS.

Class I.—Evans, Ricker, Halpenny and McClary equal.

Class II.—Edwards and Grisdale, equal; Presley, Taylor and Walker, equal; McCredie, McKechnie, Sutton and Westbrook.

Class III—Howard, Creaghan, Williamson, Allen, Robinson, Grove White, Baily, Cunnigham and Spendlove.

Aegrotat—Dayton.

NATURE STUDY.

Class I.—Taylor, Spendlove, Evans, Ricker, Grisdale and Williamson equal; Sutton, Grove White, Walker.

Class II.—Baily, Westbrook, McClary, McCredie, Creaghan and aHlpenny and Howard.

Class III.—McKechnie, Robinson, Allen and Edwards.

POULTRY.

Class I.—Taylor and Spendlove.

Class II.—Presley, Williamson, McClary, Westbrook, Walker, Baily and Grove White, and Howard and Ricker, equal; Evans and Grisdale, equal; Hill.

Class III.—McKechnie, Creaghan, McCredie, Sutton, Cunningham, Allen, Edwards and Robinson.

PHYSICS.

Class I.—Ricker, Evans.

Class II.— Williamson, Grisdale, Taylor, Walker, Sutton and Westbrook, Halpenny, Edwards, McCredie and McKechnie, equal.

Class III.—Howard, McClary, and Spendlove, equal; Grove White, Creaghan, Allen, Robinson, Baily, and Presley, equal.

ZOOLOGY.

Class I.—Baily.

Class II.—Grove White, Taylor and Westbrook, equal; Spendlove and Walker, equal; Williamson, Howard and Ricker, equal.

Class III.—Sutton, Creaghan, McKechnie, Allen and Grisdale, equal; Halpenny and McCredie, equal; McClary and Robinson, equal; Evans, Cunningham, Edwards and Presley, equal.

Aegrotat—Drayton.

SECOND YEAR.

The following students have completed their second year, and are entitled to the diploma given by Macdonald College for the two-year course in agriculture:—

GENERAL PROFICIENCY.

Class I.—None.

Class II.—Macfarlane, J. R., (St. Anne de Bellevue, Que.).
Reed, B. T. (Ulverton, Que.).
Hodge, C. H., (Cookshire, Que.).
Husk, R. E., (Ulverton, Que.).
xFiske, H. J. N., (Florenceville, N.S.)
Cowan, P. R. (Tewkesbury, England).
xMuir, G. W. (Howick, Que.).
Williams, R. F. (Betheltown P.O., Jamaica.)
Ritchie, T. F., (Steadman, Que.).
MacDougall, W. G. (Tatehursfi, Que.).
xWilcox, C. J. (Georgeville, Que.).

Class III.—Montgomery, A. R. (New Richmond, Que.).
Honey, M. E. (Abbotsford, Que.).
de Roo van Alderwerelt C., (Batavia, Java).
Ogilvie, W. N. (North Georgetown, Que.).
xxWestgate, R. J., (East Angus, Que.).
xxCoffin, C. F., (New York, N.Y.).
xxRoy, H. B., (Sabrevois, Que.).
xxPenney, F. T. (Valcartier Station, Que.).
xBaker, A. D. (Fitch Bay, Que.).

ANIMAL HUSBANDRY (BEEF CATTLE.

Class I.—None.

Class II.—Westgate.

Class III.— Fiske, McConnell, Muir and Honey, equal; Coffin and Roy, equal; Wilcox and Craig and Penny, equal; Hodge, Val Vliet and Williams and Husk and MacDougall, equal; Reed, de Roo, Van Alderwerelt and Macfarlane and Drayton, equal; Montgomery and Ritchie and Cowan and Matthews and Ogilvie and DuPorte, equal.

ANIMAL HUSBANDRY (HORSES AND SHEEP).

Class I.—MacDougall, Fiske.

Class II. — Wilcox, Westgate, Williams, Ritchie, Reed, Honey and de Roo van Alderwerelt, equal; Montgomery, Baker, R.S., and Roy, equal; Penney.

Class III. — Hodge, Muir, Cowan, Macfarlane, Ogilvie and Husk, equal; Van Vliet, Coffin.

ANIMAL HUSBANDRY (VETERINARY STUDIES).

Class I.—None.

Class II.—None.

Class III. — Muir and Macfarlane, equal; Honey and Williams, equal. Ritchie and Reed and Montgomery, equal; Hodge, Fiske, de Roo van Alderwerelt, Penney and Cowan, equal; Fiske and Craig and Westgate, equal. Husk and Ogilvie and MacDougall and Roy, equal.

BACTERIOLOGY.

Class I.—None.

Class II.—None.

Class III.—Macfarlane, Husk, de Roo van Alderwerelt, Coffin and Cowan, equal; Penney and Ogilvie, equal; Hodge and Reed, equal; MacDougall and Williams, equal; Honey, Montgomery, Baker, R.S., Fiske and Muir and Ritchie and Wilcox and Roy and Westgate, equal.

BOTANY.

Class I.—None.

Class II.—Reed, Macfarlane, de Roo van Alderwerelt, Fiske, Cowan, Baker, R. S., and Ritchie, equal; Husk, Honey, Penney, Hodge, Williams, Muir.

Class III. — MacDougall, Matthews, Craig and McConnell, equal; Montgomery, Westgate, Wilcox, Ogilvie, Coffin, Roy, Van Vliet.

BREEDING THEORIES (BIOLOGY AND HORTICULTURE.)

Class I.—None.

Class II.—Fiske, Honey and Macfarlane, equal; de Roo van Alderwerelt, Williams, Reed and Cowan, equal; Wilcox, Westgate, Muir, Craig, Hodge.

Class III.—Ritchie and Roy, equal. Husk, Baker, R. S., and Penney, equal; MacDougall and Matthews, equal; Montgomery, McConnell, Van Vliet, Coffin, Ogilvie.

CEREAL HUSBANDRY (GRASSES, CLOVERS, FORAGE AND ROOT CROPS).

Class I.—Muir, Hodge, Reed, Honey.

Class II.—Wilcox, Husk, Baker, A. D., and Drayton, equal; MacDougall, Fiske, Williams, Coffin, and Roy and Van Vliet and Westgate, equal; Macfarlane, Cowan, Ogilvie.

Class III. — Matthews, Mooney and Penney, equal; Montgomery and Ritchie, equal; de Roo van Alderwerelt, Craig, McConnell.

CEREAL HUSBANDRY (SOIL MANAGEMENT).

Class I.—Hodge.

Class II.—Westgate, Reed, Muir and Macfarlane, equal.

Class III.—Fiske and Husk, equal; Montgomery, MacDougall, Wilcox, Coffin, Honey and Cowan and Ritchie and Craig, equal; Penney, Van Vliet, Ogilvie, Williams, de Roo van Alderwerelt.

CHEMISTRY (AGRICULTURAL AND ORGANIC.

Class I.—Macfarlane.

Class II.—Cowan, de Roo van Alderwerelt, Muir, Coffin, Reed.

Class III.—Husk, Hodge, MacDougall and Montgomery and Ogilvie and Wilcox, equal; Penney, Matthews, Williams, McConnell, Honey, Ritchie.

CHEMISTRY (INORGANIC.'

Class I.—Macfarlane, Cowan, Baker, A.D.; Drayton.

Class II—MacDougall, Hodge, Fiske, Coffin, Ogilvie, Husk.

Class III.—Wilcox, Reed, Baker, R.S. and Montgomery, equal; Muir, Williams, Honey and Penney, and Ritchie, equal; de Roo van Alderwerelt, Matthews, Roy.

DAIRYING.

Class I.—Williams, Reed, Montgomery, Fiske.

Class II.—Van Vliet, Ogilvie, Roy and Wilcox and Ritchie, equal; Husk, Penney, Macfarlane and MacDougall, equal; Muir and Matthews, equal; Hodge, Cowan, Baker, R.C., Westgate.

Class III.—Craig, McConnell, Coffin, Honey, de Roo van Alderwerelt.

ENGLISH.

Class I.—Reed, Husk.

Class II.—Fiske, Macfarlane and Williams, Hodge, Coffin, acDougall, and Muir, equal; Cowan and Montgomery and Ogilvie and Ritchie and Van Vliet and Wilcox, and de Roo Van Alderwerelt equal.

Class III.—Matthews, Roy, Honey.

ENTOMOLOGY.

Class I.—Baker, A.D.; Muir and Williams, equal.

Class II.—Fiske and Ogilvie and Reed, equal; Macfarlane and Ritchie, equal; Wilcox, Hodge and MacDougall, equal; Montgomery and VanVliet, equal, Coffin and Honey, and Husk and McConnell, and Roy, equal; Cowan and Matthews and Mooney, equal.

Class III.—Westgate, Craig and de Roo van Alderwerelt and Fenney, equal.

FARM MACHINERY.

Class I.—Ogilvie and Macfarlane and Wilcox, equal; Muir and Husk, equal; Hodge, de Roo van Alderwerelt, Roy, Cowan, Coffin.

Class II.—Westgate Ritchie and Baker, R.S., and Reed, equal; McConnell and Fiske and Montgomery, equal; Williams.

Class III.—Honey and Craig, equal; MacDougall, Matthews, Penney and VanVliet, equal.

HORTICULTURE (ORCHARDING.)

Class I.—Macfarlane.

Class II.—Reed, Hodge, Honey, Husk and Ritchie, equal; Wilcox, Montgomery, Fiske Muir, de Roo van Alderwerelt and Penney, equal.

Class III.—Williams, Westgate, Matthews, Craig, and Roy, equal; Cowan, MacDougall and Ogilvie, equal; Coffin.

HORTICULTURE (Plant Propagation).

Class I.—Fiske, Macfarlane and Wilcox, equal.

Class II.—Williams and Reed, equal; de Roo Van Alderwerelt and Honey and Montgomery and Ritchie, equal; Husk and Penney and Hodge, equal; Cowan and Westgate, equal; Matthews.

Class III.—Craig and MacDougall and Muir, equal; Roy and Baker, R.S., equal; McConnell and Ogilvie and Coffin, equal; VanVliet.

MANUAL TRAINING.

Class I.—Drayton, Ritchie, Hodge, Fiske, Macfarlane and Ogilvie, equal.

Class II.—Westgate, Reed, Husk, Williams, Muir, Cowan, Montgomery and Wilcox, equal; MacDougall and Roy, equal; Coffin, Honey, de Roo Van Alderwerelt.

Class III.—Craig, VanVliet, Matthews, Penney, McConnell.

Aegrotat.—Baker, R. S.

MATHEMATICS.

Class I.—Hodge and Wilcox, equal; Fiske, Reed, Macfarlane, MacDougall and Ritchie, equal; Williams, Husk, Montgomery.

Class II.—Matthews, Cowan, Ogilvie.

Class III.—Craig, de Roo van Alderwerelt, Baker, R.S., VanVliet, Honey, Roy and Westgate, equal; Penney.

PHYSICS.

Class I.—Macfarlane, Cowan.

Class II.—Muir, Husk, Reed, Montgomery.

Class III.—MacDougall, Ritchie, VanVliet, Honey, Coffin, Hodge, Williams, Ogilvie, de Roo van Alderwerelt, Fiske, Roy, Wilcox, Westgate and Craig, equal.

SURVEYING.

Class I.—Husk, Cowan and Macfarlane, equal; de Roo van Alderwerelt, Montgomery, Reed.

Class II.—Matthews and Muir and VanVliet, equal; Craig and Hodge and Ritchie, equal; Roy and Williams, equal; Fiske, Baker, R.S., Ogilvie, MacDougall and Wilcox, equal.

Class III.—Honey, Penney, Westgate, Coffin, McConnell.

VETERINARY PHYSIOLOGY.

Class I.—Williams, Husk, Baker, A.D., and Muir, equal; Hodge.

Class II.—Read, Macfarlane and Montgomery, equal; MacDougall, Fiske, Wilcox, Cowan and Honey and Ogilvie and Ritchie and Westgate, equal; Coffin and Roy and VanVliet, equal; Matthews, Mooney and Penney, equal.

Class III.—McConnell, Craig, de Roo van Alderwerelt.

The third and fourth years are hard at work at their final exams. and will finish writing on Thursday of this week. The results will be out for those years in the course of a couple of weeks.

DISTNGUSHED PASSENGERS.

London, May 17.—There sailed today on the 'Empress of Britain,' Premier McBride, the wife and daughter of Sir Frederick Borden, Sir Charles Tupper, and his sons.

MISSING RELATIVES.

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

Stickood (William Edward) left Dr. Barnardo's Home, Stepney, for Toronto, 1870. Sister Sarah asks.

Clarke (William) left Kilburn, for Queensland, 1873; afterwards went to America, and worked in the lumber woods. Sister Annie asks.

Fletcher (Oswald) was in Ontario four years ago; is believed to have gone to the woods. Brother Harry asks.

Williams (Frederick William) was last heard of 1910 in California. Mother asks.

Moboney (William), a bricklayer's laborer, was living in New York 18 years ago; had two children, Annie and William. Thought to be in Canada. Niece Ellen asks.

Cooling (Margaret), native of Walcot, Lincs, was a barmaid at Chatham 30 years ago; believed to have married a soldier named Perry, and have gone to the West Indies or Canada. Sister Rose asks.

STILL VIRILE BUT IMMOBILE BRITISH NAVY CONCENTRATED

Mr. Churchill Before the Shipwright's Guild Says in this Fact Lies the Great Chance of the Self-Governing Dominions to Build a Fleet of Their Own.

(Reuter's Ottawa Agency.)

London, May 16.—The Right Hon. Winston Churchill, First Lord of the Admiralty, delivered an important address upon the naval defence of the Empire, with special reference to the overseas dominions, at the banquet of the Shipwright's Company of London here last night, at which he was one of the guests. He stated at the outset that the principles governing the organization now developing at the Admiralty are that constant and intimate connection must be maintained between constructive science at the Admiralty, on the one hand, and officers of the sea-going fleet on the other. The influence of the latter should be made effectively operative upon designs and types peculiar to their own arms. He was deeply sensible he said, of the kindness with which he had been treated in his new office by men of every shade of politics. That showed the important fact well known in Great Britain, but which cannot be too well-known outside, that though we have several parties we have only one navy.

'It is well,' said Mr. Churchill, 'that this should be so, for we live in times of increasing strain. Every month witnesses measured developments of the tremendous forces against which we are bound to guard ourselves. It is my duty to go again to Parliament this year for men, money and material. The policy of naval construction, which lately has been brought to its final act, has given a real measure of security to the heart of the Empire; but the fact that the fleet must be concentrated at decisive theatres in European waters creates a new want, a new need and a new opportunity for the self-governing dominions.

STRONG SQUADRON
SENT TO ANY COLONY.

We should always be in a position to overcome the strongest combination of powers. We believe that we are in that position now and for the immediate future; but a war may be protracted or indecisive, or, more likely, war may never come in our time. Meanwhile, and pending decision in critical theatres, the general mobility of our fleet is reduced at the present time, and for some years to come we shall only be able to maintain a sufficient margin in home waters at decisive points. But by making special arrangements for effective partial mobilization we can, in case of need, outfit and despatch strong squadrons to the aid of any of the colonies whose vital interests are menaced or attacked.

'That is a duty which we are able and proud to discharge. It is a duty which we do not hesitate to run risks in discharging. We do not hesitate to make sacrifices for the protection of the self-governing dominions. And when I speak of this I mean not only by general sea supremacy, which operates simultaneously and universally in every quarter of the globe, but by the despatch, if necessary, of particular squadrons to any part of the Empire, where special dangers might menace our fellow countrymen. That we can do now, next year and in the years immediately before us. Still, we must recognize that with every new development of the continental navies, with every step in the ceaseless accumulation of the naval strength with which we are confronted, the world-wide mobility of the British navy becomes sensibly restricted.

"In this I think," Mr. Churchill continued, "is the great opportunity, the great chance, of the self-governing Dominions, those strong young nations which have grown up all over the world under the shelter of the British flag and by the stimulus of its protection. They have already begun to seize it. Already we have seen the development in Australia of a strong modern fleet unit; New Zealand has contributed a noble ship to the British Navy, while in Canada men of all parties and both races are deeply stirred upon the problem of the share which the Dominion should take and the means by which it and all other parts of the British Empire are to be kept free from harm.

"We are soon to receive representatives of the new Canadian administration who are coming here to consult with the Admirality upon the course of policy, which shall be adopted in the future.

NAVAL FORCES
IN DOMINIONS.

"If the main naval developments of the last ten years have been the concentration of British fleets in decisive theatres, its seems to me not unlikely that the main naval developments of the next ten years will be the growth of effective naval forces in the great dominions overseas. Then we shall be able to make what will, I think, be found the true division of labor between the Mother Country and her daughter states, which is that we should maintain a sea supremacy against all comers at decisive points while they should guard and patrol all the rest of the British Empire. I certainly am not going to attempt to fore cast or prescribe the exact form which those developments should take, though the march of opinions appears to be proceeding upon thoroughly practical lines. This, however, I will venture to say, the Admirality can see no reason why arrangements should not be made to give to the dominions a full measure of control over the movements in time of peace of any naval forces which, with our help, they may bring into efficient exitence. In war we know our countrymen overseas will have only one wish, to encounter the enemy wherever need and danger are most severe.

"The important thing is that gaps should be filled so that while we in the Old Country guard the decisive centres our comrades and brothers across the seas shall keep the flag flying on the oceans of the world."

DID NOT APPROVE
CANADIAN NAVY.

Captain Nash, lecturing before the Captain Institute, denied the practicability of a purely Canadian navy. He deprecated the idea of a Canadian money, contribution to the Imperial service, but looked more hopefully on the formation of a squadron by Canada, combined with the other dominions.

Earl Grey, who presided, approved this scheme.

RICHESON EXECUTED

Boston, May 21.—The Rev. Clarence V. T. Richeson was executed at 12.17 this morning for the murder of his former sweetheart, Avis Linnell, which crime he confessed to. Full details will appear in next week's issue.

PRINCE KILLED IN AUTO ACCIDENT

Friesack, Prussia, May 20.—Prince George William, the eldest son of the Duke of Cumberland, and his chamberlain, Von Greve, were instantly killed in an automobile accident on the highway near here yesterday evening. They left Berlin early in the afternoon, intending to proceed to Copenhagen by way of Hamburg to attend the funeral of the Princes's uncle, the late King Frederick VIII.

Prince George William was born in 1880. His father, Ernest August, Duke of Cumberland and Duke of Brunswick and Lunebourg, is head of the house of the Guelphs.

POISONED FOR A JOKE

Crippled New York Clerk Imbibed Beer and Died After It.

New York, May 15.—Some poisonous substance dropped into a pitcher of beer by bar-room loungers as a joke is believed to have caused the death at St. Vincent's Hospital here early to-day of John Elmore, a crippled clerk. A policeman found Elmore wandering in the streets, half dazed, shortly before midnight, and the cripple said that he had been taken ill after drinking from a pitcher of beer which he had obtained in a nearby saloon a few minutes before.

N. Y. CANADIAN CLUB.

New York, May 14.—The Canadian Club of New York held a dinner tonight at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel, entertaining its new officers, elected before the banquet, and members of various state societies. In all there were about 350 present.

At the annual election the following officers were elected: President, T. Kennard Thomson; first vice-president, Robert N. Graves; second vice-president, J. C. McLean; 3rd vice-president E. Medley Scoville; secretary, Edwin B. Beacham; assistant secretary, Roland R. Carter; treasurer, Henry F. Vallentyne.

DEATH OF GENERAL LAURIE.

(Canadian Associated Press.)

London, May 21.—The death of Lieutenant-General John Wimburn Laurie, C.B., Colonel of the Royal Munster Fusiliers and the 63rd Halifax Rifles of Canada, occurred yesterday, after a long illness, in his 77th year.

BIOGRAPHER DEAD.

New York, May 16.—Announcement was made yesterday of the death of Mr. Geo. Whittie Batson, who was engaged in writing the authorized biography of Mr. E. H. Harriman, by whom he was for some time employed ac confidential agent.

TIN KING'S BAD MEMORY

Mr. D. G. Reid, at Steel Trust Hearing, Could Not Recollect.

New York, May 13.—Daniel G. Reid, the railroad financier and former 'tin plate king,' a director and member of the Finance Committee of the United States Steel Corporation, was called on the stand to-day at the opening of the Government suit to dissolve the corporation, to tell how the American Tin Plate Company was organized.

First of the many prominent defendants in the suit to appear on the stand, Mr. Reid proved a poor witness for the Government, and time and again his answer to pertinent questions in regard to the financial phases of the tin plate company's formation was 'I don't remember,' or 'I do not recollect.' His poor memory appeared to exasperate Judge Dickinson, chief counsel for the Government.

Mr. Reid told how in 1898 he and Judge Moore had welded the company together out of about 35 tin plate concerns representing at that time some 90 percent of the industry, but upon the question as to what the properties were worth Mr. Reid's memory was frail. He admitted that $10,000,000 in stock went to the underwriting syndicate, which financed the company, over and above $36,000,000 preferred and common stock issued in exchange for stock of the various plants taken over. He was unable to recall, however, how much of this $10,000,000 he received himself as a member of the syndicate, or whether cash was paid for any of the plants instead of stock.

Mr. Reid admitted that there was competition among the various constituent plants before he and Judge Moore brought them together, but denied that there was any intention to monopolize the industry, or that there had been any efforts to suppress competition.

At the present time Mr. Reid said, reading from statistics compiled, in the office of the Steel Corporation, competition had grown to such an extent that the present annual capacity of the corporation's tin plate plants was only 53.7 percent of the country's total as compared with an independent capacity of 46.3 percent. 'We figured that by combination, we could buy supplies cheaper, reduce over head charges and make the business more profitable,' explained Mr. Reid, but persistent questioning by Judge Dickinson elicited the admission that he 'might have had the regulation of prices in mind.'

PRICE OF
TIN ADVANCED.

Prices of tin plate advanced after the organization of the company, but this was due, he explained, to advances in the prices of crude steel and pig tin over which the tin plate company had no control. Moreover, he said, prices of tin plate were much higher in the years previous to 1898 than after.

Jacob Meurer, an independent tin plate manufacturer, who was the only other witness to-day, told of his inability to buy black plate from constituent companies of the American Tin Plate Company, after it was organized. As a result, he was obliged to import his black plate from abroad, he said, and the high tariff caused him serious losses.

R. & O. NAV. CO. LOW RATES WEST.

The Fine Steamer "BELLEVIL LE" sails from Montreal EVERY FRIDAY AT 7 P.M., for Thousand Islands, Bay of Quinte, Toronto and Hamilton and intermediate ports. First class Passenger Accommodation. Meals and Berth included in fare. Steam Heat. Electric Light.

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JOHN DOUGALL & SON,
'Witness' Block, Montreal.

LAKE MOHONK CONFERENCE

Mohonk Lake, May 16.—The Hon. Justice William Renwick Riddell, of the High Court of Justice for Ontario, addressed the Lake Mohonk Conference on International Arbitration today. He reviewed the treaties of arbitration affecting the United States and Canada since 1794, and pointed out that of nineteen treaties, thirteen had been markedly successful. He commented particularly on the Alaska Boundary Settlement of 1903, the North Atlantic Fisheries Arbitration, and the Treaty of 1909 creating the International Joint Commission. In part he said:

'The Alaska Boundary of 1903 was an imperative necessity—it is impossible, however, not to recognize that Canadians generally were not satisfied with the personnel of the Board even before they began their labors. It was believed that some of those appointed by the President were not "impartial jurists of repute"—that they declared in advance a determination not to give up any of the American claim. The award was received with anger, anger openly expressed, and while no attempt was made to do anything else than loyally to abide by it, few Canadians can be got to believe that the decision was just, or that it was acceded to by the English representative upon any but diplomatic reasons. The two Canadian representatives refused to join in the award.

William Cullen Dennis of the District of Columbia Bar, formerly agent of the United States in the Orinoco Steamship and Chamizal Arbitrations and formerly Assistant Solicitor of the State Department, addressed the Lake Mohonk Conference on International Arbitration to-day on the recent arbitration treaties with Great Britain and France, and said in part:

'It is admitted on all hands that the great purpose of the recent general arbitration treaties with Great Britain and France was not so much to preclude the possibility of war with these two nations—which is already unthinkable—as to provide a treaty which might serve as a model for treaties between the United States and other countries with which our relations are not so close and intimate and as an inspiration for similar treaties between the other great nations of the world.

'The great service rendered by the treaties, as originally drawn, is that, in providing for arbitration of all justifiable questions between the parties, for the first time it is believed in the history of the world, great nations took cognizance in terms of the essential difference between things which can be determined by the methods common to all courts, whether municipal or international, and those which can not, and laid down the general principle that all questions which are susceptible of judicial treatment shall be decided by an international court.

John Ball Osborne, chief of the bureau of trade relations of the Department of State, addressed the Lake Mohonk Conference on international arbitration to-day on 'The Settlement of Commercial Disputes Between Nations by an International Court.' He said in part:

'There is nothing about a commercial dispute between nations to justify its sharp differentiation from other disputes as regards the broad policy of arbitration.

'My purpose is to advocate recourse to an appropriate international tribunal for the amicable adjustment of commercial differences between nations which have been diplomatically espoused by their respective governments and which diplomacy has been unable to settle after a reasonable time, thereby causing substantial disturbance and loss to the business relations between the countries concerned.

'While modern commercial disputes between nations do not ordinarily endanger the peace between them, they are always irritating and usually prejudicial to international amity and good relations. Not infrequently they are a menace to mutual trade development. It is not amiss to remind you that the potash dispute, which was not a tariff question, threatened a tariff war between the United States and Germany, which for magnitude of consequences would have eclipsed either the Franco-Italian or the Franco-Swiss tariff war. I believe, therefore, that no one will question the great desirability of affording an easy means of adjusting amicably commercial differences between nations that have been diplomatically espoused and yet cannot be adjusted through this agency. The establishment of an international tribunal such as I have indicated, with ancillary machinery for inquiry, conciliation and compromise, would popularize the cause of international arbitration among business men throughout the world.'

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.

ARMITAGE.— On May 18, 1912, a son to Mr. and Mrs. Marcus T. Armitage, 19 Fulton avenue, Sherbrooke, Que.

BRYAN — On May 4, 1912, at 27A Great Cumberland Place, London, England, the wife of Claude G. Bryan, of a son.

DUNBAR — At Melbourne, Que., on May 16, 1912, a son to Mr. and Mrs. Gordon Dunbar.

HODGSON — At Cote St. Henry, on May 14, 1912, to Mr. and Mrs. R. E. Hodgson, a son.

LEATHERBARROW — On Saturday, May 11, 1912, at 154 Charron street, to Mr. and Mrs. J. Y. Leatherbarrow, a daughter.

SWIFT — At Penticton, B.C., on Tuesday, May 7, 1912, a daughter to Mr. and Mrs. A. A. Swift.

TODD — At Ormstown, Que., on May 5, 1912, a son to Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Stewart Todd.

TORY — On April 26, 1912, at Manor House, Newton Peverel, Storminster Marshall, Wimborne, Dorset, to Mr. and Mrs. Clement Tory (nee Blanche Weston)—a son.

MARRIED.

CLENDENNING — McMANUS — In this city, on May 14, 1912, by the Rev. Elwood C. James, Sarah Evelyn McManus to Walter Riddle Clendenning.

DRYSDALE — OGILVIE — At the residence of the bride's parents, Glace Bay, C.B., on May 14, 1912, by the Rev. W. R. Beganson, of Glace Bay, and the Rev. A. McMillan, of Marion Bridge Mira, Charles Wales Drysdale, B.Sc., son of William Drysdale, of Montreal, to Plassah Beryl, daughter of Peter Ogilvie, of Glace Bay, C.B.

GILLMOR — FALES' — On May 6, 1912, at Vancouver, B.C., by the Rev. Dr. H. F. Waring, Robert H. L. Gillmor, son of Dr. and Mrs. Gillmor, of St. Martins, N.B., to Bertha E. Fales, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Fales, St. John, N.B.

McLACHLIN — HERRIDGE — On May 14, 1912, at St. Andrew's Church, Ottawa, by the Rev. Dr. Herridge, Irene Ramsay, elder daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Herridge, to Kenneth McLachlin, fourth son of Mr. and Mrs. Hugh F. McLachlin.

MIDDLETON — SAMSON — On April 29, 1912, at St. James's Church, Piccadilly, London, by the Rev. John E. T. Evitt, M.A., Frederick T. Middleton, of Rhyndaston, Pembrokeshire, lieutenant Reserve of Officers, formerly of the 12th Royal Lancers, eldest son of the late Lieut.-General Sir Fred. D. Middleton, K.C.M.G., C.B., to Frances Anne, eldest daughter of Louis Samson, Esq., J.P., D.L., of Scotchwell, Pembrokeshire.

DIED.

ALLAN — Suddenly, on May 17, 1912, Adam Stenhouse, son of the late John Allan.

BONNER — On May 17, 1912, Sarah Morgan, widow of the late John Bonner, fruit merchant, in her 84th year.

BRITTON — At Montreal, on May 20, 1912, John Black Britton, formerly of Hamilton, Ont., in his 33rd year.

BURRIDGE — At Victoria, B.C., on May 7, 1912, James J. Burridge, aged 84 years, formerly a resident for many years of St. John West, N.B.

DAWSON — At 'The Nest,' Bellevue avenue, Westmount, on May 14, 1912, Arthur Edward, son of Mr. and Mrs. A. O. Dawson, aged four years and eight months.

GAYLER—On the morning of May 16, 1912, Miss Jean Gayler, professional nurse.

GOODFELLOW — At Woodlands, Que., on May 16, 1912, Charlotte Clark, beloved wife of William Goodfellow, aged 73 years.

HALE — At Quebec, on May 12, 1912, E. J. Hale.

HAWKSETT — On May 15, 1912, at her late residence, 456 Bleury street, Mary Kane, widow of the late Samuel Hawksett.

HEWARD — Entered into rest, on Ascension Day, Arthur Richard Graves Heward, son of the late Augustus N. Heward.

KEEFER — At his residence, Windlawns, 820 Pemberton Road, Victoria, B.C., George Alexander Keefer, M.I. C.E., member Canadian Society Civil Engineers, M.A.S.C.