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and Canadian Homestead.

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The Week's Outlook

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TUESDAY, OCTOBER 24, 1916.

Whips and Scorpions

"This year we have beaten you with whips; next year we will beat you with scorpions. We can, and we will. Sometimes in the past we could hardly make ends meet, now we propose to make money a plenty." Such is practically the attitude of the pulp and paper industry toward the Canadian publishers, and through them toward the real consumer—the Canadian reader. As a result, some publishers have already had to suspend, while others, more fortunate, have formed alliances for their publications, thus continuing their service of such publications, though losing the separate existence. It may be that a too grasping policy on the part of the paper makers may so cripple the newspapers and magazines as to lessen the home market for the Canadian manufacturers after the war, when the foreign markets, which are now absorbing the Canadian product, will be more cheaply supplied from their ante-bellum sources, notably the Scandinavian countries. It would grieve us greatly to have to increase the "Witness" subscription rate, and yet that step becomes daily more imminent. Indeed, the rate should have been increased before this, but while the costs have been rising, the mills have not yet fixed a price for 1917, though they say it will be at least fifty percent higher. For the moment our rate remains at a dollar a year, subject to increase without further notice. But all subscriptions post-marked before such notice could reach the subscriber will, of course, be accepted.

A Solution

There is, however, a still happier issue out of all such troubles for both publishers and subscribers, and we will do our part in bringing it about. It remains for each subscriber to do his or her part. If the circulation could be adequately increased the additional advertising revenue that would follow would go a long way toward taking care of the increased cost of paper. Therefore those who do secure new subscribers will have the benefit of the reduced rates we authorize our friends to offer to their friends as an inducement to make trial of the "Witness" for a year. Our part is to make sacrifice in the rate; and for introduction purposes we make a rate much below actual cost. The subscriber's part is to devote a little time—perhaps five minutes would do it—to introduce the "Witness" to a friend. And it would be a truly great achievement if each subscriber on our present list sent his renewal and two new subscriptions, now, with two dollars to pay for all three. Additional new subscriptions may be sent in at sixty-five cents each, so long as they are sent in before the rates are increased, and the only way to be sure of those rates is to act promptly. By so doing each subscriber, instead of having to pay an increased rate, earns a reduced rate, and better still, has the satisfaction of extending the sphere and service of his paper. In any case the responsibility and opportunity of keeping the subscription rate down rests now on the prompt action of the individual subscriber. About a hundred and fifty Canadian papers have already raised their subscription rates—many of them without any warning whatever.

Driving Ahead

It has been another week of tremendous fighting on the Somme front. After the splendid advance made by both French and British, over the week-end before last, the Germans replied with heavy counter-attacks. Part of the week they have been pounding the French end of the line and part of the week they pounded the British front, but both without success. They tried artillery fire followed by strong infantry attacks, just in the same manner as the British and French had been doing, in the manner indeed which the British and French learned from the Germans at Verdun, but could make no headway whatever. The Germans appear utterly unable to retake any position taken by the French or British on the Somme front, though, according to Ally accounts, they lose very heavily in making attacks. It may be that these attacks are not made with the purpose of regaining ground, but simply to delay the advance of the Allies. The contest has the appearance of a deliberate German retreat at the greatest possible expense to the Allies in men and munitions, and the retreat is very slow indeed. However, so long as the Allies keep making progress the Germans are forced to defend themselves on this section of the line behind comparatively poor earthworks, and so at the cost of a greater loss of life than anywhere else on the western front. In the middle of the week the French captured the entire German front line trenches from Biaches to la Maisonette taking seven hundred prisoners. The British were mostly busy during the week repulsing German attacks, but, as has become the regular practice of late, made their own attack on the week-end. For a number of weeks now their artillery preparation has been timed so that Saturday or Sunday would see the ground ready for an advance by the infantry. This time the advance was made over a three mile front to a depth of from three hundred to five hundred yards capturing the Stuff and Regina trenches, and taking over a thousand German prisoners. Two important French generals were wounded during the week, General Marchand of Fashoda fame, and General Deville.

The Salient

The British War Office is now giving out official interviews on the plan of the campaign in Europe. For the second time Major General F. B. Maurice, who is the chief director of military operations at the War Office, has spoken to the press of the plan of fighting. Of the offensive on the Somme he says the immediate purpose is to hold a large number of Germans on the western front, but it also has a secondary purpose. If the wedge can be driven far enough it will put the Allies in a position to strike north, south or east from it, and the driving forward in this particular spot will, if not soon checked by the Germans, force their retirement from a considerable section to re-straighten their line. At the present time the Somme salient is fifteen miles broad and bulges into the German line to a depth of ten miles. Before the Allies started the Somme drive they had a salient into the German line twenty-five miles to the north of Peronne at Arras, and at about an equal distance to the south the battle line turns at right angles, running eastward along the Aisne. Therefore this salient bends the line in this district in the form of great waves about ten miles high and twenty-five miles apart. Each wave is a salient for the Allies, while the intervening depressions are German salients. The result of giving the line this form is to make it longer, which is a great advantage to the attacking side. That the Germans are not going to be allowed to retire so as to straighten this line without having a bad time of it is indicated by General Maurice's statement that such an outcome is always kept in view by the Entente staffs in planning advancements. Sir Douglas Haig announces that on the Somme he has got over the top of the ridge all along his front, and his army is now descending over lower rolling ground towards a large valley. Having the Germans thus at a disadvantage in position his future advance may be more rapid.

Sixty Raids

General Haig, in his review of the work done by British forces in France since the first of October, refers in one sentence to sixty successful raids made between Ypres and Loos. The fighting is not all on the Somme. On the northern end of their line the British are very active, but in a spasmodic way, keeping the Germans guessing whether a big attack is intended or not, and forcing them to hold in this district a large number of reserves behind the line. These attacks are not accompanied with great danger to the British making them and are nearly always successful in killing a number of Germans, and taking a handful of prisoners. They are preceded by heavy gun fire, and in most cases by a cloud of poisonous gas, so that the Germans are hardly in a state to know what is happening when the British forces run in on top of them. By these means the British find out what German regiments are in front of them, and are able to estimate the strength of the reserves behind the line. This is of great use to them in their general strategy. At some moment these raids may develop into a general attack, and the fear of that possibility was probably the main item in preventing General Hindenburg, who has now been for eight whole weeks at the head of the German forces, from collecting a striking force sufficiently strong to smash any part of the Eastern front. Besides this, of course, there is the fact that since his assuming power the Germans have suffered at least a third of a million casualties, and he has to provide the men to fill these vacancies. He has, to be sure, the young men of next year's classes, who must number over half a million, which he could put in the field, but these would be of much more use to strengthen depleted regiments than to use en masse against the seasoned troops of Russia.

In the East

In the east there has been no news of importance from the Russian front during the week. On the southern Bulgarian front the Serbs have been having some success against the Bulgars in the vicinity of Monastir. While these successes are heralded as great victories it is not easy to see that they materially affect the situation. On the Rumanian front the Rumanians recovered from the blow struck them by the Austrian armies under Von Falkenhayn at Hermannstadt, and are now firmly holding the frontier. In the Dobrudja things are not going so well. The army under General Mackensen is forcing back the combined Russian and Rumanian forces, and has captured five thousand prisoners. This is more serious than any other military event of the week. Should these armies be forced back only a few miles the Germans will cut the railway from Rumania proper to the Black Sea, and isolate Rumania's principal seaport. The fact that Russia is not now attacking Germany anywhere along her seven hundred mile front indicates that she is sending all the reserve force she can into the Dobrudja. It is to be hoped it will arrive in time, for if the prediction of the King of Greece that Rumania would be over-run in a fortnight were to come true it would be a frightful disaster to the Allies.

Well Entrenched

Germany has begun to be worsted, but is still far from being defeated. On the western front she has entrenched herself along a four hundred mile line. On the eastern front she now has a solid continuous line stretching from the Gulf of Riga to the Black Sea, fifteen hundred miles long. On the Italian front, a line two hundred and fifty miles, and on the Greek front another two hundred and fifty miles. On the Caucasus and Persian fronts an almost continuous line of six hundred miles. With these lines of a total length of three thousand miles defended by Germans, Austrians, Bulgars and Turks, the inland armies have put between themselves and the Allies a cordon that they proclaim is everywhere impregnable, and which is, in fact, proving so. The British, it is said, do not contemplate breaking through either on the western front or on the Macedonian front. The Russians have until recently expected to be able to make a break in Galicia, but have found it impossible to do more than drive the Austrians very slowly from one well entrenched position to another at great cost. The Rumanians are to-day being driven back from the part of Austria which they have invaded, and it looks as if the Transylvanian Alps and the Danube might long form the southern section of the eastern line. Along these lines the Germans are digging themselves in with such vigor and persistence that it looks as if their lines would soon be as formidable everywhere as in France, and that nothing would remain but to starve the Germans out, if that is possible, or to wear them down by such attacks as that which has been proceeding on the Somme. Either method would take a long time. To drive them back is of little avail. It only shortens the enormous line they have to defend. That the Germans are not yet inclined to give up in panic or anything like it is demonstrated by the way the new German loan has been taken up. This loan of ten thousand million marks, or about two thousand five hundred million dollars, has been oversubscribed, and the Emperor in congratulating his people says that so long as they continue to loan back the money that they are making by their industry there can be no financial crisis. It is unfortunately true that there is less indication to-day than at any time for months past of a seemingly vulnerable spot in Germany's armor. This being the case, the greater is the need for courage, determination, economy and the enlistment of every available man.

Von Kluck

There was a pleasant elderly gentleman living a retired life on the side of a very pretty valley in Belgium, and getting on nicely with his neighbors, who were pleased with his appreciation of their district. His name was von Kluck. When the war commenced he was put in charge of a wing of the German army and drove the Belgians before him. When the great fortress was reached, which had been counted on to withstand the German advance, it went down before the German howitzer like a house of cards. The mighty gun found a sure emplacement all ready for it on the nice little property of M. Satan von Kluck. True to his masters of the Grand General Staff, to whom he had given the keeping of his soul, and who had entrusted him with the greatest exploit of the war, he drove the contemptible little British army—contemptible at least in munitions—before his superior force from Mons in Belgium almost to the gates of Paris. He did his work well, and was on the highway to the first goal of his master's ambition, when suddenly he, for some reason, reversed his course, and, crossing the British front, made for some weak point nearer the pivot of the German advance, where the invading force had received a check. Some say it was the splendid generalship of Galliéni, the defender of Paris, others that it was the miserable failure of the Crown Prince, whose division, though near the pivot, had failed to keep up with the rest of the line. But that was the moment of crisis which broke the plans and the pride of the robber emperor. We are inclined to think that it was no fault of von Kluck's, and that if he had not made that sudden fell resolve to retire, things would have gone worse for the house of Hohenzollern. His faithfulness had its natural reward. Some scapegoat other than the prince must be found for the rebuff of a plan that had been forty years in the making, and the Emperor had words with him. This was too much for him. He was reckless of his life, and went where he was wounded, it is said, by shrapnell, and was put out of the fighting line. It is a lucky thing for a German commander who gets out of the danger zone with his life, so heartily are they hated by their men. However it happened, he has not since been restored to his command, and has now retired.

Falkenhayn

Another German general who has been put out of commission is the greatest of them all, von Falkenhayn. He also had words with the emperor, and was replaced as chief-of-staff by von Hindenburg, who probably is not thanking his stars for his promotion at a time when the stars in their courses have turned their negative influences towards Germany. Falkenhayn was given command at the most critical point of the whole war—to face the Rumanian advance into Transylvania. It was between him and Mackensen, the next most capable of the German generals, to crush poor Rumania between the upper and the nether millstone, or else see the armies of Russia unite across Bulgaria with those of the Allies in Macedonia, and Germany cut off from Constantinople and "the way of the kings of the east." The mastery of the land of the Kaiser's golden dreams—his last hope from the war, was in the balance. It is there and in Asia Minor where the Berlin-Bagdad communications are threatened that imperial dismay centres. Von Falkenhayn was sent on this forlorn hope by his successor, who was not able, however willing, to withdraw men from anywhere, to support him. He was dependent largely on Austrian and Hungarian troops, who are mixed with elements disloyal to Austria and Hungary, and who no doubt, as usual, disliked him. He also has got wounded and hors de combat just at the time his advance was beginning to waver. For the rest there is no reason to suppose that the distressed Kaiser has gained anything by swapping horses while crossing a stream. At a time when things were going wrong he dismissed, at the demand of the people, the man best qualified to occupy the desk of the great Moltke, the man who had all the strings of all the campaigns in his hands, or rather in his head, and put into a losing game an inferior man, who had till then been otherwise preoccupied; one, however, who, having thus had a hopeless task thrust upon him, will not take reproaches from his master very meekly.

Assassination

The murder of the Austrian premier seems to have been the act of an ill-balanced person who, though outwardly singularly calm, must have been under unreasoning passion. He gave as a reason for his act the fact that the government was trampling on the constitution by not convening parliament since the war began. That was reason enough for revolutionary action; but nothing but mischief to a suppressed cause and sympathy for the oppressor is ever got by assassination. The more responsible statesmen have been worked out of the Austrian ministry, which has degenerated into a sort of palace camarilla. Dr. Adler, the younger, an eminent man, son of a liberal statesman, and editor of an extreme socialist paper, which has been necessarily very much in fetters, saw this premier and one or two magnates lunching no doubt in light mood with a musician and an actor, and he coolly shot him. The Italian papers are making the most of the significance of the incident. It may, and probably does, represent a whirlwind of discontent, but as an act it is only foolish, and harmful to the cause of the disaffected.

Opposition Co-operation

The Premier invited Sir Wilfrid Laurier to name five members out of twelve to act as a National Service Commission. The members of the Commission would presumably all be members of parliament, and, representing their parties, as they would, would almost necessarily introduce into it the browbeating and bickering that prevail on parliamentary committees. Had Sir Robert Borden invited the Opposition, as Mr. Asquith did, to form a coalition ministry, we do not see how Sir Wilfrid could well have refused. In that case there would have been no opposition to make strife between the parties. Both parties would have been equally responsible for government acts. As it is, the government party alone is responsible, and would act according to its own mind, if not according to its party interests, whatever a minority of a commission might think. Sir Wilfrid's reply practically was, that such would be the course of the Government, and it was not fair to ask his party to share an administration in which it would be a negligible subordinate. You appointed Sir Thomas Tait, he said in effect, to manage recruiting, and the first thing you did was to veto his first and most intimate appointment. Under these circumstances I decline to do other than as I have done since the war began—support the government's war measures in every way I can, without responsibility for them.

THE AWKW ARD SQUAD.

—"London Opinion."

A New Liberalism

Speaking recently in the open air in Montreal to an enormous multitude, Sir Wilfrid Laurier made plain that the party of which he was still the leader had not forgotten the responsibilities of government, but was making diligent preparation for the resumption of its duties when they should again devolve upon it. After recounting how his party had set in glory, fighting for the right in the matter of the extension of commerce, and how the naval policy of defence of our coasts, for which it was denounced at the polls, had been proved to be necessary and enlarged upon, he outlined in few words a considerable program of constructive statesmanship, emphasizing the needs of the agricultural and working classes, and stated that for the study of some of these forward movements of the day committees appointed by him, were already at work. In harmony with the current trend of thought this program pointed more or less in a socialistic direction, including measures for the care of the aged and of the sick, and the provision of labor for all. The Toronto "Sun," condemning it, has reason in speaking of it as the new Liberalism, as the corner-stone of the old Liberalism was individualism. Its maxim was: Leave to individual initiative everything that government can keep its hands off. This principle was developed in opposition to paternalism, which, when government was in the hands of the few, amounted to the exploiting of the masses for the benefit of the classes. Democratic conditions, which we now have in theory, are altering the problem. What we really have is the masses exploited by privileged interests, and the battle of the masses has to be fought over again, sometimes against themselves, for despotism has as many coats as an onion. There is danger of the masses exploiting each other. No absolute application of the principle of let alone has ever existed, or has ever been insisted on. There has always and everywhere been more or less contention between private, and presumably selfish, initiative, and public, and presumably beneficent, control. The extent of each must be determined by the varying conditions of communities. The tendency of what the "Sun" calls the new Liberalism is for the community to take the weak and helpless under its protection, and the question that paper raises is whether in view of the demands of certain classes it is safe to have it do so.

Public Money

The Toronto "Sun" defines Sir Wilfrid's new Liberalism as "fixed hours and "fixed wages to encourage the plague of "patronage," and asks, "How is employ-"ment to be provided, but by making "places and building post-offices, postal "stations, armories and drill halls, for "which there is no necessity now, and "may be no necessity hereafter." The definition is altogether gratuitous so far as Sir Wilfrid Laurier's announcement went. But whatever he may yet recommend, there has no doubt been in political practice a good deal of excuse for the "Sun's" judgment. Public money and public positions have been shamefully applied by both parties to political ends. Civic money is scattered by aldermen as largesse among their electors. Public positions and public works are generally demoralizing to whole-souled service. With our present standard of commercial righteousness there may well be a danger in increasing the functions of government as a money distributor. This plundering of the public has its seat, not in government, but in the people, and will go on so long as the people are so minded, so long as the churches do not busy themselves teaching common honesty toward the community. Admitting all this, the somewhat urgent questions that the "Sun" would settle off hand are whether the community has or has not a duty towards its needy ones, and, if so, whether it is stopped from fulfilling that duty by its own dishonesty. Would public help for the aged, the sick, and the out of work really be a beneficence, or is it necessary to assume that the inherent badness of community action would be increased by a system of public well-doing? To begin with, are the demoralizing uses of public money conjured up by the "Sun" the best it can think of for the use of unemployed labor. If the editor of that paper had on his hands ten thousand men who could not find work, and could not earn their living, would he set them to building post-offices, armories, and drill halls, because he could think of nothing better that they might do for the country?

Co-ordination

Canada has, in ordinary times of peace, a large number of men and women who are close to starvation, or the acceptance of charity, because they cannot find work. This is not natural, but is a result of our highly specialized civilization. The farmer can always find work. There is never a time when he cannot be doing something that will add to the profit or convenience of his farm. The man of the city can often not find work—not because there is no work to do, there is an unlimited amount of work to be done in the world—but because modern civilization with its specialization makes the sort of work he can do useless, at least, unless he can attach himself to a group leader, that is a contractor, manufacturer, or other employer, who knows how to market his product at a profit to himself, and who can provide him with the implements of industry. Each man is, as it were, a wheel in a particular machine; some belong to one kind of a machine, and some to another. They can only work to advantage, under our present system, when placed in the right part of their own machine. Many times they cannot so place themselves because the machines into which they could fit in their neighborhood are all complete, though there are vacancies in like machines in other parts of the country of which they do not know, or to which they have not the means to move with their families. Now it is very greatly to the interests of the country that this should be remedied, that by a system of national agencies all men out of work should be able to find out at what place there is a chance to regain employment.

Public Works

There are also times when men are out of work because their particular trade is slack throughout the country, and they must either stay out of employment or learn how to do something new; it may be that building suddenly ceases and bricklayers are laid off. Under these circumstances, if the country is not to support these men in idleness, which is far from being good political economy, it must either train them for other tasks or provide them with some simpler work that they can do to the advantage of the rest of the people. This might be in the nature of road making, mining, railway building, or some such rough work. Our roads can always be extended; those in existence can be bettered; new schools can be built, land can be cleared, and many other things done to aid in the rapid improvement of the country. There are vast works ahead of us in Canada that will pay well for the doing. Though they will not pay private enterprise they will pay the government by bringing new settlers into the country who will add to the aggregate wealth, and who will pay taxes. The aged and the infirm must be supported in some way. It is less expensive and more saving of their respect to support them by public funds than to make it necessary that they should be supported by private charity and church societies. This will involve large taxation, but it will be simply distributing a burden now borne by the few among the many. Along the steps in which Mr. Lloyd George was leading Britain before the outbreak of the war we gather that Sir Wilfrid Laurier, in the new Liberalism, proposes to lead Canada.

Cavendo Tutus

Apprehending an early appeal to the country on the part of the Government, the Liberals would seem to have started out on a quasi political campaign in the Province of Quebec in precaution against any such surprise. They give as a reason the fact that the Government is using a series of patriotic rallies to gain the windward position for the race. In this assumption they proclaim their lack of confidence in the assurance of the Hon. Robert Rogers that there is to be no election. Indeed one speaker explained that it was that utterance that convinced him that there was going to be one. The speakers have said nothing to weaken the Government in the conduct of the war. On the contrary, they find in the anti-armament agitation waged against them throughout this province in 1911 a splendid opportunity to pose as the martyrs of national defence. Nor have they repented the fiscal creed for which they suffered then. It also has been fully vindicated what they are now out for is for a renewal of sunny ways as still the only and the right solution of educational differences which extremists both in Quebec and Ontario, in both cases, opponents of the Liberal party, are pushing to the splitting of the nation.

Railways for Wilson

With only a fortnight to election day in the United States some marked changes are taking place in the attitude of the electors toward the candidates. It could hardly have been believed, a month ago, that the railway presidents would be lining up on the side of President Wilson. The money interests and the Republican party usually line up together. The railway companies were supposed to be put out with the President for securing for the railway employees an eight hour day. But Judge Lovett, who succeeded Mr. Harriman at the head of the Southern Pacific route, and Mr. Underwood, president of the Erie Railway, have both come out strongly for Mr. Wilson, and both give the same reason for their action. They say that during Mr. Wilson's term of office the Government of the United States has been carried on in a constitutional, judicial manner, and not in a personal manner. That since he came into power business has not been worried by executive action, but has operated freely without dread of interference. It is to be remembered of both of these railway presidents that they are at the head of huge mergers, the existence of which was made somewhat precarious by the passage and enforcement of the Sherman Anti-Trust Law. Especially is this so of the Erie Railway, which is interested in coal mines. The Lehigh Railway was forced by the judicial action taken un-

der the last Republican Government to divorce its coal mining and railway interests. This was a severe blow. Judge Lovett, in voicing his preference for Mr. Wilson, mentions, as a particular instance of what he means by personal rule as opposed to impersonal rule at the White House, Mr. Roosevelt's action in regard to the Tennessee Coal and Iron Company, when he gave Mr. Morgan permission to make the merger. The president of the Erie Railway also goes out of his way to defend Mr. Wilson's action in regard to the eight hour day for trainmen. The pronouncements of these two men are likely to have a considerable effect in business circles. They are far-sighted men, who have tremendous interests at stake in the financial prosperity of the country, and should be exceptionally able to judge of the country's prospects of large business under the rival candidates. They possibly recall that Mr. Hughes won all his fame and promotion by his bulldog assaults on the great insurance companies.

Tweedledum and Tweedledee

But the issue which is by far the most canvassed, taking up five columns of the papers daily, where home questions take up one, is the foreign attitude of the two men. Up to a week ago, when Mr. Hughes made his momentous "Lusitania" statement, he was classed as the leader of the pro-Germans. Since that time the Democratic papers, which were saying most about his pro-German leanings, are calling Mr. Hughes a man of war, who would have plunged the country into turmoil and ruined its prosperity. Ex-Senator Edmunds, a Republican, says he is for Hughes because he believes the United States should have joined the Allies on the invasion of Belgium. On the other hand, it is asserted by the Democrats that at a secret meeting in Chicago with the pastors of the Lutheran churches, Mr. Hughes pledged himself to deal severely with interference with United States trade and mails. It is thus becoming daily more difficult to say which man of the two has the stronger leaning toward the Germans or towards the Allies, and when the oracle of public opinion is consulted on November seventh, its reply is likely to be as hard to understand as any pronouncement ever given the Greeks by the oracle of Delphi. It used to be common practice in Greece before starting on a journey, or venturing on an enterprise, or going to war, to cut open a sheep or a dove, and look at its entrails to see whether fortune or misfortune was likely to follow. Whoever is elected president will look as vainly into the people's decision for a mandate. Some of the women claim that Wilson is the best suffragist; some claim that Hughes is. Mr. Hughes has, however, been pinned to that reform by its advocates, and had it pinned to him by its opponents. Some of the Germans claim that Wilson is the best candidate for their purpose; some claim that Hughes is. Some of the people in big business claim that Wilson is the best candidate for their interest; some claim that Hughes is. Some claim that Wilson is the best candidate for the workman's interest; some claim that Hughes is, and when ten million votes are cast no one will be able to unravel them and say who voted for what.

A Shot of Rum

While Canada, Russia and Rumania, have all been adopting temperance legislation since the beginning of the war, under the conviction that total abstinence is better for people, and alcoholic beverages a more or less virulent form of poison, the Canadian troops at the front are issued their shot of rum every cold or wet morning. Rum is a burning, disagreeable tasting form of liquor. It is about the most concentrated form in which alcohol is drunk. No one likes it at first; indeed, it takes quite a long training to become accustomed to it, let alone to acquire a fondness for it. But our men are getting a long training, and it seems impossible but that many will come home with diseased digestive organs craving this burning stimulant, and the momentary exhilaration which it produces. Quite a number of Canadian officers have already been sent home for an over indulgence in liquor, though the cause of their return is never stated. Some were not sent soon enough. One very sad case occurred in the last batch of returned. A young officer who had evidently been soused with drink on his passage across the ocean, was going to his home on the train bound west from Halifax; he got off at Moncton, walked into the offices of the National Railway, and, going down into the basement, shot one of the clerks, killing him almost instantly, but even after his arrest was not in a condition to realize what he had done. It is related of a lieutenant at the front, that after a twenty-four hour period of very strenuous work, he was told to lead his platoon on a raid over to the German trenches. The raid was to take place at dawn, and the officer, it is said, took his shot of rum with the men, they having had their breakfast, but he taking his on an empty stomach. Before he got half way over to the opposing trenches the drink went to his head. His men had to half strangle him to smother his shouts, which would have given away their position; the raid had to be given up to bring him back to the lines, and he had to be cashiered. This story may not be true in every particular; it may place too much emphasis on the ill-effects of the shot of rum, though there is no doubt that liquor was the cause of the man's downfall, and little doubt that it was at least partly due to the free issue of rum. A great many of these men have never been used to liquor, and the Government is doing a great deal of harm by almost forcing it on them. An issue of hot beef extract would have far better effect.

Respectable Hotels

The seizure of a great quantity of liquor in two of the finest hotels in Ottawa is a gratifying example of the efficiency and independence of the authorities and the officers whose duty it is to enforce the Ontario Liquor Law. It takes some courage to administer such a law anywhere, but especially with regard to wealthy hotels, enjoying enormous political patronage. The incident is also a revelation, if such were needed, of the degrading effects of the liquor traffic on the vendor. The argument we used to hear for High License was that it would take the sale of liquor out of the hands of low class saloon-keepers and give it to respectable and law-abiding hotel men, yet here we find two of the most notable hotels in the Dominion, hotels patronized, as far as board and lodging are concerned, by "the clergy, nobility and gentry" of Canada, descending to direct and flagrant violation of the laws of the Province. The Ontario Prohibition law was very merciful and considerate to the liquor seller. It gave him ample time to dispose of his stock. His fault is all the greater now if he is found with the wet goods in his possession. A worthier attitude toward the law is that of another Ottawa hotelkeeper who advertises that his "old liquor stand "has been renovated and converted into "an up-to-date meat shop," and bids his former customers to come and patronize his new line of business.

Facts versus Fiction

The liquor advocates have been trying to bolster up their cause by misrepresenting the results of the reform in the States of Washington and Oregon. In reality prohibition has been a pronounced success in both States wherever an honest attempt has been made to enforce it. The Seattle "Times" reports that, so far from prohibition hurting the business of the city, it has been a great help. The grocers and bakers of Seattle are practically unanimous in declaring that the first half of 1916 has shown a notable gain in the volume of business as compared with the corresponding months of 1915. Wholesale grocers say they find in the entire State a steadily increasing wholesale trade, indicating a healthy and prosperous condition among the thousands of retail dealers whom they serve. They report that losses are few this year, and there are fewer bad debts and doubtful accounts. The Seattle Credit Men's Association has a similar tale to tell. The vice-president of the association, Mr. W. E. Slater, told the "Times" that, so far as banking business is concerned, credits have improved twenty percent. He says that the greatest improvement is shown in collections from small grocery stores and other tradespeople doing a small business. The cash payments of these firms have materially increased since the first of the year. "Our information is," says Mr. Slater, "that almost immediately "following the enactment of the prohi-"bition law, customers of small stores "in the outlying districts began paying "cash for their purchases and gradually "paying off their accumulated indebted-"ness." Another Credit Men's official, Mr. H. S. Gaunce, said that credit men generally now favored prohibition from an economic standpoint, because under this law the people pay their bills more promptly and buy more goods and a better quality of goods. "Whatever "may be the personal feelings of the "credit men about prohibition," he said, "they are all for it from a business "standpoint."

Oregon is making as good a record as its neighboring State. Bank statistics in Portland show that up to May there was an increase in deposits of $7,865,709, and an increase of $4,905,126 in loans and discounts over the corresponding period last year. For the entire State there has been an increase of $12,693,421 in deposits up to the first of May. Without exception the bankers of Portland reported that there were more savings accounts and new depositors than a year ago. Six of the leading dry goods and department stores were consulted. One reported no change, the remaining five announced that business was better than in the same period in 1915. Bradstreet's reporting on wholesale and retail clothing stores, shoes, etc., announce a slight improvement over 1915, with little doubt that an increase is continuing. Other traders and businesses give similar reports. Optimism for the future seems to be a general characteristic in the States which came under prohibition last year. At first the tradespeople are sometimes unsettled and a little uncertain how things will turn out under the new order, but as they find a steady and growing improvement the logic of facts converts them to prohibition as a most valuable economic measure. There is not a shadow of a doubt now that prohibition pays. Even if it entailed a loss in hard cash it would be worth the cost for the sake of its help to public morality, but nothing is more logical and more certain than that the money which used to go over the saloon bar goes, under prohibition, into legitimate channels of trade; the butcher, the baker, the grocer, the builder, the furniture maker all get a share in it. No one suffers a loss of custom except the jails, asylums and charitable institutions.

Fruit Growers

We have many gourmands among us, but few gourmets. The result is that we most commonly appraise our food by its size and color instead of by the fineness of its flavor. A large apple with rich color is naturally a good apple to sell though it may not be a good apple to eat. The result of this is that orchardmen in Canada do not attempt to cater to refinements of the palate. It is the apple that sells that pays the fruit-grower. Fruit is often grown on ground unsuited to it — ground that will produce color and size, but has not the particular qualities necessary to bring out the distinctive flavor of that sort of fruits. In nothing is this more notable than in the Montreal melon. There are certain soils and conditions under which this melon grows to an indescribable perfection. There are many other localities away from the slopes of Mount Royal, and the neighboring hills of like composition, where a thing called a Montreal melon may be grown to look just as fine and be every inch as big, but entirely lacking the rare flavor. Many of these melons grown in the vicinity of Montreal, but not on the hill soil, are almost tasteless, and many even have a disagreeable flavor. Many are the frauds that are unwittingly perpetrated on the market by persons who are unaware that by growing melons without flavor and selling them as Montreal melons they are spoiling a very fine business. The same is true of apples. Some apples find their peculiar flavor on one section of soil, others on another. But little or nothing has yet been done in recognition of this, with the result that our apple growing is very far from what it might be, and quantities of poor flavored fruit are put on the market while fruit of the finest flavor, which should be very highly prized and bring exceptional prices, fails of recognition.

Locality and Flavor

There is one fruit the delicacy of whose flavor has been studied and appreciated more than any other, and everybody has recognized for centuries that the varieties of this fruit depend on the peculiar constitution of the soil of certain localities for its flavor, and that only certain localities would grow certain varieties of this fruit to perfection. This is the grape. One does not attempt to grow the variety of grapes grown for champagne in Spain with any hope of selling the product as champagne in competition with the grapes of Champagne. One can not grow the grapes from which port wine is made in France or those for the concoction of Chartreuse in Germany, nor the grapes for Rhine wines in Italy, or certain others anywhere except on the slopes of volcanoes. Each district is recognized as having a peculiar quality in its soil suitable to the perfect development of the flavor of a certain kind of grape which can nowhere else be duplicated. For this reason the district of Oporto in Portugal and the other wine districts have achieved a fame that has given their product a demand throughout the world, and fabulously enriched the vinyardists. This could be done in a minor way with Canadian fruits; of this the experience of those raising the Montreal melon is an example. These melons have sold as high as five dollars a piece on St. Catharine street, because they are a specialty with an exceptional flavor. In the same way certain apples, long celebrated under the general name of Montreal apples, have been cultivated to perfection upon the long southern tails of the various volcanic mountains which stud the great plain that surrounds the city. Cultivated with care and their fame jealously guarded, these could in time, by judicious advertising, demand a price that would well repay the effort.

Give All a Chance

It is said of the last German government loan that there were over six hundred thousand less subscribers to it than to the loan which preceded it, the whole of this number being made up of people who had subscribed during the first loan sums of two hundred marks or less, that is sums of less than fifty dollars. In Canada we had no such slump between one loan and another, but in Canada subscribers have been given no chance to take up the loan in such small amounts. This has been a great mistake. It is extremely important in government loans that as large a portion of the population as possible should be brought to invest, that these loans shall, in the terms of the stock exchange, have a broad mark. This part of Canada's wealth has not yet been tapped by the government. It should be given consideration in the next loan. It should be made just as easy to lend the government ten dollars as to lend it a hundred dollars. A vast resource could be found in this way from people who have no other easy and safe means of investment. There is, moreover, a plentiful wellspring of money for the government in the post-office savings banks if our governments were not so very fearful of doing the people a service by entering into competition with the banks.

Light Railways

We are informed that the Canadian Railway Battalion, which went to the front a good while ago, has, since its arrival in France, constructed no less than three thousand five hundred miles of railway. They have been building at many parts of the line, being even taken down to Verdun to build railways there. So very heavy is the traffic back of the lines, through wet weather as well as dry, that even the splendid roads of France have been made into mud puddles and much of the army traffic has to be done over light railways. These lines constructed of light ties and light rails are a great network all back of the line. A stupendous business is done over them in small cars carrying two to five tons. The common road has practically disappeared on both sides of the fighting line. The area over which it has been replaced by rails has widened rapidly. When one considers these roads, which are taken up and laid down with great rapidity, when any movement is made, the question arises, will it not be both possible and profitable after the war to use such lines instead of roads on our own prairies? Spur lines of this sort could be thrown out on both sides of the main railway lines with much profuseness, resulting in a great saving of horse flesh. Hardly any grading would be necessary. Is it likely that with little railways branching into the farms the light locomotive with its tiny cars may yet take the place in Canada of the horse team to take the grain to the railway; or will the automobile van gain the day?

THOSE TERRIBLE TANKS.

The Kaiser (to his Professor of Frightfulness): "These dastardly British tanks outrage all the decencies of civilized warfare. Why haven't WE got some?"

—"London Opinion."

A Nation's Watchmen

There has been an anxious fear in England lest the blessing of this war should be lost. When the country was startled into war, the better world that is to be seemed to open to men's vision, and they saw emerging from the smoke of the pit a new heaven and a new earth. But as months ran into years and war became a practical business, it became a matter of concern with those who saw beyond the passing show lest the mighty price the nations were paying for their cleansing should be spent in vain; lest the war should leave the country more instead of less bitter, less instead of more enfranchised, less instead of more virile, reverting to their frivolities rather than escaping from them; and lest the soldiers should come back from the strain and sacrifice of war only to be undone by the nation's levity and seduced by its vices. With this bright and this dark vision before them, the leaders of the church have set themselves, as the Bishop of London puts it, "to prepare a new England, a new church, a new world for the boys coming home from the trenches." And the method of it is to be by consecration, both of the clergy and the devout laity, to a mission of "repentance and hope." "We want," says the bishop, "a vision before ourselves to which we may not be disobedient. Where there is no vision the people perish. Be content with nothing less than a new nation, a new church, and later a new world." You mothers, says the Archbishop of Canterbury in his sermon at Westminster Abbey, inaugurating the movement, which appears in this paper, could not bear to think that you had made the supreme sacrifice to secure no better England than that which has been.

A Purposeful Mission

The mission to promote religion in the national life has been, doubtless for necessary reasons, in process of organization for more than a year. The process is described in another column. There were, first, retreats of the clergy in every diocese for personal preparation, which were attended in unprecedented numbers; then retreats of communicants, largely women, for personal consecration to the work. Now is to follow the appeal to the nation by the Bishops' Messengers, chosen chiefly from the clergy of each diocese, and by the Archbishops' Messengers, consisting of groups of clergy and lay men and women to visit the various dioceses throughout the land. Special significance is to be given to the ministry of women, who are to be encouraged to speak. It is explained that it is not going to be specifically an appeal of the converted to the unconverted, but rather an appeal to the nation as a whole to make higher moral standards current coin in the nation's daily life, and to discover and condemn those sins which society practically condones. The Archbishop refers to evils which now seem horrible to all, yet which former generations of Christians tolerated complacently because public opinion was used to them and approved them, and implied that there are such horrors now which it was the duty of every Christian, not simply to shun, but to make war upon and publicly condemn, seeing that no one can escape responsibility for the state of public morals.

DOING THE SUCCOR ACT.

—In the "Brooklyn Eagle."

National Faults

Other prelates who took part in the initiation of this national mission were more specific than the Primate as to what were the national sins and vices of England, though even the devoted Bishop of London, who scourged the sins of London in a most outspoken manner, was content to say about its drinking usages that we must not return to the long evening drinking which has been temporarily suppressed during the war. This, knowing that drink is the cause of other vices, and at a time when it is being powerfully shown how enormous is the nation's waste of money and of human values, is carrying moderation almost to the point of inefficiency. We are told not to fear him that can only kill the body; that is what war does; but to fear him that can destroy both soul and body in hell; that is the work of drink, and in the long run on a more than equal scale. Is this worse than slaughter one of those horrors which are acquiesced in by clergy and laity today just as the slave trade, the bull ring and others referred to by the Archbishop once were, though now wondered at? It is more wonderful than any of them. The fearful moral waste is being just now testified to in all our western provinces by the sudden and startling reduction of crime upon the closing of the bars. Or, at a time when a government is excitedly preaching economy in motor cars and in coal, does business sense not wince at an enormously larger economic waste—some seven hundred and fifty million dollars, in direct expenditure for drink, and probably as much more in indirect costs and reduced productiveness?

Our National Life

But it is not our first business to consider the shortcomings of another people, but to ask ourselves whether we in Canada are minded, without a struggle, to come out of the furnace unpurified. We see here no parallel effort to shoulder the moral and spiritual responsibility. With our many denominations it is more difficult to act nationally or with like sustained purpose. Not that each of the churches is not willing enough to respond to such a summons, but that a determined organizing for action is more difficult, without which such a move would end in most congregations with a flash in the pan. Let us hope that as our many Christian bodies come more into fellowship with each other the sense of national responsibility will develop. If an old established, homogeneous nation needs national regeneration, surely a new one in the making calls for tenfold solicitude. We are verily guilty concerning our brothers of many races whom we have invited to till our soil, and who are not only spread over the land, but who fill our cities. What have we done to implant high ideals in them? Have not some of them been rendered worse by their contact with us? We have taught them all the ill we know, without reaching them with good. Then there are those strangers whom we have allowed ourselves to abhor through primitive race antipathies or at the bidding of strangers more dangerous than they. Our cities are largely foreign, and we have not done anything adequate to bring these new peoples into the national fellowship. We are treating our fellow-Canadians with contumely and sowing hatred in them and in ourselves. Is this the way to make a nation? Our politics and our electoral system are corrupt. Patronage runs through all public administration. Some of our cities are prostituted to the money power and are bequeathing servitude to coming generations. These are among the horrors which we as a nation acquiesce in because we are used to them and public opinion supports them. We support the newspapers that support them. It is difficult for ministers to assail some of these things, but when we look about us at the ever increasing frivolity of our social life, including many practices that would have greatly shocked our grandparents, we can see that the salvation of the nation as a nation demands a much more serious and serviceable tone of national and social life. It is the mission of the church to be the leaven that leavens the lump, not to be corrupted by it. If the salt have lost its savor, wherewith shall it be salted.

Snarls at the Back Gate

Mr. Ross, the Canadian Trade Commissioner at Shanghai, reports how a hundred Chinese students are sailing from that port to take their college training in the United States, while the same men, if they were to seek an education in Canada, would be treated on arrival as common coolies by the ruffians who act as our gatekeepers there. These young men are selected in China for education abroad, and on their return have the preference for positions of the highest influence. They have become judges, and even ambassadors, in early life. They go back imbued with the ideas of the country in which they have sojourned, and which has been the fostering nurse of their intellects. They will all their lives retain the grudge caused by the difference of treatment shown in Canada, which will be diligently impressed on them by the emissaries of our foes. Canada has in the past been, as a nation, more of a boy than a man—too young to see things beyond our borders in their due proportions. To our people our fellow-subjects in India, just awaking to national and world consciousness, are just niggers; and the only thing that we have to think of with regard to them is whether we like them or not, a thing which we decide without knowing them at all or anything about them. And the Chinese, whom we know better, and whom we know to be, for the most part, cleanly, well behaved and very serviceable members of the community, we dislike because of their complexion and features. Still more do we dislike both races for their very serviceableness—men who work long hours patiently and do not brawl are a peril to those who fear they cannot compete with them in efficiency. Meantime, we are making enemies for ourselves and for our country and our empire.

Benefit of Clergy

All Mr. Ross asks for is that the same distinction be made between students and coolies which is made in the United States. That, at least, is feasible. The labor aspect of the question is admittedly a difficult one. In the general interest, a certain minimum standard of living must be required of all residents. The Asiatic Governments, whether of Japan, China or India, are prepared to recognize this difficulty, as that of Japan has already done, and would co-operate in coming to a working solution that would save the Western peoples from treating the Easterns as outcasts. What those Governments want is not to people other countries, but to supplant them in the manufacturing market, which they will gradually do. As they do so, the cost of labor will gradually assimilate; but that is looking far ahead. We had supposed that our regulations were based to some extent on the reversion to the quaint principle of benefit of clergy which prevailed in the dark ages, that is, granting to educated persons immunities from the operation of the common law. Mr. Ross reports that change is needed here. Of course, the mere changing of regulations at Ottawa, will serve small purpose unless there be a change of manners at Vancouver. Even then we shall be at a grave disadvantage. The United States forgave China her share of the big indemnity exacted by the nations of Europe at the time of the Boxer rising, and China, with a fine sense of what was gentlemanly, devoted the whole amount to a fund for the education of young Chinamen at the United States seats of learning. This arrangement would probably, so long as there was no international quarrel, reduce our share of the student stream to a minimum. But if so, all the less need we incur the ill-will and disdain of an awakening nation by useless boorishness towards a people that was civilized when our fathers were

It would count for much if each of our readers would plainly mark the following advantageous offer and post this issue to a more or less distant friend.

If each friend passing on this copy would write a line saying what he or she thought of the "Witness" it would interest the friend still more. The "personal factor" is the important thing. One of the best ways is to mark an article or piece of news in which you think your friend might be specially interested.

The relationship between editor and reader should be a very sacred matter. Sincerity and courage should be the first demand of the subscriber of his editor.

Readers who believe in the "Witness" kind of journalism will be glad of this opportunity of introducing it to their more or less distant friends throughout Canada. They will do it for their friends' own sake as well as to increase the scope and influence of their paper.

[It is a very simple matter to fold the "Witness" up, tie it with a string, put a one cent stamp on it, write the name and address of your friend on the white margin, and put it in the post. For this purpose it is best to fold the "Witness" with the front page in so that it will not be again rubbed in the mail bags. By folding the front page in your own address tag will not catch the eye of the post office but will at once identify the sender to your friend. If the front page were folded outwards the address tag should be crossed out so that the postmaster will not send it back to the original subscriber.]

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MONTREAL WEEKLY WITNESS

NEWS OF THE WEEK

October 24th 1916

PREMIER SCOTT RESIGNS HIS OFFICE

Ill-health Causes Him to Retire Hon. W. M. Martin Forms Cabinet

The Hon. Walter Scott has resigned the premiership of Saskatchewan.

The Premier's action in relinquishing the office he has held for eleven years was rendered necessary by the state of his health. Mr. Scott, never of rugged physical strength, was brought to death's door a few years ago after he became premier by an acute attack of pneumonia. Since that time he has found it necessary to exercise great care. Some four or five years ago he had another severe illness, at which time he was advised by a world-renowned specialist that he must take greater care of himself and refrain from the intense application to public affairs which has characterized his whole career. At that time Premier Scott desired to retire from politics, but he was prevailed upon by his colleagues to remain in office and this he did in deference to their wishes.

VERY TROUBLED REIGN.

The resignation brings to an end a very troubled reign. Mr. Scott was the first premier of Saskatchewan, having formed the first government on the establishment of Saskatchewan as a province in 1905. Prior to that he sat in the House of Commons for the old riding of Saskatchewan, and was one of those who finally fell into line in support of the autonomy bills establishing the new prairie provinces.

Of late years the Scott Government has retained the reins of power in Saskatchewan by means which have been the subject of vigorous criticism both in the province and outside of it. Confronted by an opposition of growing strength, the administration has been forced to defend itself against grave charges of malfeasance.

The more serious charges made against the Scott Government in recent years have had to do with alleged manipulation of the franchise and latterly with the bargain between the Government and the liquor interests of the province. The franchise, it will be recalled, was widened by provincial legislation for the apparent purpose of securing the votes of foreign settlers. It was in this connection that the charge was made that a British subject had no status as such in Saskatchewan.

Recent investigations in regard to misconduct in the highways branch of the Provincial Government and in regard to the alleged deal between the Government and the liquor interests have told the story of the later troubles with which the Scott Government has been confronted.

The investigation, which was granted by the Government at the last session of the Legislature following the inauguration of Government control of the liquor traffic, was much narrower than that which the Opposition had asked for. It resulted, however, in implicating to a serious extent members of the Legislature and supporters of the Government, and this result has unquestionably weakened the prestige of the administration.

THE HON. WM. M. MARTIN FORMED CABINET.

Regina, Sask., Oct. 19.—William Melville Martin, M.P. for Regina, upon invitation of the Lieutenant-Governor, this morning accepted the responsibility of forming a new Government for Saskatchewan.

This afternoon, Mr. Martin again saw His Honor and submitted his cabinet slate, which was duly approved as follows:

Premier and Minister of Education: the Hon. W. M. Martin; president of council and minister of railways, the Hon. J. A. Calder; attorney-general and provincial secretary, the Hon. W. F. A. Turgeon; minister of agriculture, the Hon. W. R. Motherwell; minister of public works, the Hon. A. P. McNab; minister of telephone, the Hon. Geo. Bell; minister of municipal affairs, the Hon. George Langley; provincial treasurer, the Hon. Charles A. Dunning.

Previous to the acceptance by the Hon. Mr. Martin, the Hon. J. A. Calder, declined the invitation to lead the government.

While in the old cabinet there were seven members, in the new there are eight. In the old cabinet, the Hon. Geo. Bell held two portfolios, telephones and provincial treasurer. This latter portfolio is now taken by the Hon. Charles A. Dunning.

Mr. Dunning was a director of the the Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator company, and is English by birth, having been born in Leicestershire, England, the son of Samuel and Katherine Dunning. He was educated in the public schools and came to Saskatchewan in 1903, taking up farming at Beaverdale, Sask., where he is still interested in farming. He organized the Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Company in 1911 and has been general manager of the organization from that day to this.

Mr. Dunning was a director of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association in 1909, vice-president in 1910-11 inclusive, and honorary vice-president in 1913. He is also a member of the Canadian Council of Agriculture. He is only thirty-one years of age and is married.

SOUTH AFRICAN BANK OPENS IN CONQUERED TERRITORY

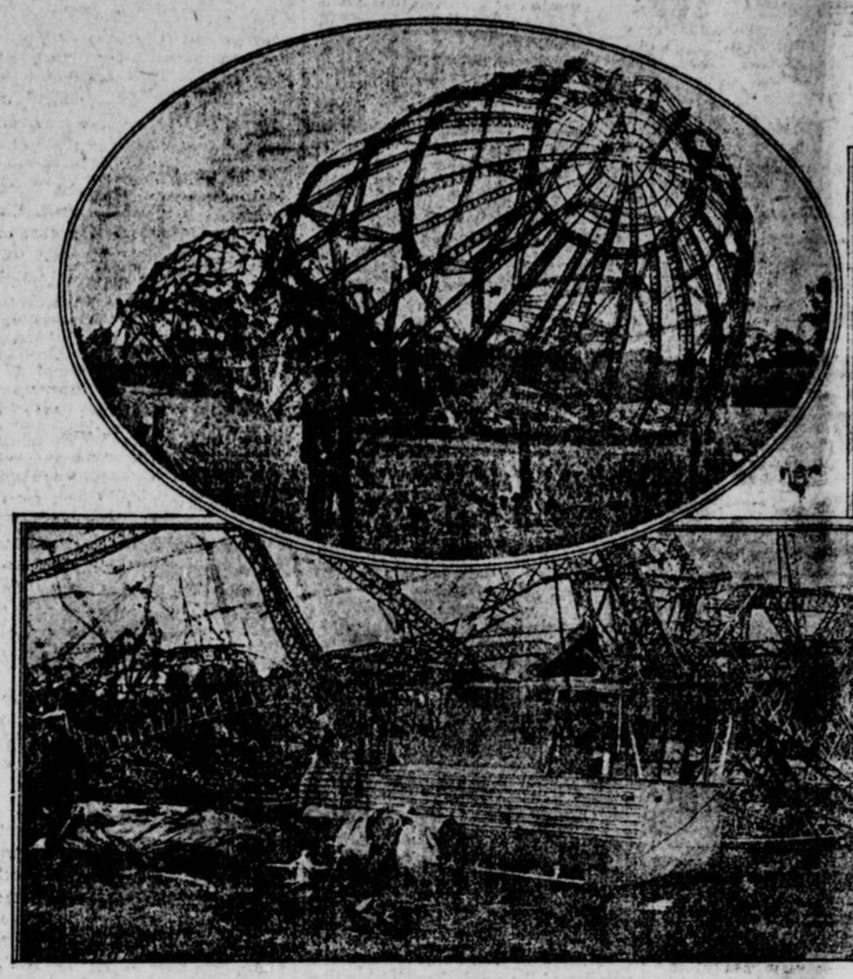
The Standard Bank of South Africa's New York office has received a cable message announcing that a branch office had been opened at Tanga, German East Africa. On the maps this territory is colored like other German possessions, but it has been captured by the British, and the bank officials evidently believe in the permanency of the occupation.

"GO ON AS YOU HAVE BEGUN," SAYS ADMIRAL JELLICOE.

British Naval Base.—The message which Admiral Sir John Jellicoe gave the overseas journalists was characteristic for brevity, decision and terseness. "It has been intimated to me," he said, "that the Dominions would like a message from me. All I can say is: 'Go on as you have begun.'"

ALL THAT WAS LEFT OF A GERMAN RAIDER AFTER BEING WRECKED BY GUNFIRE

To the left, the ruins of one of the two Zeppelins shot down in an Essex village, on the night of Sept. 3, when a fleet of twelve airships raided London.



The steel passenger car, shaped like a boat, came almost unscathed out of the flames which destroyed the covering of the Zeppelin.

One of the propellers of the wrecked Zeppelin. It is apparently about 15 feet from tip to tip.

SIR WILFRID LAURIER DECLINES AID TO NATIONAL SERVICE SCHEME

In His Letter to Premier Suggests That the Murray Incident Indicates Prospect of Political Interference

Sir Wilfrid Laurier has refused to participate in the work of the National Service on the terms proposed by the Borden Government.

The proposal of a joint conference was communicated to Sir Wilfrid Laurier nearly a week ago. Sir Robert Borden, in his letter, announced his readiness to carry out the suggestion of the directors and invited the Liberal leader to name five members for a Parliamentary committee of twelve.

PREMIER'S LETTER.

Sir Robert Borden's letter to the Liberal leader was as follows:

"My Dear Sir Wilfrid Laurier:

"I beg to enclose herewith copy of a letter which I have received from Sir Thomas Tait, as director general of National Service. With the letter he transmits a recommendation unanimously made by the directors of National Service in conferenc at Ottawa as to the formation of a Parliamentary National Service Commission, and the issue of calls to the manhood of Canada as set forth in his letter and in the resolution.

"You may remember that during the last session of Parliament I suggested to you the formation of a Parliamentary Committee along somewhat similar lines.

"I am quite prepared to accept the proposal of the conference and to undertake the formation of such a committee; and I trust that you will be good enough to co-operate. Of course Parliament itself is the final authority for the appointment o fa Parliamentary committee in the ordinary sense; but it seems to me that a committee composed of members of Parliament for the purpose set forth in the resolution might be formed in the meantime. I would suggest a committee of twelve, and I would ask you to name five members, of whom I hope you will be one. If you should think a larger number desirable, I shall willingly acquiesce.

"Believe me,

"R. L. BORDEN."

SIR WILFRID'S REPLY.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier's letter to the Prime Minister, dated Oct. 19, reads:

"Dear Sir Robert Borden:—On receiving Monday last, the 16th inst., your letter of the previous Saturday, transmitting to me the resolution of the directors of National Service for the formation of a Parliamentary National Service Committee to assist in the work entrusted to them, you ask me to co-operate with you in the formation of such a committee, and you add that during last session you made me a suggestion on similar lines.

"As to the latter observation I must say at once that your suggestion must have been a very casual one, in the course of conversation on others matters, for I have no recollection whatever of it. As to your present proposal, it seemed to me indispensable that I should acquaint myself to the exact powers and duties assigned to the directors of National Service, as defined in th eOrder-in-Council creating the service, and I at once caimed a serch to be made for it in the file of the 'Canada Gazette.' The search satisfied me that it had not been published, and on Tuesday I asked you for a copy which I received the same day, and I think I ought to reproduce it here in its entirety."

The letter here contains the text of the Order-in-Council as previously summarized in the "Witness," and proceeds:

"It is obvious that under the above instructions the duty of the directors of National Service is to find out the number of men who can be removed from the various industries, agriculture, manufacturing, mining, lumbering, fishing, and others which are carried out in any locality within each district, and to provide that no person be allowed to enlist 'whose services would be of more value to the state in the employment in which he is now engaged.'

"In that view it seemed to me that the first thing to be done would have been at once to enter into communication with employers of labor, agricultural and industrial in every locality as the persons best qualified to supply the desired information, and I would have deemed it my duty to communicate at once with Sir Thomas Tait and discuss with him this aspect of the subject in connection with the resolution of the directors of National Service for a Parliamentary Committee. Unfortunately Sir Thomas Tait has resigned from the position of director of National Service, and his resignation, and especially the reasons for his resignation put a new complexion upon your proposal.

"Sir Thomas Tait resigned not only on account of what occurred in the case of Mr. G. M. Murray, who had been offered the position of secretary of National Service,' but chiefly, as I understand it, on account of that 'incident as indicative of what may be anticipated in connection with the future organization and work of National Service.'

"I feel that under the circumstances in affording to your suggestion my assistance to the cause which I have endeavored to serve since the first day of the war would not be untrammelled and consequently as effective as if I continued to serve it according to my own ways as heretofore.

"Believe me, etc.,

"WILFRID LAURIER."

RESPONSE OF THE PREMIER

Sir Robert Borden to-day closed the correspondence with the following reply:

"Dear Sir Wilfrid Laurier:

"I beg to acknowledge your letter of yesterday which has just reached me; and I observe that you decline to co-operate with me in the formation of a committee of members of Parliament for the purpose set forth in the resolution of the directors of National Service which is as follows:

"That a Parliamentary National Service Committee, to be composed of representatives of all the political parties in Parliament, be formed at the earliest possible date.

"That such committee as soon as possible after its formation issue, by proclamation and through the public press, and in any other expedient way:

"(a) A strong and explicit call to the manhood of Canada of military age and fitness to enlist for overseas military and naval service.

"(b) A similar call to the men and women of Canada individually and through their various organizations to serve the nation in such capacities as their services may be of most value.

"(c) A similar call to all employers to effect such industrial re-organization as is necessary to meet emergencies arising out of the war.

"A united appeal for this great national purpose seemed to me especially desirable, and it is with the deepest regret that I learn of your refusal to join in such an appeal.

"Without presuming to question a decision which must rest upon your own judgment you will permit me to confess my inability to realize in what way your future action would be trammelled by naming five members on your side of the House to serve upon such a committee.

"The conversation to which I alluded took place when, among other things, I discussed with you the proposals of the government with regard to railway legislation, and I have a perfect recollection of the answer which you made.

"Believe me, etc.,

"R. L. BORDEN."

Do it now.— or at least— do not blame anyone else if you miss the advantage of the "Economy Coupon" on page 10

The coupon on page 10 is for general purposes.

The coupon on page 2 is exclusively for your distant friends who are not yet taking the "Witness."

THE NEW "FIRST LADY" OF THE DOMINION

THE DUCHESS OF DEVONSHIRE, THE NEW "FIRST LADY" OF CANADA, AND HER YOUNGEST DAUGHTER.

The Duke of Devonshire, New Governor-General of Canada, and family, are soon to take up their residence in Ottawa. The incoming Governor-General is to be addressed as "His Excellency," instead of by the regular Ducal title of "His Grace." The Colonial Office has notified the Government here that the new Governor-General has intimated his desire to be addressed in Canada by the regulation title accorded to previous Governors-General, with the exception of Royalty.

CANADIAN CASUALTIES.

Canadian casualties last week averaged about 600 a day in killed, wounded, sick and missing. The lists issued on Saturday were larger than usual, totalling 1,049 names.

SHORTAGE OF LABOR

In Agriculture, Coal Mining and Manufactures

A survey of industrial conditions during September by the Department of Labor shows a shortage of labor in agriculture, coal mining and some branches of manufacture.

Of the five principal centres of labor Toronto only showed a decrease in the demand for workers. Strikes were fewer.

The price movement was marked by a sharp advance in the index number of wholesale prices to a level nearly as high as in May, when the peak of the steep upward movement which set in last autumn was reached. The index number was 180.7, as compared with 178.5 for August, and 150.3 for September, 1915.

CANADIAN FISH FOR ALLIED ARMIES

Trade of Million Dollars Week Promised to Dominion

Contracts which have been made in England for supplies of Canadian fish for the British and Allied forces promise a trade of something like a million dollars weekly. General Hughes, while in England, discussed with the British Board of Trade the question of such a supply, and negotiations were begun which have resulted in an order for 1,500,000 pounds of frozen fish. The purchasing will be done through the War Purchasing Commission, at least until the business becomes well established.

Apart from British orders, there is a very strong likelihood of the French and Italian Governments taking large supplies of this fish, so that there is a prospect of a large trade from Canada. Canadian troops are to be supplied with canned fish.

DR. BRUCE TAYLOR, OF MONTREAL, ADVOCATE FOR CHURCH UNION, DEFINES HIS POSITION

Pastor of One of Leading Presbyterian Churches in Canada Took Ground of Liberal Theology and Right of Church To Alter Creed

There was a crowded congregation at St. Paul's Montreal, one of the leading Presbyterian Churches of the Dominion last Sunday, when the members turned out in full force to hear the pastor, the Rev. Bruce Taylor, state his position on Church Union. Dr. Taylor laid down his views with characteristic frankness, and told his congregation exactly where he stood. He declared that he was for union, believing that it meant a great deal for the national future. His whole position was one of liberal theology, and the inherent right of any church to alter its creed.

The Rev. Dr. Taylor's sermon was listened to with interest by the congregation, which has twice voted against union.

In his sermon the pastor said:

"For twelve years in Canada the question of Church Union has been considered and now it has been brought to an issue by the Supreme Court of our Church. The fact that the question has been settled creates a new situation. Men who oppose the union movement have now to consider whether they are going to oppose the verdict of the Assembly.

"Men who were not able to make up their minds have now definitely to face the issue. Possibly four years may elapse before congregations will be asked to give their final decision, but there can be now no balking of the situation.

MUST OBEY AUTHORITY.

"In every church there must be some ultimate authority. It cannot be that all men will agree on everything, but ministers and office bearers alike have undertaken allegiance to the courts of the Church. If there is not submission to such rule then anarchy exists. I do not know what St. Paul's will do. Twice it has pronounced by a majority against the scheme. I have taken no part in the discussion. I was at the front when the matter was last discussed. All kinds of charges of the exercise of undue influence by ministers are being brought at present, but you will bear witness to it that so far as you are concerned there has been no attempt on my part to swing opinion.

"The unity of the congregation is to me a more important matter than its entry on one side or another on what is going to be a sore controversy. A church situated as St. Paul's is rapidly become down-town. Should there be any serious division in the membership all probability the congregation will never recover. It would be a tragedy if the cause that Black and McGill and Snodgrass and Jenkins and Barclay had lived for should fall into dispeace.

"But," continued Dr. Taylor, "I have to pronounce myself on the issue, I cannot wait to follow the lead of a congregation. A leader must lead. And the very security and comfort of my position forces me to make sure that I am not being swayed by personal considerations.

"I should be ashamed of myself, and you, even if you disagree with me would be ashamed of me if I allowed myself to be swayed by the obviously worldly interest. The fence is an uneasy seat unless you are born an equilibrist, and my genealogical tree does not run back to the Vicar of Bray.

"I am going to enter the United Kirk because I believe that in view of the future considerations in Canada union is a high duty. Canada is yet in its infancy. A century may see seven millions become seventy, and the increase will be mainly in the west. The divisions in Scotland were deplorable, but they had a historical reason. Here in the new country they are out of place, and the broad question is whether you are going to perpetuate the divisons in Scotland were deplorable,

REV. DR. BRUCE TAYLOR.

future of a new. I am more anxious as a Minister of Christ to try to shape the Church that is to be than to maintain the controversies that have been."

Dr. Taylor then dealt with two of the main objections that had been raised to union. First of all the surrender of the word "Presbyterian." He maintained that even if the word were given up the Presbyterian polity was being conserved, and indeed improved, in that provision would be made for men to secure a new sphere of work without the humiliation of candidating against those who might be twenty years their juniors.

The second objection, that the standards of the Church were being changed, he declared to have no weight. The Confession of Faith itself had been an effort at union, in that it had been drawn up in 1647 to bring together the Independent and the Presbyterian churches.

Practically all the Presbyterian churches had felt themselves to be at liberty to modify the Confession. The United Presbyterian Church had done so in 1879. The Free Church of Scotland had done the same in 1892, and the Established Church in 1905. The position taken by the leaders of the minority that those who altered the standards in effect walked out of the Church was the result of the "wee free" controversy, and the logical result of such a position was that the Church which moved on lost all its property to the few individuals who cared to adhere to a rigid interpretation of the doctrine of predestination.

The true view of the Church was that it consisted of a body of believers living under the guidance of the Holy Spirit, not as the "Wee Frees" declared, that it was a business association, limited to the very letter of the terms of agreement.

In Scotland the Church that had maintained the name of the Free Church had retained only the name. It had no religious status, and was powerless in the life of the country. It was but an endowed remnant, a pathetic survival.

Dr. Taylor hoped that the congregation would have regard to the future rather than the past. Should the Church enter the union it would, so far as its congregational life was concerned, know no difference. He would be sorry indeed if this fine old church, the traditions of which were rather of breadth of view and civic statesmanship than of mere Presbyterianism, were to write itself out of what was, he believed, a genuine forward movement.

GOVERNMENT AND EXPENSE OF LIVING

Delegates Urge Upon Cabinet Ministers Necessity of Steps Being Taken Immediately

Protest against the high cost of living from every part of the country reached a definite head when an influential deputation consisting of the mayors and aldermen of many cities in Ontario and Quebec, representatives of labor and other bodies, waited upon a committee of the Federal Cabinet at Ottawa appointed to inquire into the increased cost of necessities.

The cabinet committee consisted of Hon. T. W. Crothers, Hon. Robert Rogers and Hon. C. J. Doherty. From every one of the speakers the high cost of living in their particular districts was emphasized and it was asked that the Government take action at once to control the price of foods and other necessities.

Hon. Mr. Crothers, Minister of Labor, who acted as chairman, as a preliminary, pointed out that necessities in Canada had increased 17 percent since war began and that this was less than in any belligerent country and with one exception, the United States, less than in any neutral country.

The speakers included Mayor T. L. Church, Toronto; Mayor Porter, Ottawa; Controller Cameron and Jas. Simpson, Toronto; Mayor Hayes, St. John, N.B.; Mayor Stenson, London; Mayor Richardson, Kingston; W. D. Lighthall, controllers Cote and Ross, Montreal; Mrs. Adam Shortt, Ottawa.

Hon. Mr. Rogers replied for the Government. He said he and the cabinet appreciated fully the importance of the question under debate.

PUT FINGER ON CAUSE.

Since the war began the Government had given great and grave consideration to the matter of increased prices. But no one on the deputation had yet placed his finger on the direct cause of the present conditions. He spoke of the war and its influence, saying that Canada had entered into it freely and not to assist England so much as because it realized that it was a fight for free institutions. All were united, and he hoped the same spirit of union would prevail on this matter. The abnormal conditions had brought them face to face with the high cost of living.

He asked how they could regulate wheat prices, when they were ruled by world markets. They must approach the subject from a sane and clear point of view. It might be due to a number of causes as had been suggested. But the government was serious and did not intend to delay over any minor matter. The government was willing to co-operate with the municipalities and was prepared to take responsibility and place its power in the hands of anybody that could place its finger on the cause of the situation.

He said they had not added much to what was already known before. The government was willing to meet anybody in Montreal, Toronto or anywhere else who could throw any light on the matter. They felt very seriously the position of the workers who they believed were suffering, and the ministers did not believe that wages had increased commensurate with the increase in living.

Hon. T. W. Crothers said that men earning $2 a day, as many were, could not live with prices as they are. Wages must go up if the workers wanted to live decently.

Hon. Mr. Doherty promised drastic measures by the government if it was shown that combines existed or if any wrongdoing was proved against those who control the production of food.

DUBLIN ACCEPTS LOAN.

To Borrow $2,000,000 to Rebuild Parts of the City.

The housing commission of the corporation of Dublin has decided to recommend the acceptance of a loan of $2,000,000, at five percent, offered by Lee, Higginson & Co., of Boston.

The offered loan to Dublin is for the reconstruction of the city on plans approved by the Housing and Town Planning Association of Ireland. Late in August three adjudicators appointed by the association approved plans for the rebuilding of Dublin, the winning group of plans, it was announced, emphasized a need for new and adequate housing facilities, a new city centre for street confluence, and an extensive scheme for the reclamation of flat lands from Dublin Bay. The plans were sent to Dublin in August. The successful architect was awarded a prize of $2,500 by the Earl of Aberdeen, former Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.

PRISONERS OF WAR

Fund Completed

It is with the most heartfelt satisfaction that we anounce to our readers that Lady Drummond, in a cable from London, says: "Owing to the generous response of Canadians and the fact that the women of Canada are subscribing to a fund for the Canadian Prisoners of war as a farewell gift to the Duchess of Connaught on her departure from the Dominion, the Prisoners of War Committee now has sufficient money for thes present needs of the prisoners, and no further appeal for funds for this purpose need be made at the moment:" Lady Drummond further says: "We now know that when money is needed for our soldiers we have only to ask. CANADIANS HAVE PROVED THEMSELVES SO GENEROUS that we are sure that WHATEVER THE NEED THE RESPONSE WILL MEET IT."

Three hundred dollars is still necessary to complete the price of a third Y. M. C. A. Hut, and the Y. M. C. A. Military Committee is anxious to begin the erection of this third hut, which will be behind the firing line in France. We therefore ask our readers to send in their gifts as early as possible.

Readers interested in Dr. Grenfell's work on the Labrador coast will be gratified to know that the sum of one thousand dollars asked for by Dr. Grenfell for the upkeep expenses of the launch "Northern Messenger" for one year, has almost been completed. Our year is up on the last day of October, 1916.

PRISONERS OF WAR FUND.

H. S. W.	$2.00
N. G.	4.00
M. C. P. B.	2.00
F. Lonsdale	50.00
M. E. Malone	2.30
M. Porter	2.00
Theodore Homemakers' Club	10.00
E. J. Bengough	3.50
Miss Cox	.60
A. G. Lowell	3.35
W. K. Shearer	5.00
J. Govenlock (Japan)	10.00
H. Wallace	5.70
G. Stiles	1.00
E. T. Shaw	2.50
Gertrude Duncan	2.00
Mrs. C. A. Ham	1.00
Mrs. M. Findlay	1.00
A. Helper (Benton)	1.00
Young Ladies' Bible Class, Avonmore	25.00
Mrs. W. E. Dykeman	1.00
Mrs. S. J. Caskey	3.00
Togo Willing Workers	25.00
E. G. L.	2.00
J. W. Blyth	5.00
A Helper, Fergusonvale	1.00
John McNeal	.50

LABRADOR FUND.

D. McLeod	.60
A. Parker	.50
A Helper (Beuton)	1.00

Y.M.C.A.

Methodist Ladies' Aid (Waubanshene)	5.00
A. Grant (Beachburg)	2.00
J. Short	1.00
Eden Patriotic Society	13.00
R. B. Evans	1.25

MR. JOHN REDMOND'S APPEAL IN COMMONS TO SAVE IRISH ROYALTY

His Motion to Withdraw "Martial Law Unionist Government" Defeated in British House

The Irish question was again brought to the fore in the Imperial House of Commons with the introduction by John Redmond of a motion criticising the system of government of the island. The motion reads: "That the system of government at present maintained in Ireland is inconsistent with the principles wherefor the Allies are fightinf in Europe, and is, or has been, mainly responsible for the recent unhappy events and for the present state of feeling in that country."

Since Mr. Redmond gave notice of his intention to attack the Government, the Irish leaders have held a number of conferences with Baron Wimborne, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, but these probably had more to do with the suggestion of extension of conscription to Ireland than with the grievances arising from continuance of martial law and the failure to release all those arrested during the uprising in Ireland last spring.

John Rawlinson, Unionist member for Cambridge University, moved as an amendment to the Redmond motion the following: "Having regard for the importance of the United Kingdom and Ireland combining with the rest of the Empire in presenting a united front to the enemy, it is not desirable at the present time to discuss controversial matters of domestic politics."

Mr. Redmond told the House of Commons that the inclusion of Sir Edward Carson, the Ulster Unionist leader, in the coalition government when the Cabinet was reconstructed meant to thousands of Irishmen the belief that they had been betrayed. He said he had prayed that Premier Asquith leave Ireland out of the coalition. The Premier had refused and the result was fatal.

MUENSTERBERG SEES RUSSO-GERMAN PACT

Says Only U. S. Can Prevent Great Alliance to Challenge Britain's Power

Hugo Muensterberg, professor of psychology at Harvard University, and a rabid German in the underhand service of the German Government, in an address before International Polity Club of the University, asserted that he had been reliably informed that Russia and Germany would sign terms of a separate peace before spring, and that following this peace, there would be an alliance between Germany, Russia and Japan.

"I know from reliable sources," he said, "that Rusia is out of joint, is half bankrupt, is starving, and will be ready for a separate peace before spring. The result is to be an alliance between Germany, Austria, Russia and Japan. Japan and Russia are pushing towards this combination and an overwhelming majority of the German people would welcome it to-day.

"It is the old Bismarckian tradition that Germany ought to be the friend of Russia, and that such an alliance would be her surest protection.

"If we really want to bring peace for a generation, there is no hope but to bring Germany and England to an understanding before Germany and Russia have made peace and formed an alliance. Neither the English nor the German people want this peace to-day, but they ought to want it, for once the new alliance is formed it will seek to crush the ambition of England for world power.

"Some neutral groups in Europe are seeking to bring about this understanding between Germany and England. Yet real success can be expected only if the Government of the United States undertakes this master work."

OBJECT TO CREATE NEUTRAL ANGER

Reventlow Says German Government is Encouraging Neutral Protests Against Submarining

An Amsterdam despatch to the "Daily Mail" says: "Tuesday's issue of "Germania" of Berlin, the organ of the Catholic party, publishes an account of revelations made at a meeting of Count von Reventlow's independent committee for German peace terms.

"On Sunday night the chairman, Prof. Schafer, said that the deputation had an interview with the Chancellor on September 14, when they demanded an immdiate opening of a ruthless submarine campaign and expressed want of confidence, owing to the Chancellor's lack of firmness against England and America.' In reply the Chancellor said that he also considered England the chief enemy, but 'for political and military reasons could not yet begin ruthless submarining.'

"He had, he said, been reproached concerning the Kaiser's letter to President Wilson, of September, 1914, regarding the use by the French of dumdum bullets. He admitted this letter was a mistake of the Kaiser's. Prof. Schafer ended by saying that submarining would be useless unless it began immediately.

"Count von Reventlow bitterly attacked von Helfferich, and said that the German Government not only deliberately encouraged publication in Germany of American newspaper protests whenever a ship was sunk in which the United States was interested, 'but he would also go so far as to say that the American press was encouraged by the German Government to publish these protests. Naturally,' he continued, 'the position of the present Chancellor is important, but it seems to me its importance is being exaggerated and we ought not to overlook the position of the present Vice-Chancellor, who is the coming Chancellor.'

HINDENBURG'S REQUEST.

"At the afternoon sitting the greatest sensation of the day was produced when Geheimrath Duisberg appeared and said he came in official capacity as the envoy of Field Marshal von Hindenburg. He was instructed by Hindenburg to inform the meeting that the Field Marshal requested it to abandon all agitation for a more ruthless prosecution of the submarine campaign. Duisberg's words completely changed the tone of the meeting, subsequent speakers considering, in view of Hindenburg's request, that they could not press their demand.

"Up jumped Count von Reventlow,who proceeded to put a new face on the matter. He argued that doubtless Hindenburg was expressing his personal convictions in making this request, but whose fault was it that Hindenburg had these convictions? Why, of course, the Chancellor's. Th Imperial Government gave Hindenburg false premises, and as (Reventlow) believed, deliberately false premises, so as not to endanger the desired rapprochement with England.

"Hindenburg's request," Reventlow continued, "was, of course, based on the fear that some other neutrals, especially the United States, would turn against Germany. 'These fears are typical of the weakness of our Government, therefore the programme must be a continuation of the assault on the Government.'

"Count von Reventlow argued that the best plan for the committee would be to see that reliable material was 'got secretly,' to Hindenburg. (The German word is 'Zustecken,' which practically means smuggling it into Hindenburg's pocket without his knowledge.)

"He believed that such material which would combat the Chancellor's views would be welcome to the heads of the army.

"The importance of the main disclosures in this extraordinary debate is clear It seems evident that the submarining of ships off the American coast was deliberately undertaken to arouse neutral indignation, which would be promptly reflected in the Government press. It is hardly doubtful that the Dutch steamer 'Bloomersdijk' was torpedoed with the purpose of infuriating Dutch opinion, and the similarly ruthless abandonment of Norwegian crews in small boats in the Arctic is part of the general scheme."

ANY SINGLE NAME

Made in Gold Wire, Brooch, or Single Initial Scarf Pin, 15c. each, or both for 25c. Warranted five years. Free Premiums. Send for list. A. L. BENT, Box M., Granville Centre, N.S.

BEAUTY DOCTOR TELLS SECRET

Detroit Beauty Doctor Gives Simple Recipe to Darken Gray Hair and Promote Its Growth.

Miss Alice Whitney, a well-known beauty doctor of Detroit, Mich., recently gave out the following statement: "Anyone can prepare a simple mixture at home, at very little cost, that will darken gray hair, promote its growth and make it soft and glossy: To a half pint of water add 1 oz. of bay rum, a small box of Orlex Compound and ¼ oz. of glycerine. These ingredients can be bought at any drug store at very little cost. Apply to the hair twice a week until the desired shade is obtained. This will make a gray-haired person look twenty years younger. It is also fine to promote the growth of the hair, and relieve itching and dandruff."

CANADIANS RECEIVE HONORS FOR BRAVERY

D.S.O. Conferred on Two Officers and Six Receive Military Crosses

The "Official Gazette" announces the appointment of two officers to the Distinguished Service Order, and award of the Military Cross to six.

AWARD OF D. S. O.

Major Arthur Morton Grenfell, Yeomanry. "He rallied a considerable number of men who were retiring, and was himself wounded while trying to get another wounded officer to safety." Major Grenfell belongs to a well-known Canadian family.

Major William Grassett Hagarty, Canadian Artillery. "After an excellent reconnaissance Major Hagarty succeeded in bringing his battery into position by night and over difficult ground, while under heavy fire, and did fine work the next morning."

MILITARY CROSS.

Lieut. Alan Duncan Bell-Irving, Gordon Highlanders, attached to the flying Corps. The Cross is awarded Lieut. Bell-Irving "for gallantry in attacking a balloon a thousand feet up, under heavy fire and bringing it down in flames."

Captain Alfred Hayman, Welsh Regiment, originally with the Canadian Mounted Rifles, who was killed nine days after he was recommended for this honor. "He commanded his company in the front trenches during several days of very heavy shelling, and set a fine example, though he himself was buried three times. He was wounded during the first day, but refused to be sent back."

Lieut. Edwin Ketteringham, Norfolks, originally a sergeant in the Canadian Cyclist Corps. "He entered the enemy's trenches, gathered useful information, inflicted considerable loss, and brought back a wounded man under fire."

Lieut. George Boyd MacTavish, Royal Medical Corps, formerly with the Canadian Medicals. "Through energy and couarge and contempt for danger he was responsible for saving a large number of severely wounded left in the battered front trenches or in 'No Man's Land.'"

Lieut. Gordon Thomson Cassels, Canadian Horse Artillery. "He carried out a reconnaissance very ably, and brought his section into action one night under very difficult conditions."

Captain Roy Aubrey Spencer, Canadian Engineers. "During five successive nights he patrolled 'No Man's Land,' in order to locate a mine gallery and then wrecked it."

SCHOONER RUNS ASHORE.

Mistaking the lights of Woodmont, Conn., town for New Haven harbor, the British schooner Priscilla, hurrying to shore for medical attention for her captain, Robert Newcombe, of Parrsboro, N.S., grounded on a sand bar in Long Island Sound, near here, in a dense fog. Captain Newcombe, seriously ill of pleurisy, was removed from his craft by a rescue party, sent from shore, given medical attention and then hurried to a New Haven hospital. The remainder of the crew were also brought ashore. The vessel is hard aground, with a high sea running.

753 TOWNS DESTROYED.

Damage to Northern France by War is $2,500,000,000.

The American Industrial Commission sent to France to study the needs of that country in the reconstruction period to follow the close of the war has started for New York, leaving Liverpool on the steamship "Philadelphia."

The committee arrived in France Sept. 6 last and, through the effective cooperation of French commercial bodies and the French Government, every facility was given the members to study at first hand the post-bellum needs of the country. According to reports received by E. Woodward Duke, acting secretary of the association, at the New York offices, the destruction of property in Northern France has caused a loss of $2,500,000,000. Seven hundred and fifty-three towns have been destroyed, and some 250 cities remain in possession of the Germans.

It was pointed out that the war area in France and Belgium comprised 13,595 square miles, of which a large part was a metropolitan district of continuous manufacturing cities and towns. The surveys made by the commission will be embodied in a comprehensive report, which, it was stated, would be published and placed at the disposal of American business interests likely to be in a position to participate in the rehabilitation of France.

BRITAIN ORDERS STORES AT 7 P.M. TO ECONOMIZE

Herbert L. Samuel, the Home Secretary, has announced that, in view of the restrictions on lighting on account of raids and in order to economize on coal, the British Government purposes ordering all shops to close at seven o'clock in the evening in the winter, except on Saturday, when the time for closing will be eight o'clock. The order goes into effect on October 30 and does not apply to the sale of intoxicants.

BRITISH STEAMER SUNK.

Lloyd's announce that the British steamer "Penlyn" has been sunk.

The British steamer "Penlyn" was formerly the "Oklehampton," and was built in Newcastle in 1906. She was 3,758 gross tons, and was 340 feet long.

SUPPLIES FOR ARMY SENT FROM CANADA

Statement by Hon. Mr. Kemp, Chairman of the War Purchasing Commission

The Hon. A. E. Kemp, chairman of the War Purchasing Commission, has issued the following statement regarding the method adopted in connection with the purchase of supplies for Canadian troops overseas:

"The question having recently been raised as to whether or not Canadian troops in England were receiving clothing, boots and all kinds of equipment from Canadian sources it is thought that the public might be interested in knowing the true situation regarding the extent to which the Government has impressed upon the British authorities the desirability of purchasing as much supplies as possible in the Dominion.

"First, let it be understood that all clothing, underclothing, boots, necessaries and all equipment, including transport vehicles and harness, issued to Canadian troops in England, are of Canadian manufacture, and these supplies are to be found in the Canadian Ordnance Depot, located at Ashford, Kent, to which place all stores are shipped from Canada and from there are issued to the different units in England.

"Guns and their vehicles, also technical instruments, have been provided by the War Office, not being obtainable in this country.

ISSUED BY BRITISH GOVERNMENT.

"Supplies for the troops in France are issued by the British Government through that branch of the War Office which provides for the whole British forces in France. This arrangement was obviously highly necessary in the interests of the efficiency of the army.

"Since Canada has undertaken the obligation of paying the whole cost of the expeditionary force and since the Canadian people have cheerfully entered into the sacrifice entailed by their participation in the war, the Government have from the very beginning taken the position, not merely that the Canadian producer should have the benefit of orders for such supplies and equipment as would provide for the Canadian troops, and further, that in respect of all purchases for the purposes of the war for which the British Government find it necessary to go outside the British Isles, the British Dominions should always, in preference to neutrals, be given the first opportunity of tendering.

"During the Prime Minister's visit to England in the summer of 1915, in interviews with the heads of the purchasing branches of the various British departments concerned, he took occasion to impress upon them in unmistakable terms that the Canadian Goxernment would insist on this point. They stated that they had recognized the force of this position already put before them many times by the Canadian Government, and that every effort has been made to adopt it. As a result it appears that purchases of supplies, equipment, clothing, etc., produced in Canada have reached an amount which is not merely proportionate to the requirements of the Canadian forces abroad, but is very greatly in excess of such requirements, varying, in fact, in respect to various articles, from a ratio of two to one to a ratio of thirty to one.

"The position that the British Government in making all war purchases for whatever purpose, whether purely Canadian or not, should, whenever it was necessary to go outside the British Isles, give a preference to the British Dominions over neutrals, has been insisted by the Government on numberless occasions since the outbreak of war. The British Government have agreed to this principle and have repeatedly given assurance that it has in fact been carried out by them.

KING SENDS $25,000.

His Majesty's Gift to the Canadian Red Cross.

His Majesty the King has cabled as follows to the Canadian Red Cross Society:

"The work of mercy jointly carried out by the British Red Cross Society and the Order of St. John of Jerusalem has evoked among my people the deepest feelings of gratitude and pride. From what I have seen at home and at the front I fully appreciate the splendid work the society has accomplished. As it is only by a united Empire that victory will be assured, so for the relief of those who suffer in its attainment must we stand equally united. I have great pleasure in giving £5,000 as a donation to the fund, upon the resources of which there must be ever-increasing demands."

GOOD ROADS SCHEME.

During an inspection of the Toronto-Hamilton highway, the Hon. G. Howard Ferguson, who accompanied the commission announced that the Ontario Government intends embarking on an unusually progressive—and aggressive—good roads policy. With the 50,000 motor license fees collected in the province, it is proposed by the Government to create the nucleus of a fund of $750,000 a year for the construction of a number of strategic good roads throughout Ontario. This sum will be augmented from time to time.

"We have in mind," he said, "the construction of such a highway as this from Prescott to Ottawa, which will place the capital on a main highway connecting it with the International boundary."

NORWAY COURAGEOUS EXAMPLE TO UNITED STATES

French Writer Unfavorably Compares American Tactics With Those of Norway.

Under the heading "Diplomacy and Temporization," "L'Homme Enchaine," of Paris, says in a largely censored leading article speaking of the attitude of the United States regarding U-boat warfare in territorial waters: "Modest Norway furnished the United States with a courageous example in similar circumstances. She asserts her sovereign rights in the waters surrounding her coasts."

The writer briefly exposes the new Norwegian measures, and says: "The German press, accustomed to greater longanimity, makes anxious comments, as if it were a hostile act, whereas common sense cannot help applauding the measure as signifying a return to the true healthy principles of nations' rights. President Wilson is of a more circumspect temperament. In view of resolving less expeditiously the question of submarine attacks, he connects the question with another requiring more or less long delays for elucidation—that of the means employed by German submarines for provisioning themselves, and of possible bases in American territory.

"This inquiry is a thorny matter and one of which the head of a state can at will hasten or retard the results by stimulating more or less the activity of the inquirers. Thus the debate becomes extended at the same time the issue is put off, and the submarines meanwhile have a free field.

"It must not be forgotten an idealism an dthe question of equity apart, that the only interest of the business men whom President Wilson represents is to continue safely their commerce with the belligerents from which they derive huge profits. The prospect of seeing their consignments of material sent to the bottom cannot leave them indifferent. Systematic application of this sort of blockade would be the more fatal for them, inasmuch as they have now, at great expense, established the plants and factories they lacked at the beginning of the war to meet the Allies' orders. A nation of traders cannot resign itself to this without suicide.

"Whatever may be the date the American chief of the state chooses to bring home his claim as a neutral to sail the seas without danger of death, he will be forced to make a display of energy."

ALTER MARRIAGE SERVICE

Minority Would Have "Obey" Changed To "Keep."

Elimination of the word "obey" in the promise of the women in the marriage service was recommended in a minority report of the joint commission on Common Prayer submitted to the House of Deputies of the Protestant Episcopal General Conference at St. Louis. The House of Deputies referred back to the commission prayer book all proposed changes in the marriage ceremony, in the Catechism and in the instruction of clergymen. These questions cannot come before the general conference again for three years.

The minority report recommended that the present injunction beginning: "Will thou obey him and serve him," be changed to "will thou love him, comfort him, honor and keep him, in sickness and in health; and, forsaking all others, keep thee only unto him so long as ye shall live."

The minority report suggested also the omission of the words, "and with all my worldly goods I thee endow," in the service. An argument advanced was that the expression "endow" is a relic of old English law, under which the dower rights of women were guaranteed, and that to-day the question involved is a civil one to be taken for granted.

VALCARTIER CAMP CLOSED FOR SEASON

Last week marked the final closing of the big camp at Valcartier for the season. Most of the troops had left some time before, but it took time to close up the work at the camp, as there were a number of duty detachments and other smaller units still at work, while the men in hospital had also to be looked after. This work has now been cleared up, and Valcartier has resumed its normal silence for the winter.

DEAD ZEPPELIN COMMANDER RIDICULED AERO ATTACKS

The commander of the Zeppelin 'L-32' one of two destroyed in the raid on England September 23, was Lieutenant Werner Peterson, who in September, 1915, gave to the Associated Press, an extended account of the repeated visits of German airships to the British capital and coast towns.

The 'L-32,' according to the official statement issued by the British Government, was finally destroyed by an aeroplane after passing through an effective gunfire. All the officers and men perished.

In his statement to the Associated Press, in September, 1915, Lieutenant Peterson declared that he attached importance, in respect to defensive measures against dirigibles, only to artillery fire supported by search-lights. As to attacks by aeroplanes, the German commander relegated these to the realms of fables.

AMUSEMENT TAX OF CENT— SUNDAY MOVIES ATTACKED

The Sherbrooke, Que., City Council has asked the City Attorney to report as to the legality of a moving picture show opening up on Sundays. Last Sunday was the first time that such shows were open on the Sabbath, and the action of the proprietor has created a great deal of comment. One of the amendments of the city charter is that asking authority to impose a tax of one cent on each ticket sold for moving pictures, theatres, amusement halls, etc. The proceeds will be to assist hospitals and charitable institutions

FUND IN MONTREAL TOTALLED $11,017

The Prisoners of War Fund is now closed in Montreal, and the total of the subscriptions is $11,017.29. The amount is a gift from the women of the city towards the fund being raised throughout Canada as an addition to Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Connaught's Prisoners of War Fund.

RESERVES ARE USELESS.

A despatch from Petrograd to the London "Morning Post" says:—I hear that there is already a good deal of friction between the Germans and their Turkish and Bulgarian allies. Now that the Balkan front is heavily engaged, it would appear that the Turks in Bulgaria insist upon their men returning for the defence of their own vital interests at home.

According to the stories of prisoners, the German soldiers are highly disgusted with the quality of the reserves now coming into the firing line. These are almost exclusively boys under the normal age of enlistment, or old men who have hitherto been employed in garrison duties in the far rear. As the prisoners put it, "They have swept out every corner, and this is the rubbish resulting." The feeling that there is nothing really serviceable now behind them is reported to have a depressing effect upon German fighting lines.

It has been incorrectly stated in poorly-informed quarters that Canadian soldiers are not allowed to draw pay while in British hospitals. The regulations on this point are precisely the same in Britain as in Canada, soldiers being allowed to draw up to ten pounds monthly, in addition to sending money to friends.

GRAPHIC GLIMPSE OF COURCELETTE

Capt. B. G. Languedoc, of the 22nd, Tells of Charge on Germans

A very interesting story of the "doings" at the recently fought battle of Courcelette, when the French-Canadians covered themselves with glory, is contained in a letter just received from Captain B. G. Languedoc by a relative in Montreal. Captain Languedoc is at present at the Brook Military Hospital, Woolwich, recovering from shrapnel wounds in the back and one of his legs, and is reported to be doing very well. He is a well-known Montrealer.

He says: "We were at rest about three miles from the line after our long march down from the salient, when word came for us to go into the line. We packed up on the afternoon of the 14th, and went in as reserves for the push, which we knew was taking place the next morning. We were about one and one-half miles behind the line, between Ovillers and Ovillers la Boisselle. Of course, we were right in the centre of the gun positions, and the noise! Well, the night spent, we got orders to move up as quickly as ew could to a new position between Pozieres and Contalmaison. Here we had a couple of hours, and at about 1.30 p.m. the colonel came to me and said: 'Langeudoc, we attack Courcelette at 6 o'clock to-night, and if we (the French-Canadians) can get it and let the cavalry through between it and Martinpuich, you can see what a tremendous thing it will be for us.' We had a gathering of the attacking officers—for you may not know that only a certain proportion are allowed to go—and by 4 o'clock we were ready to start. You can imagine what time was left us for seeing that all our men were properly supplied, etc., for harranguing them.

HIT UNDER THE WING.

"I was in charge of the company, my poor skipper, being one of the senior officers, having been ordered to stay behind. I merely called out the N.C.O.'s, told them about where we were to go, that I trusted them, and off we went. Don't ask me to describe the hell of shell that the Hun put over. We were in full view for a mile before we reached our front line, and there was no mistaking our intention, so you can imagine what the old Fritz let loose.

"Through bits of trenches, over and into shell holes, over dead and wounded, on we went till we reached our 'jumping off point'—my company at 6.13 p.m., and our orders were to start to left at 6.15 p.m. Two minutes we rested, and we needed it. I had just been hit by a piece of shell under the left wing; the thing had knocke dmy wind out, but, as I was bleeding very little, I crawled into a shell hole and rested with the others. Besides, one of my subs had already been hit, and had been taken back, a second had disappeared, and I have not heard to this day what became of him, and the third was luckily nearby.

"So at 6.15 I stuck my head over the edge of our crater, and, lo, and behold, there was the barrage lifting. True to the best traditions, I ups and shout: '22nd, charge!' I don't believe they heard me, but they certainly saw me, and I wish you could have seen them. The chance they had been waiting for for a year, for it was the anniversary of their arrival in France. I tell you that they are the right stuff for a charge.

"We had hardly gone a hundred yards when about fifty Huns, in fours, came marching towards me, unarmed, with the famous 'kamerading' gesture, you know"—and here Captain Languedoc inserts in his letter a little drawing which, while lacking in technique of the art schools, gives a good idea of a German surrendering. Captain Languedoc continues:

WAS HIT AGAIN.

"You should have seen how scared they were. I pulled the steel helmet off the leader, and left three men in charge to march them back to battalion headquarters. On we went for more, and after another hundred yards—thud! I had another, but this time it was a good one, and I could go no further. I crawled into a shell hole, and my men immediately put on a temporary dressing, and started to carry me back. It was then about 6.30 and we got to the advanced dressing station at 9. A bowl of tea, and by 9.30 I was in a motor ambulance on my way to the clearing station (advanced.) There, at eleven, all clothes taken off, pyjamas, eats, a good stiff bed, and a stretcher bed for an hour. Another ambulance for a half hour or more. I am not very clear here, and the clearing station. Slight hemorrhage, n w and permanent dressing, and a little sleep till 7 a.m. on the 16th. Ambulance, Red Cross train, ambulance again, and Duchess of Westminister's hospital about 6 o'clock p.m., just about 24 hours after I had been hit."

FIRE AT CAMP BORDEN.

Camp Borden, Ont., Oct. 16.—Fire at midnight to-night destroyed the headquarters messroom and kitchen. The loss is estimated at $4,00.

ANTI-UNIONISTS MEET IN TORONTO

Between three and four hundred of those of the Presbyterian Church in Canada who rigorously oppose union with the Methodists and Congregationalists to form the United Church met at Toronto last week, to hold what was termed a three-day convocation.

The Rev. Dr. Andrew Roberts was elected president of the convocation, with the Rev. J. D. Cunningham, Welland, as secretary.

In the three addresses which were given in the afternoon the wish was frequently expressed that the contentious matters should be dealt with without bitterness and with a due regard for the deep issues involved.

Dr. McLeod repeated the contention which is the background of the convocation movement, that the Church should not go forward to consummate the proposed union until and unless it were accepted with practical unanimity.

Dr. Scott, of Montreal, who is the editor of the "Record," made an appeal for the foundation of a newspaper to represent the views of those who will not accept union—he and others disavowed the correctness of the term "anti-Unionists" on the ground that it was not consistent with the old status of the Presbyterian Church they declared they would support and keep alive.

Dr. Scott claimed that the voters did not understand the issues. He gave a detailed analysis of the voting in Nova Scotia, Quebec and Ontario in an effort to show that there was a majority in the East against any change in the church. Eight large Montreal churches, who negatived the idea, he said, had been in the count counterbalanced by eight missions, of which three were English-speaking, two were French missions, one Ruthenian and one Chinese mission. That was an instance of reckoning by congregation. He cited the case of Pictou Presbytery, N.S., where the congregations counted in favor of the change, but the individual vote of the same churches was largely against.

On the closing day of the convocation called to oppose church union a resolution, prepared by the Committee on Resolutions, setting forth in full the reasons which actuated the convocation was read. It concluded:

"It is hereby resolved that our present duty is to maintain and continue the Presbyterian Church in Canada, and to this duty we solemnly pledge ourselves."

The convocation decided to adopt the title of the "Presbyterian Church Association," and elected the Rev. Principal Fraser, Montreal, as first president, with the Rev. Dr. Andrew Robertson, Toronto, first vice-president. A central committee for executive work, drawn largely from Ontario and Quebec, was agreed upon, and the following vice-presidents chosen to represent the provinces on the executive: P. E. I., T. C. James; Nova Scotia, John McKeen; New Brunswick, the Hon. L. J. Tweedie; Quebec, John McEwan; Ontario, John Penman; Manitoba, Judge Robson; Saskatchewan, Judge Farrells; Alberta, F. W. Monteith; British Columbia, the Hon. J. C. Brown. Newfoundland will be provided for later.

WHY NOT A REPUBLIC?

"Daily Mail" Suggests a Solution to Greek Turmoil

"What stands in the way of creating a Greek republic?" asks the London "Daily Mail" in an editorial, declaring that a Greek republic was favored by General Sarrail, the commander in chief of the Allied operations in the Balkans, as well as by ex-Premier Venizelos and other Greek leaders.

The "Mail" continues: "Rumor says that the obstacle to a republic is not in Greece, but in the courtly minds of statesmen elsewhere, for example, Viscount Grey. But it seems incredible that the theory of divine right should have any considerable supporters in England. If the Greeks want a republic, we see no reason why they should not have it."

URGING RUTHLESSNESS.

German Party Agitates for Unrestricted Submarine Warfare.

A largely attended meeting of "the independent committee for German peace," one of the organizations conducting an agitation for a ruthless submarine war, was held at Berlin. Deputy Fuhrmann, National Liberal leader in the Prussian Diet, acted as chairman.

According to the 'Tageblatt's' report, the meeting insisted that an unrestricted submarine war must and should begin immediately. Count von Reventlow, editorial writer on the 'Tages Zeitung,' who was one of the prominent speakers, added Dr. Karl Helfferich, Secretary of the Interior, to the list of undesirables. He declared that Dr. Helfferich was more dangerous than the Imperial Chancellor, Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg.

Seven persons, all officers and office employees of the Oakes Dye Manufacturing Company, were burned to death and two others who are missing are feared to have lost their lives in a fire which destroyed two factories in the manufacturing section of Queens Borough, New York, with a material loss estimated at $250,000.

IN THE INTEREST OF YOUR SUNDAY-SCHOOL

If the "Northern Messenger" is not being distributed in your Sunday-school we authorize you to offer, on our behalf, enough copies to give each scholar a copy for three consecutive Sundays. The "Northern Messenger" is the livest, largest, interdenominational paper of its kind for the money—to Sunday-school clubs—the price is still only 25 cents per annum. So now is the time to act to the benefit of your school. But we will send the three weeks' experimental copies without any charge whatever, and involving absolutely no obligation to you or the school. The "Messenger" interests every age, including the sick and aged, who cannot attend school or church. Your kind introduction would be appreciated by all concerned. Address John Dougall & Son, publishers, "Witness" Building, Montreal.

Free Trial Distribution Offer

FOR SUNDAY SCHOOLS AND CLASSES.

John Dougall & Son, Publishers, "Witness" Block, Montreal.

Dear Sirs,—We would be glad to take advantage of your FREE TRIAL DISTRIBUTION OFFER for three consecutive Sundays. We have ..... scholars, and would like the distribution to begin on Sunday..... 1916. It being understood that we are under absolutely no obligations in the matter.

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Papers to be sent to.....

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Name and address of Officer or Teacher Filling out this blank. .....

OFFICIAL NEWS OF THE DEPARTURE FROM OF CANADA OF ROYAL GOVERNOR-GENERAL

Farewell Communications Between Premier Borden and the Duke of Connaught—His Royal Highness's Gift to Sir Wilfrid Laurier

The departure from Canada of the Duke and Duchess of Connaught and the Princess Patricia was officially announced last week, and on Friday came the news of their safe arrival in England.

His Royal Highness and party arrived in Halifax by special train, which was run directly into the big concrete shed at No. 2 pier. Apart from the usual picquet, there was no military display outside the shed, and the Royal train attracted no public attention as the interest of what spectators were about was centred upon the operations of changing the position of a large ocean steamer, which had been moved to an adjacent dock.

Within the shed was drawn up a guard of bluejackets from the smart cruiser assigned to the duty of conveying Canada's first Royal Governor-General and family across the Atlantic to the Mother Country. Awaiting their Royal Highnesses as they stepped from the train were the Admiral commanding the North Atlantic squadron and his staff, the captain of the dockyard, F. B. McCurdy, M.P., Parliamentary Secretary of the Department of Militia; E. N. Rhodes, M.P., Deputy Speaker of the House of Commons; Lieut.-Col. E. J. Chambers, Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod, and Chief Press Censor for Canada; Col. W. E. Thompson, D.A.C., and Lieut.-Col. J. Mersereau, C.S.O

His Royal Highness, who was in khaki, having shaken hands with the officers, accompanied by the Duchess and the Princess, and by his staff, and the naval and military officers, at once ascended to the upper deck at the big concrete shed A guard of honor of the Royal Marine Artillery was drawn up and their royal salute was the last official honor accorded to their Royal Hignesses on Canadian soil.

On board the cruiser a few words of farewell were spoken, and their Royal Highnesses and members of their staff, proceeded to acquaint themselves with their new quarters. After the exchange of signals between the cruiser and the flagship the former quietly moved out into the stream, and before long she was swiftly treading her way down the harbor.

Col. Stanton, military secretary; Major Duff, A.D.C., and Misses Yorke and Adams, ladies in waiting, accompanied their Royal Highnesses overseas.

Lord Richard Neville, Comptroller of the household; Capt. McIntosh, A.D.C., and Lieut. Morres R.N.A.D.C., remain in Canada, and will serve on the staff of the Duke of Devonshire.

PREMIER'S MESSAGE TO THE DEPARTING GOVERNOR.

The following farewell communication passed between Sir Robert Borden and the Duke of Connaught on the occasion of the Governor-General's departure. The Premier wrote His Royal Highness:

"It has been my agreeable duty recently on more than one occasion to give public expression to the regret with which the people of Canada have learned of your Royal Highness' intention shortly to relinquish the post of Governor-General and return to England. As the departure of your Royal Highness draws near, may I be permitted to add the assurance that this feeling, which animates all classes of the community, is nowhere more heartfelt than among those whose privilege it is to occupy towards your Royal Highness the relation of constitutional advisers of the Crown.

"It is a great satisfaction to us that these relations have uniformly been of the most cordial character. We are very sensible of the fact that in the conduct of public affairs during the eventful period of your Royal Highness' administration we have had in the fullest measure the earnest and effective co-operation of your Royal Highness in all things, great and small, which had for their object the good of the people of Canada.

"Particularly is this true of all matters relating to the war, in which we have enjoyed the inestimable advantage of your Royal Highness' ripe experience and wide knowledge of military affairs.

"It is with the deepest appreciation of your eminent services to this country that my colleagues and I bid your Royal Highness farewell. You will carry back with you, sir, the wishes of the Canadian people that the success wich your Royal Highness has achieved among them may attend, in equal measure, in your further labors on behalf of our beloved Sovereign and world-wide Empire. We venture to hope that when your official connection with this country shall have ceased, Canada may continue to retain some measure of that sympathy and interest in her affairs which your Royal Highness has so abundantly manifested during the whole period of your administration of its Government.

"May I beg that your Royal Highness will convey to their Royal Highnesses the Duchess of Connaught and the Princess Patricia my best wishes, and those of my wife, for a safe and enjoyable voyage to England.

"With renewed assurances of my profound respect and regard,

"I have the honor to be,
"Sir, Your Royal Highness'
'Faithful Servant,
"R. L. BORDEN."

The Governor-General replied:

"I cannot leave the shores of Canada without assuring you as its Prime Minister of the very deep regret with which I sever my official connection with the Dominion. It will always remain to be a source of great pride that during a period of five years I held the proud position of His Majesty's representative in Canada. I shall at all times continue to take the greatest interest in all that affects the welfare and happiness of all sections of the Canadian people, and will ever remember with the deepest gratitude all the kindness I, the Duchess and our daughter have received in every part and province of your great Dominion.

"In bidding farewell I pray that God may ever bless Canada and its people.

(Signed), "ARTHUR."

GIFT TO SIR WILFRID.

Before leaving Canada, the Duke and Duchess of Connaught presented Sir Wilfrid Laurier with a loving cup of silver inscribed: "From Field Marshal H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught and Strathearn, Governor-General of Canada, and H.R.H. the Duchess of Connaught and Strathearn, to Rt. Hon. Sir Wilfrid Laurier, 1916."

"Good-bye." The Duke and Duchess of Connaught and Princess Patricia, leaving Ottawa en route for England.

EYE-WITNESS WRITES DESCRIPTION OF DISTRESSING TRANSITION OF FIELDS OF FRANCE

"Greater Devotion I Have Never Seen," Said General of the Heroic Canadians.

Lieutenant-General Sir 'Sam Hughes, Minister of Militia, has received the following communique from the Canadian War records officer:

Canadian Corps Headquarters in France, via London, Oct. 19.—It is impossible for those who are not actively participating in this great battle, and who must still entertain a conception of warfare based on former wars, to understand the extraordinary revolution which has gradually taken place in our methods of attack. And the Somme offensive is being conducted upon new principles drawn from the study and experience of the last two years. It is at the same time the most colossal and the most meticulous form of warfare, which has ever been evolved. Its novelty its character of change and invention, its bold departure from military precedents is well exemplified by the famous tanks. Its gigantic scale is illustrated by the casualty returns which represent, however, but a small fraction of the troops employed. Its infinite detail may be seen from a study of the trench maps where the lacing and interlacing of innumerable lines form a most intricate pattern and show the slow labor and nature of the advance. Objectives of attack must be defined with the exactitude of a city plot. They must be approached by the construction of parallel jumping-off trenches and communication trenches, trenches so as to reduce as much as possible the period of infantry exposure and also control the direction of the assault. Aeroplane photographs must be obtained of the area objective to show the precise location of the enemy's lines and the results of the artillery preparation there. Photographs are clear and searching and some taken during the assault even show the advancing figures of the infantry. Every detail, every secret of the German defence is laid bare. Soon after the aeroplane observer, sweeping low over the enemy's lines has taken the photographs, the prints have been distributed to all the staff concerned.

In this respect the British and French domination is almost absolute. Here all day long we watch our planes circling above our heads. Closely they come and go with speed and alertness of engines: far off they seem to hang suspended in the sky. Occasionally a flight of five or more planes intent upon some special mission go over high up and disappear into the distant mist. So rarely do the German machines appear that some men who have been here daily for a month have not seen a single one.

UNIT IN A DRAMA.

The Canadian corps is only a unit in the great drama. Its movements depend not upon its own volition but upon the intricate web of the great scheme of battle. Let any essential portion be checked in its allotted task and a rearrangement of the whole fabric must be made. Yet the ultimate aim is never lost sight of. The mesh may be rewoven again and again but the same grim intention remains. There is an inexorable purpose apparent in all this complication of movement. To the casual eye there may, perhaps, seem confusion in the forward areas where so many units come and go, where khaki figures, lumbering lorries, cars and carts move along the road, where bare rolling plains and valleys are alive with the ceaseless restlessness of a multitude, and where from innumerable unexpected emplacements there is a constant flash and din of artillery fire. Yet in reality everything is the most ordered perfection to the smallest degree; every movement is ordained and coordinated. Behind it al llies the directing control of the military organization, and behind that again the will of a great people.

In this mighty organism the Canadian army is playing its part. It has taken and given its share of blows. This battle has nowhere a counter-part for the slow, small grinding of the military machine. Never has human agency controlled such engines of destruction nor has war ever so profoundly impressed itself upon the face of nature. No plague could be more ruthless, no natural blight more devastating. This is a region of contrast, even for the heavy footed infantry who must march from one place to another. One day they may billet in a snug French village, with its shady trees and its gardens bright with roses: the next they will plod along the straight white roads marked by the regular rows of poplars on either side. Stretching as far as the eye may follow are the undulating plains all as carefully cultivated as the best kept kitchen garden at home.

Fields are only distinguished by the difference of the crop or the direction of the furrows. There are no fences, there are no waste places, there are no ragged groves, no idle clumps of trees, no half cleared land. Every inch of earth does its patient happy labor; every tree grows for a purpose; cattle do not wander aimlessly, they are pegged in a field of rich fodder and each may only eat its allotted circle. This ordered thrift appears mechanical or smoothly self-supporting, unless the farmer's life is known—his long, untiring life—the faithful service of his brave women, the healthful labor of children.

Very deep and very sincere is the admiration of the Canadian soldier, not only for the skill and courage of the French army, but for the brave silent industry of the women, the old men and the children of the French farms.

DISTRESSING TRANSITION.

The transition from this scene of beauty, peace and ancient prosperity is infinitely distressing. Fields are given over to the trampling rows of tethered horses and are disfigured by varieties of encampments, from ordered white tents to huts of rusted biscuit tins. There is a certain inevitable litter of material, salvage heaps and smoking incinerators: there is an obsession of a loitering military. The houses are all occupied by uniforms more or less cleanly, a few civilians are engaged in selling eggs, candies, or embroidered picture cards and other odds and ends. The roads block and jam with a ceaseless procession of army vehicles or marching units. Either the dust rises in a choking cloud or the mud spreads and splatters everywhere. This area of occupation gradually thins and abuts a region of more sinister appearance. Here trees have broken bodies and the houses seem in pain, for their roofs are rent, their windows gone, their walls scarred and pierced, grass-grown trenches appear ringed with depths of rusted barbed wire entanglements and shell holes, fresh or old, become more and more frequent. But the full view of the land of war is not lulled in effect by its gradual coming over beyond the bleak greasy slopes east of Albert with their chalky scars cut by the long lines of trenches.

The view suddenly sweeps into the valley. Before La Boisselle there were the original German and British lines on July 14. This was the outer wall, the stoutly resisting shell of the defence through which the indomitable British had fought their way and so permitted those who followed, other British, Australian, South Africans and Canadians, to come and deal their blows.

Of La Boiselle there is more upon a map than on the ground. A few shattered trunks, here and there a splintered beam, perhaps a corner stone or two, some cellars roofed with wreckage. Otherwise only the upheaval of tortured earth, mine craters, heaps of rotting white sandbags, half choked trenches and a dreary litter of old wire, cans, and human rubbish remain.

On the left is the Twin City of Desolation, Ovillers-La Boiselle, and between the two the white road runs beyond and mounts to the level of Pozieres. All the way is a vista of utter ruin and desolation. This is a desert land, but the silence of the desert is not here. Night and day the silence is shattered by the never-ceasing fire of our own guns or by the crashing explosions of the enemy's guns. Pozieres shares the fate of La Boisselle. No hand could trace the outlines of a single house or garden plot. There are no bricks or beams which could be used in restoration As a village Pozieres has disappeared.

Just beyond Pozieres and still below the summit runs the line of trenches which has most suffered. Here is the first occupied by the Canadians.

These are in the midst of the ground acme of destruction. No grain or surface remains undisturbed. There is no room for a fresh shell hole. Nowhere now is the power of modern artillery or the thoroughness of preparation better exemplified. We have literally blasted our way forward. Ruin appears not only in the devastated earth and the crushed houses, but also in the sadder waste of human life. This is all ground sacred to the memory of our dead; also in the scarcely defined trenches of the enemy the German corpses lie thickly.

Already the scenes of our earnest attacks are losing the clearness of their detail. The memory of this ground is short; the immediate interest of the front line is all-absorbing.. During the past week our advance has not been the result of infantry assault, but of hard labor under artillery fire, and sometimes at night subject to the sweep of machine-gun fire or the bullets of the enemy snipers. Only upon one occasion did the enemy attempt by counter-attack to check the advance..

At 2.30 p.m. on the afternoon of October 11th he opened a heavy fire on our front line trenches. Shortly afterwards about 100 Germans attempted to leave their trenches, but our signals were promptly replied to by our artillery and so effective a barrage placed upon their lines that they were driven back with considerable loss. As they retreated northwards along the Pye and east Miraumont roads our field artillery discovered them with shrapnel and scattered the survivors. Otherwise the normal artillery duel continued without cessation.

HEROIC CANADIAN.

Our supply of ammunition is abundant and we fired a proportion of over five shells to the enemy's one. Aeroplane photographs showed the destructiveness of and accuracy of our fire. Enemy batteries were engaged and several emplacements destroyed.

No more beautiful act of heroic self-sacrifice can be mentioned than that of Private Camille Shoule, of a Nova Scotia battalion. During the great advance on Courcelette of September 15th he was a stretcher-bearer and while binding the wounded after the capture of the positions was himself severely wounded in the shoulder. His wounds were dressed, but he refused to be sent back and immediately continued his work of ministration for the remainder of the day and during the night. In the morning he was again wounded, this time through the leg, but he still refused to leave. Finally about noon, while he was actually dressing the wounds of another man, this gallant gentle soldier was shot through the heart and killed. His general has said of him: "Greater devotion to duty I have never seen."

The whole Canadian army has learned with sympathy and delight of the reinstatement of Lieut. O. B. Jones to his commissioned rank. Deprived by court-martial of his commission, Lieut. Jones immediately enlisted as a private in a well-known Montreal battalion. He showed not only strict devotion to duty, but conspicuous gallantry upon several occasions. He became a corporal, then won his sergeant's stripes. He was awarded a D.C.M. for his reckless courage and again a bar for his medal. On September 15th he was in the thick of the fighting. It was said of him he was perpetually out killing Germans. His conduct was such as to recommend him for further reward. Later he was so severely wounded that it is improbable he will be again able to serve his country as a soldier, but he is now reinstated as an officer and he had won back his honor.

The total number of prisoners captured by the Canadian corps since September 3rd is now 42 officers and 2,052 other ranks.

DEVOTION AND SACRIFICE OF IRISH

Brother of John Redmond Says Three Hundred Honors Awarded

Major Wm. Redmond, brother of John Redmond, has sent to the papers an inspiring letter on the work of the Sixteenth Irish Division in France, where it has been since December, 1915. The division was employed during the past summer at the sections of the front where the fighting was ohttest, and played a sp lendidpart in the Somme battle. Redmond, in concluding with an appeal to fellow-Irishmen to keep up the strength of the regiment, says:

"The behaviour of the division has been exemplary, and both officers and men have shown on all occasions the utmost gallantry and devotion to duty. The number of military honors won by the division is over 300, and includes two Russian honors. On one occasion the division found itself side by side, heading a line, with the Ulster division, and when the men met from time to time the best of good feeling and comradeship was shown as between brother Irishmen.

"Such, in brief, is the record of the first two years of the existence of the Sixteenth Irish Division, composed, as it is, like other divisions, of men, the overwhelming majority of whom had absolutely no experience of soldiering when they joined from all parts of Ireland.

"It remains to be said that the Sixteenth Division needs reinforcements,and at once. It would be a thousand pities—indeed, it would be like a betrayal of the heroic dead—if the division which has brought so much honor to the Irish name ceased to be Irish. This must inevitably happen unless reinforcements come from Ireland. It is the confident hope of the officers and men alike that all who love Ireland will see to this. Whatever other difficulties there may be, is it too much to ask that all who love Ireland shall unite, irrespective of creed or politics, to keep the Sixteenth the 'Irish' division, what it was at the Loos trenches and at the hard fought fields of Guillemont and Ginchy."

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BRITAIN WAITS FOR ACTION OF UNITED STATES ON CASE OF U-53

Viscount Grey Says No Official Notice Will be Taken Until American Attitude Explained—U.S. Requested British Warships to Leave Vicinity Because of Irritation—What is Position on U-53?

The British Government will not make any official representation to the United States concerning the German submarine U-53 pending an announcement of its attitude by the American Government, said Viscount Grey, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, in the House of Lords. In reply to a question concerning the attitude of the United States toward British patrols, Viscount Grey said that the United States admitted that British ships were not exceeding their legal rights under international law, but that the American Government complained of their presence on the ground of the irritation which the continued presence of belligerent warships off the coast of the United States naturally caused in a neutral country. He declared that the United States had requested Great Britain very emphatically not to patrol off its coast, and said that instructions were sent to the British ships there to avoid causing any unnecessary irritation and to comply as far as possible with the American request.

"With regard to the U-53," the Foreign Secretary continued, "we do not know what steps were taken by the United States for patrolling its waters, or in regard to her coming into port and securing information from newspapers. We do not know whether it is true that American warships got out of the submarine's way. That is a matter for the American Government only, and we assume that Government is making full inquiries. We also assume it will announce its attitude in due cource. Pending that, we do not propose to make any official representation on the subject of the submarine."

The question concerning the German submarine raid in American waters was raised by Baron Charles Beresford, former commander of the British home fleet, Earl Grey, former Governor General of Canada, and others. Baron Beresford asked whether British cruisers were removed from American waters owing to American objections, and, if so, what steps the Government proposed for the protection of British vessels. He criticised the submarine reply as at least curt, and said the American ideas of neutrality were curious.

Earl Grey wanted an assurance that the report that American commanders of destroyers had acceded to the request of the German submarine commander to clear out of the way and give him room to blow up ships was untrue.

UNITED STATES VIEW.

The Foreign Secretary said in reply to Lord Beresford's question: "The best thing I can do is to read a summary of what actually passed between the United States Government and His Majesty's Government o nthis subject since the war began, and what we understand the view of the United States Government to be."

"CANADIAN PICTORIAL" MERGES

No further subscriptions will be received by us for the above magazine, as it has become an integral part of the "World Wide"-"Pictorial" published by John Dougall & Son.

This arrangement was made in the interest of our many subscribers and advertisers, who will find in the joint publications much greater range of interest and intrinsic value.

This move was made necessary by the war time price for high grade paper, but it will work to the advantage of the subscribers to the "Canadian Pictorial" inasmuch as they will, in future, receive in the "World Wide-Pictorial" number published the first week of each month more varied interest and more intrinsic value than we could have given in a separate publication. This, in fact, is one of the more beneficent combinations of the time. And we are sure that every reader of the "Canadian Pictorial" in the past will take added pleasure in the new development.

THE PICTORIAL PUBLISHING COMPANY
MONTREAL.

NEW MEANS DEVISED IN WAR EXIGENCIES

British Manufacturers Have Found Many Ways of Replacing Articles Very Scarce.

That Germany is not the only belligerent country that has devised new means of meeting the exigencies of war is shown in a report from United States Consul Claiborne at Bradford, England, who says that British manufacturers have found many ways of providing articles made extremely scarce because of war demands. Artificial leather, a good substitute for leather; artificial silk, various fuel oils, wood pulp for many uses to which cotton was formerly supposed to be alone suited, and new means of recovering rubber from waste rubber goods are some of the extensively developed materials and processes.

Scientific research and invention have been most active in Great Britain since the war began, the consul says, and many substitutes have been found for articles hitherto regarded as practically indispensable. Many of the imported aniline dyes have been supplanted by home-made dyes that were formerly entirely neglected. The production of alcohol from wood pulp has started up and wood pulp is also being employed in silk weaving where before cotton was used. The British are now beginning to make kerosene engines to take the place of gasoline engines, and there is a considerable use of benzol in lieu of gasoline.

One of the interesting substitutes is artificial leather. Linen duck is coated with varnish, to which is added a small quantity of siccative and eVnetian red. Several layers of the dried linen are then joined together in sheets of varying thicknes. The adhesive mixture used for this purpose consists of four parts of heated wood tar pitch, with the addition, during constant stirring, of two parts of India rubber dissolved in benzol, four parts of Venetian red, mixed to a thick consistency, with French turpentine oil and two parts of cork powder. Sheets thus prepared are compressed between powerful rollers. The product it is claimed, serves as an excellent subetitute for leather, especially for the soles of footwear. It can be easily sewn and pegged, and can replace leather in many of its uses.

WOMEN'S MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

The Quebec Provincial Board of the Women's Missionary Society met in St. Andrew's Church, Westmount, on Thursday, Oct. 12th, at 10.30 o'clock. Mrs. I. C. Sharp, Pres., in the chair, and seventeen members present, including four from out of town. Reports from the various secretaries were read, and an informal discussion followed. After luncheon, served by four ladies of the church, business was resumed. Several by-laws were reported as needing some slight change. A committee was appointed to make arrangements for the visit of Miss Mitchell, travelling secretary of the Women's Missionary Society, to the Province of Quebec. The Board then adjourned to meet in January.

WILL TAKE PLACE OF SIR GEORGE PAISH

Mr. W. M. Acworth, English Expert, Will Be Economic Adviser re Railways

Sir George Paish, who was appointed as third member of the board which is investigating the railway situation in Canada, has resigned, owing to ill-health. Mr. W. M. Acworth, of London, England, will be appointed successor to Sir George Paish, as the economic expert on the board. Mr. Acworth has had great experience in railway matters, he having been a member of several royal commissions on railway questions in Great Britain, and he is the author of several works on the railways of the United Kingdom and upon railway economics. In addition to this experience, he has been engaged from time to time in investigation of affairs of railways on this continent.

STATES CONTRACTOR OVERPAID $53,656

Counsel Before Galt Commission Contends This is Due to the Manitoba Government.

Hugh Phillips, K.C., counsel for the Government in the Agricultural College inquiry, submitted before Commissioner Galt that Carter, Halls and Aldinger had been overpaid $53,656.91 by the Government on their contracts and this was what the Government claimed, he said.

Mr. Phillips said the Canadian Appraisal Company valued the buildings erected by the Carter Company at $543,814. The company was paid by the Government a total of $560,103, a difference of $106,288. Counsel remarked that if ten percent were added to the appraisal company's valuation for profits the result was within a few thousands of $53,656.91, which he claimed to be due the Government for work "improperly charged and improperly omitted."

A. E. Hoskin, K.C., counsel for the contractors, began his reply and will continue to-morrow. He spoke of the "engaging frankness" of Mr. Carter's evidence, and he declared that there had been no suggestion by the Crown of any shoddy or defective work in the buildings the Carter Company had erected. Mr. Hoskin said there had been no inefficiency on the part of the Provincial Public Works Department, and if there was inefficiency in the provincial architect's department the contractor could not be blamed for it.

Mr. Hoskin said that included in the $560,000 which Mr. Phillips said had been paid the Carter Company was the sum of $9,500 whilh had been refunded to the Government. He went on to say that the apparisal company, in their valuation, had overlooked the expenditure of $20,000 underground which was not included in their figures.

ONLY 3,000,000 AUSTRIANS.

Wastage Is Estimated at 4,400,000—Critical Shortage.

The "Corriere della Serna" Milan, publishes startling information obtained from the Rome War Office relative to the critical state of the Austro-Hungarian military reserves. Up to the end of April last. Austria had called under arms 7,400,000 men. Only 3,000,000, including 300,000 in training, are still available.

During the war twenty-three "Marsch-Formentionen," each of which averages 215,000 men, making a total of nearly 5,000,000 marching reserve troops, have been drawn upon to fill gaps left in the armies in the field. About 600,000 of them are those who returned to the ranks after a period of convalescence, so that enormous difference of 4,400,000 men represents the Austro-Hungarian wastage in killed, permanently disabled, prisoners and missing.

Austria-Hungary has already incorporated in the fighting army all men able to bear arms between the ages of 18 and 50, and also has mobilized for auxiliary services all men between 51 and 55. Thus to-day the Dual Monarchy can only use to make good her losses the small leavings of repeated medical revisions, after which recourse will have to be made either to boys of 17, or to men over 51.

PROGRESS ON WELLAND CANAL SUFFERS FROM LABOR SHORTAGE

The Hon. Frank Cochrane, minister of railways and canals, has returned to Ottawa from an inspection of construction work on the new Welland Ship Canal. Work is being done on five of the nine contracts which must be let before the canal is under construction for the entire distance. It is considered doubtful whether the remaining four contracts will be let for some time. Difficulties have been encountered in connection with the labor situation on the canal work, and it is not known what the outcome of this will be. The Government has the power, under the terms of the contracts, to suspend the work, and could resort to this power if the difficulties became insurmountable

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BRITISH M.P. FINED.

Said Munition Depit Destroyed—Damage $25,000,000.

Joseph King, M.P., was fined £100 sterling and the costs of the proceedings, when charged in Bow Street Police Court, London, with an offence against the Defence of the Realm Act.

A letter purporting to have been signed by "J. King," dated London, August 22, and addressed to G. Raffalovitch, of New York, was made public in New York early in September. The letter said a German aviator had blown up a British ammunition depot in France, causing the greatest explosion the world had ever had and a loss of about $25,000,000. The writer added that the news was being withheld by the British censor.

GERMAN CROWN PRINCESS OFFERS JEWELLERY TO GOLD COLLECTION

The collection of gold all over Germany is making rapid progress, all classes of the population competing in a great effort to replenish the national gold reserve.

On the anniversary of Napoleon's defeat at Leipzig, the Crown Princess' chamberlain appeared at the depot with a large quantity of gold and jewels, among which were beautiful bracelets, chains and brooches, which he handed to the officials as his mistress's contribution. Women of the Crown Princess's household also offered many handsome trinkets.

The public schools have taken up a collection through pupils, who will be rewarded by iron medals and other decorations, according to their zeal.

G. T. R. PLACES EMBARGO.

Not Less Than Carload of Freight—Shortage of Labor.

The inability of the railways and the teaming companies to obtain ample labor has forced the G. T. R. to place an embargo against less than a carload of freight from all points consigned to Toronto. The C. P. R. also had an embargo which became effective on October 9th, but they have been able to check up their congestion in the local freight sheds, with the result that the embargo has been discontinued. If the company finds it impossible to keep pace with the enormous volume of freight moving, the order will be restored. The embargo placed by the Grand Trunk is applied to all freight less than a carload, except perishable goods and munitions.

The Toronto terminals are congested with freight, much of which cannot be delivered.

BROKEN CONTRACT COST FIRM $10,032

The John Morrow Screw and Nut Company, of Ingersoll, Ont., was condemned by judgment of the Superior Court, Montreal, to pay $10,032.31 damages for the breach of a contract the company made to supply from $25,000 to $35,000 worth of cast steel twist drills of various sizes to Francis Hankin, metal merchant, of Montreal and Toronto.

BOYS, ATTENTION!

GIRLS NEED NOT READ THIS—UNLESS THEY LIKE.

If you want to make pocket money for hockey outfits, or anything else, or for your bank account, fill out the following coupon and I will make you the best offer you ever had—without obligating you in any way. Let me tell you about it.

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Here are six useful tools, hammer, knife sharpener, scissors sharpener, adjustable can-opener, tack puller, and bottle opener, which if bought separately would cost three or four times what we ask. The complete outfit post paid for only 25c., together with our wholesale catalog of household necessities. Send to-day. *Agents Wanted.* PEOPLES WHOLESALE SUPPLY CO., Dept. 11, Barrie, Ont.

SIXTY SUCCESSFUL RAIDS, AND TOTAL BRITISH CAPTUURES SINCE JULY 1, 28,918

Sir Douglas Haig Reviews Operations on Somme Front During the Last Two Weeks—Superiority of Aircraft and Artillery Work Has Become More Marked — Praises Devotion of Men

General Sir Douglas Haig, the British commander in France, has sent a report on the operations which have been in progress since the end of September, when, he says, the British forces had advanced well beyond the crest of the main ridge from Thiepval to Sailly-Saillissel. From the line thus held, according to the report, the ground slopes gently to a shallow valley, running northwest from near Sailly-Saillisel to about 2,000 yards south of Bapaume, and then turns westward and joins the valley of the River Ancre at Miraumont. From the main Thiepval-Morval ridge, a series of long, well marked spurs runs down to the valley described above. The most important of the series is a hammer-headed spur immediately west of Flers, at the western extremity of which stands a tumulous, called Butte de Warlencourt.

Lying across the main trend of the ground another well-marked spur runs from Morval north towards Thilloy, passing a thousand yards east of Gueudecourt. Behind this spur lies the German fourth position, to get within assaulting distance of which it was necessary to carry Le Sars and these two spurs. These were held as intermediate positions by the Germans, very advantage being taken of the sunken roads, buildings and undulating nature of the country.

"On September 29," continues the report, "we carried Destremont Farm, 300 yards southwest of Le Sars and just north of the Albert-Bapaume road. On the afternoon of October 1 we advanced our line on a front of 3,000 yards, occupying the buildings of Eaucourt L'Abbaye, fourteen hundred yards southeast of Le Sars.

BATTLE FLUCTUATED.

"The struggle in this neighborhood continued with great severity during the night; and early in the morning of October 2 the enemy had regained a footing in the place. During the whole of next day and night the battle fluctuated, but by the following morning we had succeeded in finally clearing the buildings of the enemy. On the sixth we won the mill northwest of Eaucourt L'Abbaye.

"On the afternoon of the 7th, in conjuction with the French on our right, we attacked on a wide front between the Albert-Bapaume road and Lesboeufs. We drove the enemy from Le Sars and near lying positions, also to the east and west of that village, after severe fighting. Between Gucudecourt and Lesboeufs we forced our way forward from 600 to 1,000 yards.

"The period since that date has been occupied in winning ground between Le Sars and Lesboeufs up to the slopes of the low ridges already mentioned. In the area between Thiepval and Le Sars we made steady progress and gradually won a series of strong positions. The fighting has been heavy and prolonged. The enemy resisted stubbornly until surrounded in one place after another, and large numbers of prisoners have fallen into our hands.

ALL GAINS RETAINED.

"During this period we had to repel repeated counter-attacks. Generally these were stopped by our artillery and machine gun fire, but when they did succeed in forcing their way through and reaching our positions, the infantry rifle fire caused heavy losses. On only one or two occasions did they manage to regain a footing in a trench. They were then promptly driven out again with the bayonet.

"Outside the Somme battlefront our troops have shown great activity in trench raids. Between Ypres and Loos over sixty raids were carried out in which we secured many prisoners and inflicted heavy casualties. The captured, during the fortnight, brings the total number of prisoners in the Somme battle, since the beginning of July, to 28,918, and in the action of October 7, one divison alone, which previously had had many days of hard fighting, took eight officers and 417 men of other ranks.

"The weather during the course of operations reviewed was consistently unfavorable for aircraft. Heavy rains, strong southwesterly winds and lowered visibility, rendered their work most difficult. Yet, in spite of such adverse conditions, our machines made many valuable reconnaissances and repeatedly attacked with success enemy lines of communication, ammunition dumps and troops on the move.

"A captured document emanating from German army headquarters, in acknowledging the superiority of the British airmen, suggests methods of reorganization, by which it is hoped that 'it will be possible at least for some hours to contest the supremacy in the air of the enemy.'

"Assisted by our aeroplanes our artillery has continued to play a notable part in the fighting. It has established and maintained clear superiority over that of the enemy. It has supported our infantry attacks, disorganized the enemy's arrangements behind his front lines and hindered the arrival of his reserves and supplies. It allows him no rest, day or night, which materially assists in that it is wearing down his morale, which is vital to success in battle.

"On many occasions during the period under review the battle resolved itself into isolated struggles. Both in these and the main advances our infantry have shown their wonted endurance and devotion. Captured documents bear clear testimony to the effect of our continuous artillery fire, to the dash and discipline of our infantry attacks and to the quality of our men."

General Sir Douglas Haig, whose report on recent operations in France is given on this page.

ASPECTS OF SUBMARINE WAR AGAINST MERCHANT VESSELS

Professor Munroe Smith, of Columbia, Discusses the Legal Status of Captain Fryatt's Execution

(By Munroe Smith, Professor of Roman Law and Comparative Jurisprudence at Columbia University.)

(New York "Times.")

In executing the Captain of a British merchant vessel (Captain Fryatt) for an alleged attempt to ram a German submarine, and in seeking to justify this execution, the German authorities assume:

(1) That submarines may legitimately be used to visit, search, and capture merchant vessels; and

(2) That a merchant vessel menaced with capture by a war vessel has no right to defend itself.

Neither of these assumptions is justified by the rules of existing international law.

(1) For the use of submarines against merchant vessels, whether to prevent carriage of contraband goods or blockade running by neutral vessels, or to capture enemy vessels, there was at the outbreak of the present world war no precedent. This is frankly recognized by German diplomatists. In a memorandum submitted to our Department of State by the German Ambassador at Washington on March 8, 1916, it is said that the submarine was "a new weapon, the use of which had not been regulated by international law." From this premise Count Bernstorff draws the amazing conclusion that, in choosing this weapon to prey upon the enemy's commerce, Germany "could not and did not violate any existing rule."

As a matter of fact, in using this new weapon against merchant vessels, Germany has continuously disregarded established usage and violated existing rules. Leaving out of account its claim that it was entitled to sink enemy merchantmen without warning—a claim which was based in part on the risk which the submarine must run in giving warning, but mainly on the right of reprisal—it has violated international usage and law in every case in which a German submarine has captured an enemy merchantman. According to established international practice, a captured vessel is to be put in charge of a prize crew and is to be taken into one of the captor's home ports, there to be condemned or released by a prize court. Exceptionally, indeed, where this procedure is impossible, the captor is entitled to destroy the captured vessel; but in such case he is bound to make adequate provision for the safety of its crew and of any passengers. In using the submarine for the capture of merchantmen, this exception, which formerly confirmed the rule, has displaced it and has become the rule.

Because of its own limitations, its small size and its vulnerability, the submarine is obliged to destroy every vessel it captures. Even if the captor's home ports be open, a submarine cannot furnish a prize crew; nor can it safely convoy its prize to a home port, because it cannot effectively protect it against recapture. What is more serious, in destroying its prize it cannot make proper provision for the safety of the captured noncombatants. The best it can do for them is to leave them on the high sea in open boats, without regard to the distance from land or the state of the weather. In its use of the submarine against merchant vessels, Germany, as Count Bernstorff remarks, "only took into account the peculiarity of the new weapon." It left wholly out of account the limitations imposed upon the use of the older weapon, the cruiser, because it could not use the new weapon under these limitations. The new weapon cannot do the work to which it has been put without disregard of humanity and violation of law. For this reason, the use of the submarine against merchant vessels is inadmissible, and the attempt of a submarine to visit or capture a merchantman is not a legitimate act of war.

(2) In denying the right of a merchantman to defend itself against a submarine, the German authorities not only assume that submarine war vessels are entitled to do anything that supermarine war vessels may do, but they flatly disregard the existing rules of international law applicable to merchant vessels. It is well settled that a merchantman has the right to defend itself against threatened capture. In so doing, it of course takes certain risks. It becomes a combatant, and it may be sunk in the combat. If captured, however, its officers and men are to be treated as prisoners of war.

It is contended by the German authorities that these rules grew up under conditions which no longer exist; that they have become unreasonable and should be regarded as obsolete. They were established when piracy was rife; they were perpetuated during the period when privateering was admissible; in recent times, when merchantmen are threatened with capture only by regular warships, these rules have not been invoked or applied. The merchantman's right of resistance has been extinguished by non-use. In the place of these obsolete rules of sea warfare, the Germans would set the opposite rules long established in land warfare. On land civilians may not defend themselves against regular military forces. Francs-tireurs, guerrillas, snipers are not entitled to be treated as soldiers. They may lawfully be shot, not only in combat, but after capture.

The German reasoning is undeniably logical. The arguments advanced might well be addressed to an international conference for the revision of the laws of maritime warfare. Even there, however, they might not prove convincing. In such a conference it would, of course, be pointed out that, if sea warfare is to be assimilated to land warfare, privately owned ships should be exempt from capture and destruction unless they carry contraband or seek to break through a blockade. It would also be maintained that the use of submarines against merchant vessels is not to be recognized or tolerated. And it might well be argued that the abandonment in modern times of the right of the merchant vessel to resist capture by a supermarine warship has been due to the hopelessness of efficient resistance; that "the peculiarity" of the submarine, namely, its fragility, has again changed the situation, and that the ancient right of defence may well be maintained when a merchant vessel is threatened with destruction by this "new weapon."

In using submarines against merchantmen and in treating resistance by a merchantman as guerrilla warfare Germany is endeavoring to remodel the existing code of naval warfare in its own immediate interest, and by its own sole authority. In the society of nations the State which assumes to be a law unto itself puts itself out of the law.

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PRAISE SUPERFLUOUS, SAYS CHIEF OF STAFF

Dominion Would Rather Not be Praised for Matter Considered Its Duty

Sir George H. Perley presided last week at a dinner of the Canada Club in London to meet the Duke of Devonshire, who spoke of the diffidence with which he essayed to succeed the Duke of Connaught, who had added lustre and glory to the distinguished office of Governor-General in Canada.

Speaking, in passing, of the war, His Grace said he was afraid we are not yet at an end of the sacrifices we will be called upon to make. But, he added, all are determined to spare nothing to definitely attain our object. The future of the Empire, in the opinion of the vast majority of its inhabitants, lies in mutual respect, mutual confidence, and mutual co-operation.

General Sir William Robertson, chief of the general staff, responding for the army, said that practically all prophets before the war had proved wrong in estimating the assistance likely to come from the Dominion. Such prophets were not confined to enemy countries. There was only one reason for that, which was that we did not sufficiently understand one another. "I will not attempt," he said, "to describe what the Canadian troops have done. I do not think Canada would wish me to use words of fulsome praise regarding this matter, which, I believe, she considers was merely her duty. (Cheers.) Still, it is rather remarkable to think that within two months of the declaration of war Canada had sent to this country one division of troops."

General Robertson went on briefly to sketch the achievements of the Canadians, firstly, "in that place of awful repute known as the Ypres salient, where that abominable gas was used for the first time," and, lastly, around Thiepval and Courcelette, "where they have recently added to their distinguished record."

General Robertson concluded: "Our thanks are due to Canada for what she has done largely through the energy and driving power of the Canadian Minister of Militia and Defence, but more particularly to the people of Canada themselves. That is all I think the people of Canada would wish me to say.

"As regards the military situation, I don't know that I can say a great deal. I think the Empire ought to be more than satisfied with what the army has achieved, considering the start we had. The end, of course, is not in sight. I would ask you to remember that it took two years to begin. We have got through the beginning, and the stage we are now in is what I think is the middle.

"I don't care much for the question what the end will be. Let us concentrate on the middle and the end will come when the enemy is beaten. He can only be beaten one way, by hard fighting." (Cheers.)

RECRUITING RATE 6,000 A MONTH

Compared With Thirty Thousand a Year Ago

Recruiting in Canada is proceeding at the rate of about six thousand a month, compared with thirty thousand a year ago.

In the fortnight ended Oct. 15, 3,160 men were enlisted, compared with 3,046 in the previous two week. The aggregate enlistment from the start is 368,-863.

From the 1st to the 15th October, Montreal again led in its enlistments. It reported 672 recruits.

By divisions the enlistments are as fallows:

Military District.	Two Weeks.	Grand Total
London	314	30,455
Toronto	447	82,827
Kingston-Ottawa	356	38,891
Montreal	672	31,951
Quebec	138	7,344
Maritime Provinces	336	33,410
Manitoba-Sask.	425	74,320
British Columbia	286	36,157
Alberta	186	33,568
Total	3,160	368,863

GERMANS EXCLUDED.

The Imperial House of Commons has passed the second reading of the Rhodes' estate bill, which would exclude Germans henceforth from enjoying scholarships at Oxford University under the Cecil Rhodes' trust fund.

AUSTRIAN PREMIER WAS ASSASSINATED

Austrian Socialist Says That He Killed Count Stuergkh for Purely Political Motives

The assassination of the Austrian premier, Count Karl Stuergkh, which occurred on Saturday, was purely political, and was induced by his refusal to convene Parliament, according to the admission of Dr. Friedrich Adler, his assailant, shortly after his arrest.

Dr. Adler is an eccentric and superradical Socialist, sometimes known as "the Liebknecht of Austria." He is editor of "Der Kampf." At first he declined to reveal his motives, but after being locked up he broke down and declared the premier's political policies had led him to do the deed.

Dr. Adler's arrest was not accomplished without the wounding of two men who leaped at him after he had fired on Count Stuergkh. He discharged the two remaining chambers of his revolver at these men before Austrian and German officers, with drawn sabres, overpowered him.

CUNARD LINER ALAUNIA SUNK

Passengers, Including 27 from Toronto, Were Landed at Falmouth; 4 Lives Lost

The Cunard liner "Alaunia," which sailed from this port October 7, was sunk by a mine in the English Channel on October 20, and some of her crew have been lost. The "Alaunia" met her fate while proceeding to London from Falmouth, where on Tuesday she landed all of her 243 passengers, who included 21 Americans, who sailed on her from New York.

The vessel's captain, H. M. Benison, and the majority of the crew of 250 were saved, according to the advices, but four of them were reported missing.

The "Alaunia, one of the newer vessels of the Cunard Line, sailed from New York on the day the German submarine U-53 arrived at Newport, and must have passed Nantucket at about the same time the U-53 the next morning began her operations in that vicinity against British shipping. Incidentally, the Cunarder was armed for defence against submarines.

The "Alaunia," one of the newer vessels between 10,000 and 12,000 tons of merchandise, including war supplies, but no munitions. Among the items listed were rubber and copper goods, food supplies and chemicals. The main part of her cargo was to be discharged at London, only a small portion having been put off at Falmouth.

Built in 1913, the ship was 520 feet long, with a gross tonnage of 13,405.

Twenty-seven passengers from Toronto were on board the "Alaunia," but were landed at Falmouth prior to the accident.

PAPER MAKERS AND PUBLISHERS MEET

Unable to Agree on Increase Asked and Government Inquiry is Expected

At a conference of newspaper publishers and newsprint paper manufacturers held at Ottawa the manufacturers adhered to the price of three cents a pound that was quoted as a minimum at the conference the previous week before the Minister of Finance. The conference was presided over by R. W. Breadner, of the Department of Finance.

The paper manufacturers quoted figures showing increased cost of labor and raw materials. It was not claimed that the increased cost of production to-day was sufficient to account for the proposed increase of 60 percent in the price of newsprint paper, but the manufacturers justified the increase on the ground of uncertainty as to certain further increases in cost of production.

The publishers conceded that some increase might be necessary, but took the position that the proposed minimum price of three cents a pound was prohibitive. For some time past efforts had been made, they claimed, to meet the present conditions and other increases in cost of production by advancing subscription and advertising rates and by the elimination of paper waste and other reductions in paper consumption. Further increases in advertising and subscription rates would be necessary, but it would be impossible, they claimed, to make so large and immediate increases as would be necessary to meet an increase of 60 percent in the cost of paper.

As the publishers and the paper manufacturers were unable to reach an agreement, the request of the former for an investigation by the Government will be made by the Department of Finance.

The paper manufacturers were represented at the conference by Geo. Cahoon, Laurentide; A. G. Campion, Belgo-Canadian Pulp and Paper Co.; E. W. Backus, Fort Frances Pulp and Paper Co.; Geo. H. Mead, Spanish River Pulp and Paper Co.; E. Millen, E. B. Eddy Co.

The publishers present were: P. D. Ross, Ottawa "Journal"; J. F. Mackay, Toronto "Globe"; J. E. Atkinson, Toronto "Star"; John R. Robertson, Toronto "Telegram"; W. R. Givens, Kingston "Standard"; W. E. Smallfield, Renfrew "Mercury"; and John M. Imrie, Manager of Canadian Press Association, Toronto.

FOR CHILD WELFARE.

Proposal For the Establishment of National Bureau.

A proposal for the establishment of a national child welfare bureau has been made to the Government by Mrs. Colin H. Campbell, wife of the late Hon. Colin Campbell, former Attorney-General of Manitoba. Mr. Campbell was the originator of the juvenile court system in Canada. Such a bureau Mrs. Campbell has urged, would do useful work in investigating infant mortality, the birth rate, children's institutions, children's courts, child immigration, desertion, dangerous occupations, accidents and diseases of children, child labor, children's playgrounds, mothers' pensions and mental defectives.

Mrs. Campbell has placed her proposal before Sir Robert Borden, the Hon. Dr. Roche and the Hon. T. W. Crothers. She suggests that the bureau could be attached to one of the departments, possibly the Department of Labor. It would not undertake administrative work, but confine its sphere to that of investigations and reports.

NON-PARTICIPATION FATAL TO QUEBEC

Impossible to Think French-Canadians Could Hold Aloof Says Mr. Blondin

"It would be a terrible calamity if the Allies were defeated in the present war, but the calamity would be still more terrible for the Province of Quebec if victory were won without our participation," was one of the statements made by the Hon. P. E. Blondin, Secretary of State, while addressing several thousand persons gathered at Grand'Mere, P.Q. One of the biggest meetings of his series greeted the Secretary of State.

TWO ALIEN CAMPS WILL BE CLOSED

Two of the internment camps established in the west during the early months of the war will probably be closed this winter. These are the camps at Lethbridge, Alberta, and at Banff. The number of aliens interned in these camps has been reduced greatly, and the men still there will be removed to other camps.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

Notice 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.

DIED.

SCOTT—At her late residence, Ulverton, on Saturday morning, Oct. 7, 1916, Nancy Scott, aged 64 years.

SOLANDT—At Hayden, Colorado, U.S.A., on Sept. 26, 1916, John Vernon Solandt, M.D., V.S., D.V.S., aged 47 years; born in Inverness, Quebec.

WESTAWAY—Suddenly, on Saturday, Oct. 14, 1916, in Regina, Sask., Chas. H. C. Westaway, beloved husband of Jessie E. Grobb, formerly of Brantford, aged 35 years.

BALL—At her residence, 284 Borden street, Toronto, on Sunday, Oct. 15th, 1916, Mary Jane Wilson, relict of the late Alderman John Ball.

DEE—On Saturday, Oct. 14, 1916, at the residence of J. L. Young, Gardenville, Ont., Julia Hamilton, relict of the late Thos. W. Dee, Queenston, aged 89 years, 17 days.

CHARTERS — At Chartersville, N.B., on Thursday, Oct. 19, 1916, Miss Jane Charters, aged 75 years.

MARRIED.

BURNS — MASSEY — On Wednesday, Oct. 18, 1916, at Saint Simon's Church, Toronto, by the rector, the Rev. E. C. Cayley, M.A., Dorothy W. Massey, daughter of John Massey, Esq., to John Lyon Burns, son of John Burns, Esq., of Vancouver, B.C.

BEATON — ROSS — At St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church, Whitby, Ont., on Tuesday, Oct. 17, 1916, by the Rev. John Abraham, D.D., assisted by the Rev. S. G. McCormack, M.A., Amy Winnifred, younger daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George A. Ross, Whitby, to Lieut. Blake Byron Beaton, C.A.D.C., son of Mr. and Mrs. D. R. Beaton, of Whitevale.

FRENCH — BEATTY — On Monday, Oct. 9, 1916, at the residence of the bride, 301 Christina street, Sarnia, Ont., by the Rev. W. H. Graham, Frances M. Beatty, daughter of the late John D. Beatty, to George French, of Sarnia.

BRITISH GIRL OFFERS TO SACRIFICE EYE

A young English girl belonging to South Shields has made a noble offer of self-sacrifice. She has expressed her willingness to be deprived of one of her eyes if by so doing she can restore sight to a soldier.

Recently Dr. Rochon, Duvigneud, the eminent oculist, who is chief of the Ophthalmological Clinic Hospital at Laennec, expressed the opinion that it might be possible to grant a small fragment of the human cornea to another human cornea, and so restore sight to a blind person.

Learning of the possibility foreshadowed by the doctor's words, the brave girl wrote the following letter:

"Do you believe it is possible to take the eye of one person and graft it on that of another? Do you believe it is possible to graft a small fragment of with only two eyes between them instead of four? If you believe that there is one chance of success even in a million, I am at your disposal.

"I will give you one of my eyes if you know of a soldier who has lost his sight while serving in France, and to whom sight would be of great utility in the service of his country. I would prefer to give my eye to one to whom it would be especially useful—savant, inventor, or officer of great value.

"If one of these men wishes to try the experiment, and you consider it possible, I shall be happy to give you one of my eyes, and shall consider myself under an obligation to you, for you will have permitted me to be useful to my country, and it is the only means in my power of serving it."

The offer has not been accepted.

VON KLUCK RETIRED,

Not at Front Since Wounded After Row With Kaiser.

Field Marshal Alexander H. R. von Kluck, who commanded the right wing of the German army in its sweep towards Paris, in the fall of 1914, has been placed on the retired list at his own request. He had never returned to the front since he was wounded by shrapnel fire in March, 1915, while inspecting advanced positions. The Field Marshal was 70 years old last May.

He is said to have received his wound in March, 1915, by recklessly exposing himself after a stormy interview with Emperor William. Last August it was reported he was soon to take a command on the eastern front. His son, Lieutenant Egon von Kluck, was reported kiled at Middlekerke, early in 1915.

EXPECT YEAR OF WAR.

A Reuter despatch from Petrograd says that the budget of 1917 submitted to the Duma and Council of the Empire has been framed in view of the probability of the war lasting for the whole financial year.

Revenue and expenditure balance at a total of 4,078,000,000 rubles, this being the first time the Russian budget has reached four billion. The excess expenditure over the real revenue, amounting to 73,000,000 rubles, will be covered by credit operations.

The receipts from the sale of intoxicating liquors, which, in 1913, were approximately 100,000,000 rubles, are now estimated at only 50,000,000 rubles. An explanatory memorandum attached to the budget points out that the taxable resources of the Empire have increased almost entirely as a result of the enforcement of temperance.

MONTREAL BEAUTY

NIGHT LAMP

Is the lamp used instead of gas or electricity, for sick rooms, halls, bedrooms, etc. One filling will last for nights. Cost is 1-6 ct. per night; uses ordinary oil. Circulars on request; price $1.10 mail prepaid.

L. J. A. SURVEYER, Limited, Hardware, Cutlery, etc. Established 1866 80 St. Lawrence Blvd., Montreal.

When answering advertisements please mention this paper.

PREVENT GERMANS BEING SENT TO EAST

Principal Object of Allied Campaign in France—Second Object is to Drive Wedge

The Germans on the Somme front are being prevented from sending men to aid in the Austro-German attack against Rumania, according to Major-General F. B. Maurice, chief director of military operations of the British War Office, who discussed with the newspaper correspondents the objectives of the Anglo-French offensive. This provides a temporary feature of the Entente's objective in the west, as the Entente commanders feel that while the situation in Rumania cannot be considered a crisis, it is serious, and that the best assistance the western armies can give is to prevent, as they have done thus far, the despatch of any reinforcements to General von Falkenhayn.

General Maurice declared that Bapaume and Peronne cannot be considered objectives in the usual sense of that term. The capture of these cities he said, may be expected as a result of the present offensive, but their fall could not be called a decisive feature of the operation. It is planned to drive such a wedge into the German lines that attacks can be made in three directions against the expanded battlefront.

Ultimately, it is hoped to carry these advances so far that a breaking point will result. The Germans, said General Maurice, may shorten their line before this happens, but such an outcome is always kept in view by the Entente staffs in planning future advances.

CAN BEAR STRAIN

So Says Chancellor in Answering Bond Question

Mr. Reginald McKenna, chancellor of the Exchequer, replying in the Imperial House of Commons to criticisms of the high rate of interest payable on the new Treasury bonds and the objection raised that this would lead to their being largely held abroad, said: "That is the very thing we desire. It must be remembered that we had to pay a very considerable amount day by day in the United States. At present we have to find £2,000,000 a day for every working day. That means a prodigious amount to find every six days."

Mr. McKenna prefaced his statement regarding the large amounts being spent in America by a defence of his action in paying a high rate of interest upon Treasury bonds.

"It is not possible," he said, "to apply pre-war standards and to say that 5 percent is enough or that we could get it more cheaply. Very likely it could be done if we only wanted a little or even the equivalent of the greatest sum ever raised before the war. It should be remembered, however, we have to raise a maximum sum about once a month, and it is only possible to find out by the daily examination of the results of borrowings and payments. Whether we are successful in meeting our obligations. In order to meet all expenses and to keep our undertakings with our Allies, I have to make sure of getting money."

Mr. McKenna proceeded to explain that unless Great Britain was able to raise the needed money in the United States she would have to go short of supplies from there, which were absolutely essential to the purpose of the Allies.

Defending the issue of the six percent bonds, the Chancellor mentioned the fact that within a fortnight these treasury bonds had been sold to the extent of £36,000,000. He added that the present moment of competition for money was unfavorable to the issue of a long-term loan, but the Government intended to resort to such a loan when the Treasury considered it advisable, and the Government would not shrink from the fulfilment of its promise in regard to the conversion of previous loans.

The Chancellor declared he did not doubt the ability of the Empire to bear the strain of the war. Its expenditure was not diminishing, he statew, there being an advance under the two heads of munitions and advances to Great Britain's allies, but in both of these directions he was confident the country would not grudge the needful supplies.

Sir Henry Dalziel asked the Secretary for the Colonies, Mr. Andrew Bonar Law, if he could state "what quantities of iron ore were exported by the Nova Scotia Steel and Coal Company to Krupps and other German firms in the year prior to the war; whether the contracts with Krupps contained any war clause, extending the term of contract by a period equal to that of war, or having any other similar effect; whether the iron mines had been shut down, in consequence of the loss of their German markets; whether any use can be made of the output of these mines in connection with the production of munitons in this country or among the Allies."

Mr. Bonar Law, in replying, referred the questioner to his answer last Jannary, when he was questioned regarding the exact relationship between Canadian owners of hematite ores of Bell Island and German munition makers. He replied then that the ores were owned by two Canadian companies, one of which, before the war, smelted the whole of its ores in Nova Scotia, while the other sold only part of its ore to Germany.

In 1912-13, out of a total production of iron ore in Newfoundland of 1,200,000 tons, 46,000 tons were exported to Germany and 98,000 tons to Holland. The Colonial Secretary said he had no information regarding the contractual relations between these Canadian and German firms.

Major Carnegie, the Coalition Government candidate in the Winchester bye-election, has been elected, after the tamest contest on record, 1,216 votes being polled by Major Carnegie, against 478 for H. C. Woods, Independent.

THE SHADOW OF BROKEN HEALTH

Can Be Quickly Dispelled Through the Use of Dr. Williams Pink Pills.

When the shadow of poor health follows your life; when hope begins to fade and friends look serious, then is the time you should remember that thousands just as hopeless have been cured and restored to the sunshine of health by the use of Dr. Williams Pink Pills. These pills actually make new, rich blood, which brings a glow of health to anaemic cheeks; cures indigestion, headaches and backachres, drives out the stinging pains of rheumatism and neuralgia, strengthens the nerves and relieves as no other medicine can do the aches and pains from which womanfolk alone suffer. In any emergency of poor health give Dr. Williams Pink Pills a fair trial and they will not disappoint you. Here is a case that will bring hope to many a weary sufferer. Mrs. E. C. Taylor, Ascot Ave., Toronto, says: "A few years ago I was so run down with anaemia that I could scarcely walk about the house, and was not able to leave it. I had no color; my appetite was poor and I was constantly troubled with headaches, dizzy spells and general disinclination to move about or do anything. I tried many medicines, but none of them helped me, and my friends thought I was in a decline. One day a friend who was in to see me asked if I had tried Dr. Williams Pink Pills. I had heard of this medicine often, but had not used it, so I determined to give it a trial. I certainly got a pleasant surprise, for after using two boxes I could feel an improvement in my condition. Continuing the use of these pills I began to regain my health, the headaches and dizzy spells were disappearing, and I began to gain in weight. People began inquiring what I was taking and I was not slow to give Dr. Williams Pink Pills the credit. I took the pills for less than two months, and completely regained my old time health and strength. I hope my experience may convince some doubting person as to the great merit of Dr. Williams Pink Pills, as I certainly have cause to be a firm champion of them."

You can get these pills through any dealer in medicine, or by mail at 50 cents a box, or six boxes for $2.50, from The Dr. Williams Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

Automobile Notes

A ROUND TRIP TO THE CLOUDS

The largest wireless plant in the United States is located at Bolinas, at Marion Co., California, or about 15 miles northwest of San Francisco. It is maintained by the Marconi Wireless Telegraph Company of America, and A. A. Isbell is the engineer in charge.

Mr. Isbell contributed these photographs, and in a letter has explained what is one of the most novel services to which an automobile may be put.

They have at this mammoth plant nine tubular steel masts which tower high in the air, and which, together with their stays, require considerable work aloft. The steeplejacks, whose duty it is to make these flights, depend on a Maxwell touring car for the motive power to hoist them to their work. This is accomplished by means of block and tackle as portrayed in the photograph. Mr. Isbell makes this comment:

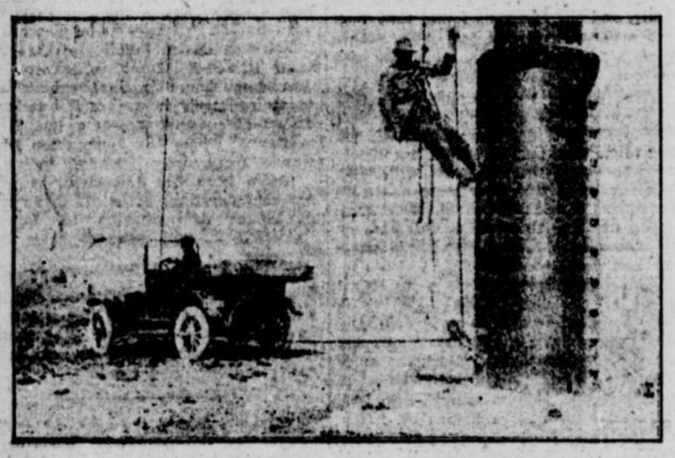
"Each mast is 300 feet high, and personally, I very much prefer to be hoisted several hundred feet by a good automobile than by a horse who might have a will stronger than his driver's."

Mechanical perfection obviates the danger that always attends hoisting by means of horses.

The flat cattle range surrounding the base of the masts makes it practical to employ automobiles in this most important capacity. The least slip might prove fatal, and dependence can be placed only in the most reliable car. The Coast Range mountains form the background for the photograph of the steeplejack high up on the mast. It is over these mountains that Mr. Isbell pilots his Maxwell each week.

The sky above, and the earth below,
With Safety second to Serve!
Pinned to a wire the currents swing
Flush with the mast till the fibres sing,
And all that you need is nerve!

The Maxwell has won the confidence of its owners in every field of endeavor. The man or woman driver touring over level roads has the same unlimited faith in the car as the man on the side of the mast—the only difference is that the steeplejack shows his confidence in a more spectacular manner.



THE CAR BEGINNING TO HOIST THE STEEPLEJACK

BINDER TWINE COST WILL LEAP UPWARD

More of the Twine Used Being Made in Canada Now

As in the case of so many other commodities, binder twine will be more costly next year than at the present time. Requirements grow from year to year as the crop area expands, and at present they are of such volume that mills have to make preparations for a season's requirements fully a year ahead. Quite recently the important mills in the United States made very substantial advances in the rates of pay, and those in Canada necessarily had to do the same thing to hold labor in the face of the very great demand there is for it. At present the mill capacity in Canada and the United States is far from being as fully in operation as it would be if it was possible to get the help. There can be only one result, and that is higher prices to the consumer.

The probable consumption of twine in Canada is about 60,000,000 pounds annually, and of this about 50,000,000 must be set down to the account of the western farmers. At present the indications are that they will be called upon to pay about two cents a pound more for it, which will mean an addition of $1,000,000 in gathering the harvest of next year.

For the four months ending July Canada imported 25,459,708 pounds of binder twine, which was valued at $2,616,000, and of the foregoing quantity exported 8,646,000 pounds. These figures provide some measure of the importance of the industry. Canadian mills which are located favorably for supplying districts in the United States do so. Conversely mills in the States supply Canada. There is no tariff either way, which tends to give the consumer the benefit of lower prices. The excess of imports over exports is, however, very considerable, but nevertheless there remains a margin of between thirty and forty millions which has to be spun by Canadian mills.

DISTRICT CONFERENCE EAST ONTARIO LIBERALS

First of Series Provided for by National Advisory Council

A resolution adopted at the meeting of the National Liberal Advisory Council in Ottawa last July providing for the holding of district conferences of representative Liberals is being given first effect in the Ottawa and eastern Ontario district. A conference of Liberals representing the counties of Leeds, Grenville, Dundas, Stormont, Glengarry, Prescott, Russell, Carleton, Renfrew and Lanark, and the city of Ottawa is now being arranged for. Th initiative in preparing for the conference has been taken by D. B. Rochester, President of the Ottawa Reform Association. Similar action by other districts will be taken after the first conference is held by the Ottawa district.

According to the proposal endorsed by the National Liberal Advisory Council on the recommendation of Mr. Alexander Smith, of Ottawa, Chairman of the Publicity Committee, it is intended to have each local conference attended by Provincial and Federal candidates and exmembers, officers of local Liberal organizations, and ten or more other delegates from each riding. In the circular sent out calling th first conference it is noted that:

"The conference could be made of splendid practical value by talking seriously questions of organization in addition to discussing fully the political situation in the districts represented, with special reference to the conditions that may exist after the war. It is well to have leaders in platform discussion in the district present, and also others who may take up the work.

"All the indications are that the Liberals will shortly be called upon to assume office, and it, therefore, behooves them to be thoroughly well prepared for the great responsibility which they will have to shoulder."

It is understood that owing to war conditions the proposed National Liberal convention has been postponed. The study of problems in local gatherings is proposed to keep Liberals organized, and conversant with questions of the day.

TOTAL WHEAT YIELD 159,123,000 BUSHELS

This is Estimate by Government for 10,085,300 Acres, Averaging 15.78 per Acre

In a bulletin issued, the Census and provisional, annual estimate of the yield of the principal grain crops of Canada in 1916, a statement of the quality of these crops at the time of harvesting, and the condition of root crops on Sept. 30.

In general, the reports of correspondents on Sept. 30 confirm those of a month ago, but the average yields per acre, and for most crops, somewhat less. The reports also indicate that the areas estimated to be unproductive of grain are, if anything, larger than those already deducted; but pending further inquiries, no change has been made in the harvested areas, as reported last month. The results now provisionally estimated are a total yield of wheat of 159,123,000 bushels from a harvested area of 10,- Statistics Office published the second, or 085,300 acres, a yield per acre of 15.78 bushels,as compared with 29 bushels last year and 15.67 bushels in 1914. The total yield of oats is now placed at 338,- 469,000 bushels from 9,795,000 acres, a yield per acre of 34.55 bushels, as against 45.76 bushels last year and 31.12 bushels in 1914. The yield of barley is 32,- 299,000 bushels from 1,328,000 acres, or 24.31 bushels per acre, and of rye 2,- 058,500 bushels from 101,420 acres, or 20.30 bushels per acre. For the three prairie provinces the estimated yield of wheat is 138,542,000 bushels; of oats, 232,409,000 bushels; of rye, 659,000 bushels; of barley, 22,862,000 bushels, and of flaxseed 7,707,000 bushels. The yields of remaining crops are reported for the first time this year as follows: Peas, 2,166,000 bushels from 150,280 acres; beans, 541,400 bushels from 32,500 acres; buckwheat, 6,720,000 bushels from 341,- 500 acres; flaxseed, 7,789,000 bushels from 710,000 acres; mixed grains, 10,- 333,000 bushels from 397,770 acres, and corn for husking, 6,271,000 bushels from 173,000 acres. For peas, beans, buckwheat, mixed grains and corn for husking these acreages represent the areas actually harvested, after deduction from the areas sown in Ontario and Quebec of proportions estimated to have been entirely unproductive through drought.

Correspondents were asked to report on the quality of the grain crops at the time of harvest, as measured against a standard of 100, representing grain well headed, well filled, well saved and unaffected to any appreciable extent by frost, rust, smut, etc. The average results for the whole of Canada are as follows: Fall wheat, 78; spring wheat, 68; all wheat, 70; oats, 75; barley, 72; rye, 84; peas, 66; beans, 74; buckwheat, 71; mixed grains, 74; flax, 76, and corn for husking, 67. In Manitoba the quality of spring wheat is 44 percent; in Saskatchewan it is 69, and in Alberta is is 73. The estimates of quality are high in the Maritime Provinces and in British Columbia, the average for Canada being reduced by rust in Manitoba and Saskatchewan, and by drought in Quebec and Ontario.

The condition of root fodder and crops is about the same as a month ago, the average points in percentage of a standard, or full crop, ranging for all Canada from 71 for potatoes and sugar beets, to 77 for foder corn.

OFFER OF STEAMERS TO CARRY ENTIRE GRAIN OUTPUT

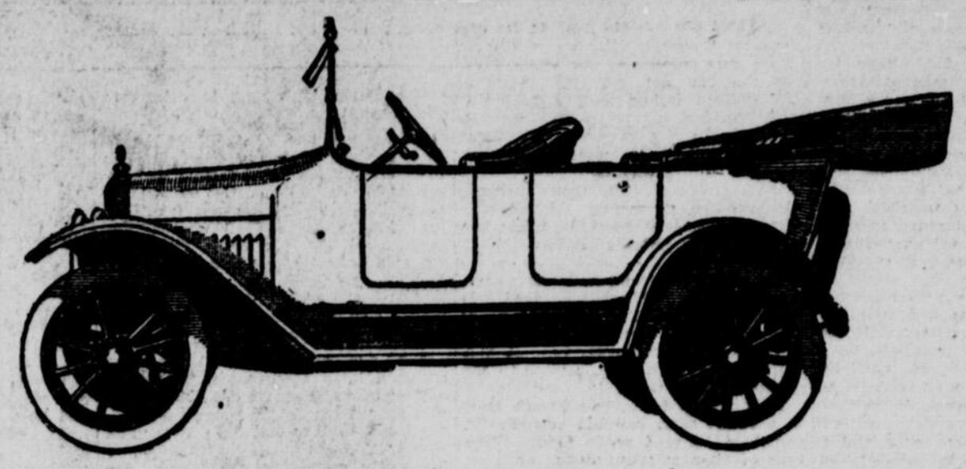
The Dominion Royal Commission has concluded its sittings in Toronto to-day, and will next meet in Ottawa.

That Canada's timber supply would be practically inexhaustible for herself, but that in 12 or 15 years the United States would, if allowed, take all her timber, was the statement made by Dean B. E. Fernow, LL.D., Faculty of Forestry, University of Toronto, and member of the Canadian Conservation Commission. He estimated that the total "stand" of commercial timber for Canada, leaving out pulpwood supplies was between 500 and 600 billion feet. Prevention of fires, he said, was the first step needed. Mr. C. B. Watts, of the Dominion Millers' Association, told the commission that it would cost $100,- 000,000 to deepen the St. Lawrence for 46 miles to enable it to carry ocean liners to the Great Lakes. He offered to take half a year's interest on that amount and put on a line of 18 steamers from Port Colborne to Montreal, that would carry more than all the grain moved eastward in one year.

It is stated that the Germans are following the British practice of using nets in the North Sea to trap submarines. The Germans have in this way captured the Swedish steamer "Norma," whose propeller blades had become hopelessly entangled in a German steel net south of the Drogen lightship.

Maxwell $850

F. O. B. WINDSOR



Low Price—yet *Highest Quality!*

We say that the Maxwell is the highest quality possible—and we will give you the facts to verify this very remarkable statement.

First of all, every ounce of steel used in this car is selected with the utmost care, rigidly inspected—and finally heat-treated by the most modern methods.

There is no possibility of any weak part "slipping into" the Maxwell car.

If you could see our extensive laboratory where materials are tested—if you could take a walk through our mammoth heat-treating department—then you would realize that science has no way of insuring higher quality than is found in the Maxwell.

And in workmanship this same remarkable standard of quality still obtains.

There is such marvelous accuracy—such absolute precision, that every part is interchangeable. The cars are assembled on what is called an endless chain—the carefully prepared parts must fit into place and without any strain. The car goes together with a smoothness that is a tribute to the great system of workmanship found in the Maxwell plants.

This quality explains why the car is establishing such unusual records for service in actual operation. From every section of the country there comes a continual stream of enthusiastic comment of what the Maxwell is doing.

This same quality will mean good service for you. We say that you can't buy higher quality—and the car stands ready to back up our claims.

Write to Windsor Office for Catalogue "C—14"

Maxwell
Motor Company of Canada, Ltd.,
Windsor, Ont. and Winnipeg, Man.

BRITISH FORCES ADVANCED ON 5,000-YARD FRONT, WON 2 TRENCHES AND TOOK 1,018 PRISONERS

French Inflicted Heavy Losses in Repulsing Series of Attacks Twenty-seven Enemy Air men Were Brought Down

The Regina trench, one of the positions in northern France which the Germans have most tenaciously clung to, has been captured by the British. It was taken in a new sweep they made on Saturday north of the Somme. After the usual artillery preparation, only more intense, the British attacked on a 5,000 yard front between the Schwaben ridge and the village of Le Sars. Everywhere the objective was attained, which included the capture of the Regina and Stuff trenches. Prisoners to the number of 1,018 have been counted, and they are still coming in. The German loses were heavy in the fighting, while the British are believed to have been slight. The enemy made no attempt throughout Sunday to retake the position. They exploded a mine at Ypres, and occupied the lip of the crater, but are holding it under a heavy shell-fire.

On Saturday morning the British made another advance towards Bapaume at Butte de Warlencourt, from the direction of the Albert road. The Germans admit the British gains, but claim the success cost tremendous losses.

There has been fighting of "extreme violence" on the French sections of the north and south Somme fronts. With redoubled fury the Germans again hurled themselves at Sailly-Saillisel. Three big attacks were made after intense shell-fire, but each time the enemy was driven back without reaching the positions. Attacks were renewed later in the day, but always with the same result, and prisoners brought stories of the tremendous havoc wrought by the French gun and rifle fire. Similar efforts failed south of the Somme between Biaches and La Maisonnette.

On the other hand, the French gained a brilliant success near Chaulnes. By means of a quick attack they gained possession of a wood to the north and took 250 prisoners. Late on Sunday this new position was heavily attacked, but the Germans were again beaten, having suffered very severe losses. South of the river the Germans had secured a footing in the edge of Blaise Wood by means of liquid flames. In the afternoon the French surrounded this force, captured 150 men and killed the rest.

It was a very successful week-end for the allied aviators. The weather was clear and particularly adapted to artillery and aviation work. A total of 27 German machines were driven down with the loss of only five British aeroplanes. The British brought down twelve machines, and the French fifteen. Much damage was also done to German military organization behind the lines, railway stations, trains, munition depots, and supply bases all being heavily bombed with marked success.

SUMMING UP MANITOBA SCANDAL

Nearly Four Millions Spent and Appraisal Put Value Less Than Three

Hugh Phillips, K.C., counsel for the Government, in reviewing the evidence given by the Hon. Robert Rogers in regard to the Manitoba power-house contract, said that there had been a "studied and continued attempt to undermine this commission and create in the public mind a sense of distrust." He declared that there had been "one persistent torrent of vilification and abuse" heaped on himself and the commissioner "by a certain section of the press." Counsel said that statements that the commissioner had prejudiced the case so far as it concerned Mr. Rogers were "ludicrous and silly."

"Mr. Rogers has used the word 'involved' himself," said Commissioner Galt, "and said he didn't think he was involved. I said he was involved, deeply involved, and I wanted him to protect himself."

"So far as I am concerned, Mr. Rogers as a witness in this inquiry is a mere incident," said Mr. Phillips. "Mr. Carter, the contractor, had sworn that a crown minister in 1911, after work on the power-house had started, suggested that the tender be raised. Mr. Rogers then was in the position of a trustee of public funds." Counsel said that he thought Mr. Rogers' attitude was based on a letter written by W. H. Carter to S. C. Oxton, deputy minister of public works in which Mr. Carter asserted that the original tender at $60,229 on the power-house was too low and that they had been permitted to raise the figure by $8,700.

"Mr. Rogers," said counsel, "should not have married himself to that letter, because Mr. Carter stated in the witness box that he wrote it in a passion and that it was false."

Mr. Phillips said that the original Carter contract on the power-house was dated July 26, 1911. On August 8 work was started. Between August 16 and August 24, according to Carters evidence, the contract was cancelled, and an attended tender prepared at $8,700 higher, and dated back, Mr. Phillips said, to July 27. He read from Mr. Carter's evidence of the payments to D. E. Sprague of $7,500 in campaign contributions.

"The Criminal Code of the Dominion," continued counsel, "has constituted it a crime for a Government contractor to contribute to party funds. Those men were engaged in breaking the criminal law of Canada."

"There is no doubt about that," said the commissioner. "Fortunately for them the time limit on that crime has gone by or they might be in jail today. I don't think that clause is well known. I am quite satisfied that Carter did not know it, because it would have been a great protection to him."

The morning session was taken up almost entirely with the administration building contracts.

Phillips pointed out that an estimate made in December, 1910, by the provincial architect for the Hon. Robt. Rogers, then Minister of Public Works, says he estimated the value of the college plant at $957,000. There had been, he said, an enormous expansion of the contemplated plans, and $3,875,- 000 had been spent on the buildings to date. Counsel said the appraisal of the buildings gave their actual value as $2,575,000. What was the reason for the sudden expansion in the plans, asked counsel, who mentioned the Federal election held in 1911.

Commissioner Galt remarked that the buildings appeared to him to be "simply palatial."

Hon. T. W. McGarry has announced that the million dollars which the Government recently decided to place at the disposal of the Patriotic Fund would be paid over in 12 equal monthly instalments. A wish to have it in this way had been expressed by the officials of the fund.

LIBERAL ORATORS PREACH TOLERANCE

Without Harmony in Canada War Will Be in Vain, Says Mr. Oscar Gladu

That the principle for which the Liberal party had fallen in 1911 was that of recognizing that when Britain was at war Canada was at war, and that it was this same principle which their opponents had been forced to recognize in the time of trial, was a statement made at Valleyfield by Mr. L. J. Papineau, M.P. for Beauharnois, in addressing a political meeting. The other speakers were Mr. Jos. Demers, M.P. for St. Johns, and Mr. Oscar Gladu. The speeches were all very strongly for participation in the war, and the duties and obligations of Canada in the present situation and pleas for concord and harmony between the races.

Mr. Papineau said that he had not believed that elections were coming until he had read a statement crediting the Hon. Mr. Rogers with saying that there would be no elections. This denial on the part of the minister led him to believe that elections were soon coming.

"The Borden Government was obliged to admit our contention of 1911 to the effect that when Britain is at war we are at war, and that justifies our course in 1911," said Mr. Papineau. He criticized the Government for not holding down ordinary expenses in view of the war situation, and talked of the Laurier marine law. "The Borden Government today is looking for men for the British navy, and if there is any answer or recompense to their cry against the Liberals in 1911, it is given in that fact."

Mr. Papineau said that the Liberals had helped the Government in the way of voting money for the war, but that had not meant that the money should be ill-spent, and he talked of commissions of inquiry, and said that the Government, under pretext of the war, were putting the country in a bad condition. There was talk of the country's riches, but he did not believe that the present kind of riches was the kind that the people wanted, that the people of Canada wanted to make money out of the lives of their men.

Mr. Gladu criticized Messrs. Blondin, Casgrain, Patenaude and Rainville, and declared that the people could have no confidence in them to-day because of their statements in 1911. If the Province of Quebec was attacked in other provinces to-day, said Mr. Gladu, it was due to these gentlemen and to Mr. Bourassa, and the influence of the doctrines that they had preached in 1911.

He dealt with the question of racial discord. "There are men in Quebec who have eternal hatred to England, and who do nothing else but preach hatred to England, and who ask our people to remember troubles of fifty and one hundred years ago. They want to recall trouble and raise discord. Let me say that these men are the worst enemies of the French-Canadian by reason of their conduct. There are none who do more harm to the French-Canadian race than those who preach hatred and discord, and instead of trying to settle differences they only accentuate them. There is no need to give names. These men are well known."

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RIOTS OF BLOOD IN THE CAMEROONS

Terrible Story of German Atrocities on the Natives

War is of necessity cruel, but war as I saw it in the Cameroons says a British officer, was something even more—a Teutonic riot of blood-lust and hate which baulked of its desire, found its expression in the wanton torture and misuse of the defenceless and utterly harmless natives—people of their own Colony, who had loyally paid their "Poll-tax" for years, thus unknowingly financing the introduction of "Kultur" to their own undoing.

The Germans were, at the time, being pushed back upon their last positions on the Jaunde Road, and always upon our advance through a village which had been laid waste, burned, and smashed by the retreating Germans, the Allied troops would find the evidences of "Kultur" in its German form—perhaps a row of corpses, swinging slowly round and round from a great tree, or, again, a trampled ring in the village where the captured natives had run their last race with death, in a circle of German bayonets, round and round, leaping and shrieking, till they were cut down by the matchete of the pursuing soldier, and left, their bodies festering in the sun, crawling with ants and buzzing with flies.

In face of such horrors as these what wonder the native population should forsake their villages and fly into the depths of the bush, fearing even to stir to find food, when German troops were approaching. Very pitiful work it was following in the track of such an enemy, who destroyed all the fruiting trees, carried off all live stock and polluted all water, murdering any natives upon whom they chanced.

Day after day—the Allied troops having come between them and the Germans—awful forms would creep from the bush gaunt and haggard, to beg food and protection. Many times on an advance patrol I have seen these natives, men, women, and little children, creeping from the bush and following behind our troops—even towards the enemy, so sure were they of protection. Some could walk, but some were so weak that they could only crawl painfully upon their hands and knees, while some few literally grovelled upon their bellies, dragging a gashed and festering leg behind them through the mud and dust.

Many of these refugees have I spoken to, up there in their vast camp outside M'Give, on the Jaunde Road, and always their prayer has been spoken in the pidgin English which the Germans had to learn before they could speak with their Colonists: 'O Massa,—Engaleese keep dis country—Engaleese good, no fit killum bushman, we go run one time if him Jarman come—Jarman no good, all time go killum pickin and Mammy."

Nine thousand of them, all living, God knows how, outside the British camp, their numbers constantly increasing—for the most part they are gaunt and awful parodies of the human form, whose bones protruded through tight-drawn skin, and whose eyes blazed out of heads that were but skulls covered with brown and withered parchment.

Nine thousand pairs of glittering eyes in one camp, watching in the awesome silence of a tropic dawn the British troops file past on their way to avenge, and thereafter protect—if only the people at home could see them, those pathetic, silent figures, massed upon the side of a road watching, watching, and never a sound, except the wail of a little baby somewhere among them panting away its tiny life.

Only niggers? Yes! only niggers, but furnishing a lesson on German "Kultur" which burned itself into the brains of those who saw it, for all time.

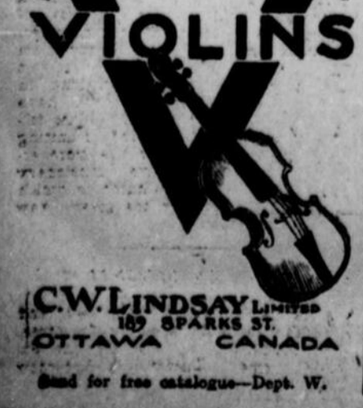
FIGHTING IS VERY SEVERE

Past all Imagination Canadian Artillery Officer Writes

Writing from the front, a Canadian artillery officer says: "The severity of the fighting round here, which continues from day to day, is almost past all imagination. Every new stretch of ground over which we advance is a wilderness. There is not an inch of ground not torn up. Not a brick is left on another in any village. Whatever trenches the Huns might have occupied have entirely disappeared in the general scheme of destruction. When the infantry advances, improvised cover is found by joining up shell holes, which are as numerous as holes in wire netting. Bodies of dead soldiers, both German and British, lie on the surface, if it can be called a surface.

"We come across old German gun positions at various points. Here we find ample traces of the deadly work of our artillery in carcases of horses, wreckage of guns, quantities of unused German shells. We sometimes find deep dugouts, which in some miraculous fashion have escaped the deluge of shells. If one takes a journey down one of these, it is to find that where our artillery has failed, our infantry bombers have succeeded. It is no common thing to find dozens of Germans bombed to death before they had time to emerge to meet the oncoming infantry. These dugouts, however, are becoming fewer and fewer the more we advance, for the Huns have no time or heart to build them before they are compelled to retreat again.

"Don't imagine all the dead in those parts are Germans. I wish to heaven they were. It is good to know, though, that we are moving in the right direction, and the further we go, the less formidable will be the fortifications we have to overcome."



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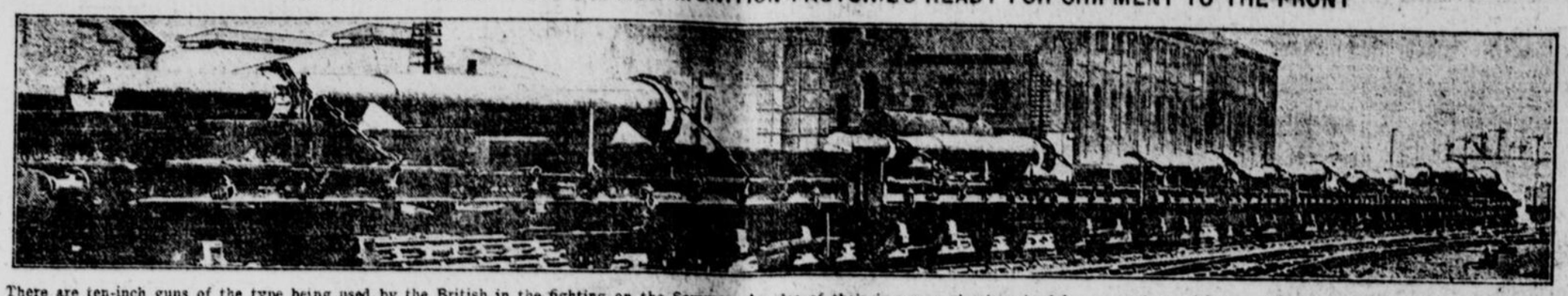
MORE GIANT GUNS FROM BRITISH MUNITION FACTORIES READY FOR SHIPMENT TO THE FRONT



There are ten-inch guns of the type being used by the British in the fighting on the Somme. An idea of their immense size is gained by comparison with the railway trucks on which they are being shipped from an English munition works.

WHAT FRUITS TO EAT

Why We Should Pick and Choose

(By George Dow Scott, in the New (York "Evening Sun")

The eating of fruits and nuts not merely as a relish, but as food, is highly commendable. Such a diet is very nutritious. But it is wrong to be a vegetarian or a fructarian. A diet without meat is wholly unsuited to the growing child.

Although an advocate of much fruit in a child's diet, I would not have it understood that I am a faddist. The evils of excessive meat eating are seen daily in the hospitals and in the dispensaries. Yet meat in small amounts is absolutely essential to a child's growth. It is to be remembered that sweetbreads, kidneys and liver, for instance, are rich in lecithin and in phosphorus, and are important in the diet of the young.

To my mind no other food in its natural state is so well calculated to afford pleasure to three out of five senses of a child as fruit. The eye is pleased with the varied forms and colors of the fruit, and ripe and luscious it yields a peculiar charm and fragrance to the nerves of smell and to jaded appetites.

Parents tend to give their children too much hot food. Raw fruit and nuts tend to overcome this difficulty. The sensory nerves of the lips and the nerves of taste are weakened by hot food, and they no longer can taste it. At the same time the sense of smell is blunted and the enamel of the teeth is destroyed, making them unfit for mastication; therefore the food goes to the stomach unprepared.

The addition of raw fruit, together with cooked fruit, to the daily diet keeps the child in perfect health with buoyancy of feeling, good humor, and satisfaction with the world at large. This is partly due to the organic salts which arouse the appetite, and aid digestion by increasing the flow of saliva and indirectly of the gastric juice. As the fruit reaches the intestines the acids increase the activity of the chyme, stimulate the secretions of the liver, of the pancreas and of the intestinal glands, and they render the blood less alkaline, but never acid.

No drug to my mind can compare with fruit and its juices in the cleansing of the intestinal tract of the products of decomposition and fermentation. Fruit juices contain purer water than the best spring water.

The American mother gives the child fruit for a pleasurable purpose and not for food, but it should be eaten at table and constitute a portion at least of the regular meals. The tonic effects of fruits and their juices I have repeatedly seen.

For the stomach of weak children I advise cooked fruits. To my strong children I advise unpeeled fruits when possible, as in peeling much nutritive value is lost in the skins. The peeling of fruits removes the upper layer of the fruit meat and many of the flavoring substances are lost, as this part is rich in them.

The child should be given well ripened fruit. In ripened fruits the quantity of acid and of cellulose is lessened. To obtain a sweet fruit without much acid it should be allowed to hang on the tree until ripe.

The albuminous products of raw fruits are easily assimilated in the intestines. Hutchinson reports that 80 percent of fruit proteins, 90 percent of fruit fat and 95 percent of fruit carbohydrates are absorbed. For years I have insisted that a part of the child's diet should be fruit, raw or cooked. I prefer the raw, where nothing prevents. I warn the mother against unripe fruit or even ripe fruit taken in too large quantities. Fruit and fruit juices should be given to the growing child for the following reasons:

1. They are appetizing and palatable.
2. They are very refreshing.
3. On account of their nutritive values.
4. On account of their salts.
5. On account of their diuretic action.
6. On account of their laxative action.
7. On account of their tonic action.

It is to be believed that the water contained in the raw fruit juices of certain or of all fruits enjoys a particular property or a special vitality, tang, "electrical reaction" or whatever it may be called. This peculiar "vitality" stimulates that of a mineral water.

The levulose, or fruit sugar, represents starch in the state of complete digestion and ready for instant absorption by the body. It is supposed to prevent the formation of acetone. The final stage of the digestion of fruit is the conversion of fruit acids and salts into alkaline salts, chiefly carbonates. Owing to this alkalinizing property of fruit and its juices it is excellent in a diet rich in meat and vegetables controlling a rheumatic or gouty condition.

Some suggest that fruits have no nutritive value, but analysis has proved the considerable value of apples, cherries, strawberries, raspberries, blueberries, gooseberries, currants, bilberries and peaches, to speak only of our commonest products.

In cases where girls have an uncontrollable desire for sweets I have added with great success raw fruit and dried dates and figs.

Apples should be eaten raw, after washing thoroughly. They contain potash, soda, magnesia and phosphorus. The natural acid is invaluable for the gums and teeth, for stomach and intestines, having a germicidal character. A sweet, pulpy ripe apple is most easily digested. In rheumatic or so-called growing pains I have found apples of great benefit.

The banana is excellent if ripened on the plant. It has a larger carbohydrate content than the potato—16-22 percent. Bananas may be fried, baked, made into omelets and used as flour. The flour should be made from the best quality of ripened fruit, and served as a gruel or porridge with milk or cream, when it is very tempting to children.

Grapes are one of the best fruits. They are antiseptic and disinfectant in their effect upon the intestines. They are highly nourishing, two or three pounds daily making persons fat. They are recommended for all wasting diseases, especially phthisis. They are valuable in bronchitis and heart disease. Raisins, or dried grapes, are beneficial, healthy and nutritious. Of protein raisins contain, according to Haig, 8-10 grains to the ounce.

Fresh figs contain 60 or 70 percent of sugar, a large amount of food salts, and some manganese oxide. The Orientals prize them in diseases of the kidneys and bladder and in gouty and rheumatic conditions. Smyrna figs, I think, are easiest to digest and are sweet as honey. Dried figs contain too much cellulose to be easily digested. Plums and prunes are well digested when ripe and tender. Prunes are a great laxative. Their skins are hard to digest, however, and had best be removed by soaking. According to Balland dates contain twice as much phosphoric acid as figs, valuable salts, a large amount of sugar and carbohydrates. Where children are suspectible to the fermentation of sugar dates can be added instead of sugar in the cooking of food.

Cherries are easily digested if juicy, thin skinned and in season. Delicate stomachs cannot, however, digest the skins. Their juice is delicious and refreshing. Cherries contain manganese oxide, sugar and the alkalizing salts, potash, lime, iron and more phosphoric acid than any other fruit.

Apricots and peaches when ripe are easily digested. Raw fruit juices often take the place of a craving for sweets and alcohol. The juices of the orange and lemon are usually borne by the most irritable stomach and are very digestible.

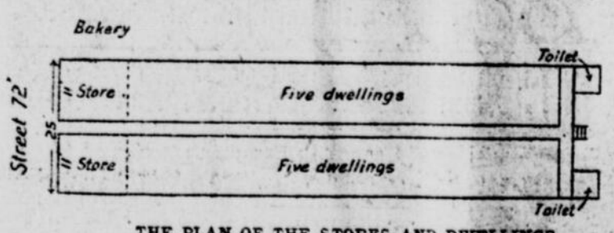
I consider pineapple juice the best raw fruit juice I know of; it contains peptogenic and digestive properties. Pineapple juice sprayed upon the mucous membranes of the body cleanses and stimulates them. The sugars in this fruit are partly grape and partly levulose, with some cane sugar.

OVERCROWDING IN CANADA, ALTHOUGH IT IS THE COUNTRY OF GREAT SPACES

THE FRONT STREET VIEW OF THE TWO SMALL STORES, WITH ALLEY BETWEEN

There is such a thing as doing more harm than good in making a plan of a city. If it is merely a paper plan without any definite scheme to control sanitary conditions and prevent gambling in real estate it may have that result. We have an example of this in a city for which a plan was drawn but for which no proper town-planning scheme was prepared. The accompanying illustrations show what can happen under such conditions, and indeed under any conditions when a town planning scheme is not prepared.

Here is a rough plan of a lot, 25 feet wide with a street in front, a lane at the rear and a 3 foot alley down its centre.



THE PLAN OF THE STORES AND DWELLINGS

This is bad overcrowding with one storey wooden buildings. There can be no excuse for such conditions in a Canadian city. In the plan prepared for the town in which this lot is situate care was taken to provide for wide streets and back lanes. These have to be constructed by the community and owners at great cost, partly with the object of securing air space for the buildings. Owing, however, to the absence of building and sanitary regulations and a town planning scheme embodying such regulations, this object is entirely defeated and much of the expenditure incurred to secure it is wasted. Under a real town planning scheme no houses would be permitted to be erected which did not face a street and which had not proper sanitary conditions and air space. On the site under review there are ten dwellings, none of which face a street, served by two insanitary toilets. The dwellings are so arranged as to exclude light and air to a maximum extent in one storey buildings. Fronting on the street and forming a blanket to the dwellings are two stores and adjoining the group is a bakery. The accompanying views show the street frontage and the view of the three foot alley from the back lane.

Such conditions as are here illustrated would not be permitted in most European countries and it is regrettable that they should be permitted in Canada where there should be as much room to live under proper sanitary conditions as in the congested parts of Europe.

LOOKING DOWN THE ALLEY FROM THE REAR.

FOOD CONTROL.

Mr. Runciman Says There Is No Exploitation of Food.

In the Imperial House of Commons a debate arose over the food question, a number of the members complaining of the inadequate measures of the Government to control food supplies and prevent an excessive rise in prices. Walter Runciman, president of the Board of Trade, in reply to the complaints, said he was hungering for a practical proposal, which had not been forthcoming, for preventing evils which were largely due to the increased food consuming capacity, not only of the army, but of munition and other workers, and the decreasing supplies of food. Mr. Runciman said there was no evidence of serious manipulation of foodstuffs, and if there had been he would not have hesitated to ask Parliament for power to deal with such a situation.

In relating the measures the Government has taken with regard to meat and wheat, Mr. Runciman said every effort was being made to increase available tonnage for imports, and that the Admiralty had agreed in many instances to do with a smaller number of vessels possible to make them commercially and they give a powerfully concentrated beam of light rated at one hundred and fifty thousand candlepower in the centre of the beam, when used as a floodlamp, and as high as five hundred thousand candlepower when they are employed as a searchlight.

AWARDS TO CANADIANS.

Meritorious Service Medal for Men in Services.

The Meritorious Service Medal has been awarded to the following Canadians—Private J. Brayton, Royal Canadians; Staff Sergt. Brighton, Hedquarters Staff; Sergt. Butt, Army Service Corps; Quartermaster Sergt. Gill, Staff Clerk; Staff Sergt. Hewitt, Army Service Corps; Staff Sergt. Lehfeldt, Police Sgt. Meikle, infantry; Quartermaster Sergt. Moody, Staff Clerk; Acting Sergt. Paul, Infantry; Sergt. Major Proctor, Army Service Corps; Quartermaster Sergt Roberts, Mounted Rifles; Quartermaster Sgt Scanlon, Infantry; Quartermaster Sergt. Schell, Army Service Corps; Corp. Shilling, Army Service Corps; Corp. H. Simpson, Infantry; Sergt. Major Steel, Army Service Corps; Sergt. O. G. Sutton, Infantry; Sgt. Troune, Army Corps Staff; Quarter Master Sergt. Wade, Army Service Corps; Sergt. Major Warner, Postal Corps; Quartermaster Sergt. Warren, Staff Clerk; J. J. Williams, Army Service Corps.

SLATIN PASHA KEEPS SWORD SHEATHED

Honored Before the War By Austria and Britain, He Won't Fight for Either

Stockholm, Sept. 20 (Correspondence of the Associated Press.)—There came to Stockholm a little while ago a man who had lived by the sword almost from boyhood, but who in the sudden turn of events in 1914 found himself, not a man without a country, but a man with two countries—two countries arrayed against each other in the bitterest of all world combats.

He had served under the Austrian Crown Prince and had been aid to Kitchener of Khartum. He had gone into Egypt when Kitchener was there as a lowly subaltern. For twelve years he was a prisoner of the fanatical Mahdi, and the wild Dervish tribes who for a time threw back the frontiers of civilization. Escaping from the clutches of the barbarians, he won the opportunity of participating in that remarkable march across the desert and the wonderful campaign along the upper reaches of the Nile, which had brought civilization back to the Sudan and won for Kitchener his first great fame.

He came to Stockholm from Vienna unannounced and to all intents and purposes "incog." There were few who recognized him as Rudolf Karl von Slatin, Baron of the Austrian Empire, Pasha of Egypt, Lieutenant General of the Egyptian Army, Major General of the British Army, and six times the recipient of the coveted British orders, from Companion of the Bath to Knight Grand Cross of the Royal Victorian Order, all won by distinguished service. He was Inspector General of the Egyptian forces under General Sir Francis Wingate when the crash of war in 1914 brought a new crisis in his already eventful life.

When the parting of the ways came in 1914 Slatin found his love for Austria was still strong, although most of his life had been devoted to Britain and her wards in Egypt. He had become essentially a part of the English military machine. But he could not fight against his fatherland, nor could he serve in any way against the country which had meant so much to him and which had lavished honors upon him.

So Slatin regretfully met the issue. He resigned his English and Egyptian commissions, sheathed the sword which had been part of his very life, and passed into comparative obscurity in the very midst of war. Slatin felt, however, there was one service he could render with all propriety. He returned to Vienna, attached himself to the Austrian Red Cross, and is now doing all he can to better the condition of prisoners of war, not alone in his own country but as part of a plan to bring about reciprocal agreements among all the nations in arms. Slatin suffered sufficiently himself as a prisoner in the Sudan and has the widest possible sympathy with any sort of captive.

His mission in Stockholm was to meet a representative of the American Embassy in Petrograd to discuss further means of relief for the hundreds of thousands of Austrian war prisoners now in Russia, as well as the immense colonies of Austrian civilians interned in various sections of the big northern empire. The Austrian Government, he said, was ready and anxious to co-operate in any possible way to better the condition of prisoners generally, and would gladly reciprocate for anything Russia might do. He also expressed the appreciation of the Austrian Government for the relief work already accomplished under the direction of the American Embassy at Petrograd. Slatin, who devoted his life to militarism, speaks now of war only from the standpoint of humanity.

"We believe Russia is doing the best she can for our prisoners," he said, "but the task at times has been too great for the facilities at her disposal. There is especially the matter of medical supplies and proper clothing. And then, too, one must consider in the treatment of prisoners their former environment and mode of living. We think we rather spoil our soldiers in Austria as a rule, so that our prisoners, even though treated with the identical consideration shown a Russian soldier in his own barracks, will feel certain undeniable hardships. On the other hand, England makes more of a fuss over her soldiers than we do over ours, so a British Tommy Atkins in an Austrian camp would feel as badly treated as some of our men do in Russia. It is all a matter of degree."

Then the conversation turned to Kitchener. When the subject first was mentioned Slatin was quiet for a long while. At last he spoke.

"Kitchener," he said, "was one of the most remarkable men the world has ever known. I know the general impression that he was but a man of iron and steel—a machine without warmth or affection. It is true Kitchener was difficult to approach. His regard was not easily won. But once you knew him and he had tested you no man could wish for a truer, more wholehearted friend. Having known Kitchener in the days when he was first winning his way to military fame, having ridden beside him in battle and victory, having known him as a taskmaster and commander, I feel I am in a position to appreciate to the full all that his loss meant to England and to the British people. It meant much to me as well. What a pitiful fate it was. If ever soldier deserved a better death, it was the Kitchener I knew at Khartum.

"Some of our newspapers in Austria commented rather flippantly upon his death, but that was not right, and it did not reflect the general sentiment of our people. That is what I mean when I say the partizan newspapers are doing so much to engender hatred and bitterness and not giving the people themselves an opportunity for calm thought and deliberation."

GERMAN MISSION TO AFGHANISTAN FAILS

Amir, a Shrewd Man, Refused To Be Wooed From Neutrality

The London "Daily Chronicle's" correspondent sends the following:

An engineer who has just returned from Afghanistan to Calcutta after a stay of two years in that country gives for the first time some details regarding the German mission which went to Kabul in the early days of the war in the hope of wooing the Amir from his neutrality.

The mission, he said, was undoubtedly sent to Afghanistan with the object of upsetting the Government of India on the frontier. The Germans had with them in Afghanistan, as well as in Persia, a dummy wireless apparatus—a box by means of which they said they received news daily from Berlin and from Mesopotamia.

But this story did not deceive the Amir, and the Germans found that they had a shrewd man to deal with, rather than a young boy Shah, as in the case of their comrades in Persia.

Questioned as to their apparatus, they lied, but not very successfully. They said that this particular machine did not need wires of any sort, nor masts nor anything else; but when incredulity was expressed and they were asked to demonstrate the powers of their wonderful machine they had to fall back on the threadbare excuse that the apparatus had broken down.

That the mission failed in its object is, of course, well known. All its efforts to cause trouble were in vain, and after being in the country about six months the discomfited Germans were obliged to depart in ignominy, if not in disgrace. The party was split into two, and sent out of Afghanistan by different routes.

While the Germans were in Kabul they had many conversations with the Amir and Government officials, and indulged there in the familiar Hun trick of spreading news of German "victories," such as the fall of Paris, the defeat of the British fleet, and so on.

During their stay the Amir opened a Parliament to give the people an opportunity to voice their opinions, and to this Parliament he announced his intention to remain neutral, and to have nothing whatever to do with the Germans in the future. This, and the ignominious expulsion of the German mission, dissipated the slight pro-Germanism on the part of the people which was noticeable when war broke out. The feelings of the people veered round, and little incidents which had shown a lack of sympathy with the British ceased to occur.

"There is no man in the world," said the engineer, "who has had it in his power to cause more trouble for the British and Indian Governments during the war than the Amir of Afghanistan, and who has yet remained so absolutely friendly and loyal. He owes no allegiance to the British. He is an absolute monarch in his own country, and has great power and influence with the frontier tribes.

"Early in the war he called all the chief mullahs (preachers) to a durbar, and told them the English were his friends, and he wanted them (the mullahs) to be, as he was, friends of the English. They promised they would, and the result has been as near an approach to peace on the frontier as any one who knows that wild country and the wilder men who inhabit it ever expected.

"There is no doubt the Amir prevented the possibility of any general trouble on the frontier, and by so doing probably saved the Government of India lakhs and lakhs of rupees. The day before I left Kabul I had a long interview with his Majesty, lasting from 10 in the morning till 5 in the evening, and I thanked him as an Englishman for what he had done."

WHY CATS PURR AND LIONS ROAR

(New York "Sun.")

One of the most interesting discoveries made lately is that of Sir Richard Owen that the lion roars, instead of purring, simply because the hyoid bone in his throat is loose.

In the cat this bone is stationary, so that the cat purrs and cannot roar, but in the lion and tiger the hyoid is loose, and therefore even when calling to their mates the larger members of the cat family roar. The roars of the jaguar and leopard are like "hoarse, barking coughs, an interval of about one second separating the expiratory efforts," says this observer. They may be easily reproduced or imitated by sawing a piece of thin board with a coarse toothed saw. The cheetah, however, calls with a decided mew, very much like that of the cat.

R. I. Pocock, superintendent of the London Zoo, explains that those felidae or cat family that have an elastic ligament between the ceratohyal and the upper elements of the suspensorium (lion, tiger, leopard, jaguar) roar, but never purr; while all the other species of the felidae, with normally constricted hyoids, purr, but never roar, and among these are the cheetah and puma.

BRAVE AVIATOR HONORED.

The Cross of the Legion of Honor was pinned on the breast of Norman Prince, the young American aviator, as he lay on his deathbed in the hospital at Gerardmer, in the Vosges. Prince had taken part in a great aerial raid, which had been followed by a stirring fight in the air between the Allied aeroplanes and German machines. He suffered injuries to the head, which apparently were the direct cause of his death.

BOWEN-COLTHURST'S CONDUCT CONDEMNED

Apart From Insanity There Could Be No Palliation, Commission Report Says

The commission which was appointed to inquire into the shooting of F. Sheby Skeffington, during the rebellion in Ireland last spring, has reported there was no good ground for complaints against the action of Lieutenant Morris, who caused Skeffington to be detained and sent to the barracks. Sir John Simon was chairman of the commission, which describes the action of Captain Bowen-Colthurst, who took Skeffington from the barracks into the street as a hostage, as "remarkable, almost meaningless."

None of the evidence offered it, the commission reports, afforded any justification for the shooting of the boy Coade.

Concerning the execution of Skeffington the report says: "It is a delusion to suppose that the proclamation of martial law confers upon an officer any right to take human life in circumstances where this would not be justifiable without such proclamation and this delusion had tragic consequences in the present case."

The commission reported that it was satisfied that the seriousness of the irregularity committed by Captain Bowen-Colthurst, was not fully realized by those under whose command he was supposed to be acting. Either because of the lateness of the hour or the strain of anxiety caused by events outside the barracks, Captain Bowen-Colthurst was not reprimanded effectively and the civilians detained were not rendered more secure, with the result, the report says, that Bowen-Colthurst was at liberty next morning to override or disregard the officer of the guard and deal with civilian prisoners as he pleased.

The commission found also that Captain Bowen-Colthurst added to the documents found on Skeffington's body in an endeavor to excuse his action, a document entitled "secret orders to the military," which the commission found was a forgery from beginning to end.

Apart from the defence of insanity, the commissioners state: "There can be no excuse or palliation for Captain Bowen-Colthurst's conduct from first to last."

In addition to F. Sheby Skeffington, Fred. McIntyre, and Thomas Dickson, were put to death at the orders of Captain Bowen-Colthurst. The captain later was court-martialled and found guilty, but declared insane.

SAILING VESSEL REVIVES MEMORIES

Norwegian Four-Master, Built Fifty Years Ago at Glasgow, Arrives at Quebec.

Memories of the balmy days of Quebec's thriving timber trade, when the whole docking accommodation in and about the harbor often proved insufficient for the large number of sailing vessels coming to the port, were revived the other day with the arrival in port of the four-masted Norwegian sailing ship "Lancinc."

The "Lancinc" is 2,600 tons net, her length is 400 feet and breadth 44 feet. She is one of the few fullrigged sailing ships which has visited the port in recent years. The most interesting feature about the vessel is that some twenty years ago she was a passenger mail steamer plying between New York and Havre under the name of the S.S. "Pierre." For some reason which the present master (Captain Olufsen) does not know, the engines of the vessel were taken out and she went into the freight trade as a sailing ship.

Captain Oulfsen has been master of the "Lancinc" for ten years. With favorable weather he says her average speed is between seventeen and eighteen knots.

Th "Lancinc" was built in Glasgow about fifty years ago. After being in the passenger mail service between New York and Havre for many years the vessel changed hands. She was dismantled and subsequently sold to a firm at Halifax from whom the present owners, J. L. Johnson and Co., bought her.

The present voyage of the "Lancinc" from Scotland was slow. She left Greenock on September 10. Over five days were spent in the lower St. Lawrence alone. The vessel is at Quebec in order to take on a cargo of spool wool and deals.

GERMANS UNENTHUSIASTIC.

A cablegram from Berlin shows that in the fifth German war loan the number of small subscribers—those loaning less than 200 marks—fell off in number by 612,034, and in subscriptions by 47,000,000 marks.

A gold purchasing headquarters was opened in Berlin at which the public may turn in jewellery to increase the empire's supply of gold against the payment of the exact value of gold. Others are to be opened soon. The first visitors included the mayor and city councillors, men and women of Berlin society and officials of the state and empire.

GIFT TO THE LEEDS AND GRENVILLE BATTALION

Hon J. D. Reid, minister of customs, has made a gift of $500 to the 156th Leeds and Grenville Battalion, which is shortly to go overseas, the money to be used in supplying comforts for the men during the journey to England.

AN IMPORTANT DECISION.

You are going to face again the question of which national newspaper you will select for 1917. To which will you give your confidence, hospitality and support. Are you going to make your selection on the basis of mere size, or of entertainment? Or, will you decide on the intrinsic basis of sincerity and fearless advocacy of the right for right's sake?

The people of any country averagely get the kind of papers they deserve. The better papers would have the larger circulation and influence if all the better people determined it should be so.

"BETTER FARMING" TRAIN HAD SUCCESSFUL TOUR IN SASKATCHEWAN

Train Consisted of Fifteen Cars, Ten of These Being Used For Lecture and Demonstration Work

Farmers' children have their photograph taken on Demonstration Car of "Better Farming" Train.

The Better Farming Train was operated this year for a period of five weeks on the lines of the Canadian Northern Railway in central and northern Saskatchewan and, judging by the very large attendance and the keen interest manifested by the visitors, it was a genuine success.

This year's train was better equipped and more complete than any of the trains of previous years. There was something of interest to everyone, from the youngest child to the oldest man or woman present. Provision was made for taking care of them all. Many of the lectures and demonstrations were put on simultaneously. While the men listened to the lectures of special interest to them on live stock or crop production topics, the women were attending a lecture or demonstration in the Household Science Department, the children of school age enjoying a lantern lecture and the small children and babies collected in the nursery car where they were taken care of while their parents were attending the various lectures in other parts of the train. The programme was announced at the beginning of each meeting and a certain amount of choice given the people as to the lectures they might wish to attend.

These trains are the result of a co-operative movement between the Provincial Department of Agriculture, the College of Agriculture and the railways. In this case the Canadian Northern furnished and operated the entire train. The Department furnished part of the exhibit material and a number of lecturers, arranged the itinerary and were responsible for the programme. The College furnished the major part of the exhibits including the live stock carried and also a number of the lecturers and demonstrators.

The train consisted of some fifteen cars in all, ten of which were used for demonstration of lecture work.

ANIMAL HUSBANDRY SECTION.

Four cars were given over to this work. Two of them were automobile cars with end doors. These were fitted up with stalls in which were representative types of Shorthorn, Holstein, Ayrshire and Aberdeen-Angus cattle. A flat car divided into pens with wire sides was given over to the sheep nd swine exhibit. Representatives of the Yorkshire, Berkshire and Tamworth breeds were carried, and in the sheep a number of range ewes with lambs sired by Southdown, Shropshire and Suffolk rams. A young Clydesdale stallion was used for demonstration purposes to illustrate the desirable points in the draft type of horse.

A flat car enclosed with a wire fence was used for demonstration purposes. The animals were brought out on this car and exhibited there, the lecturer speaking from the flat car to the audience on the ground. This method of showing stock has proved a success as it eliminates the crowding that always occurs when animals are on the ground. In this way everyone can see the animal distinctly as it is above them, and in clear view of all.

FIELD HUSBANDRY SECTION.

This section of the train was in charge of Professor J. Bracken of the University of Saskatchewan, assisted at various times by J. G. Rayner, Hy. Saville, L. E. Kirk and J. S. Naylor. The Honorable W. R. Motherwell, Minister of Agriculture for Saskatchewan, who accompanied the train during a large part of its itinerary, lectured twice daily on subjects such as forage crops, methods of tillage, etc.

MECHANICAL SECTION.

This part of the train consisted of a baggage car in which was arranged a unique and exceptionally comprehensive exhibit in charge of professor A. R. Greig of the University of Saskatchewan. Sectional models of gas and steam engines, a small working model of a pneumatic water supply system, a model dairy with cooling tanks, cream separator and tester. An electric light equipment suitable for a farm was installed in one end and used for lighting the mechanical car, and a dark car next to it, which was used for lantern lecture work. A line shaft was installed and all the machines were shown in actual operation. A large number of models of farm buildings together with many mechanical devices made up the balance of the equipment.

POULTRY SECTION.

The poultry car contained many models of poultry buildings and devices of interest to poultry men. A candling booth was equipped at one end of the car and demonstrations in the candling of eggs given almost continually. Professor R. K. Baker, of the University of Saskatchewan, was in charge of this department and assisted by E. A. Lloyd. Mr. Ault and Mr. R. Allen, both representatives of the Poultry Division of the Dominion Live Stock Branch, Ottawa, were with the train a part of the time and gave addresses on the collecting, candling and grading of eggs.

HOUSEHOLD SCIENCE.

This section in charge of Mrs. Raymond Archibald, assisted by Miss Esther Thompson, proved to be a very popular feature and the demonstration car was crowded to its full capacity at nearly every meeting.

This branch of the work is a very important one and highly appreciated by the women of the country, many of them coming long distances to see the demonstrations and hear the various lectures. One woman told Mrs. Archibald she had driven 65 miles in order to attend.

BOYS' AND GIRLS' SECTION.

This part of the train was in charge of Mr. F. W. Bates, Director of School Agriculture for Northern Saskatchewan. Lectures illustrated by lantern slides were given by Mrs. Thomson on birds and insects native to Saskatchewan, while other lecturers dealt with noxious weeds and beautifying the homes and school grounds. A special car was devoted to the boys and girls, models of school houses and grounds being exhibited and pictures and charts shown of such a nature as to appeal to the children of school age. Besides getting a full programme specially prepared for them all the children were taken under escort over the entire train and the various exhibits explained to them as they passed through.

NURSERY SECTION.

Last but by no means least was a car specially equipped with a sand box, a slide, cots and nurierous toys where the little children and babies were gathered together and taken care of while their elders attended the lectures in other parts of the train. So popular was the nursery car that at some meetings as many as 40 babies could be seen playing contentedly for hours at a time.

Two meetings were held each day and in nearly every instance were uniformly good. Several places declared a holiday to allow all the people to visit the train.

In all 22,973 persons visited the train, composed of 8,245 men, 5,510 women and 9,218 children. Some points turned out record-breaking crowds, as for instance, Melfort, where 965 people visited the train in one forenoon.

WORLD'S RECORD WHEAT CROP.

In view of various claims of world's record wheat crops for large areas, the Crowfoot Farming Company of Crowfoot, Alberta, submit a sworn statement of their results for the year 1915, which probably surpass all properly authenticated claims from other sources. From 1,356 acres the Crowfoot Farming Company received an average yield of 51 bushels, 56 1-3 pounds per acre of number one spring wheat, by actual selling weight; 400 acres wheat averaged 50½ bushels per acre. These records were established in the Canadian Pacific Railway Irrigation Block in Southern Alberta.

WOMEN CANNOT SIT AS DELEGATES

Women were denied equal rights with men in two actions taken by the House of Bishops of the Protestant Episcopal General Convention, in session at St Louis.

A proposal to permit women to sit as delegates in the general convention was rejected, while a request from the Right Rev. Logan H. Roots, Bishop of Hankow, to be allowed to permit women to membership in his advisory council was denied. The House suggested to the Bishop of Hankow, it was stated, that he might create an auxiliary council of women.

The proposal to give women equal rights with men in the convention was sponsored by Robert H. Gardiner, of Gardiner, Maine. A similar resolution is now on the calendar of the House of Deputies, and it was pointed out that the action in the Upper House does not preclude it being discussed in the lower body. Since concurrence of the two houses is necessary, in the event, the House of Deputies should approval the proposal, it will go to the House of Bishops for reconsideration.

MINISTERS IN RANKS.

Three ministers from Kinistino, Sask. have enlisted as privates in the 243rd Battalion here. They are the Rev. Wm. Brailsford, Anglican; the Rev. Robert Harvey Gilmour, Presbyterian, and the Rev. Walter Pavy, Methodist.

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RIGHT TO ENLIST WITHOUT PARENT'S CONSENT

Father's Action to Annul Son's Act Dismissed by the Superior Court.

Sir Francois Lemieux, Chief Justice of the Superior Court of the Province of Quebec, in rendering judgment dismissing a writ of habeas corpus under which Alfred Fournier sought to have his son discharged from serving as a private in the 171st Battalion of the Canadian Expeditionary Forces, because the lad was a minor and had enlisted without his father's consent, decided the case in the light of the law as interpreted by Mr. Justice Bruneau in the Practice Division of the Superior Court during the past summer in the case of Amesse vs. Desrosiers.

"In time of war," Mr. Justice Bruneau then held, "a minor has a right to enlist voluntarily for military service without the consent of his father, according to federal laws as well as to orders and regulations of the Governor-General-in-Council."

In the present case, instituted by Fournier, senior, against Sir William Price, commanding officer, the Chief Justice, in an elaborate judgment, took a wide view of the question involved from the standpoint of public, civil and constitutional laws. His Lordship also gave citations showing that it had often been decided in England and in the United States as well that enlistment as a general rule is not, like ordinary contracts, voidable by a minor.

PARALYSIS AT FROST.

Frost Village, Oct. 17.—Infantile paralysis has made its appearance in this place. The victims are the two youngest children of Mr. and Mrs. I. O. Williams, Mary, aged five years, and Georgie, aged three years. Both are very ill, and Mary's condition is serious.

SPENDING MORE HERE.

Imperial Government's Expenditure Is Five to Ten Times Greater.

That the manufacturers of Great Britain are deriving an undue advantage from purchases of supplies for the Canadian troops in the United Kingdom is an unfounded claim advanced in certain quarters. Inquiry here shows the complete reverse to be the case.

Taking into account the heavy outlays for munitions it is estimated that for every dollar spent in the Old Country for which the Canadian Government is responsible the Imperial Government spends from five to ten dollars in Canada. What renders this the more remarkable are the adverse conditions of sterling exchange by which the British Government is confronted and which make necessary the establishment of dollar credits in this country. The extent of the latter is really the measure of Imperial orders for munitions and supplies. One depends on the other.

The Government at Ottawa has facilitated this work in every way, with the result that over two hundred millions have been advanced by way of financing orders from the Mother Country. Canada has not only a large balance in its favor regarding expenditures, but the trade balance is correspondingly pronounced on the side of the Dominion.

TUBERCULOSIS HOSPITAL FOR SOLDIERS AT LONDON

A $50,000 building to take care of soldiers invalided home with tuberculosis will be erected by the London, Ont., Health Association at the Byron Sanitarium. This is at the request of the Military Hospitals Commission, the announcement being made by Sir Adam Beck, who expects the Dominion and Provincial Governments will pay one-half each.

ARRESTED IN TORONTO.

Two "Healers" Posing as Billy Sunday and Pastor Russell

"Billy Sunday" and "Pastor Russell" arrived in Toronto last week and forthwith opened an office on St. Patrick street, from which place they planned to organize revival meetings.

An advertisement, which first gave the police an idea that the "illustrious" pair, whose real names are "Prince Auguste Schradder, of Omaha," and "Jacob Kuntz, of Brooklyn," were in town, was espied by Detective Nursey. It read as follows: "Business man wanted. Apply Rev. Billy Sunday, St. Patrick street." They told Nursey that they wanted him to hire the halls and take two-thirds of the profits because they were more interested in the mission of healing the sick and converting the sinful.

"Welcome, Brother Nursey," was the cry when the detective entered the portals of the office to apply for the position. After being informed that they were arrested, their grips were opened, and a large amount of literature taken.

SEVENTH SON ENLISTS.

J. Kelley, of Belfast, Ireland, a former member of the Standard Bank staff at Tilsonburg, Ot., who went home this spring to recuperate after a serious illness, has enlisted with the 6th Inniskillen Dragoons. He is the last of seven sons in the King's service, two being in the navy and the other four on the western front since the outbreak of the war. He was a former member of the 48th Highlanders of Toronto, and immediately volunteered, but was rejected as medically unfit.

MURDERED SWISS PEDLER.

Oscar Robideux, aged 22, of St. Claude, Manitoba, is held at Ottawa on a charge of murdering a pedler. He was taken from a C. P. R. train by the Ottawa police who, acting on a request from the Manitoba provincial police, searched the train and were able to identify Robideux from the description forwarded by wire. Later he admitted to the police that he had ambushed the pedler and shot him and secured $150 from the body.

SECRETLY OWNED EXPLOSIVE SHAKES MAINE VILLAGE

An explosion that shook the village of East Machias, Maine, about 4 a.m. on Saturday, and was heavy enough to be heard for a distance of ten miles, revealed the fact that a deserted building at the head of navigation on the East Machias river had been used secretly as a storehouse for some powerful explosive. Efforts to ascertain the ownership of the explosive were unsuccessful.

ARTIFICIAL SUNLIGHT TO SEE NIAGARA FALLS BY NIGHT

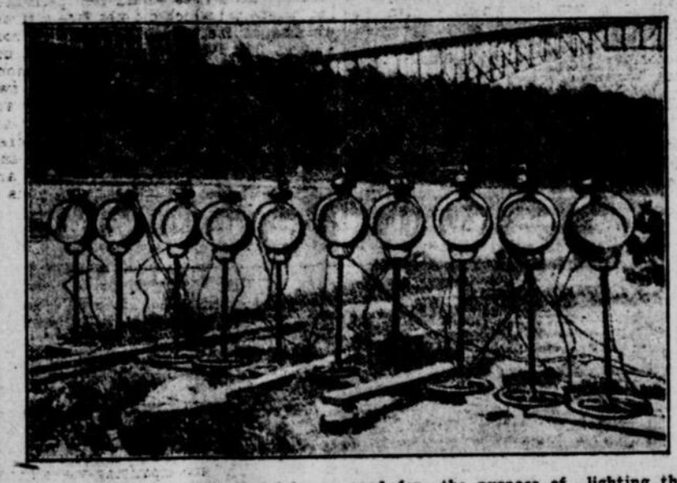
The Falls lit up at night. The photograph does not give a complete idea of the effect, as the camera man has special difficulties to encounter in this sort of subject.

Illuminating Niagara Falls at night by artificial sunlight is the ambitious scheme now occupying the attention of prominent engineer and the officials of Niagara Falls, New York, who have authorized an expenditure of ten thousand dollars for the project.

For several nights a battery of twenty-five flood-lights was turned on the American Falls and the rapids of the Niagara river, to the great delight of thousands. Indeed, the effect was so successful as to exceed the expectations of the promoters. It is now planned to double the number of lamps in service, and from time to time to enlarge the battery as new lighting effects are desired.

In illuminating the waterfall at night the light is projected from an ingenious patented reflector, which spreads beams of pure, yellow light which very closely resembles sunlight upon the curtain of falling water and mist. An artistic realistic effect is produced, which would be unattainable by any other means. With this system of flood-lighting, receiving its power from the Falls themselves, there is no dark centre or wing-shadow in the light beam. The Falls are smoothly and softly lighted. On the other hand, the beam is powerful enough to penetrate the densest parts of the rolling mist.

Strange as it may seem, the Falls are thus illuminated not by electric arcs, but by incandescent lamps. This achievement was made possible by the gas-filled lamp, remarkable for its renewing properties. It is a one thousand-watt one hundred and ten-volt tungsten lamp, which is filled with an inert gas, such as nitrogen or argon. Such lamps are now competing successfully with arcs in street lighting. The reflectors used at the Falls are as true parabolas as it is



Part of the battery of powerful lamps used for the purpose of lighting the Falls.

NEW "FLIM-FLAM" GAME ALLEGED BY POLICE

Plan Depended on Desire of Some Girls to Get Into "Movie" Game.

"Moving-picture director from New York, organizing new picture company in Toronto, wants clever individuals — amateurs — to work in pictures immediately."

An investigation by the police of the above advertisement, has resulted in the arrest of one R. E. Taylor of Chicago, alias T. R. E. Woodward of New York, on a charge of fraud. Detectives Levitt and Taylor arrested the man, and it is their allegation that they have exposed a new 'flim-flam' game, one which has depended for its success upon the desire which lurks in the hearts of many business girls to become artists of the screen.

Taylor's plan, it is alleged, was to hire a room in a downtown hotel and then invite all applicants for the positions to meet him there. He would then demand a retaining fee of $6, the police say, to insure the sincerity of the applicant, and for this he would give a typewritten contract agreeing to pay from $3 to $5 per day, and giving a date some time in the future stating when the applicant was to report for duty.

Among the articles found in his possession were prospectuses of the company stating that it was capitalized at a million dollars, and was known as the Dominion Films, Limited.

WINDSOR WOMEN READY.

That many Windsor women will respond to the call of the Women's Emergency Committee to fill positions in factories and offices left vacant by men enlisting is shown by the number who have already signified their intention of registering at the City Hall.

RESTRICTIONS REMAIN.

In the Imperial House of Commons the Secretary of the Board of Agriculture said it was inadvisable yet to relax the regulations against the importation of Canadian cattle as it was much doubted if such course would increase the supply or reduce the price of meat in England.

HIDDEN AMONG COAL, WITH FACES BLACKENED

German Prisoners Who Escaped From French Camp are Interned at Halifax.

Nearly dead from exhaustion, three German soldiers who had escaped from a French internment camp and had boarded a steamer bound from Bordeaux to Newport News, were discovered in the coal bunker of the ship and were turned over to the military authorities at Halifax. They were suspected of being on the steamer, which was held at Bordeaux for two days while a search was made for them, but without success. Two days after leaving port another search was made for the men, and the men were discovered among the coal. They had their faces blackened.

"REGENT STREET IN RUINS."

More "Ludicrous Fiction" on Result of Zeppelin Raids.

Eye-witnesses of the Zeppelin attack on England on Sept. 23rd report, according to the Overseas News Agency at Berlin, that bombs hit the Grimsby Barracks, killing more than 400 soldiers, and that about 60 men were killed on board a cruiser which was hit by a bomb. It is said that Regent street, London, was for the most part laid in ruins.

A cablegram from London to-night, bearing on the above says: "The Press Bureau appends a note to a wireless despatch from Berlin relative to the alleged 'gigantic damage' done in England by the Zeppelin raids on Sept. 23 and Oct. 2, which declares such statements to be 'ludicrous fiction,' and adds: 'The Secretary to the Admiralty states that there is not a word of truth in the statement that a cruiser or warships w eredamaged. No warship or merchantship, nor any man belonging to the navy or mercantile marine was touched by Zeppelin bombs. The whole story is a fabrication.'"

Fifty more cases at Port Credit and twenty at Oakville indicate the activity of the constables on the Toronto-Hamilton highway during the past week or two.

CONVICTS REGRETTED EXIT OF OSBORNE

Inmates of Sing Sing Shook Hands With Warden, Who Instituted New Reform Ideas.

The regret of the 1,600 convicts who said good-bye to Thomas Mott Osborne, resigned warden of Sing Sing Prison, New York, was tempered only by the firm belief that many of them expressed that he would yet live to be a "third termer at the Ossining institution."

Mr. Osborne shook hands with a group of league leaders in the prison hall, urging on them lasting devotion to the creed of the organization—constructive punishment. As he started for his own quarters the head of the long mess line came winding into the yard. Those in front saw him and forgot discipline and ran for him. George Hodson, sergeant-at-arms, found himself powerless to stem the rush, so he formed the men in single file that they might each shake the hand of their departing chief.

For an hour after that Mr. Osborne, calling every convict by his name, listened to thanks and blessings and predictions that he would return triumphant, as he did when he left the prison once before under a cloud of serious charges.

ANOTHER BARN FIRE OF MYSTERIOUS NATURE

Valuable barns owned by farmers in the neighborhood of Sarnia, Ont., continue to go up in smoke in spite of the efforts of the Fire Warden's Department to put a stop to the matter, the latest being a huge building owned by Reeve J. T. Whitsitt at Courtright, which was destroyed with fifty tons of hay and other stock. During the past few weeks there have been a great number of barns destroyed in the county, and, although people have been alleged to be seen running away from several of the conflagrations, no one has yet been caught. Provincial detectives are now investigating.

SIR WILFRID'S STATEMENT ON BILINGUAL SCHOOLS

Considers Them Vital to the Progress of the Country.

In an address at a meeting at which he presided, held to assist in supplying wood and coal to the bilingual schools being conducted in Ottawa, Sir Wilfrid Laurier referred to the bilingual school affairs in Ontario sympathetically. The Liberal Chieftain expressed the belief that bilingual schools, where the coming generation could be versed in both the English and French languages, were of vital interest to the progress of the country. He said that while all French-Canadians were willing, and glad to speak the English language, they demanded the right granted them by the constitution to have their children educated in the material tongue.

OBITUARY.

DR. JOHN MAITLAND STENHOUSE.

The London Missionary Society has just lost a valued worker in Dr. John Maitland Stenhouse, of Union Medical College, Pekin, who has been killed at the front. When the war broke out he joined the R.A.M.C. While carrying on his work for the wounded on July 18, he was wounded in three places by a shell. For some time it was hoped and expected that he would recover, but he passed away in hospital in Rouen, on August 25. Dr. Stenhouse was the son of a major-general of the Indian Army. While on the staff of Union College he went to Harbin at the risk of his life to fight the plague in Manchuria in 1911, and he led a Red Cross detachment during the Chinese rebellion. He was a devoted missionary, a son-in-law of Dr. Hopkyn Rees, and was thirty-eight years old. He was a nephew of Mr. James Stenhouse, of South Indian, Ontario.

DOUBLE SHOOTING IN NEW YORK

Madame Lambert, a Montreal boarding-house keeper, was shot and probably fatally wounded by a boarder, F. Rousseau, who, after shooting the landlady, turned the revolver upon himself, putting a bullet into his head. He may recover, but little hope is entertained for the woman. A dispute over money matters is said to have preceded the shooting. All the inmates of the house were Old Country French people.

KITCHENER VOTES $12,000 FOR PATRIOTIC FUNDS

The Kitchener, Ont., City Council this evening unanimously passed a by-law to raise by the issue of debentures the sum of $12,000 for patriotic purposes, $10,000 being for the British Red Cross Fund and $2,000 for the British Sailors' Relief Fund.

The ratepayers of Waterloo township at a public meeting, by a substantial majority, authorized the Council to pass a by-law contributing $5,000 to the British Red Cross Fund.

TORONTO RED CROSS RAISED $372,332

Work of Canadians Extended to Include Rumania.

Over 3,535,100 articles have been donated to the Toronto branch of the Red Cross Society since its formation, of which 2,859,000 have been given this year. The value of the articles is estimated at $372,332. This and the fact that the Waste Campaign Committee expects to make about $25,000 a year in saving the waste materials in Toronto homes, were the outstanding features of the annual meeting of the branch held last week.

"TIN SICKNESS" EPIDEMIC IN THE FATHERLAND

"According to travellers from Germany," says an Amsterdam correspondent, "a remarkable disease is spreading in many parts of Germany, especially in Berlin, Hamburg, Munich and Cologne, caused by continual feeding from preserved foods. The sickness is described as 'tin sickness.' It is considered a serious form of blood poison.

"Thousands of cases are reported in every large city, although the authorities exercise strict control over the tin used for preserved foods."

SEVEN YEARS TORTURE

Nothing Helped Him Until He Took "FRUIT-A-TIVES"

ALBERT VARNER

Buckingham, Que., May 3rd, 1915.

For seven years I suffered terribly from Severe *Headaches and Indigestion*. I had belching gas from the stomach, bitter stuff would come up into my mouth after eating, while at times I had nausea and vomiting, and had chronic Constipation. I went to several doctors and wrote to a specialist in Boston but without benefit. I tried many remedies but nothing did me good. *Finally, a friend advised* "Fruit-a-tives." I took this grand fruit medicine and it made me well. I am grateful to "Fruit-a-tives," and to everyone who has miserable health with Constipation and Indigestion and Bad Stomach, I say take "Fruit-a-tives," and you will get well."

ALBERT VARNER.

50c. a box, 6 for $2.50, trial size, 25c At dealers or sent postpaid on receipt of price by Fruit-a-tives Limited, Ottawa.

UNION NOT A CHANGE IN THE ORGANIZATION OF THE LOCAL CHURCH

There is a widespread misapprehension regarding the effect on local congregations, of the proposed Union between Congregationalists, Methodists and Presbyterians.

The following paragraphs, taken in large part from the Basis of Union should remove all doubts:

The Section on Polity in the Basis of Union begins with the statement that in the view of the Joint Committee on Union "it is possible to provide for substantial local freedom and at the same time secure the benefits of a strong connexional tie and co-operative efficiency." "Co-operative efficiency and local freedom" was the watchword of the Joint Committee on Union in outlining the organization of the United Church.

First: For charges formed subsequent to Union there will be

1. "The Session," consisting of the minister and a group of elders elected by those in full Church membership. The rights and duties of the Session are in general those of the Session in any Presoyterian Church at the present time.

2. "The Committee of Stewards," corresponding exactly to the Board of Managers in Presbyterian congregations.

3. "The Official Board," corresponding to the Quarterly Board in Methodist congregations, and consisting of the Session and Committee of Stewards, with representatives in full Church membership of such other departments of Church work as may be agreed on by the General Council" (the body corresponding to the Presbyterian General Assembly, or the Methodist General Conference.)

The duties of the "Official Board" are:

"(1) To secure contributions for missionary and other general objects of the Church.

"(2) To select representatives, in full Church membership, of the pastoral charge to the Presbytery.

"(3) To submit to the pastoral charge or local church for its consideration reports on life and work, including a full statement of receipts and expenditures, and of indebtedness and of estimates for the ensuing year.

"(4) To transmit from the pastoral charge, through the Presbytery, to the Settlement Committee representations concerning the pastoral relation."

Second: This threefold organization of the local congregation was considered by the Joint Committee on Union to be more effective than that existing in any of the uniting Churches at the present time, and will be the form of organization for charges to be constituted subsequent to the Union, but it is expressly declared that charges existing previous to Union "shall be entitled to continue the organization and practices enjoyed by them at the time of the Union, subject in general affairs to the legislation, principles and discipline of the United Church. Their representatives in the next higher governing body or Court shall be chosen as at present." Charges existing at the time of the Union may, however, if they so desire, adopt at any time the plan of organization prescribed for pastoral charges to be formed subsequent to the Union. There is thus absolute local freedom to change or not to change.

So carefully does the Basis of Union safeguard local freedom, that a paragraph is added which states that "churches, charges, circuits or congregations received subsequent to the Union into the United Church, with the approval of Presbyteries, shall be entitled if they so desire, to the privileges of the preceding Section."

Surely, in the light of these quotations, it is utterly aside from the facts to speak or think of this Union as involving the coercion of congregations: Congregations of the Presbyterian Church can go into the Union without any change, even the most trifling, in organization or practice, but will have the advantage of serving in a wider fellowship of congregations and of uniting their gifts and efforts in the more effective and comprehensive missionary policy of a United Church in which denominational rivalry has given way to common effort.

TWO MEN DROWNED.

Alfred Allard, aged thirty-two, and Alphonse Lablind, aged twenty-three, were accidentally drowned in the St. Charles river, Quebec, on Saturday night.

FARMERS MARKETS

WHEAT PRICES CONTINUE TO BOOM

Wheat Market Very Excited and Strong With Rapid Fluctuations in Prices

Chicago, Oct. 21.—Although at times unsettled, to-day wheat prices settled strong, and at the highest closing figures this season. A sharp advance in quotations at Buenos Aires caused anxiety among shorts here anr it was evident that foreigners were picking up wheat on all setbacks. Gains amounted to 1c to 1 3-4c net, with December closing at $1.70 1-2 to $1.70 3-4, and May at $1.70 1-2 to $1.70 7-8. Corn showed a rise of 3-8c to 2 3-8c and oats of 3-8c to 1-2c. Attention of wheat traders focussed chiefly on developments regarding the drought in Argentina. First reports that no rain of any consequence had fallen were succeeded by rumors that crops in the central and southern portions of Argentina had received beneficial moisture. Afterwards, however, advices appeared to indicate that the drought was not only unbroken, but that the crop damage already accomplished or now in prospect had resulted in a sensational rise of prices at Buenos Aires. The result was that early sellers here rushed to cover, especially in the last thirty minutes of the session, and that a lively upturn was in progress as dealings came to an end. Export business proved larger than was generally expected. The English Government was said to be actively in the wheat market and it was said that another government had purchased 55,000 to 70,000 sacks of flour. In this connection, a good deal of interest was displayed as to the amount of wheat left for export in the United States. News of the shooting of the Austrian Premier came too late to affect the market.

Corn, like wheat, had the highest close yet this season. The late upturn in wheat favored the bulls and so, too, did heavy shipments from here.

Oats showed some independent strength. Exports for the day were 739,000 bushels, as against 105,000 bushels a year ago.

Future prices were:

	Open.	Close.
Wheat—		
December	$1.69¾	$1.70½
May	1.69½	1.70½
Corn—		
December	.84½	.86¾
May	.85¾	.86⅞
Oats—		
December	.50¼	.50¾
May	.54⅛	.54⅝

Cash prices closed.

Wheat—No. 2 red, $1.67 3-4 to $1.70; No. 3 red, $1.67; No. 2 hard, $1.71 7-8 to $1.76 5-8; No. 3 hard, nominal.

Corn—No. 2 yellow, 98c to 99c; No. 4 yellow, nominal; No. 4 white, nominal.

Oats—No. 3 white, 48c to 49c; standard, 49 1-2c to 49 3-4c.

Rye, No. 2, nominal. Barley, 80c to $1.19. Timothy seed, $3.25 to $5.25. Clover seed, $11.00 to $15.00.

EXPORTS OF WHEAT AND CORN.

Wheat, including flour, exports from the United States and Canada, for the week ending Oct. 20, aggregate 5,324,471 bushels, against 7,882,717 bushels last week, and 11,113,093 last year. Corn exports for the week are 370,665 bushels, against 988,024 bushels last week, and 7,316 bushels in 1915.

Bradstreet's figures of the week's wheat and flour exports from the United States and Canada, compared with previous years, are as follows, in bushels:

	1916.	1915.	1914.
Oct. 20 ..	5,324,471	11,113,093	6,136,473
Oct. 13 ..	7,584,079	10,638,086	5,274,018
Oct. 5 ..	7,882,717	10,909946	8,127,251
Sept. 28 .	9,747,556	9,030,982	9,963,550
Sept. 21 .	5,967,460	7,735,525	6,858,639
Sept. 14 .	9,605,607	7,440,740	7,318,240
Sept. 8 .	7,313,336	3,723,963	7,048,380
Sept. 1 .	8,182,523	6,801,531	9,737,198

Wheat exports in this week in 1913 were 8,325,388 bushels; in 1912, 6,655,961 bushels; in 1911, 3,780,000.

Bradstreet's figures for the week's corn exports compared as follows, in bushels:

	1916.	1915.	1914.
Oct. 20 ..	370,665	72,316	175,375
Oct. 13 ..	988,024	87,625	192,130
Oct. 5 ..	1,116,228	58,035	34,167
Sept. 28 .	450,059	116,470	217,960
Sept. 21 .	584,793	178,932	299,427
Sept. 14 .	1,977,621	79,490	96,626
Sept. 8 .	1,703,057	177,924	44,705
Sept. 1 .	1,271,048	70,007	79,091

WINNIPEG GRAIN MARKET.

Winnipeg, Oct. 21.—Fluctuations in grain to-day were:

	Close.
Wheat—	
October	$1.78½
December	0.57⅛
May	1.73½
Oats—	
October	0.56⅞
December	0.57½
May	0.59

Cash prices closed:

Wheat—No. 1 northern, $1.78 3-4; No. 2 do., $1.75 3-4; No. 3 do., $1.70 3-4; No. 4 do., $1.60½; No. 5 do., $145½; No 6 do., $1.39½; feed, $1.20.

Oats—No. 2 C.W., 56⅞c; No. 3 C. W., 55¼c; extra No 1 feed, 55 1-8c; No. 2 feed, 54 3-8c.

Barley—No. 3, $1.04; No. 4, 96½c; rejected, 85½c; feed, 85c.

Flax—No. 1 N.W.C., $2.49¼; No. 2 C.W., $2.46.

MONTREAL GRAIN MARKET.

Montreal, Saturday.

On account of the action of the British Government taking over all the imports of wheat into the United Kingdom, exporters have turned their attention to coarse grains, and in consequence quite an active business was done in America corn during the week, it being estimated that engagements of ocean freight from here and Portland were made for 1,500,000 to 2,000,000 bushels at rates ranging from 11s to 12s per qr. There was also some business done in oats, and the enquiry for Manitoba barley was good, but on account of the scarcity of this grain and the big advance in prices of late only sales of a few odd lots were made. The domestic trade has also been fairly active, there being a good demand for Canadian oats, and American corn and the market on the whole has been active. There was no further change in local prices for oats to-day, but the market closed very strong in sympathy with the further advance in the Winnipeg option market. Sales of car lots of No. 1 Canadian western were made at 66c; No. 2 C.W. at 65 1-4c, and No. 2 feed at 63c per bushel ex-cars, while No. 3 C.W. sold at 63 1-2c, ex-water.

LOCAL STOCKS OF GAIN IN STORE.

The following table shows the stocks of grain and flour in store in Montreal on the dates mentioned:

	Oct. 21, 1916.	Oct. 14, 1916	Oct. 23, 1915
Wheat, bush	2,584,406	2,262,768	2,925,065
Corn, bush	825,672	838,383	.....
Oats, bush	4,172,553	3,840,382	182,418
Barley, bush	803,198	799,442	118,403
Rye, bush	123,984	121,747	11,443
Flax, bush	15,000	25,980	31,594
Flour, sacks.	37,776	39,172	61,761

TORONTO GRAIN MARKET.

Toronto, Oct. 21.—Quotations are as follows:

Ontario wheat—No. 2 winter, $1.62 to $1.64, outside, according to location.

Manitoba wheat—No. 1 northern, $1.87 1-2; No. 2 northern, $1.84 1-2; No. 3 northern, $1.79 1-2.

Oats—Canada western No. 2, 63c; No. 3 Canada western, 62c, at lake ports for immediate shipment; Ontario No. 2 white, 56c to 58c, outside; No. 3 white, 55c to 57c, outside.

Corn—American No. 3 yellow, $1.09.

Peas—No. 2, $2.15 to $2.20.

Barley, $1 to $1.02, outside for malting, and 94c to 97c for feed.

Manitoba flour—Listed quotations at Toronto are: First patents, $9.50; second patents, $9; strong bakers, $8.80.

Ontario flour—Winter flour, 90 percent, patents, $7.50, Toronto.

Millfeed—Manitoba bran, $29 per ton; shorts, $32 per ton, on track, Montreal.

MINOR GRAIN MARKETS.

Minneapolis, Oct. 21.—Wheat, December, $1.80 7-8; May, $1.76 3-4. Cash:—No. 1 hard, $1.84 7-8 to $1.87 3-8; No. 1 northern, $1.81 7-8 to $1.83 7-8; No. 2 northern, $1.75 7-8 to $1.82 7-8. Corn, No. 3 yellow, 91c to 92c. Oats, No. 3 white, 48 1-4c to 48 1-2c. Flour unchanged. Bran, $24.50 to $25.50.

Duluth, Oct. 31.—Wheat, No. 1 hard, $1.83 1-8; No. 1 northern, $1.80 1-8 to $1.82 1-2; No. 2 northern, $1.73 1-8 to $1.78 1-8; December, $1.80 1-8 bid. Linseed, or track, $2.69; October, $2.67 1-2; November, $2.67 1-2; December, $2.67 1-2; May, $2.68.

New York, Oct. 21.—Flour strong; spring patents, $8.90 to $9.15; winter patents, $8.30 to $8.55; winter straights, $8 to $8.25; Kansas straights, $8.50 to $8.75. Rye flour firm; fair to good, $7 to $7.20; choice to fancy, $7.25 to $7.45.

RECORD PRICE PAID FOR BUTER

Butter Sold at 40c per lb. at St. Hyacinthe — Highest Figure Yet Realized in Country

Montreal, Saturday Evening.

There was no important change in the condition of the butter situation during the week until to-day, when a very strong feeling developed among buyers on the St. Hyacinthe board and prices were advanced 1 3-4c. per lb. as compared with a week ago and at the same time placing on record the highest price ever paid on any country board in Canada. The offerings were only 150 packages and they sold at 40c. per lb., which is 7 1-2c. per lb. higher than this date a year ago. At Cowansville prices were firm and unchanged from a week ago at 39 1-2c. The trade on spot throughout the week was fairly active, there being a good steady demand, from local buyers for supplies, and the undertone to the market was firm.

The receipts of butter for the week ended October 21st, 1916, were 9,211 packages, which show a decrease of 10,695 packages as compared with the previous week, and a decrease of 2,700 packages with the same week last year, while the total receipts since May 1st to date show an increase of 89,307 packages as compared with the corresponding period in 1915. Of the total receipts for this week, the receipts from the United States were nil as against 885 packages for the same week last year.

We quote prices as follows:

Finest creamery	39½c. to 40c.
Fine creamery	39c. to 39¼c.
Undergrades	38c. to 38½c.
Finest dairy butter	33c. to 33½c.
Fine dairy butter	30½c. to 31c.

The course of prices paid for cheese at the country boards this week was somewhat irregular, as at several boards they were 1-16c. to 3-16c. per lb. lower than last week, while at others they were 1-16c. to 1-4c. higher and the tone of the market on the whole at the close of the week was no doubt stronger owing to the increased inquiries from English importers at advanced prices and the fact that some business was done, with prospects of more activity in the near future. A factor of some importance in the situation is the fact that the make is now decreasing, as the receipts for the week were over 20,000 boxes smaller than the previous one and only about 10,000 boxes larger than a year ago.

The receipts of cheese for the week ended October 21st, 1916, were 66,276 boxes, which show a decrease of 20,163 boxes as compared with the previous week and an increase of 9,917 boxes with the same week last year, while the total receipts since May 1st to date show an increase of 172,655 boxes as compared with the corresponding period in 1915. Of the total receipts for this week, 10,409 boxes were received from the United States, as against 3,477 boxes for the same week a year ago.

We quote prices as follows:

Finest western, colored	27¼c. to 22c.
Fine western, white	21¾c. to 21⅞c.
Fine eastern, white	21⅜c. to 21¾c.

RECEIPTS OF BUTTER AND CHEESE

The following table shows the receipts of butter and cheese in Montreal for the week ended October 21st, 1916, with comparisons:

	Butter, pkgs.	Cheese, boxes.
Receipts Oct. 21, 1916	2,356	9,763
Receipts Oct. 14, 1916	1,317	11,145
Receipts Oct. 23, 1915	2,539	6,629
Week ended Oct. 21 1916	9,211	66,276
Week ended Oct. 14, 1916	19,906	86,439
Week ended Oct. 23, 1915	11,911	56,359
Total receipts May 1st to date, season 1916	428,962	1,896,987
Total receipts May 1st to date, season 1915	339,655	1,724,332

COUNTRY DAIRY BOARDS.

Cowansville, Oct. 21—At the meeting of the Eastern Townships Dairymen's Exchange to-day there were 417 packages of creamery butter offered, which sold at 39 1-2c per lb. At this date a year ago 452 packages sold at 32 1-4c. Owing to the small offerings to-day and for the past two or three weeks, the board decided to adjourn for two weeks.

St. Hyacinthe, Oct. 21.—The offerings on the board to-day were 150 packages butter and 1,000 boxes cheese. The butter sold at 40c per lb., and the cheese at 21c. A year ago to-day 250 packages butter sold at 32 1-2c, and 150 boxes cheese at 15 3-4c.

Vankleek Hill, October 20.—There were 182 boxes colored and 910 white cheese boarded. There were six buyers present and the colored goods sold at 21 3-4c and the white at 21 11-16c.

London, Ont., October 21.—At the cheese board, 397 boxes were offered. Bidding, 21c to 21 1-4c; no sales.

Belleville, Ont., Oct. 21.—At the cheese board to-day, 1,485 boxes were offered. All sold at 21 13-16c.

New York, Oct. 21.—Butter, steadier. Receipts, 5,807 tubs. Creamery, higher than extras, 35 1-2c to 36 1-4c; creamery extras, 92 score, 35 1-4c; firsts, 34c to 35c; seconds, 32 1-2c to 33 3-4c. Cheese, steady. Receipts, 2,130 boxes. State, whole milk, flats, fresh specials, 21c to 21 1-4c; do. average, fancy, 20 1-2c to 20 3-4c.

Liverpool, Oct. 21.—Cheese, Canadian finest white, new, 113s.; do. colored, 114s.

PROVISION MARKET

Live and Dressed Hogs Firmer —Smoked Meats in Fair Demand

Montreal, Saturday Evening.

A firm feeling prevailed in the market for live hogs in sympathy with advices from other leading Canadian centres, and the prospects were that prices might possibly rule a little higher next week. The trade was rather quiet, as buyers generally were disposed to hold off until Monday. The trade in dressed hogs was rather slow owing to the fact that butchers generally had provided for their wants earlier in the week, consequently the demand was somewhat limited. The tone of the market was firm, with sales of odd lots of fresh killed abattoir stock at $16 to $16.25 per 100 lbs.

There were no new developments in the condition of the market for smoked or cured meats, prices generally being well maintained, with a fair amount of business passing for domestic account in 8 to 10 lb. hams at 25c per lb., 12 to 14 lbs. at 24c, and medium and heavy weights at 23c, while breakfast bacon sold at 25c, Windsor selected bacon at 27c, and Windsor boneless bacon at 28c per lb.

The receipts of provisions to-day were 100 barrels pork, 965 packages lard, 2,059 boxes hams and bacon, and 4,718 packages tined meats.

Liverpool, Oct. 21.—Hams, short cut, 14 to 16 pounds, 105s. Bason, Cumberland cut, 26 to 30 pounds, 97s; clear bellies, 14 to 16 pounds, 98s; long clear middles, light, 28 to 34 pounds, 100s; long clear middles, heavy, 35 to 40 pounds, 98s; short clear backs, 16 to 20 pounds, 92s. Shoulers, square, 11 to 13 pounds, 84s. Lard, prime western, in tierces, new, 88s; old, 89s; American refined, in pails, nominal; 56 pound boxes, 88s.

Chicago, Oct. 21.—Higher quotations on hogs and grain sent deliveries of provisions sharply upgrade. At the close prices were unchanged to 50c higher. Future quotations were:

	Close.
Mess pork, per brl.:—	
December	$25.30
January	25.35
Lard, per 100 lbs.:—	
December	15.12
January	14.35
Short ribs, per 100 lbs.:—	
October	14.10
January	13.50

Cash prices closed: Pork, $28.50. Lard, $15.80. Ribs, $13.87 to $14.25.

BRITISH CATTLE MARKETS.

London Cattle Market, Oct. 5.—To-day's supply in the beast market, compared with Thursday last, showed an increase of 21 head, and consisted entirely of fat cows, bulls, and rough cattle, trade for which ruled slow, at late rates. Top prices paid per 8 lbs.:—90 stone fat cows and 100 stone fat bulls 6s, exceptional 6s 2d; rough do. 5s 4d, exceptional 6d. Sheep trade not worth noting.

London Dead Meat Market, Oct. 5.—Fair supplies and trade quiet, with prices fairly firm for best meat. English beef 5s 10d to 6s 2d; Scotch sides 6s 4d to 6s 10d; shorts 7s to 7s 4d; Liverpool killed sides 5s 11d to 7s 2d; U.S. chilled hinds 7s 4d to 7s 8d; fores 5s to 5s 2d; Argentine chilled hinds 6s to 6s 4d; very choice 6s 8d to 6s 10d; fores 4s 11d to 5s 4d. Mutton—Scotch wethers 8s to 8s 8d; lambs 8s to 9s; ewes 5s 4d to 5s 8d; English wethers to 7s 8d; ewes 5s 4d to 5s 8d; English and Irish lamb 7s 4d to 8s; veal 5s to 8s; English and Irish pork 7s 4d to 9s; frozen pigs 6s 4d to 7s 8d per 8 lbs.

VOCATIONAL TRAINING STARTS FOR SOLDIERS

The first of the vocational training courses for returned soldiers to fit them for civilian life opened last week at th Military Hospital on Spadina crescent, Toronto. The courses, which are not compulsory, are expected to educate the men that they may be able to accept better posts than those they vacated to enlist, or that those who cannot continue their former work may take other positions. The men will commence with English, arithmetic, general business training and drafting.

COUNTRY PRODUCE

Receipts of Eggs Smaller—Strictly New Laid Dearer Potatoes Strong at an Advance

Montreal, Saturday Evening.

The receipts of eggs for the week ended October 21st, 1916, were 20,870 cases, as compared with 25,935 for the previous week, and 9,892 for the same week last year. The total receipts since May 1st to date were 446,363 cases, as against 408,536 for the same period in 1915, showing an increase of 37,827 cases. Of the total receipts for this week there were 2,100 cases received from the United States, as compared with 4,005 for the same week a year ago.

A feature of the trade has been the stronger feeling in the market for strictly new eggs and prices have advanced, with sales at 48c. to 50c. per dozen, which is due to the smaller supplies of such coming forward and the good demand for the same. The tone of the market for other grades was firm, with an active trade doing.

We quote prices as follows:

Strictly new-laideggs	48c. to 50c.
Fresh eggs	45c.
No. 1 selected eggs	38c.
No. 1 candled stock	34c.
No. 2 candled stock	30c.

The condition of the market for honey was unchanged, prices generally being well maintained, with a fair amount of business doing. The demand was principally for white clover in comb, of which supplies coming were ample to fill all requirements.

We quote prices as follows:

White clover, in comb	00c. to 15c.
Brown clover, in comb.	12½c. to 13c.
White extracted	12½c. to 13c.
Brown extracted	10½c. to 11c.
Buckwheat honey	9c. to 10c.

There was no important change in the condition of the market for maple product. The demand continues fairly good for local consumption and for shipment to outside points, consequently a fair trade was done and supplies are steadily increasing.

We quote prices as follows:

Pure maple syrup, 8-lb. tins	$0.90 to $0.95
Pure maple syrup, 10-lb. tins	$1.05 to $1.10
Pure maple syrup, 13-lb. tins	$1.25 to $1.30
Extra choice, syrup, 13-lb. tins	$1.40 to $1.50
Pure maple sugar, per lb.	$0.15 to $0.14

The tone of the market for beans remains firm on account of the limited supplies available on spot, for which there was a steady demand. No new crop beans have arrived yet and dealers here state that shippers in the west are asking high prices.

We quote prices as follows:

Can. hand-picked car lots	$6.25 to $6.50
Three-lb. pickers	$5.75 to $6.00
Five-lb. pickers	$5.60 to $5.65
Six to seven-lb. pickers	$5.25 to $5.50

Owing to the somewhat limited supplies of potatoes coming forward for the season of the year, and the continued active demand for the same, the market has become rather excited, with a strong undertone, and prices have scored a sharp advance of 20c. to 30c. per bag, with sales of Green Mountains in car lots at $1.70 and Quebec varieties at $1.60 per bag, ex-track.

New York, Oct. 21—Eggs, firm. Receipts, 6,240 cases. Fresh gathered, extra fine, 38c. to 39c.; extra firsts, 35c. to 37c.; firsts, 32c. to 34c.; seconds, 30c. to 31c.; nearby hennery, white, fine to fancy, 55c. to 80c.; nearby hennery, browns, 43c. to 47c.

TORONTO LIVE STOCK RECEIPTS.

	—Thursday— Union Yds.	Civic Yds.
Cars	78	18
Cattle	516	276
Calves	79	7
Hogs	2,593	374
Sheep	1,196	440

The cattle trade was slightly easier on the closing market of the week, and prices finished practically where they began on Monday, with Wednesday's advance of 10c to 15c being wiped out. There were practically no cattle left unsold at the close of the market, but dealers had to make sacrifices to get rid of some common cattle to avoid carrying them over until next week. Yesterday's receipts were light, with 516 head on the market. Choice weighty steers were quoted at $8 to $8.50, and medium weighty at $7.30 to $7.90. Choice handy butchers' were selling at $7.20 to $7.65, good at $6.50 to $6.90, medium at $5.80 to $6.30 and common at $5.40 to $5.65.

Butcher cows and bulls were slightly weaker than on Wednesday, in line with the drop on all grades of cattle. Choice fat cows sold at $6.50 to $7, good at $5.75 to $6.25, medium at $5 to $5.50, common and cutters at $4.25 to $4.75, and canners at $3.50 to $4.

Feeders and stockers were unchanged. Distillery buyers have secured about 3,000 feeders up to the present, and they will take about 1,000 more. A number of cars of stockers were shipped to United States markets during the week. Good feeders brought $6 to $6.75, and stockers ranged between $4.60 and $6.

Milkers and springers sold at steady prices. Good to choice milch cows are bringing $80 to $100, and they are finding a ready sale at those prices.

The run of hogs on yesterday's market was fairly heavy, with 2,593 being listed, and prices took a jump of 25c to 35c, bringing the price 70c over that quoted for this week. The hog market appears to be very firm at present, and next week looks like a good time to ship. Yesterday's range of prices was $11.25 to $11.35 fed and watered, and $11.50 to $11.60 weighed off cars.

Sheep and lombs were steady yesterday, with choice spring lambs going at 11c to 11 1-4c per lb., culls at 8c to 8 3-4c, light sheep ewes at $7.50 to $8.25, with some at $8.50. Calves were steady at $11 to $12 for choice, and $9 to $10.25 for medium.

PROMOTE SHEEPBREEDING.

In order to promote sheep breeding in Ontario the Department of Agriculture will give to a boy in each of five counties, as yet unnamed, who passes the best examination in sheep judging, and had taken a short course, six ewes. By the end of four years, he must return to the Department six shearling ewes, two each year after the first two years.

MONTREAL CLOSING PRICES

	Oct. 21, Asked	Bid
Ames-Holden	25½	25
Do., pref	65	..
B. C. Fishing	60¼	60
Brazilian T.	54	53
Can. Car and F.	39	38
Do., pref	..	..
Can. Cement	68½	68¼
Do., pref.	94½	..
Can. Cott.	59	58¾
Do., pref	82	81¼
Can. Convert.	..	35
Can. G. Elect.	120	118⅝
Can. Pac.	176	174
Can. Loco.	54	53
Can. SS. Lines	..	..
xDo. pref	90	89½
Do., deben.	80	79
Carr. Fact	39½	37
xxCon. M. and S.	37	36½
Civic Invest.	81	80⅞
Crown Res.	48	45
Detroit Ry	118¾	118¼
D. Bridge	214	213
D. Canners	..	20
D. Iron pref	.6	..
D. Steel Corp.	67	66⅞
D. Textile	86	85⅞
Illinois pref	89	88
Laurentide	197	196½
L. of W. pref	120	..
Lyall Con.	78	..
Macdonald	15	14½
M. Cotton	56½	56¼
Do., pref	103	102
N. S. Steel	138	137⅝
Ogilvie Mill.	146	144
O. Steel Prod.	40¾	..
Do., pref	..	..
Ottawa Power	..	..
Penmans	..	71¼
Price Bros.	..	107
Quebec Ry	36	35⅜
Riordon Paper	104	..
Smart Woods	44	..
Do., pref	87	..
Shawinigan	134½	133
Sherwin-Williams	..	..
Spanish River	16	15½
Do., pref	48½	48
Steel Co. of C.	64½	64⅜
¼Do., pref	91½	91
Toronto Railways	..	..
Tucketts T.	27	23½
Do. pref	..	86
Wayagamack	90	89
BANKS—		
Commerce	183	..
Hochelaga	..	145
xMerchants	170	167½
Molsons	189	..
Montreal	218	..
Nova Scotia	257	..
Ottawa	202¼	..
Quebec	105	..
Royal	211	..
Union	135	134¾
BONDS—		
Bell Tel.	..	98
Can. Cement	98	97½
Can. Cott.	..	80⅛
Can. Con.	..	80
Cedars R.	90½	..
D. War Loan	98¾	..
D. ron and S.	..	87½
D. Textile B.	97½	..
L. of Woods	103½	102
M. Power	93	..
Mont. St. Ry.	96	..
Price Bros.	87	..
Quebec Ry	71	70
Sherwin-Williams	..	..
Spanish River	85¼	77
Wayagamack	90	87
UNLISTED SECURITIES.		
Dom. Glass	24	..
Do. pref	84½	..
D. Loan 1931	99¼	99⅛
Laur. Power	60	58½
Mont. Tram.	38¾	38½

x Ex-dividend. xx Ex-rights.

REICHSTAG REFUSES TO SANCTION NEW COURT-MARTIAL OF SOCIALIST

The Reichstag Committee last week refused to sanction the new proceedings of the court-martial at Thorn against Dr. Karl Liebknecht. Th committee also recommended that the Reichstag demand to see the report of the proceedings before the Berlin court-martiel before finally sanctioning the sentence imposed by that body on the Socialist leader.

CHATEAU LAURIER FINED.

$200 and Costs For Having Store of Liquor.

The Chateau Laurier at Ottawa was fined $200 and costs for a technical breach of the prohibition law in having liquor stored on the premises. On October 7, the police found several thousand dollars' worth of liquor locked in the store rooms. It was brought out clearly that no attempt had been made to sell liquor in the hotel, it having been kept locked up pending removal out of the province. License Inspector Enright had been told of this intention and had consented on the understanding that it would be removed "as soon as possible."

Under the circumstances the magistrate decided that as there had been a technical breach of the act he must impose a fine, but the liquor would not be confiscated nor would the hotel be further molested pending sufficient time to get rid of it.

EIGHTH SARNIA DROWNING.

The St. Clair River at Sarnia, Ont., claimed another victim, when Morley McDonald, nine years old, son of Peter children educated in the maternal the waterworks dock and was drowned. This is the eighth drowning this summer in the river and lake in the vicinity.

LIVE WIRE KILLS MAN AND BURNS ANOTHER

Ernest Allen, a carpenter, was instantly killed, and Charles Christie was painfully burned, at Thorold, Ont., when they attempted to move a guy wire which had become crossed with a high voltage transmission line of the Hydro Commission just outside Thorold. They received 12,000 volts.

TOO LATE TO CLASSIFY

WILD ANIMALS FOR SALE.

SILVER BLACK AND PATCH FOXES, pairs or single; some Reds from black litters. Write your wants and I will give description and low price. T. R. LYONS, Waterville, King's Co., N.S. 43 6

RAW FURS WANTED.

FOXES — I PAY UP TO $12.00 FOR good skins; 15 years buying furs. Trapping secrets and price list free. E. W. DOUGLASS, Stanley, N.B. 43 6

LIVE STOCK FOR SALE.

SHROPSHIRES—FOR SALE, 2 SHEAR and Shearling Rams. Cheap for quick sale. W. F. SOMERSET, Port Sydney, Ont. 43 6

CLOVERDALE BERKSHIRES AND SHROPSHIRES—In Berkshires I can furnish boars or sows, all ages, pairs not akin. All breeding stock imp. or from imp. stock. In Shropshires can furnish rams or ewes, any age, from imp. stock. Prices reasonable. C. J. LANG, R.R. No. 3, Burketon, Ont. 43 6

WANTED TO PURCHASE.

WANTED TO RENT OR PURCHASE, A small country sawmill in hard wood district. Address, Box 101, "Witness" Office, Montreal.

Cream Wanted

Advancing markets, together with our twenty years' experience, should interest you. We invite your inquiry for particulars.

References:

Any Banker *Any Cream Shipper*

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Holders of this stock will have the privilege of surrendering at par and accrued interest, as the equivalent of cash, in payment of any allotment made under any future war loan issue in Canada other than an issue of Treasury Bills or other like short date security.

Proceeds of this stock are for war purposes only.

A commission of one-quarter of one per cent will be allowed to recognized bond and stock brokers on allotments made in respect of applications for this stock which bear their stamp.

For application forms apply to the Deputy Minister of Finance, Ottawa.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, OTTAWA,
OCTOBER 7th, 1916.

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Beautiful Farms Make Enjoyable Homes

ROOT GROWING IN QUEBEC

(By P. A. Boving, in charge of Root Crop Investigation, Cereal Husbandry Department, Macdonald College, Que.)

FEED VALUE.

The feeding value of roots depends on their content of dry matter, mainly consisting of easily digested carbohydrates. Ten pounds of mangels, carrots, or swedes (swede turnips), twelve and one-half pounds of turnips (soft white) contain on an average one pound of dry matter and have the same feeding value as one pound of grain. Each amount constitutes one feed unit. Root tops represent a valuable feed and may either be fed fresh or be put into the silo. Ten pounds of carrot tops and fifteen pounds of mangel, swede, or turnip tops each constitute one feed unit.

CORN AND ROOTS.

Ensilage corn and roots are the two chief succulent winter feeds for milch cows in Canada. Neither of them is grown to the extent it deserves. In spite of their difference in growth and general characters they have several qualities in common: Over and above their usefulness for feeding purposes both are invaluable as cleaning crops in a regular rotation; both are gross feeders and require heavy manuring and good tillage of the land. Further, both are apparently expensive to grow, but only apparently so, since in reality they yield so much more to a given area than other commonly grown crops—with the exception of alfalfa—that the extra labor is more than well paid for.

Feeding experiments have clearly demonstrated that a combination of ensilage and roots when fed to milch cows produces more milk than either of them fed alone.

Whether emphasis should be laid on one crop or the other depends largely upon local conditions, including climate, soil, available labor and purpose of feeding. Existing labor conditions will naturally cause a limitation of the root area in Canada, and the nigher the price of labor in a certain locality the sooner will the economic limit be reached for successful root production. Very few dairy farmers, however, can afford to grow no roots at all. Under average farming conditions one acre of roots to every four to six acres of corn may be considered a fair proportion.

CHOICE OF KIND AND VARIETY.

At meetings and in private discussions the question of choice of roots is often ventilated. One man will claim that a certain variety of mangels is far superior to any other kind of roots, while another is just as certain that such and such a swede will outyield anything else. As a rule one does not find many advocates for carrots or turnips, although these kinds undoubtedly have their place on certain soils, and for special purposes. Who is right then—the champion of the mangels, the advocate of the swedes or he who perchance recommends the other kinds?

Each man is probably the propounder of the truth, that is to say the truth in regard to his locality and of his average conditions. There is no such thing as the best breed of horses. Neither can it be claimed for any special breed of other kinds of live stock that it is pre-eminently suited to all conditions. The same argument holds in regard to plants in general, and to roots in this particular connection.

A good loam will give high yields of any kind of roots. Speaking more in particular, swedes do better on heavy land than do other roots; carrots give fair returns on sandy soils under satisfactory moisture conditions; soft turnips do well even on poor land provided it has been heavily manured and well worked; but mangels require decidedly rich, deep soils in good heart. Mangels and carrots, on deep soils, stand heat and drought better than do swedes and turnips. A cool and wet season will influence the yield of swedes and turnips less than the yield of mangels and carrots.

Taking the purpose of feeding into special consideration mangels are best for milk production. Sugar mangels are equally good for milk production and for pork raising. Swedes are good milk producers, but are used to still better advantage for fattening and growing stock. Carrots form an excellent spring tonic for horses, as they relieve distemper. Turnips are especially adapted for early fall feeding, but they should preferably be fed outside on the pasture, or as far away from milking time as possible, in order to avoid the turnip flavor in the milk.

It is difficult to give definite advice in regard to imported root seeds on the market, because the same variety goes under different names with different seedsmen. Conditions would be better if Canadian grown seed were available. The following varieties—tested at Macdonald College—may be generally recommended:—

A. **Carrots:** White Intermediate (Ewing or Rennie).

B. **Mangels:** Yellow Intermediate (Macdonald College); Daniah Sludstrup (any seedsman); Jumbo Sugar Mangel (Rennie); for deep land.

Yellow Ovoid (Macdonald College); Yellow Globe (Sutton or Rennie); for shallow land.

C. **Sugar Mangels:** Giant Sugar Mangel (Rennie), for hog feeding.

D. **Swedes:** Bangholm (Macdonald College); Magnum Bonum (Rennie); Canadian Gem (Rennie).

E. **Turnips:** Imperial Green Globe (Sutton); Grey Stone (any seedsman); for early fall feeding.

Among mangel varieties, not yet available on the Canadian market, Barres Yellow Red (Weibull, Sweden), Barres Cylinder (Weibull, Sweden), and Barres Taaroje (Denmark) have outyielded all the above mentioned except Macdonald College bred strains. In swedes, two Danish varieties, Bangholm-Olsgaard and Bangholm-Pajbjerg III., have, in a five-year test, surpassed all varieties except Bangholm (Macdonald College).

CULTURAL METHODS.

The cost of growing one acre of roots is practically the same whether the result be a small yield or a large one, and it is therefore essential to obtain as heavy yields per acre as possible. Assuming $46.00 to represent an average expense per acre, and counting on yields of 20-30 tons, we get the following figures for cost per ton and per feed unit of roots:—

Yield per acre. Tons Roots.	Cost per Ton. $	Cost per Feed Unit, c.
20	2.30	1.15
25	1.84	.92
30	1.53	.76

FALL WORK AND MANURING.

Any well-drained, well-mnaured, properly worked soil will grow roots, provided the right kind is planted. Plough the land twice in the fall, shallow the first time, deep the second. Topwork it thoroughly at regular intervals and apply a good coat of stable manure, if possible, before the last ploughing. A soil which has been handled on these or similar lines is cleaner and more easily brought into good shape for seeding than one which has been ploughed once only.

Roots are comparatively expensive to grow under all conditions, but our conception of economy is decidedly wrong if we imagine that matters can be improved by pinching the food bill. It is therefore advisable to supplement the stable manure with a dressing of commercial fertilizers according to the particular need of the land. The same fertilizer does not suit every soil, and local fertilizer experiments are necessary in order to ascertain the manurial requirements of each separate farm. Liquid manure is a splendid fertilizer for roots, and it should not be allowed to flow to waste.

SPRING WORK.

The preservation of moisture is one of the principal things to keep in mind during the spring work. The land should always be "closed up" with a drag or a fine spike-tooth harrow, not only before the actual working of the land commences, but also after each ploughing, discing or cultivating. It is difficult, not to say impossible, to prescribe for the preparation of different kinds of soil. What we want is a seed bed well worked, fine and not too loose, and at least comparatively free from weeds.

Provided that the root land has been properly handled previous to seeding, there is no factor which exercises a greater influence on the yield than the date of seeding. In experiments conducted at the College during a five year period early seeding on the 8th of May has more than doubled the yield of mangels and swedes as compared with late seeding on the 8th of June and the 22nd of June respectively. Carrots and turnips have also responded very readily to early seeding. The old, golden proverb that "the Lord helpeth the early seeder" applies to roots as well as to grain.

Early seeding combined with comparatively heavy seeding results in a good stand; and a good stand is half the crop. With rows 25-30 inches apart 4 lbs. of carrot seed, 15 lbs. of mangel seed, 4 lbs. of swede seed and 3 lbs. of turnip seed may be considered as normal rates per acre. Seeding on drills is preferable on shallow, weedy or poorly drained land. On deep, clean and rich land seeding on the flat is better because it ensures a more perfect germination of the seed. It is also cheaper because the weeder or tilting harrow may be employed to advantage across the rows for mulching and thinning purposes.

On flat land roll down each individual row, and three or four days after seeding harrow across the rows. Run a wheel hoe close to the rows as soon as the plants can be seen. Give frequent horse cultivations during the summer in order to keep down weeds and to prevent evaporation of moisture. Single as soon as possible, mangels to 8 inches, swedes and turnips to 10-12 inches between the plants. Harrowing before singling facilitates the work. Carrots merely need to be harrowed or thinned with a sharp pointed iron rake to about 1-2-1 inch between the plants.

HARVESTING, STORING AND FEEDING.

Pull the roots before the hard frosts set in. Mangels should generally be harvested before the 24th of October; swedes may be left a little longer, as they are not injured by a few degrees of frost. Do not leave pulled roots, especially carrots and mangels, exposed to frost, to bright sun, or to high winds. Keep the pit or the root cellar cool. Ventilate it well, and in any case store the roots on an earthen floor in preference to cement or wood, both of which are too dry.

Mangels, as a rule, are the best keepers, swedes come next, then carrots and turnips. Feed them therefore in reversed order, e.g., white turnips before January 1st, carrots before April 15th, swedes before May 1, and mangels before June 1. Feeding experiments conducted in Canada, as well as in Europe, have shown that whole roots yield more milk than pulped roots. Feed them therefore whole, except to old animals or to young stock which are teething.

SEED GROWING.

We have not yet had a very wide experience in regard to root-seed growing in Canada, but judging from our own experiments, and from obtainable records and reports, it is both possible and profitable to produce seed in different parts of the Dominion, at least for home consumption. Of those who have tried it, all agree that they obtained seed with higher percentage of germination, which produced more roots of better quality than the average market seed.

In selecting seed roots the grower should look for sound, large, well developed, though by no means overgrown roots, true to type and possessing neat crowns, smooth surface, and full rounded tips free from prongs. The top may either be twisted off carefully, or, still better, it can be cut off one to two inches above the head. The sooner after pulling they can be stored, in a cool, not too dry place the better. Where a good root cellar is at hand it is advisable to store them there, if possible in standing position and surrounded with soil of some kind.

The planting of the seed roots early in spring time should be done on a cloudy and calm day in preference to a day with bright sun or heavy wind, which tend to dry the exposed roots and consequently to lower the yield of seed. Being naturally cross-fertilized roots of different varieties, belonging to the same kind, should not be planted near to one another, or not closer than two hundred yards.

Land intended for seed growing should above all be rich, clean and sheltered from heavy winds. Where the land is deep enough the roots should be planted firmly, straight up and down, and so deep that the crown barely reaches the surface. With long varieties and on shallow soils it may be advisable to tilt the roots, always remembering to plant them as deep as the soil will permit with the crown reaching the surface. Suitable distances are 24 inches by 24 inches for small roots and 30 inches by 30 inches for large roots.

Mangel seed is ready to be harvested when the seed inside the brownish cluster shows a mealy surface when cut with a knife. It is time to harvest swede seed when the bottom siliques or pods are turning brown on the outside and the upper ones have attained a yellowish color.

After being properly dried in the field or in the barn the seed is threshed and cleaned and is spread out in thin layers which should be shuffled daily until quite dry. Then it may safely be put in bags and stored away.

In conclusion, remember that twenty-five to thirty good mangels or swedes planted early, in rich land, will give seed enough for one acre.

If in doubt regarding root growing or other agricultural matters, write to Cereal Husbandry Department, Macdonald College, Que.

THE FEEDING VALUE OF RUSTED STRAW

Professor A. M. Shaw, of the University of Saskatchewan, has written as follows on the above subject:

"Will the straw from fields badly infected with rust be safe to feed to stock? This is a point that many western Canadian farmers are asking about. There seems to be some slight difference of opinion with regard to same. Many farmers will feel like burning the rusted straw, andk eeping the brightest for feed. It is questionable whether this is the best policy to pursue for the reason, strange as it may seem on the face of it, that the rusted straws contain considerably more food value than does clean bright straw. An analysis of rusted straw shows that it contains nearly three times as much crude protein as rust-free straw. Protein is the material that produces growth of bone and muscle and frame in our farm animals. The market and feeding value of feeding stuffs is based principally on the protein content, so it is quite evident that when rusted straws contain, as they do, several times as much protein as rust-free straws, the rusted straw must be considerably superior to rust-free straw for feeding purposes. The reason for this is not difficult to discern. A healthy plant is attacked by the disease. Its growth and development is checked, with the result that the material stored up in the leaves and stems, and which later in a normal plant that ripens naturally is used up in forming the grain remains in the straw and thus increases the feeding value. In short, straw from grain that ripens normally is sapped of the larger part of its feeding value, whereas straw from grain that has been arrested in growth, as in the case where rust attacks, the plant retains a large percentage of valuable food materials.

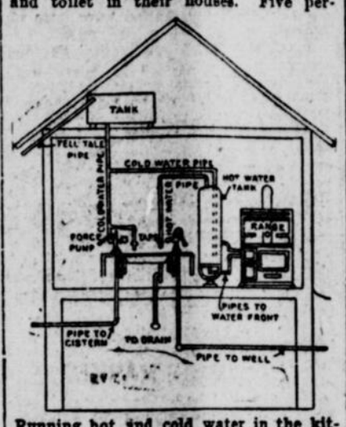
"Chemically then rusted straw is superior to clean straw for feeding purposes. Palatability and digestibility however, have to be considered. Where the disease is only in the stage known as 'red rust' at harvest time, no difficulty will be found in getting the stock to eat it. Where the disease has progressed however to the stage where it is commonly known as 'black rust' and the stems become heavily coated, more difficulty will be experienced in feeding, as it is not quite so palatable. The farmer may have to resort to cutting or mixing with some other feeds. In any case it is safe to feed, and men with large piles of rusted straw can feed it to advantage. No bad result will be noted from its use when fed to farm live stock. In many districts a certain amount of rust exists every year. The farmers of these districts feed their straw regularly, and so far no detrimental effects have resulted from this practice.

"Don't be afraid to feed it; it is valuable, and should be utilized for feeding purposes whenever possible."

GREATER HOME COMFORTS

A Water Service Yields Large Returns in Conservation of Women's Health and Strength

Only two and one-half percent of the 400 farmers visited in connection with the Agricultural Survey of the Commission of Conservation in 1915 had the complete service of water on tap, bath and toilet in their houses. Five per-



Running hot and cold water in the kitchen removes much of the drudgery of housework for the farmer's wife. A plan for installation is shown above

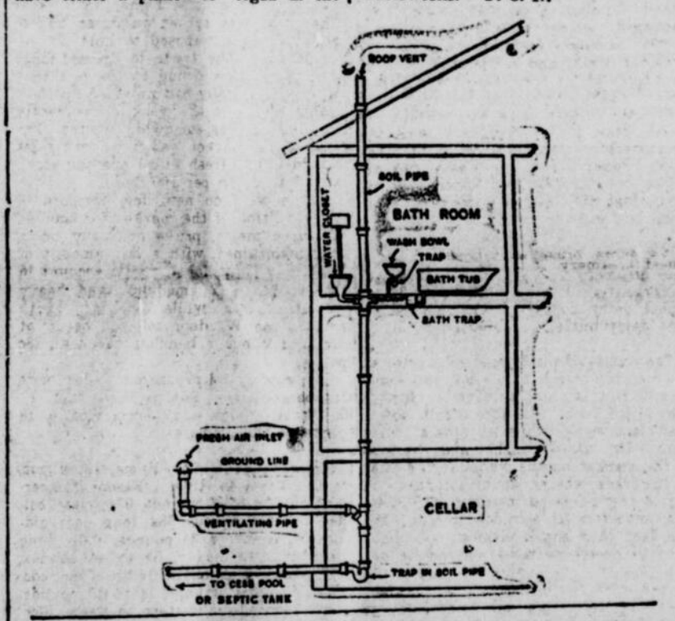
cent had automobiles; 38 percent had pianos, 32 percent had organs, and 22 percent had gasoline engines on the farm. While it is well that 70 percent possess sufficient musical interest to have either a piano or organ in the house, it is regrettable indeed that 33 out of 40 have not installed the water service and bath.

No investment yields more in conserving the women's health and strength, in creating greater home comforts, and in elevating the general tone of the material side of living than the installation of water service and the sanitary conveniences in the home. Thousands of farmers who could well afford to do so have not put in the service for various reasons—because they have not thought of it, or because they do not know how to go about it, or because they think it too expensive. The cost is not so great as many imagine. A bath tub can be purchased for $10.00, a sink basin for $3,00, a closet for $16.00, a 30-gallon hot water tank for $10.00. Various means are employed in obtaining pressure at the taps, such as a force pump to elevate water to a tank in the attic or the pneumatic tank in the cellar, and the cost of piping and installation will vary according to circumstances.

One farmer had the hot water attachment, tank, bath and dry closet installed for $50.00, the farmer himself helping the plumber to do the work. Bathrooms for farm homes are just as necessary as for city homes, and the cost is not prohibitive. The above diagram shows plan for installation.

The complete service, which would be used 365 days in the year, can be installed on the average farm for less than the farmer pays for the binder he uses for a few days at harvest time and which stands idle for the balance of the year. The man on the farm thinks he cannot get along without the many labor saving devices. How about a labor saver for the farm women? It is unquestionably a common-sense business proposition to have the water service and bath in the house as a comfort to every member of the family and a constant labor saving convenience for those who do the daily recurring work of the household, the farm women.

The diagrams in connection with this article are used by courtesy of Carleton J. Lynde, professor of Physics, Macdonald College, and author of "Home Waterworks."—F. C. N.



CONSERVATION OF MANURE

Farmers' Greatest Asset in Soil Maintenance Wasted Through Lack of Care

While manure is only a by-product on the farm, it is the farmer's greatest asset in the maintenance of soil fertility. That it is not properly valued and given the care that it deserves is strikingly shown by the results of the Agricultural Survey of the Commission of Conservation in 1915. Seventy-seven percent of the 400 farmers visited in Ontario were exercising no care to prevent waste of manure, twenty-two percent claimed to be exercising some care, while less than one percent claimed to be exercising really through care of the waste is allowed to continue. Any farmer who knows these facts, but takes no steps to prevent the waste, commits an injustice against himself and his country, and is preparing to leave to succeeding generations a heritage of poverty.

The loss can be prevented in several ways. Now, at the beginning of the stabling season, prepare a supply of litter to absorb the liquid manure. As the straw crop is short this year, it is advisable to store a quantity of leaves, dry sods or sawdust for this purpose. Where circumstances permit, it is a good plan to draw the manure to the field as made. If it has to be piled see that it is piled so as to prevent heating and leaching. Mix the cow manure and horse manure together and keep the pile compacted and level on top. A concrete floor in the barnyard is a paying investment, although it may seem

WASTE OF LIQUID MANURE

Tile draining the liquid from the stable and discharging where it will be no good

manure. Only one and one-half percent were saving all the liquid manure, which contains more actual plant food than the solid excrement. The annual loss amounts to millions of dollars, and it can be readily seen that our system of farming is not on a sound basis if this expensive. Have tight floors in the stable to prevent loss of the liquid, and, if there is not enough litter to absorb it, drain it off into a cement pit or some kind of a receptacle from which it can be occasionally taken and spread upon the land. Don't waste it.—F. C. N.

ANNUAL REPORT OF STATISTICS BRANCH

The annual report of the Bureau of Statistics for the year 1915 has just been issued, and will be sent free of charge to all applicants. In view of the fact that this report deals with by far the best season, as far as production is concerned, which Saskatchewan farmers have experienced, it will be found more than usually interesting, and will well repay careful study. A few brief references to some of the statistical tables and figures with which the report is crowded will doubtless be of interest to many of our readers.

One table shows the average yields of spring wheat per acre in Saskatchewan during the last ten years, compared with the six heaviest wheat raising States of the American Union. The yield per ace in Saskatchewan in 1915 was 25.2 bushels, which is seven bushels per acre higher than in any of the States, its nearest competitor being No. Dakota with 18.2 bushels. Our yield per acre last year was no less than 7.1 bushels above the average of the ten-year period, the previous high being 1909, when 22.1 bushels were raised. Dealing with the actual production, it is shown that Saskatchewan's total, when compared with twelve of the States, was 21,753,775 bushels in excess of the nearest competitor, which was again the State of North Dakota.

Another interesting table shows the results obtained from different methods of preparing the land. Four methods are compared, namely, summer-fallowing, fall ploughing, spring ploughing and sowing on stubble, and the result shows that in all four of the principal grains, but particularly so in the case of oats, by far the largest yields were secured from the summer-fallow. In the year 1916, however, it is quite possible that owing to the fact that there was little or no rust in crops put in on stubble, this method may have given the biggest yields.

It is not only in wheat that the large increases are reported. In the case of oats, while the average per acre yield was exceeded in the year 1909, the total production was over twenty million bushels in excess of any previous year. The acreage of barley was much reduced, but the average yield per acre was greater by three bushels than in any of the previous ten years, and the total production was only surpossed in the year 1913.

In the live stock industry the same story of large increases and satisfactory progress is told. The report shows that in comparison with the year 1914 there were in round numbers 27,000 more horses; 20,000 more milch cows; 32,000 more "other cattle"; and 15,000 more sheep.

PRECOOLING RASPBERRIES

(By Edwin Smith, B.Sc., in Charge of the Grimsby Precooling Plant, in the "Agricultural Gazette.")

Raspberries commonly sell for $4 per 24-pint crate in Winnipeg, Brandon and at other western points. These prices and the fact that the supply of berries in these markets at present lies in the United States (Puyallup, Wash.), has called the attention of Canadian raspberry growers to long distance shipments. The distance from Puyallup to Winnipeg is somewhat greater than from Mission City, B.C. (the latter being 1,112 miles), while from the Niagara district to Winnipeg the distance is but slightly over 1,300 miles, and is several hours shorter on an express shipment.

In 1914 and 1915 trials were made by shipping raspberries in precooled freight shipments from Grimsby to Winnipeg. Although only six days in transit the berries arrived in a mouldy condition. This, together with tests in storage at 40 degrees, indicated that it would be necessary to ship refrigerated express.

In 1916 arrangements were made with E. D. Smith and Son of Winona to ship a precooled car of sour cherries refrigerated express, the Department paying the difference between the freight and express rates, being given the privilege of including a sufficient quantity of raspberries in the car to make a satisfactory test.

The raspberries (Cuthbert variety) were picked and packed by the growers on July 25th in 24-pint Hallock crates. In some instances the growers packed in old 4-5-quart boxes and transferred to the pint boxes. This practice would tend to interfere greatly with the good carrying qualities of the fruit. The berries were in a better condition for long distance shipment than in average years on account of the exceptionally dry weather.

The berries as well as the balance of the fruit were precooled to 33 degrees over night and loaded in an iced refrigerator car July 20th. One tier of berry crates was loaded in the end of the car near the ice while another was placed in the centre of the car.

A thermograph placed in the centre of the car on the floor made a record showing that the temperature within the car rose from 38 degrees to 51 degrees during the two-day trip (as typical illustration of the inefficiency of refrigerator cars.)

The car was opened July 28th, and the berries were in perfect condition. Inspection made by Mr. Joseph Carman, Dominion Fruit Inspector, showed the only fault to lie with the poorly filled boxes. This was a fault on the part of the growers noticeable before the fruit left the precooling plant. It was further reported to the inspector that the berries did not hold up well upon removal from the car, upon the second day serious deterioration being experienced. The raspberries sold readily for from $3 to $3.50 per 24-pint crate. The express rate from Grimsby to Winnipeg is $2 per cwt. As about 700 crates are conveniently loaded in a car the transportation and icing charges amount to about 60 cents per crate. This indicates that it is reasonable to expect that precooled raspberry shipments to Winnipeg will be possible and profitable in future years, although it is highly desirous that further tests be made in other seasons before fruit shippers take it upon a large scale.

Shippers in British Columbia undoubtedly will be surprised at the short length of time the Cuthbert raspberry from Ontario will undergo shipment,—four days being the limit even when precooled. The raspberry as grown in Ontario is entirely different from the same varieties of fruit grown under Pacific coast conditions. The raspberry as grown about Mission City and Hatzic, B.C., is so similar to the fruit grown about Puyallup, Wash., that western growers should refer to Bulletin No. 274 of the United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D.C., in which Mr. H. J. Ramsey gives the results of some excellent work with raspberry shipments from the Puyallup district.

Investigations at Grimsby show that as good results are obtained in precooling raspberries with low temperatures (as low as 15 degrees) as with those above freezing, providing the cooling is stopped after the temperature of the fruit reaches 38 degrees. Fruits as perishable as the raspberry should be held up in transit for precooling purposes as little as possible, so that temperature between 15 degrees and 20 degrees should be used cooling the raspberries from 70 degrees or 75 degrees to 40 degrees in from 3 1-2 to 5 hours. If overnight cooling is to be resorted to, a temperature of from 28 degrees to 32 degrees may be used, lowering the temperature over the same range in 10 or 12 hours.

ASSISTANCE IN CATTLE BUYING

In an attempt to stop the drain on our cattle industry, caused by the shipment of heifers and cows from Saskatchewan points, the Live Stock Branch of the Department of Agriculture has sent an expert cattle man to Winnipeg especially to see that Saskatchewan farmers, who place their orders through him for carloads of heifers, get good value for their money and the kind of stock that will give the best results.

Cattle appear to be as good an investment as any farmer can make at this time. Hundreds of Saskatchewan farmers, who are in a position to buy good grade heifers to start a herd of cattle, want them, but are unable to find them, while other farmers in the stock raising districts have more than they need, and are shipping them to Winnipeg markets, where the best of them are sold to speculators from the United States to make up breeding herds. The Department of Agriculture is endeavoring to keep the bulk of this stock in Saskatchewan, and with this end in view, has placed its representative, Mr. A. J. McPhail, in the Winnipeg stock yards solely in order that Saskatchewan farmers may have the benefit of his knowledge and judgment in buying cattle. His salary and expenses are paid by the Department, and his services are free to all applicants. All arrangements for financing must be made between buyer and banker, as these cattle can only be bought for spot cash.

If a farmer wants a carload of two year old grade heifers of beef type, he should see the manager of the local bank for particulars as to how to proceed. This is a good opportunity for co-operative buying by co-operative associations. Stockers or feeders may also be purchased if desired, but the salvage of animals suitable for breeding purposes is a form of conservation of special urgency in view of the great need for more live stock. All cattle supplied in this way will be tested for tuberculosis, and only animals free from tuberculosis will be shipped. On producing a certificate signed by the secretary of the local Grain Growers' Association, a 25 percent reduction in the freight rate will be granted.

It is hoped that a large number of Saskatchewan farmers will take advantage of these facilities.

COMMERCIAL FERTILIZERS

The extensive use of commercial fertilizers has been a primary cause of the relatively high crop yields in Germany, and an important factor in maintaining the food supply of that country during the war.

In comparing the crop yields in Germany and France, the statistics show that thirty years ago these countries were equally productive, but that during the last three decades, Germany's yields per acre have nearly doubled, while those of France have increased by only 10 percent. Germany's progress is due partly to the effects of co-operative agricultural societies and of schools, together with technical improvement in agriculture, but mainly to the increased use of commercial fertilizers. As the table shows, Canada's crop yields per acre are much below those of Germany, but if Canadian farmers used fertilizers as extensively as they are used in Germany, the production would be increased immensely, without placing an additional acre under cultivation or employing extra help.—W. H.

The following table shows the comparative yields of certain crops in various countries:

Country and Year.	Bushels Per Acre. Wheat.	Rye.	Barley.	Oats.	Potatoes.
Germany, 1913	35.0	30.4	40.9	61.0	235.4
Russia, 1912	10.1	14.3	16.1	23.6	121.3
Austria, 1912	22.3	23.2	29.7	36.1	148.7
Hungary, 1912	18.8	18.4	25.8	28.9	125.3
France, 1912	20.5	16.4	26.9	35.9	142.7
Canada, 1913	21.04	19.28	29.96	38.78	165.88
United States, 1914	16.6	16.8	25.8	29.7	109.5
Argentine, 1912-13	13.8	....	....	32.2	....

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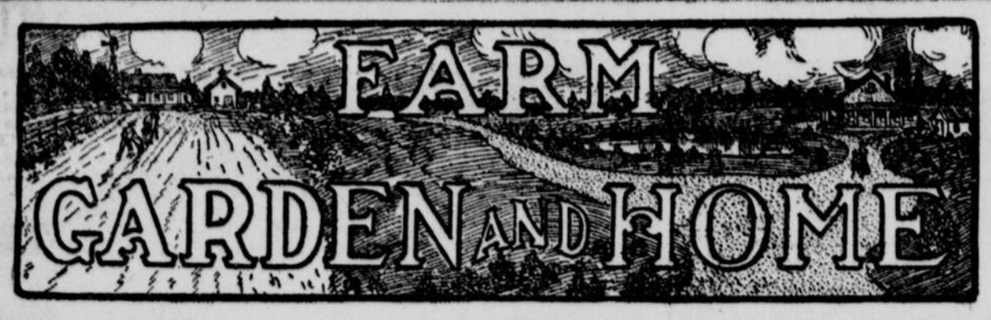
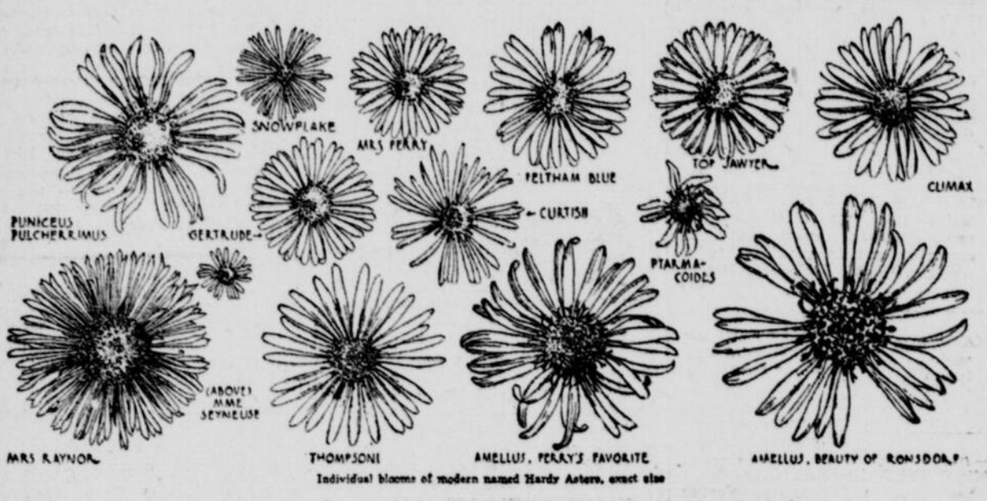


PERENNIAL ASTERS FOR LATE FALL

There are so many species of asters growing wild in Canada that they have not yet become popular in this country as cultivated plants. Here and there, however, you will find a gardener who recognizes their value and takes advantage of the fine effect of their mass of bloom in the late fall where most perennials have succumbed to the early frosts. In England, the Michaelmas daisy is very popular and a great number of fine varieties have been originated there.

The two European species, A. alpinus and A. Amellus, with their varieties, are quite distinct. They have larger flowers than the American asters, and are lower growing than most kinds. A. alpinus is not, however, very permanent, and must be renewed from time to time. Most of these asters increase very rapidly, and they are usually propagated by division, or from suckers. They grow readily from seed, but the named sorts do not come true from seed. Unfortunately a large number of the named sorts are subject to mildew in this country, as indeed are many of our native sorts. To avoid this, place where they will get abundant light and air, and the disease will not prove so troublesome.



Individual blooms of modern named Hardy Asters, exact size

Individual blooms of modern named Hardy Asters, exact size.

B. Y. Morrison, writing in the "Garden Magazine," says:

For the late herbaceous border all the hardy perennial asters have a very real value. Fair soil, in sun or half shade, division and resetting as for other rapidly growing perennials, plenty of water through summer droughts to keep the stalks well clothed with leaves, and a location not too crowded in which to develop the late appearing flower stalks—these are the conditions asked and surely they are not exacting.

Except the dwarf forms and the amellus sorts they are plants for the middle and back of the border. Here they will elbow many other composites,

The bold, sturdy character of the New England Aster gives a welcome note in late fall. There are some good pinks and blues.

and care must be taken to keep the rosy New England Aster forms well away from the greenish yellow of the Heleniums or the purer yellows of the Helianthus species. Stray panicles of Phlox show well against the lavender sorts if the Phlox be white, pink, or even deep cerise. The Japanese Anemones are charming with them, though they long outlast the display of the Asters. These and the Boltonias are the only large perennials in bloom with the Asters, and together they make almost the last of the great display that comes in the autumn, leaving the Aconites and the Chrysanthemums to make the final great burst of beauty before the winter.

It is almost impossible to study any English book on herbaceous plantings without finding enthusiastic mention of Michaelmas Daisies. Good English people they seem — the Hon. Edith Gibbs, Mrs. Raynor, Robert Parker, Perry's Blue, Perry's Favorite, Ryecroft Purple and all the rest; but not all English, for one also finds Heidenrose, Dornrochen, Herbstelfe and others from Germany. Underneath they are good Americans, for the most part, offspring of the gorgeous Wild Asters which glorify our meadows and open woodlands every fall.

But these children of European raising generally surpass the wildings in range of color and in form of bloom, bringing to the herbaceous border large masses of lavender and purple at a season of the year when yellows and oranges are otherwise likely to dominate.

Omitting the spring flowering forms, the long display of Michaelmas Daisies commences with the varieties of Aster amellus. This, like the spring-blooming Alpine species, throws up its flowers from a basal rosette of leaves. There are several flowers to each branch of the flower stalks, which blooms open successively so that the plants are in prime condition for a month, commencing about the third week in July. After the main crop of flowers has faded, some new shoots are made from the base.

Beauty of Ronsdorf was the first of these to open its large lavender flowers, but Perry's Favorite came very shortly after with its more perfectly formed flowers of a delicate pink color. These looked more pink than ever when a few Platycodons opened near by. Preciosa was the last to bloom with the smallest flowers and the deepest color—a real amethyst color.

And together with these varieties, there bloomed Aster ptarmacoides and Aster Thompsoni. The former is a dwarf, about a foot in height, as are the amellus sorts of very slender and delicate growth, covered with small white flowers. These flowers seem particularly white because the disk-florets are not hidden by the reddish brown pappus that develops so rapidly in some. The latter is a dwarf plant with a very characteristic growth and exquisitely formed flowers of a pale lavender gray color. But, although the flowers are very lovely, they are not satisfactory, because they come only a few at a time through a very long period. My plant was in bloom for more than two months.

After these had passed the best bloom, there was a slight break in the procession that marched in my garden, filled only by a little one, called Gertrude, and by the large Aster puniceus var. pulcherrimus. The first of these has the general type of growth of the novi-belgii varieties, but is quite dwraf. The compact little bushes are covered with very charming flowers of a color which appears now a clear lavender, now a clouded pink, the color that marks many varieties and which, like the colors of the pallida Irises, or many in color might come either pinks or lavender, so delicate is the gradation.

An improved form of Mrs. Perry is the only pink variety of the New York Aster (A. novi-belgii) form that has

The New York Aster and it many varieties give many tones of lavender and pink. The plants are compact growers, and make low habited masses.

bloomed for me. It is a charming one of medium growth with clear pink flowers similar in color to the reverse side of a La France Rose. St. Egwin has declined to bloom for me, but is described as a very desirable pink.

Turning the lavenders, the varieties

What other hardy plant will give such masses of bloom even after early frosts?

of the French Lilacs, seems to become more intensely blue or pink according as its neighbors color.

Aster puniceus var. pulcherrimus is as robust of form and shape as Gertrude is delicate. It is even later than most Asters in developing its flowering stalks, a point which is of value, as it can be tucked in between Phloxes in the mixed border to take its place when the great burst of their bloom is over. Its are many and very similar; a mass of them tones down into a soft lavender cloud provided no varieties of the New England Aster (A. novae-angliae) are introduced. Arranged in order of bloom, I had Curtisii, Beauty of Colwall, Top Sawyer, Climax, laevis Baldur, Robert Parker, W. Bowman, Saphir, amethystinus, laevis Calliope, Feltham Blue, formosissima, and grandiflorus.

Of these, I consider Saphir, laevis Baldur and Curtisii quite useless. They are all poor in form of flowers and habit of growth. Beauty of Colwall is poor to my mind because it is double, which of course is considered by others a remarkable advantage. Of the others, which are all charming, bearing flowers obviously different, yet difficult of description, three stand out with marked distinction: these are Climax, Feltham Blue and grandiflora. Climax, which is very similar to Top Sawyer, has clear lavender flowers of good form, though not so symmetrical as those of the latter, and bears them on great arching sprays that are admirable for cutting. Feltham Blue is of course not blue, but the color is very deep and intense. And grandiflorus, a good deep lavender, is remarkable for its late blooming. Coming with all these are the varieties of novae-angliae. These latter ones are much more rank in growth and bear flowers of greater intensity of color. Mrs. Raynor first appears with deep crimson flowers; sparingly at first, but constantly, until the entire head of the plant is covered. Then a week later comes novae-angliae rosea, almost identical, but taller. Within a few days or simultaneously the type appears, bearing its deep purple flowers, and last Lil Fardell and Melpomene, the former a shade lighter than Mrs. Raynor, which is still in bloom, and the latter a shade lighter than the type of our common New England Aster. All of these forms are of intense color and strike a much more vigorous note than any of the New York sorts. Dornroschen did not bloom for me. It is described as silvery mauve.

A Natural Remedy

Time was when disease was thought to be due to the direct influence of evil spirits, and exorcism and magic were invoked to cast it out.

Science has taught us wisdom. The evil spirits exist still. We call them "Disease Germs," and they also must be cast out. Once lodged in the stomach or intestines, fever with its hallucinations, or biliousness with its aches and pains, is the result.

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THE GRAIN RUST IN THE PRAIRIE PROVINCES

(By the Dominion Botanist, in the 'Agricultural Gazette.')

A destructive epidemic of grain rust made its appearance in certain localities of the western provinces of the Dominion, as well as certain of the states of the American Union.

On the occasion of a trip recently made through the grain provinces, I examined as far as practicable into the extent of the rust damage of wheat. It is of course, quite impossible at the present moment, to make a statement in terms of dollars of the actual amount of injury this rust epidemic has inflicted on the grain crop of the Dominion. This, no doubt, will become fairly comprehensively apparent as soon as statistics of the total area under wheat and the results of yields have been obtained.

From my somewhat limited personal observation, I am in a position to say that certain farms with some 2,000 to 3,000 acres under wheat were observed to have crops unfit for any purpose whatsoever. The same has been said of the principal wheat growing areas of other parts of Manitoba: for there are in most localities some fields at any rate so much damaged by rust that the yield will not pay for the expense of cutting or threshing.

On inquiry, and from available official reports, I have learned that the rust was equally severe in the United States of America.

Since my work as plant pathologist is mainly concerned with causes and factors contributory to, or favoring the development of, such an extraordinarily severe attack, I have been able to make some observation which I think should be brought to the attention of grain-growers; since it must be realized that a neglect of all or any of the principal factors likely to have a restraining influence on rust, may result again, under like conditions, in an epidemic of similar nature.

CONTRIBUTORY CAUSES.

It is generally accepted that unfavorable weather conditions will greatly increase the severity of rust. There can be little doubt as to the importance of this factor, since grain rust is more or less endemic, appearing every year; but serious epidemics only become observed when the climatic conditions are particularly unfavorable to the uniform development of the grain.

It would, however, be most misleading to hold the inclement weather conditions alone responsible for the severe losses experienced this year.

The fact that certain fields, surrounded by most virulently affected ones, though showing rust, yet were not by any means total failures—yielding some 10 to 12 bushels per acre—clearly indicates that, had all fields received similar treatment to those referred to, the losses, in spite of the unfavorable weather, could not have been so severe everywhere.

It seems quite clear that lessons of considerable interest may be learned from a careful investigation into the reason for the escape of certain limited areas. From personal observation made throughout the Dominion almost since the establishment of this Division (1909), and also from such limited experiments as could be conveniently undertaken from time to time by this Division, several important factors have been recorded, and may be summarized as follows:

GENERAL CONSIDERATIONS.

Grain Rust is due to one of the most prominent members of the group of "absolute" parasitic fungi. These may attack any portion of leaves or stems of the growing grain plants (Wheat, Oats, Barley, etc.)

Certain conditions have been observed preceding and during rust epidemics, which appear to predispose, or to render more easily susceptible, the growing plants to parasitic disease.

The study of all such contributory factors, as far as known at present, and their elimination through special efforts, will, as practice has shown, greatly reduce losses from rust, even in years of extraordinary severity.

The principal factors concerned are weather the thorough preparation of the seed bed, the use of superior seed grain of strong germination, the choice of early maturing varieties, and early sowing.

IMMEDIATE RECOMMENDATIONS CONCERNING REDUCTION OF RUST.

Conditions over which a farmer has no control cannot of course, be eliminated, but it appears absolutely essential that he should do his best to eliminate each and every factor over which he has control. Failure of the crop may be due to neglecting only one of the factors referred to.

1. The foremost condition for the farmer to fulfill, whatever the soil or weather conditions may prove to be, is the use of superior seed grain of strong germination, i.e.—new seed. The more rapidly and uniformly 90 to 95 percent of the seed germinates, the less will be the danger from struggling plants, and decidedly less the probability of rust injury. Seed of feeble germinating energy is sure to suffer considerably from rust in any case.

2. The choice of early varieties, otherwise satisfactory as far as yield and quality are concerned, is recommended. It has been commonly observed that early maturing varieties were past the stage of infection at the time when rust infection seriously injured late varieties.

3. More important even than early varieties appears to be early sowing of grain. Experiments undertaken quite recently at the Central Farm clearly show that wheat proved decidedly more free from rust when sown early; whereas late sown wheat of the same variety produced practically no grain through rust. The same recommendations concerning early sowing are contained in the final reports of grain rust commissions of Europe and Australia.

4. The preparation of the land before seeding is also an important factor. The more thoroughly land is prepared for the reception of seed, the better is the chance provided for uniform germination and for an even development of the root system; and from good seed more vigorous plants will be provided, which usually escape severe injury from rust, even though the weather may be at times not all that is desirable.

RECOMMENDATIONS CONCERNING FUTURE MEANS OF RUST ELIMINATION.

This report would not appear complete, should I not point out the urgent necessity for research work still most essential in the Dominion. There are a large number of factors in the annual repetition of rust that are by no means understood, and, not before these points have been solved or are better understood, will it be possible to eliminate or meet the losses from grain rust, which cause every year most serious economic losses to our grain producers. These losses amount to millians of dollars every year; this year the losses will be extremely heavy.

SPECIAL RESEARCHES REQUIRED IN THE INTEREST OF THE PUBLIC.

Several of such points for investigation may be briefly indicated here.

1. Grain Rust and the Barberry in Canada:—The Grain Rust (Puccinia graminis) passes a part of its life cycle on the common barberry. In Europe the common barberry appears to be solely responsible for the perpetuation of the rust. Of this there can be little doubt; although experiments conducted by this Division here and elsewhere in Canada have shown that the barberry certainly increases grain rust when grown in close proximity to grain fields, yet this shrub is almost entirely absent in the Western Provinces. The few plants that are grown for ornamental purposes are generally quite orange with the spores that produce grain rust. If it is desirable to eliminate all factors known to contribute to the maintenance of grain rust, over which we have control, then the barberry should certainly be destroyed wherever it is found growing. The barberry has no special merit, it is not particularly attractive, and yet, although suggestions have been frequently made from this office to rid the country of this shrub, objections seem to be raised all the time.

It must be clearly understood that the destruction of the barberry would not eliminate grain rust, but it should be regarded as necessary in order to prevent each and every contributory cause.

Since the barberry is almost, but not entirely, absent in the Western area of Canada, there must exist other means by which grain rust is carried over from year to year. Absolutely nothing definite is known on this point.

2. How is the rust carried over from season to season? Research work along this line is urgently needed, for light on these most important points,—where and under what conditions rust may be dormant from the time of harvest to sowing the grain again,—might enable us to destroy such stages effectively, and thus contribute largely to the elimination of this most destructive of all economic plant diseases.

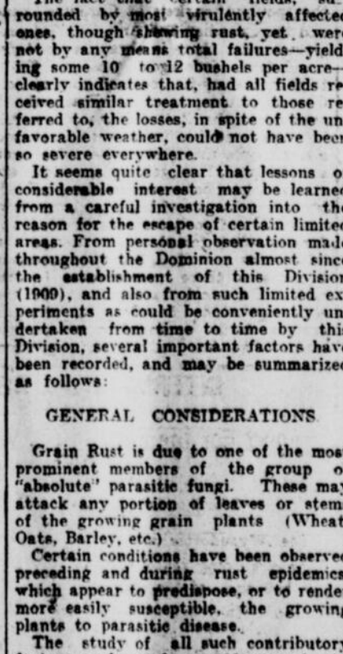
3. Susceptibility versus resistance of grain varieties. Then there are studies of susceptibility of varieties of grain, which are most important. It has not yet been determined anywhere which is the most vulnerable stage, condition or period of the wheat plant towards an attack by rust.

Furthermore, there appear from time to time reports in the agricultural press relating to rust-resistant varieties. It may be said here that there exists no evidence as yet that rust-resistance may be or has been attained in the slightest degree. Rust-resistance is no doubt an acquired character. The perpetuation by seed of acquired characters is still a question open to dispute, but where progress and research are needed is in a study of the bionomics of the wheat plant and its varieties. Since there cannot be any doubt that, within the constitution of varieties, one would be able to develop early maturity, rapid development, and other transmissible factory, that may contribute very largely to the elimination of severe losses from rust.

ESTABLISHMENT OF RUST RESEARCH LABORATORIES URGENTLY NEEDED.

Such research work must be carried on in stations situated right in the grain-growing district, preferably in a series of stations throughout the grain-growing regions. At least two such stations are urgently needed. One to be situated in Manitoba (Brandon), and one in Saskatchewan (Indian Head.)

NOTE. — The Honorable Arthur Meighen, Acting Minister of Agriculture, has authorized the establishment of the two research laboratories recommended in the last paragraph. Their erection will be proceeded with at once.—Editor.



TIMOTHY SEED SHIPMENTS

(By Geo. H. Clark, Seed Commissioner, in the "Agricultural Gazette.")

The 1916 crop of Alberta timothy seed would seem to require special facilities for marketing and the following tentative arrangements have been made, subject to change as experience in handling the seed may warrant.

1. The Dominion Department of Agriculture and the Board of Grain Commissioners agree that the widely and favorably known system for grading, handling and marketing of grain should so far as possible be made available for timothy seed.

2. For this year the government interior terminal elevator at Calgary will be fitted for the handling of timothy seed. Timothy seed will be received in bags, the bags returned to the shipper whose name is contained thereon, farmers' lots being kept separately though in quantities of less than car lots. The seed will be cleaned and graded and warehouse certificates issued for the net weight and grade or grades of seed obtained after cleaning. The total charge for receiving, cleaning, elevating, sacking and loading ex-elevator will be five cents per cwt. Large bins will be provided for Extra No. 1, No. 1, No. 2, No. 3 and rejected grades. After cleaning, a farmer's lots of timothy may not retain its identity, but may be bulked with other lots of the same grade.

3. Alberta timothy seed growers will do well to remember that upwards of two million bushels of timothy seed are produced annually in the North Central states; that this seed is marketed, commencing about August 15th, and that agents of the large American seed houses canvas Eastern Canada, taking orders during the months of November, December and January, for seed to be delivered the following spring. It is, therefore, highly desirable that Alberta timothy seed growers should hold warehouse receipts for their re-cleaned and graded seeds as soon as possible, so that the quantity of timothy seed available, together with the holders of warehouse certificates may be listed from week to week for the information of prospective buyers.

4. The Chicago market virtually controls the world's prices for timothy seed. The freight rates on seed from Chicago to points in Eastern Canada, plus the import duty, are approximately equal to the prevailing freight rates between Alberta points and Toronto or Montreal.

The secretary of the Calgary Grain Exchange has undertaken to procure the closing prices for prime timothy seed on the Chicago Grain Exchange from day to day, and provide such information for general publication in Alberta daily newspapers.

Calves intended for the dairy should not be made fat as veals, and should not be allowed to become stunted. They should be thrifty and growing all the time.

CO-OPERATIVE MARKETING OF WOOL

(By W. R. Reek, B.S.A., Director of Agricultural Instruction.)

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

Co-operative grading and marketing of wool were undertaken for the first time last year; 5,500 lb. were gathered from about 50 farmers, and sold very satisfactorily.

The season was late when the work was undertaken, consequently no organization was attempted. Immediately the busy time was over societies, having as their aim the co-operative selling of wool and lambs and community breeding, were formed in the western part of the Island. In other parts farmers' institutes and live stock associations took up the work. Wherever a live association was located, this became part of their work, thus avoiding over organization. The aim is to combine all local societies under the Sheep Breeders' Association, thus placing all the work upon the producers. During the short courses held in the winter, Mr. J. D. Thomson, representing the Federal Live Stock Branch, gave a number of demonstrations in boxing fleeces, and pointed out how wool might be increased in value by proper care during the winter months.

The Live Stock Branch, Dominion Department of Agriculture, agreed to do the grading, as in the previous year. Stations for receiving wool were opened at Summerside and Charlottetown. Probably the greatest obstacle to overcome is the time the farmers have to wait for their payment; previously, they had sold their wool straight to the merchants and received the cash. However this, if it militates too severely, will be overcome next year; one of the bankers has agreed to assist the associations.

THE FOLLOWING IS THE STATEMENT OF WOOL HANDLED.

	Weight lb.	No. of Fleeces	Av. Wt. per Fleece	Price per lb
Medium Clothing	298	59	5.05	43c.
Medium Combing	1,835	308	5.95	42c.
Low medium Combing	3,181	551	5.77	41c.
Coarse	22,304¾	3,314	6.73	38.5c
Black and Grey	241½	137	6.52	30c.
Rejects	254	42	6.04	25c.
Locks and Pieces	22			25c.
Tags	166½			10c.
Total	28,302¾	4,411		

Probably the most noticeable effects are the improvement in the methods of handling, not only in the wool coming to the grading station, but also in that sold in the ordinary way. The greater care in wintering and the impetus to co-operative selling and the banding together for community breeding. Many farmers realized that the fleeces were very light and the cause invariably was traced to poor feeding and the use of inferior rams. Already the demand for rams is keen, and doubtless many necessarily will be purchased on the mainland.

The total revenue from the sale was $10,949.47.

Three hundred and sixty-nine farmers co-operated. The outstanding advantage obtained for the forwarding of the work is that wool came in from every section of the Island.

NOVA SCOTIA.

(By M. Cumming, B.A., B.S.A., Secretary for Agriculture.)

The co-operative selling of wool was undertaken in two counties of Nova Scotia during the present year, i.e., Antigonish and Guysboro, in both of which counties the Department of Agriculture has District Representatives who organize the work. In the county of Guysboro merely a beginning was made, the total sale amounting to a little less than 2,000 lb. In the county of Antigonish wool was sold co-operatively last year, and this was the second year. The wool from both counties was marketed jointly and amounted to 17,388 lb. The price paid the co-operators was 44 cents to 40 cents according to the quality of the fleece. The average price received was 41 1-8 cents per lb. including black fleeces, tags and a few reject fleeces. The expenses in connection with the sale, insurance, packing and loading was slightly over 1-2 cent per lb. This included 100 wool sacks which were bought outright, and which may be had by members next year for bringing in their wool.

The county representatives who took charge of this work in Nova Scotia were Dr. Hugh MacPherson, Antigonish, and A. B. MacDonald, Guysboro.

QUEBEC.

The Wool Growers' and Sheep Breeders' Associations in the province of Quebec have again successfully graded and marketed their wool clip. Since their organization these associations have extended the scope of their work so that now practically every phase of the sheep industry receives attention at their hands. Assistance in the organization and directing of these associations through Mr. A. A. MacMillan and the college demonstrators has been made an important feature in the extension work of Macdonald College. Animal Husbandry Department.

FLOCK IMPROVEMENT EFFECTED THROUGH LOCAL SHEEP SALES.

In the fall of 1915 four local sheep sales were held at which ninety-eight head of selected breeding stock including individuals, both male and female, sales afforded a larger opportunity for local selection in purchasing, besides providing a new market for pure-bred breeders. The local sales policy will be extended, so that the requirements of all members will be met this fall.

EDUCATIONAL WORK.

A large number of lectures and demonstrations were given during the year. Talks on the preparation of wool for market, demonstrations in the proper methods of shearing, rolling and tying of fleeces and the docking and castrating of lambs were given in sections that were not touched last year, the local demonstrators besides arranging for meetings and demonstrations, gave much personal assistance to members in the various associations. French speakers were provided in a number of cases by the Federal Live Stock Branch. The grading of the wool was performed by expert wool graders supplied by the Live Stock Branch.

SASKATCHEWAN.

The Co-operative Organization Branch of the Saskatchewan Department of Agriculture, which for the past three years has acted as a marketing agency for Saskatchewan wool producers, disposed of this season's clip, for an average price over all grades of 32.5 cents per pound.

Approximately 180,000 pounds, being the product from 487 association members, is involved, and the wool was all graded by expert graders, provided by the Dominion Live Stock Branch. Eighty-five percent of the wool was placed in the straight domestic grades, and for this an average price of 33½ cents per lb. was realized. Seven and one-half percent graded Rejects, and was sold for 24 cents. Four percent graded Range and the average price on this was 31 cents, while the tags, locks and pieces, and greys and blacks, which made up the balance of three and one-half percent, brought an average price of 18 cents per pound. It is estimated that the cost of handling the wool will be in the neighborhood of 1 cent per lb., and producers will realize accordingly.

Never fight with one of your animals. It will be the victor in the end, for even if you kill it it has conquered you. It is out of trouble and you are out of pocket its value.

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POULTRY

TURKEYS

The Origin, Characteristics and Varieties of Turkeys

TURKEYS—THE ORIGIN, CHARACTERISTICS AND VARIETIES OF TURKEYS.

(By Morley Jull, Macdonald College, Que.)

The turkey is a handsome creature, and is the largest bird grown for the production of flesh. It is prized for its abundance of flesh which is of high quality, making it a popular bird on Thanksgiving and Christmas days. Dressed turkey is desirable for any festive occasion, and large quantities are consumed every year.

Turkey feathers are used by man to a certain extent for purposes of comfort and ornament.

The Origin of Turkeys.—All domestic turkeys have descended from the wold turkeys of North and Central America. This continent is the native home of the parents of the domestic turkeys inhabiting Canada and the United States. Wild turkeys were very numerous in different parts of the United States about the middle of the eighteenth century, but since then they have become quite scarce. Some may still be found in the mountains in eastern and western parts of the country.

When the Spaniards visited Mexico for the first time they found turkeys domesticated. From Mexico turkeys were taken to Spain and England, where they became very popular. They were improved a great deal in England and became plentiful. They soon spread over all Europe, and many of the improved turkeys were afterwards brought from Europe to America. The improved stock of Mexico gradually spread northward, and this stock as well as that coming from Europe, was crossed with the wild stock. Such crossings have been common since the early history of the turkey industry; wild turkeys are still crossed with domestic ones to make the latter more hardy.

Characteristics of Turkeys.—Turkeys have much the same habits of living as fowls, although they are more difficult to raise. When turkeys are dressed they resemble dressed fowls very much, except they are larger. Live turkeys, however, differ a great deal from live fowls.

The voice of the turkey is a peculiar one, especially that of the male. The most familiar noise made by the male is the "gobble," which is usually uttered when the male goes through the well-known strut, and at the same time a number of interesting notes and motions are produced. The male utters the notes and goes through peculiar motions in order to attract the attention of the female. The male first droops his wings until they touch the ground, and at the same time the tail is spread out like a fan. The neck is drawn back until the head almost rests on the shoulders. The feathers over the body all stand up straight. The body is filled with air which makes the bird appear very full and round. Then the air is released quickly, and this causes the bird to utter sounds like "puff," "cluck," and "b-o-o-r-r-r-m-i"; the female has very few notes, the most familiar one being a long call note.

The mouth of the turkey is equipped with a beak the same as a fowl. The head is long and bare of feathers, but is covered with rough flesh; thus, the head is said to be carunculated. On top of the head, just where the beak joins the head, there is an extra growth of flesh in the form of a pointed projection. In the male turkey this growth is often extended loosely to hang over the side of the head.

The upper part of the neck is bare of feathers, and the flesh lies in folds. The skin of the head and neck varies from rich red to bluish-white.

Under the throat there is a single wattle, which is larger in the male than in the female.

The various sections of the plumage are the same as in the fowl. The male turkey has a tuft of hair growing on the upper part of the breast. This tuft is called a beard. The turkey carries itself more stately than the fowl. The breast is quite prominent, the back is curved downwards and the tail is carried drooping.

The shanks of the turkey are always bare of feathers and in the male they are equipped with spurs.

The male one year old or over is called a cock. Cocks are divided into two classes according to their age. Adult cocks are those two years old and over, while yearling cocks are those one year old and under two. The male under one year old is called a cockerel. The female one year old and over is called a hen, while a female under one year old is called a pullet.

Before the sex can be distinguished young turkeys are called poults.

Varieties of Turkeys.—The most common and most popular variety of turkeys is the Bronze. It was the first variety to be originated; in fact, it is the parent of several other varieties. The most important varieties of turkeys are the Bronze, White, Black and Buff. There is little difference among the last three except in color, and since the Bronze surpasses them all it is the only breed which will be discussed here.

The Bronze turkey has a plumage with a brilliant bronze color over the entire surface. When the flight feathers of the wing are spread out they are seen to be black with white bars running across each feather. The tail is black, each feather having brown lines running across it. Near the end of each tail feather a wide black band runs across ending in a white edge.

The shanks and toes should be pinkish in color in mature birds and dark in young birds.

The weights of the Bronze turkey classes are:—Adult cock, 36 lbs.; yearling cock, 33 lbs.; cockerel, 25 lbs.; hen, 20 lbs.; pullet, 16 lbs.

SELECTING THE LAYING STOCK

(By A. W. Foley, Edmonton, Alta.)

The greatest care should be exercised in selecting the birds intended for laying stock, because the pullets that are to be the winter layers will also be the breeding stock in the hatching season.

In addition to the care that has been exercised in selecting and mating the breeding stock winter egg production is influenced very largely by the care and attention given to the growing pullets during the summer months. Pullets for winter laying should have attained full growth before winter sets in, because after the cold weather comes there is little opportunity for them to complete their growth unless in the hands of a skillful feeder. Eggs from immature pullets will not secure for the poultry keeper satisfactory results.

One single comb White Leghorn, showing remarkable shape.

(Note.—Trap nest experiments that have come under the writer's personal observation have proved that where healthy, strong, well developed pullets and male birds have been used as breeders the results in incubation have proved equally as good as those from older birds, and in some cases even better.)

PULLETS AS LAYERS.

That April and May hatched pullets are more prolific layers has been full demonstrated by experiments, which have shown, as before stated, that ten pullets lay as many eggs as seventeen year-olds or as twenty-four two-year-olds.

ADVANTAGE OF PULLETS.

By preparing pullets for winter, egg-production the poultry keeper not only secures a much larger return during the first year, but also secures it in the winter season when the highest prices are obtainable. It is readily seen, therefore, that eggs are produced during the first year at the least possible cost. The profits from hens are largely offset by the extra cost incurred in their keep (which may be reckoned at $1 per year), and the extra number required to secure the same results.

TYPE TO SELECT.

Select only the active, vigorous pullets of the low-set, deep-breasted type, with broad well-rounded head, and bright intelligent eye, and as nearly as possible to the requirements of the Standard of Perfection for the breed represented. Some idea of the desirable type may be learned from Figs. 42 and 47, and the type to avoid by Figs. 39 and 43.

TYPE TO AVOID.

Avoid the long leg, the lack of symmetry, the long flat head and dull uninterested eye. These are positive indications that the bird is lacking in constitution and breed characteristics, all important factors in the laying pen or the fattening crate.

TIME TO SELECT.

Pullets intended for winter laying should be placed in their winter quarters in the early fall before the weather has shown any material change in temperature. The pullets will thus have sufficient time to become accustomed to their confined conditions before they commence laying. When the change from summer to winter quarters is made the pullets should receive very considerate attention for the first few days, as change of condition from free range to confinement is likely to make them discontented, unless surroundings and food are of a most inviting nature.

THE MARKETING OF POULTRY

(John Porter, Toronto.)

There is, perhaps, no line of live stock that receives such indifferent attention as poultry. Look into the public market, the butcher shop, and the average wholesale house or into the country store, and what do you find? I venture to say that 75 percent of the poultry offered for sale is not finished properly. Much of it is underfed and has not been starved before killing. There is feed in the crop and some of the birds have been scalded before picking. A few weeks ago I was asked to make an address before the Poultry Association in one of our large towns, and before doing so I paid a visit to the market, and I do not believe I ever saw a poorer lot of dressed poultry than I saw on that market. I heard that that particular city had to buy poultry from outside sources. I know of one hotel in that city that did try to buy poultry on that market to supply their table and had to give up in disgust, and they now have to secure it from New York. I asked one large dealer if there was enough poultry produced in the surrounding district, and he said there was. And I said, "Why does so much stuff come in from outside sources?" and he said, "Simply because the producers wil not finish their poultry in a proper way." In the district surrounding Guelph there is a small effort to finish poultry in a proper way, better than any other market I know of in Canada. I bought a pair of chickens on this market and took them home, but when we dressed them for cooking we found that they had not been starved before killing. The sour feed in the crop, which was broken open, had caused the flesh to be tainted. We have got to the stage in Canada where we are producing more poultry than we are consuming. If all our poultry were sold on the local market it would not, perhaps, be such a serious matter, because we are protected by a high tariff wall; if it were not for that high tariff there are plenty of poultry on the other side of the line that would be offered on our market. Up to about a year ago the bulk of the surplus poultry from this part of the country was sold on the Western market and in British Columbia. They are now beginning to produce their own poultry, and the time is fast coming when they will not want poultry from the east. We will have to find another outlet, and the only one I know of is the British market. There is a spasmodic market for live poultry in the United States. If you do not ship quality to the British market there is no use shipping at all, because any other kind will not pay freight charges. The class of poultry required in England is a small chicken, and they are willing to pay more for that class of bird. In this country and the United States broilers or roasters are demanded. During the last two or three years a good deal of live poultry has found its way to the eastern market in the United States. They want mostly hens. The Jewish population in the city of New York is over a million. The orthodox Jew will not buy anything but live poultry; it has to be killed by the Rabbi. I had an interesting interview with a man who was shipping live poultry from Ontario to New York, and he gave me the cost from here to the market. He told me that roughly speaking it was about 4c. per pound. The charges are made up as follows: Freight, 65c. per 100 lbs.; duty, 1c. per lb.; unloading at New York, $15 per car; rent of coops, 50c. each; commission 5 percent; feed used in transportation, 3,000 lbs.; man in charge of car, wages and expenses, $55; rent of car, $40; if there is any stop-over to take on more poultry at any station, $10 per stop. If one pound gain per bird is made by the man in charge of the car in transit, the man in charge receives $10 from the shipper and $5 from the receiver as a bonus. The average cost, as I said before, comes to about 4c. per pound. One of the great evils of the poultry business in the country storekeeper. He takes in everything and pays the same price in trade, and there is not much encouragement for a man to take special care with his birds. A great many of the large shippers have found it necessary to do some feeding in order to get rid of the unfinished stuff they receive. Some of them have been fairly successful. Personally I did some feeding two or three years ago, and I kept a strict account of the cost and we made a gain of 9.5 percent in weight in two weeks' feeding. I believe the farmer can do better, because I believe the birds will add on flesh more rapidly at home where they have been raised. One can understand that they would not feed after a railway journey. I believe the poultry should be finished by the producer, because he can do it more economically. As to the length of time required to finish poultry, I have talked with a good many people who have fed poultry, and some think they ought to be fed for five or six weeks. My own judgment is that if they are properly taken care of and fed, that two weeks will put on all the flesh that is necessary to make them satisfactory for the market. I find that you will put on more flesh per pound of feed the first week than you will the second or third. Some large dealers are recommending only ten days' feeding. A very important article in the feeding of poultry is buttermilk. I found it very difficult to get a sufficient quantity of buttermilk during the feeding season. Usually the creameries are not producing buttermilk. I went to a great deal of trouble to find out what I could to overcome that difficulty. I found that in some part of the United States they were condensing their buttermilk. It is a very simple process. I got an old cheese vat; run the buttermilk into a steam-heated vat. Heat slowly to a temperature of 150 F.; leave it to settle as long as possible. The whey should then be siphoned off, care being taken to leave as little finished whey in the product as possible. You should stir the milk during the time of heating. If the storage cellar is over 40 deg. use benzoate of soda in the proportion of one pound to a gallon of water. Of this solution use one pound to 100 pounds of the condensed buttermilk. It should be thoroughly mixed just before running it out of the kettle. It will cost about 3c. on every 100 lbs. of condensed buttermilk. This is a splendid way to secure a steady supply of buttermilk.

I do not see any reason why the co-operative station for dressing and packing poultry would not work equally as well for gathering eggs. Do not kill the birds when their crop is full of food. Give water only for 24 hours before killing. Good bleeding is absolutely necessary if you want to have the birds present a good appearance on the market. Do not hang by one leg, because that spoils the shape. Picking on the lap gets the skin of the bird dirty. Dry pick and do not scald. Chill every dressed bird until the body temperature is 35 deg. Do not cool by putting the birds in water. Wrap the head with paper. We are very badly in need of poultry standards. I hope by another year we will be able to arrive at some decision as to poultry standards both for live and dressed poultry. I am told that certain grades of poultry would be better if killed during the summer months. Is there any sense in keeping hens till the fall when they have finished their laying usefulness. There is no sense in keeping surplus roosters for four or five months. I am told that ducks would be better if marketed when eight or ten weeks old. It would be better for the whole industry if the poultry market extended over a longer period. People do not want chicken around Christmas time.

There are certain by-products of poultry that have not been given consideration. There is quite a market for feathers and quills. They find it difficult to get a sufficient quantity of quills in England by reason of the supply being cut off owing to the war. The care of feathers is very important. They should be kept in a dry place and turned out quite frequently in order to allow them to properly cure. One of the best markets for feathers is the United States. We should give a more careful study to the poultry markets at Christmas time and the Canadian and American Thanksgiving, when there is always a good demand for birds of good quality. I am told that sixty-five cars of poultry left Ontario during the last Thanksgiving season in the United States. Jewish holidays are also important. A good many people ship their poultry too near a holiday. You get better prices six or seven days before the holiday. Poultry associations and poultry shows have done a lot of good. The man who produces poultry for show purposes gets a little pride out of it, but if the market is not good there is no demand for his birds. I am told that some breeders are so narrow-minded that they kill off their surplus birds rather than allow their strain to get into the hands of any other breeder. I am hopeful that dealers, poultry producers, and poultry exhibitors will get closer together, because I believe that the whole industry will benefit by a closer co-operation of all interests. The dealers of Canada are holding their convention at Belleville in February, and I think it would be a good idea to have the producers join with them and learn something of what has to be contended with in this industry. We must all work together in order to make a great success. I hope what I have said will be of some service to you.

INTERNATIONAL EGG-LAYING CONTEST

Report For the Forty-ninth We ek Ending October 8th, 1916

Storrs, Conn., Oct. —, 1916.

The Wyandottes are "birds" alright. They are doing really splendid work in the tail end of the laying contest at Storrs. In the forty-ninth week four pens out of the best five belong to this breed. Obed G. Knight's White Wyandottes, from Bridgeton, R.I., and Dr. N. Sanborn's Buffs, from Holden, Mass., tied for first place with 47 eggs each. The Agricultural College's pen of "Oregons," from Corvallis, Ore., were second, with a yield of 45 eggs. J. E. Watson's birds, from Marbledale, Conn., and Tom Barron's English pen, both White Wyandottes, came next with 44 and 43 eggs, respectively.

The total yield for all pens amounted to 2,168, or better, by about 40 eggs, than the corresponding week last year. This is an average yield of 31 percent. The Wyandotte class, however, laid at the rate of 41 percent, the Rocks at 33½, while 28 percent represents the yield of the Reds and the Leghorns. The closest race is in the Leghorn group. F. F. Lincoln's pen from Mount Carmel, Conn., and Will Barron's pen from Bartle, England, have not been more than four eggs apart during the past five weeks. At this writing, the Connecticut pen is leading by two eggs. Each is due to lay more than two thousand eggs for the year.

The monthly awards for September have been announced as follows: The blue ribbon, or first prize, was won by the Oregon pen mentioned above; Rock Rose Farm's Barred Rocks, from Katonah, N.Y., got second place for the month with a yield of 199 eggs, and A. W. Rumery's pen of Rhode Island Reds from Danville, N.H., won third prize with a production of 180 eggs.

The three best pens in each of the principal breeds are as follows:

PLYMOUTH ROCKS.

Pen		
9	Rock Rose Farm (Barred), Katonah, N.Y.	1982
13	Albert T. Lenzen (White), North Attleboro, Mass.	1872
8	Oregon Agr. College (Barred), Corvallis, Oregon	1829

WYANDOTTES.

20	Obed G. Knight (White), Bridgeton, R.I.	2149
27	Tom Barron (White), Catforth, England	2086
28	Abel Latham (White), Brierfield, England	1920

RHODE ISLAND REDS.

53	Pinecrest Orchards, Groton, Mass.	1866
45	A. W. Rumery, Danville, N.H.	1814
50	Jacob E. Jansen, North Haven, Conn.	1744

WHITE LEGHORNS.

63	Francis F. Lincoln, Mount Carmel, Conn.	1965
69	Will Barron, Bartle, near Preston, Eng.	1963
66F.	M. Peasely, Cheshire, Conn.	1866

MISCELLANEOUS.

98	Oregon Agr. College (Oregons, Corvallis, Ore.	1993
93	J. Golinson (Black Leghorns), Barnacre, Garstang, Eng.	1720
100	A. Schwarz (Black Rhinelanders), Burlingame, Cal.	1632

THE USE OF SULPHUR ON CHICKENS.

We cannot give too emphatic a warning against sulphur which is a very commonly recommended remedy for the control of the lice on chickens because its use usually leads to disastrous results. A great many have used sulphur and lard, a seemingly harmless combination, on chickens that have been infested from the lousy mother. Not knowing in just what proportion to make this mixture, the novice has added enough sulphur to make it yellow, feeling sure that it would be effective. It is the effectiveness of this preparation that leads to such bad results for the sulphur soon begins to burn the tender skin of the chicken, making sores that seldom heal and it is often the case that from one-quarter to one-half the young chickens thus treated die in from two to ten days after the application is made.

It is much better to use the lard, sweet oil or blue ointment but never subject young chickens to the danger of burns from the use of such an active agent as sulphur. Burns and subsequent sores should be guarded against as much as possible for more harm will arise from these than from the work of the lice.

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152 ACRES, NEAR ECHO BAY, SECond station from Sault Ste. Marie; small clearance; house, barn, stable; splendid land, in good locality. J. BURLINGHAM, Rockwood, Ontario. 39.6

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PURE BRED LEICESTER RAMS; OF best type and quality; Yorkshire pigs, both sexes; all ages; prices reasonable. Write, E. F. BRAIN, R.R. 2, Hornby, Ont. 41.6

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POULTRY.

ANCONAS.

SHEPPARD'S FAMOUS ANCONAS. Both combs. Unexcelled quality. Winter layers. Single birds, pairs, trios. Pens for sale now. Ten good Buttercup yearling hens and cock, only $12.00. A. C. APPS, Brantford, Ont. 39.6

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THE HEAVY LAYING STRAIN OF Pekin Ducks for sale. Ducks, $1.50; Drakes, $2.00. F. T. ASKIN, R.R. 1, Oakville, Ont. 43.2

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RECIPE GUARANTEED TO PREServe eggs fresh during 12 months. Circular and reference free. Octavien Rolland, 56 Notre Dame east, Montreal. 39 12

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NOTICE.—TO THE FIRST THOUSAND new shippers we receive we will mail a handsome calendar, free. WALLERS, 710 Spadina avenue, Toronto. Crate fed chickens a specialty. 40.5

MISCELLANEOUS.

FOR SALE, SILVER LACED WYANDOTTES; also, Belgian Hares, six months old and upwards; will accept offers for hares; must sell. JOHN THOMSON, Fergus, Ont. 41 6

S. C. W. LEGHORNS, W. WYANdottes, Buff Orpingtons and S. C. R. I. Reds. Every layer trap-nested. Write to GEORGE PEAL, Rockwood, Ont. 41 6

FOR SALE. — WHITE FANTAIL pigeons, 4 pairs for $5; 14 choice Australian White Leghorn pullets and cockerel, $25; also, cockerels, $1.50 each; Shaw Motor engine for bicycle, Cheap. Correspondence invited. ALBERT OSBORNE, Iroquois, Ont.

PURE BRED BARRED ROCK, RHODE Island Red, White Leghorn cockerels, $2.00 up. Pekin Ducks. LEAS PERREAULT, St. Francis du Lac. P. Que. 42 6

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COCKERELS FOR SALE—S. C. White Leghorns, S. C. Black Leghorns, R. C. White Wyandottes, S. C. Barred Rocks, White Leghorns cockerels from this pen won first and third, and Black Leghorns first and second at Halifax exhibitions, 1916. First Barred Rock, third Wyandotte, first and second Black and White Leghorns at Stewiacke exhibitions came from these pens; have a number just as good; prices from $1 to $4. Write immediately and get first choice. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. L. J. WALKER, Rosebank Farm, Truro, N.S. 42 6

SQUABS WANTED, $3.50 PER DOZEN We will pay the above price for squabs weighing 9 to 10 pounds per dozen. Write for our weekly price list of all kinds of poultry. WALLERS, 710 Spadina avenue, Toronto. Crate-fed chickens a specialty. 43.2

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OAT SPROUTER, $1.95; doubles egg yield, cuts feed bill in half; boy can make one in an evening; saw, hammer all tools needed; easy directions, 25c. HEATED BROODER, boy can make in one hour; costs only $2.05; easy directions, 25c. RADIO CO., Box 1704 "E." Winnipeg, Manitoba. 40 12

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BARGAIN FOR QUICK SALE by owner. Improved quarter section; good soil; no waste; near a flourishing new town with five elevators, Southern Alberta. $400 cash, balance $1,450, five years. Apply SAM MORRISON, Trail, B.C. 38 6

152 ACRES NEAR ECHO BAY, SECond station from Sault Ste. Marie; small clearance; house, barn, stable; splendid land, in good locality. J. BURLINGHAM, Rockwood, Ontario. 39.6

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FOR SALE—2 QUARTER SECTIONS, 12 miles from Portage la Prairie. 1½ miles from R. R. siding, good water, partly improved, terms. WM. W. GOULD, Edwin, Manitoba. 41 6

FOR AND MINK SCENT.

FOX OR MINK SCENT, 25c; also, smokless gunpowder; receipt free with every bottle. Foxes and wolves exterminated; receipt 50c. JESSE BENTLEY, Trapper, Arlington, Vermont. 38 6

PURE CLOVER HONEY.

PURE CLOVER HONEY, in fancy lithograph pails, 5 lbs., 65c; 10 lbs., $1.25; 60 lbs., can. 12c; 40c extra for tin. L. & L. RICKER, Canfield, R. R. No. 2, Ont. 38 6

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FOR SALE, FORTY CHOICE DARK furred, Eastern Nova Scotia ranch-raised Mink. Kittens and proved breeders. DAVID A. McRAE, West Middle River, Vic. Co., N.S. 39.6

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AMAZING INVENTION. — WONDERful lamp burner, changes any coal oil lamp into powerful gas light; smokeless, odorless. Quebec agent made fifteen dollars one day. Proposition. Sample postpaid, 35 cents. Dept. B., GREAT WHITE LIGHT CO., Maple, Ont. 39.6

DOGS FOR SALE.

FOR SALE, TWO IRISH TERRIER FEmale Puppies. Ten dollars each, with full pedigree. Registered stock. Mrs. GODFREY, North Osgoode, Ont. 43.2

FOR SALE — SOME BEAUTIFULLY bred fox terriers, brood bitches and puppies; for prices and pedigrees, write JACK GLOVER, Box 284, Murrayville, B.C. 40.6

PEDIGREED ENGLISH BEAGLES, the greatest little rabbit hounds on earth, also, excellent ferrets. 3c stamp for reply. L. W. MURRAY, Harrow, Ont. 41.3

SHEEP FOR SALE.

KARAKULE SHEEP FOR RAISING "Persian Lamb" fur. By crossing with our native sheep will increase weight of offspring thirty percent. Pelts of stillborn and early-dying lambs valuable. For sale by G. W. JOHNSTON, Wyoming, Ont. 41.6

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AGENTS — SALARY AND COMMISsion, to sell Red Tag Stock. Complete exclusive lines. Specially hardy. Grown only by us. Sold only by our agents. Elegant free samples. Write now to DOMINION NURSERIES, Montreal. 34.29

WE REQUIRE PARTIES TO KNIT men's wool stocks for us at home, either with machine or by hand. Write for information, THE CANADIAN WHOLESALE DIS. CO., Dept. W., Orillia, Ont. t.f.

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ENGINES, 30 OF VARIOUS SIZES, marine and stationary. Send for lists. GUARANTEE MOTOR CO., Hamilton, Ont. tf

ENGINES, MAGNETOS, PROPELlers, carbuerators, and all motor boat fittings for sale or exchange. Send for new lists. GUARANTEE MOTOR CO., Hamilton, Canada. tf

PRINTING.

1,000 LETTERHEADS, ENVELOPES, Statements, Cards, $3. McCREERY'S PRINTERY, Chatham, Ont. 42 12

AGENTS WANTED.

$10 WORTH OF AGENT'S SAMPLES Free to both men and women who mean business, and want to make $50 a week this winter. Send for our free sample offer and big catalogue of household necessities. You can sell our goods cheaper than the local or department stores, and still make from one to five hundred percent profit yourself. You will be welcomed at every home in both city and country with our goods, which sell at from 15c to $15 each. No experience needed; goods sell on sight. Send to-day. PEOPLES' WHOLESALE SUPPLY CO., Dept. 3, Barrie, Ont.

When answering advertisements please mention this paper.

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COTTERILL & CROMB,
LONDON.

THE LAND OF BEULAH

By DAVID LYALL

SYNOPSIS.

High noon on a perfect summer day in England, and on the lawn of his old home, overlooking Hampstead Heath, mnds Ludovic Orde, but recently returned from Rhodesia, after an absence of seven years.

Ludovic, son of an nEglish mother and a Scottish father, had gone out a raw, round-faced boy of twenty-three, eager to see new worlds, and, perchance, to conquer them; he had returned a lean, brown man, with a clear-cut, incisive face, and blue-grey eyes grown strangely serious perhaps from much solitary watching in silence and isolation. A brother, Tristram Orde, was married, and in the army. His mother and sister, Paula, devoted to causes, and specially interested in the Woman's Movement, had welcomed him home.

Ludovic and his mother and sister go to Edward Grimston's garden party. Ludovic insisting upon wearing his Colonial hat. The Ordes are the poor relations of the Grimstons, although Edward Grimston, with fond memories of Mrs. Ordes kindness to him as a boy, always treated them with considerable respect.

At the garden party, Ludovic, nauseated and disgusted with the frivolity and looseness of the fashionable gathering, meets a Scottish ballad singer named Jean Denholm, who is there as an entertainer. He is greatly struck by her singing, and by her story of her fight to earn comfort for mother, sister and brother. But what appealed to him most in that artificial environment was her perfect naturalness. She looked about twenty-five, not tall, trim and neat, with a face interesting without being beautiful. Her complexion was not made up, nor her eyes treated, nor her hair dyed. Her dress was very simple.

Ludovic also meets his brother Tristram, and the first rumblings of the European war thunder are spoken of.

Although the announcement is somewhat chillily received by his mother, who wants him to be in society, Ludovic determines upon meeting Jean again. Meanwhile, the great war opens, and Ludovic's meeting with Jean is also his parting, as he leaves to become a private in a London regiment .He could easily get a commission, having many relatives high in the service, but prefers to "work up."

Teddy Grimston, nephew of Mrs. Orde, and married to a wealthy American lady, who is constantly reminding him of the benefits she confers upon him, staggers his wife by the announcement that he, too, has enlisted as a private with Ludovic Orde. His wife, who had been planning, by influence at the War Office, to get him a "gentleman's job," is sternly forbidden by Grimston to make any further move on his behalf.

A German Jew named Morris Linde tries to steal the affections of Jean, and Ludovic hears through his mother the startling and disheartening news that Jean has given way to Linde's proposals.

Lateh, Jean herself comes to the camp where Ludovic is stationed, and denies that ther is only truth in the story of Linde's alienation of her affections, although Linde and her mother both wished to see the union.

Morris Linde marries Grace Denholm, Jean's rather thoughtless and flighty sister. Linde provides rich and gorgeous rooms for Jean's mother, who is flattered by this sort of attention.

CHAPTER XX.—(Continued.)

"The price of war—and I thought God meant to spare me! Help me back to the house." A little later, when Jean saw that she must be alone with the door shut on the first poignancy of her sorrow she sat down to read her own letter. It contained the usual cheerful trench news, the little details which enable the woman at home to form a picture from which, however, the darker and more awful shading is purposely left out. Towards the end this occurred: "And now for my big, big item of news, which you must pass on at once to Aunt Agnes. I have seen Uncle Hugh. It was by a stroke of the most unheard of good luck! When we were resting these days of which I told you in the last—that was yesterday—he came to our billets with one of the staff. It seems he was looking for me. We had a splendid hour together, and he was very kind and friendly and interested beyond everything in you.

"He seemed profoundly impressed and gratified that you should be at Inverawne, and hoped you would stay till the end of the war—and after, he added. And I could not say that 'after,' you and I must set out to paddle our own canoe. It will be a great adventure, darling, but nothing can compare or matter now because you are, and you have given yourself to me.

"It disposes of everything. It has made life just one thing, and that is love and joy. Even this—(and it is very appalling, Jean; more appalling than anybody at home can ever realize! God forbid that you ever should!)—it would break your big heart—but, even this can't rob us of what we have had!

"But to return to Uncle Hugh. He's a splendid old chap, and so fine to look at—a perfect picture of what the soldier should be. I hear his men adore him. He asked me no end of questions, turned me inside out, in fact; and, when we left, he said a thing which rankled a wee bit. For I don't like, never have liked anything to do with the second sight, though it is so firmly believed in, in the Glen.

"He said: "I'm glad we've met, my boy—we had to meet to-day—it is written. Inverawne will be safe in your hands, and you and your dear lassie will take care of my poor wife.'"

"He went away with that, with a strange look on his face. I haven't seen him since, nor heard anything, but God forbid that he should be taken! They tell me stories of his incredible personal bravery, his utter indifference to danger, and, above all, his initiative. There has been some complaint that the old soldiers lack that quality, and that they are content with the old grooves, which don't fit into the new requirements. It is not true of Uncle Hugh.

"We must go on trusting and hoping here, and you praying at home. Goodnight, darling. It is an unspeakable comfort to me here, in this inferno of mud and misery, to know how safe you are and how dear! I am selfish enough to rejoice at the moment, and to feel that nothing matters but that. We are moving forward to-morrow night, but we don't quite know where. I will get time to write, I don't doubt, but it may be shorter than usual."

Later in the day, hen she was admitted again to Lady Kinloch's room, Jean gave her the letter to read. It comforted her so much that she was able to hand it back with a smile.

"There is no chance, my child, nor any tangle in human affairs, nor in the affairs of nations. An ordered plan it all is."

"You can say that!—you, whose heart is broken!" cried Jean breathlessly.

"Nay, not broken; only bruised and bereft. But because he is safe and has got the victor's crown I can wait. The waiting will be lonely, that is all. Now listen, my dear. I have gone over the whole ground while I have been upstairs. It is not new ground, because I have faced these things even while I told myself I should be kept immune. You and I to-morrow will start for France."

"For France!" repeated Jean, and her deep eyes glowed. "To bring him back to Inverawne?"

"Ah, no! At least, not now. He would rather lie where he fell on the field of battle. But there is a hunger and thirst on me to hear and to know more. We shall go to London first, where we are nearer the heart of things, and, if possible, we shall go overmfwy and, if it is possible, we shall go over to France in the course of next week. You would like to go? You won't leave me, Jean?"

"Leave you! Why should I? Could I wish to? I am thanking God all days of my life for what has happened to me and that I am here."

"Then that is all right. Perhaps we shall stay in France, and find some niche we can happily and usefully fill. I heard from a private source the other day that they are trying to get a Soldiers' Recreation and Rest Hut established up nearer the firing line than they have yet been allowed to go. I would give that thut—build it as a I would give that hut—build it as a memorial of my husband—and you and I will go there and do what we can for the soldiers. I see that you would like it, and I don't suppose, from what I have seen of Ludovic, that he will make any objection."

Jean sat amazed at the calmness and courage with which the widow could face the future and adjust her point of view. To "fill up" was all that was left, but she would fill up nobly, unselfishly, for others. And a vision came to Jean Orde of a whole nation purged clean of every alloy of self, its units consecrated to service, and to the alleviation of human pain and sorrow. The aftermath of the war! Who, then, could regret it even, or cavil at its stupendous cost?

The next few days were full of preparation for an entirely new break into the unknown. Jean knew by her own activity and eagerness of soul that she had had enough of the sweet leisured calm of Inverawne. It had done its part. It had bridged the first few miles of the waiting road, along which the soldiers' wife must walk alone. It had built her up physically, set her in an ordered place, as it were, and now she was ready for any or all things.

Her heart naturally beat faster at the prospect of crossing the troubled strip of the Channel, which would bring her nearer to her husband. If he happened to be wounded and in hospital there she could be at his side in hours, instead of days. She humbly uplifted her heart in gratitude to the God who had done such wondrous things for her.

In London they put up at the Coburg Hotel, and Jean had a new glimpse into the ordered luxury and quiet for which money can pay. The Kinlochs were well known there, having made it, their headquarters on their few visits to London.

Jean was a little anxious about her travelling companion mistrusting her self-control, which daily furnished some fresh surprise. When she ventured to speak of it in tones of wonder, Lady Kinloch smiled slightly.

"My dear, I am finding out daily—no, hourly—that, after all, my mind was quite prepared. I imagined I had always pushed the dark, the impossible, contingency away, but it is a merciful provision that we are not, nor ever can be, complete masters of our own wills, or that we can order our thinking powers to this groove or that. We are led—even while we know it not. I believe that the bitterness of death after all was when we parted that day at Inverawne. Looking back, I know now that he knew he would never return."

"It is hard, though, very hard! And you loved one another so dearly——"

"My child, it would have been harder had we loved less. Believe me, love is the key to everything, and, above all, the master-key to the grave. Why, because its very essence assures us that there is no death, and that there is continuity beyond."

"I shall never come to that, dear Aunt Agnes," she said with a sigh. "I want to keep my husband here; not grope for him across impossible vistas."

Again the faint sweet smile of the woman who, though she had surrendered, knew it was not the final surrender, suggested hope and peace.

"I will say nothing to you, meanwhile, my child, except that grace is sufficient for the day and the hour. Now, what do you want to-day? I will rest. But, if you like to go out to Hampstead and bring back Ludovic's mother and sister to dine here I shall be glad."

"But that will leave you alone too long."

That is of no consequence. I may go to the War Office in the course of the morning. You must have many things to do in London, where you lived so long. My dear, I need and depend on you, but there must be nothing slavish in our being together. Go away, now, and leave me in peace."

Jean left the sunny sitting room, which a few deft touches had quickly converted into a temporary home, and her spirits rose strangely as her feet once more trod London streets.

Before going up to Hampstead she called at the office of the Women's Emergency Corps, hoping to find Paula. She was successful, and their mutual joy at meeting added one more to the joyful links of life.

"Why, wherever have you dropped from? Mother and I quite thought that we shouldn't meet you again till August took us to Inverawne—that is to say, if our luck held in till that time."

Jean shook her head.

"Why, have you been chucked?" inquired Paula, with a little grin of incredulous amusement.

"You haven't heard about Colonel Kinloch, then?"

"No; don't say he has been killed too!" cried Paula, hotly. "Oh, it is too bad, the way they are being mown down!"

"The telegram came only the day before yesterday, and Lady Kinloch and I are at the Coburg Hotel."

"Going out to fetch him home, I suppose," said Paula quickly.

Jean snook her head.

"No. Apparently she does not think that necessary, or even that he would have wished it. But we are going to France."

Paula's eyes enlarged with excitement and envy.

"Lucky beggar! When?"

"As soon as things can be arranged. There is endless delay about passports and things of that kind, and there have to be other arrangements made. It is Lady Kinloch's intention to remain out there and work at one of the huts."

"Lucky beggar, you!" repeated Paula. "Then you'll put in a good word for me, Jean? I am really rather sick of my life at the moment. It's colorless. And routine, even when pursued with a patriotic move, soon begins to pall."

"If it can be done, Paula, be sure it will; but you'll be able to put in a good word for yourself to-night. Do you think your mother will come out to the Cobourg to dinner?"

I"ll make her," said Paula, decidedly. "That is, if you think Lady Kinloch would like us? Isn't she all broken up, though, Jean? You said they were an awfully happy couple."

"I don't quite understand her, Paula," said Jean with a little perplexed sigh. "I'm afraid such heights would never be possible for me. She is so calm and brave, and so sure about everything!—I mean, about what is to come after. I suppose one must have lived most of one's life before that assurance comes. What a help it must be when the heavens fall—as they are doing now!"

"It must be, but don't get the blues too badly, dear. Nothing is going to happen to Ludo. I wish I was as sure about Teddy Griston. Did mother write and tell you that Tristram's body had been found? And now we know that he was killed away back on the Aisne, months ago——"

Jean shook a sorrowful head and asked how poor Evelyn was bearing up.

"Evey's a proper brick, Jean! And there is no doubt women born in the army, and possessing all the soldier's instincts have something civilians don't quite understand. Evey is just wonderful. I believe the things she feels most of all is that she has no sons and never will have any now to give to her country. I'm rather sorry for these dear wee mites of girls. They have the misfortune to be the wrong sex for wartime."

"Nonsense, Paula, women are coming to their own, too! Just see what you have done! Tell me about the Thurloes. Is Wally actually at Crowborough?"

"Andover," corrected Paula. "They've been shifted. And Sid is home again minus an arm; and you never saw such a difference on anybody. He is devoting himself to the business, and is looking after his mother and sisters. So poor Mr. Thurloe accomplished by his death what he was never able to do in his life for his sons."

"More war sheaves," murmured Jean as she turned away, after having made the appointment for the evening secure. Paula asked.

"Maida Vale, to see my mother and Grace. I am very uneasy in my mind, Paula, and I haven't had a line from either of them for nearly a month."

"But where are you going now?"

"Poor Jean! Well, good-bye, till night. I thought this was going to be a particularly dismal day, and lo! the sun is up! You don't just know what you mean to all of us, Jean, and, though my nose is entirely out of joint with mother, I don't mind in the least!"

CHAPTER XXI.

Hermann, the Swiss, of the gutteral speech and German countenance, had disappeared from view at Handel House, Sutherland avenue.

A very smart damsel, wearing the longest and broadest of white streamers to her cap that Jean had ever seen, informed her that Mrs. Lindo was not at home. Gathering from the girl's manner that she was merely offering the usual conventional excuse for not receiving a visitor, Jean gently insisted.

"But she is in the house," she said, pleasantly. "Be so kind as go and tell her that Mrs. Graeme-Orde is at the door."

The girl knew the name, and, after a moment's hesitation, invited her to enter, so that she might go and see whether her mistress was actually in the house.

"The car was ordered, and I don't know whether she hasn't gone yet," she added with a show of dignity, intended to safeguard her reputation for telling the truth.

Jean nodded, and sat down on one of the red plush fauteuils always oddly reminiscent to her of front-row stalls, and awaited her sister's pleasure.

Nothing was changed in the house. Not a statue had been removed or a picture turned about; apparently, Grace had decided, or been obliged, to leave all the household goods as they had been ordained by the master of the house. It was very quiet, a little stuffy, and Jean had the feeling of being shut in.

After quite a long interval the girl appeared again, looking rather put out.

"My mistress sends her love, and she is very sorry she can't see you, today. She has a very bad headache, and is lying down with all the blinds drawn. It is a neuralgic headache, and she could not carry on talk."

Jean had no reason to combat this statement, though it was difficult to reconcile it with the former one, that the car had been ordered to take her out.

"I am sorry. Perhaps, however, I could see Mrs. Denholm. She is my mother, of course; I am Mrs. Lindo's sister."

"Yes, I know, ma'am," said the girl, relaxing a little under the spell of the warm friendly voice, "But Mrs. Denholm is not here—she has gone back to her own house in Hampstead."

Now, indeed, Jean was profoundly surprised.

"Gone back to Hampstead? But surely that has only happened within the last few days? She did not mention it in her last letter to me."

"It happened last Thursday, ma'am—the day Mr. Lindo went away."

Jean was filled with amazement, but her good feeling forbade her to question a servant further regarding matters of which, apparently, those most concerned in them, wished to keep her in ignorance.

"I can see my mother at Hampstead, then. Had I been aware of that, I could have gone there direct. Please give my love again to Mrs. Lindo, and say I am sorry I could not see her, but that I will write. My own plans are all altered, and I shall not be returning to Scotland in the meantime."

The girl politely bowed her out; and, as the door closed, Jean had the feeling as if she had escaped from a house of detention. So strong was it upon her that she turned, when halfway down the short drive, to look at the upper windows, almost as if expecting to behold them barred. But she saw only the pretty Swiss curtains swaying gently in the wind, most of the windows being open.

But the episode was not over yet. Before she reached the gate a taxi-cab glided up smoothly, and from it emerged her brother-in-law, looking both heated and perturbed.

Jean would have escaped had she been able, but it was quite impossible. The moment of meeting, inevitable sooner or later, had arrived, and she braced herself for it, reflecting that at least she would not obtain first-hand information regarding the movements of her mother and sister, whic appeared to be shrouded in mystery.

Lindo's surprise when he saw her standing in the path was profound. Quite evidently also he was considerably embarrassed, and recovered himself with an effort, as he took off his hat with the slightly foreign gesture Jean so well remembered, and advanced to greet her.

"I am fortunate to return at the psychological moment," he observed gallantly. "I hope I see you well?"

Jean had the wish to decline his offered hand without rhyme or reason. She merely touched it, and answered:

"Quite well, thank you. I arrived from Scotland only last night, and called this morning hoping to see mother and Grace; but I have not been fortunate. Your servant tells me Grace has too bad a headache to see me, and that my mother has gone back to Hampstead."

"That is true about your mother. I was not aware of my wife's headache. I have been out of town myself for the last twenty-four hours, but these headaches are frequent. Won't you come inside for a moment and take lunch with us—or, with me?" he corrected, "if your sister is not able to come down."

"I'l come in," said Jean quietly, "but I'll not remain to lunch, thank you."

(To be continued.)

LITERARY REVIEW

LIFE IN HUERTA'S MEXICO

A Diplomatic Wife in Mexico, by Edith O'Shaughnessy. New York. Harper and Bros. $2 net.

It is a vivaciously written record of events that Mrs. O'Shaughnessy has provided, in the form of letters written to her mother while with her husband at the American Embassy at Mexico City. These letters cover the period from October 8, 1913, to the breaking off of diplomatic relations, on April 23, 1914. One may perhaps question the importance, from an historical point of view, of this contribution to our knowledge of Mexican affairs, for Mrs. O'Shaughnessy is frankly biassed in favor of Huerta and hopelessly hostile to everything smacking of the Wilson Administration. And, despite the many interesting descriptions of Mexican life and manners, it may be doubted whether she ever got thoroughly in touch with the Mexican people or in real sympathy with them. But these faults, if we may so style them, do not detract from the very readable quality of the letters as a personal record of events as one woman saw them.

Naturally, in family letters, the personal note is struck loudly. Mrs. O'Shaughnessy is not chary in telling of her likes and dislikes. For Huerta she evinces great admiration, just as for Mr. Lind, President Wilson's representative, she has some dubious words. "We lunched at the German Legation to-day (Nov. 11) with Mr. Lind. He hasn't any clothes, but as he doesn't work along those lines, I suppose it doesn't matter. There is no question of the tailor making this man." This is offset, though, by another record: "I bear the memory of something magnetic, something disarming of criticism, in his clear, straight gaze, his Viking eye, his kindly smile, and his tall, spare figure, clothed, not dressed." But, on April 2, as Mr. Lind was about to return to the United States:

Lind leaves to-night for Washington, so exit from the tragic scene Don Juan Lindo (I sometimes feel like calling him Don Juan Blindo), who commenced life in a Scandinavian town as Jon Lind, and who has ended by dreaming northern dreams in Vera Cruz, in the hour of Mexico's agony. My heart is unspeakably bewildered at this trick of fate; and, too, he would have long since precipitated us into war had it not been for the shrewd common-sense and trained knowledge of the gifted man at the head of the fleet in Vera Cruz. A hot indignation invades me as Mr. Lind drops out of the most disastrous chapter of Mexican history and returns to Minnesota. (Oh, what a far cry!' Upon his hands the blood of those killed with the weapons of the raising of the embargo—those weapons that, in some day and hour unknown to us, must inevitably be turned against their donors. . . I am not keen about the confidential agent system, anyway. With more standing in the community than spies, and much less information, they are in an unrivalled position to mislead (wittingly or unwittingly is a detail) any one who depends on them for information. Apropos of Mr. Lind, one of the foreigners here said it was as if Washington kept a Frenchman in San Francisco to inform them concerning our Japanese relations.

Of Carranza, it is written: "Carranza is not a blood-thirsty villain, but the physically timid, greedy, quiet, conscientious, book-reading kind." He "has none of the ability of Huerta and none of his force," but "has had the luck to strike a convincing note with his long whiskers and generally venerable aspect, imitated by all his followers as far as nature allows.'

One of the closing impressions is of Huerta, as the O'Shaughnessy bade him good-by:

I waited on the honeysuckle and geranium-scented veranda while the tearless old Indian, not in his top hat, but in his gray sweater and soft hat, more suitable to events, came up the steps. . . . I could not, for my country's sake, speak the endless regret that was in my heart for the official part we had been obliged to play in the hateful drama enacted by us to his country's undoing. . . . As we three stood together he uttered, very quietly, his last word:.

"I hold no rancor toward the American people, nor toward su Excelencia el Presidente Wilson. He has not understood."

I gave him my hand as he stood with his other hand on Nelson's shoulder, and knew that this was indeed the end.

Completing her portrait gallery with her picture of Villa: "I suppose there is no crime that he has not committed, no brutality toward wounded, sick, and prisoners and women. With it all, he may be the heaven-born general some assert, but God help Mexico if he is!"

But the letters contain much of interest that does not pertain to the tragedy of Mexico. Diplomatic and other dinners are described with particularity, even to some of the gossip and to details of the women's dress. One's curiosity is excited by mention of "a mysterious and delightful appetizer" called a "pink angel," and "most soothing in effect" (absinthe, we are told, is its chief ingredient.) Some of the descriptions of street scenes are particularly good: Mrs. O'Shaughnessy has an eye for color and for contrast, too, and treats the reader to both light and shadow.

It is to be regretted that such a readable volume should have been issued without the convenience of an index.

MR. LUCAS'S ESSAYS.

"Cloud and Silver." By E. V. Lucas. Methuen. 5s. net. Mr. Lucas's books are advertised as "companionable volumes," which is precisely what they are. His essays and such anthologies as 'The Gentlest Art' and 'Second Post' (which, in a subtle way, are suffused with his own personality) are as good substitutes as can be got when cheerful human companionship is wanted and is not at hand. Mr. Lucas, the essayist, talks rather than writes, and talks in so natural and pleasantly disconnected a way that he does not even seem to be monopolizing the conversation. Between the paragraphs the reader, too, has been making his comments and displaying his poor show of anecdotes. In one essay, a subtle eulogy of the too-little-appreciated genius of the authors of "Experiences of an Irish R.M.," Mr. Lucas actually puts his observations into the mouths of an imaginary ring of friends—and the author himself does not have all the best tunes. The 'mots,' and his 'mots justes,' are of the kind which might come to his lips as easily as to his pen.

He is at his best when "savoring" the delightful asininity of the world, and he does not hope to be less of a comic figure than the rest of us. For example, what sort of ignoramus must he be (he wonders) when he sees silver paper every day, and has not the slightest idea what it is made of or how it is made? Glass, too, and soap:

> Even such an ordinary matter as soap baffles me. I know that fat goes to its making, but I know also that, normally, fat rubbed on the hands makes them not clean but peculiarly beastly. How then does soap get its cleansing properties? I have no notion. And I am considered by those who meet me as not wholly an uninstructed man.

Add to this the fact that, although he will write about his ignorance about it, he will probably never bother to get it dispelled—which is the most human thing of all. The essay on "Bareheadedness," in which he reflects on the queer fate of royal personages who see the world with a perpetual foreground of bared, and, usually, bald heads, is another charming excursion in this kind. Bookish essays are not numerous in this collection, though there is a documented one on candidates for the title of the best story in the world. He mentions Sydney Smith's retort to the doctor who told him to take a walk on an empty stomach: "Whose?"; and Dumas' remark when asked if he had not been dreadfully bored at a dinner: "I should have been if I hadn't been there." The latter contests the honor, in Mr. Lucas's judgment, with Charles Lamb's answer to the reproach of his India House superior: "You always come late to the office," said the chief. "Yes," replied Lamb, "but see how early I leave!"

The volume ends with a series of pretty and amusing fables from 'Punch,' and opens with a number of war essays and sketches. Mr. Lucas has been to France. He is serious and moving enough when writing of the ruined villages of the Marne; were it not that the Peace Congress will be held on conquered soil he could wish that it should assemble in view of one of the poor little villages wantonly destroyed in the German advance. He tells some tragical stories:

> At Maurupt is a small boy who, wandering in a wood just after the Battle of the Marne, came upon a wounded German. What did he do? What should he have done? What would you or I have done? I cannot say. But the small boy returned swiftly to his home, obtained a chopper, and, saying not a word to anyone, again sought the wood. . . . He is now a hero. If you go to Maurupt he will be pointed out to you.

But he doesn't labor anything. His narration is always simple and without superfluous comment, and his quiet humor comes in everywhere. He drove to the battlefield of Meaux in "a taxi, driven by a vast grey hearthrug," whose demeanor throughout the day is deliciously suggested. And he figured in a great ceremony in a restaurant, where a large and important Frenchman, who afterwards turned out to be an undertaker, "thanked me fervently for the presence of the English Army in his country, the credit for which I endeavored fruitlessly to disclaim."

THE DESTINY OF INDIA

"India: A Nation." By Annie Besant. (The People's Books. Jack. 6d. net.)

There occurred, some ten or fifteen years ago, a great change in the methods and aims of the political movement in India. Until that time Indian reformers had been content to press for the acceptance by the ruling Power of a very modest programme. They asked for a steady advance towards representative institutions, a remodelling of the revenue system, the separation in the Civil Service of executive from judicial functions, and an approach to racial equality, according to royal pledges, in the administration. This was very moderate Liberalism, not going far down towards fundamentals, and its fitting exponents were the elders who, at the close of the Ripon period in the 'eighties, brought the Indian National Congress into being.

The change that began at the turn of the century, though rapid in its manifestations, had been long preparing. For three generations or so the influences of the West had been pouring into India—through government, commerce, science and scholarship, schools and colleges, missionary effort, newspapers; the work of all these agencies being furthered by complete agencies of discussion. Until the year 1908, when repressive legislation was introduced on a serious scale, speech and writing were extraordinarily free. Moreover, the entire Eastern world, from the Bosphorus to the Pacific, was awaking, and India could not fail to be a throbbing centre of the new life. Indian Nationalism was born, and for a brief spell it blossomed amazingly. Young India dreamed of economic reconstruction, social regeneration, national renewal, and revealed a power of collective action hitherto unsuspected. Its affirmation of self-reliance took shape sometimes as an infuriated reaction against the meekness and mendicancy which was associated, rightly or wrongly, with the older leaders and their programme. The uprising was bound to come; indeed, it was overdue. All observers would agree that Lord Curzon's policy and personality stung the movement into definiteness and aggression; and by the time he was preparing to lay down his office it had gathered to itself, under a company of remarkable leaders, a following which included the brightest and finest of Indian youth, if also no little vileness and degeneracy.

Those are right who hold that in its essential character Indian Nationalism has always been religious. Sir Valentine Chirol, whose "Indian Unrest" remains unfortunately the only English attempt at a comprehensive survey, saw in it mainly a conspiracy of the Brahmins for the recovery of their vanished supremacy. This was a wild misreading which, instead of being ignored as grotesque, was accepted by the English Press and many public men as accurate and illuminating. Mrs. Besant knows better than Sir Valentine Chirol, but her exposition of the historic religious origins is still too narrow. Apart from the political work of the National Congress, she finds four main influences: the Brahmo Samaj in Bengal, representing a blend of Eastern and Western Theism; the Arya Samaj, with its cry of "Back to the Vedas," in the North-West; the Ramakrishna Mission, embodying the ideas and the forceful purpose of the Swami Uivekanada; and the Theosophical Society. Naturally Mrs. Besant exaggerates the importance of her own organization. Theosophy has doubtless played its part as a Hindu revivalist agency among English-educated Indians; but Mrs. Besant and her friends stood markedly aloof from political Nationalism until the crisis in the Theosophical Society which, some three years ago, led to their severance from the Central Hindu College at Benares, and the consequent transfer of Mrs. Besant's main activities from the field of occult propaganda to that of political agitation in which for the first part of her public life, she was so thoroughly at home.

The little volume in which Mrs. Besant states her conception and programme of Indian nationality does less than justice to the idea of the movement, as also to her own powers of eloquent and convincing statement. We judge it to be a hasty piece of compilation, since it is largely made up of old material, such as citations from Naoroji and other past critics of the economic system, whose figures have long needed revision, and extracts from the early minute books of the National Congress. Curiously, almost every writer of a book on India deems it necessary to set off with a summary of Indian history from the earliest ages. Mrs. Besant does this for the purpose of establishing the historic continuity of India as a national unity; but the task is plainly impossible in half-a-dozen very small pages. Mrs. Besant's own absence in India doubtless explains the many bad misprints, but it cannot be held to excuse errors of fact. Thus, in the preface, Mr. B. G. Tilak is mentioned as being favorable to the British connection, and therefore in opposition to the Bengali extremists; on page 71 he is linked with the Bengali leaders, Arabindo Ghose and Bepin Chandra Pal, as seeing "no salvation for India save in total repudiation of any co-operation with the English." The two eminent Tagores—Rabindra the poet and Abanindra the painter—are spoken of as brothers, which they are not. Lord Minto was not "sent by the Liberal Party . . . . to heal the wounds made by Lord Curzon"; he was appointed by the Balfour Government. It is a mistake to say (of the year 1903) that Lord Curzon "had initiated a veritable reign of terror"; such freedom of life and action as existed in India was not touched until the terrible Curzon had given place to the mild and gentlemanlike Minto.

LITERARY NOTES.

"Raphael Meldola." Reminiscences by those who knew him. With Bibliography of his publications. Preface by Lord Moulton. Williams and Norgate. 5s. net. A series of papers on the late Professor Meldola by various writers. As chemist, naturalist and astronomer, Meldola was one of the most versatile scientists of his day. If he actually achieved less than he might have done, it was not his own fault. As far back as the seventies he had been making discoveries in connection with the extraction of dyes from coal-tars. Germany eagerly absorbed and utilized the results of his experiments, but his own country showed no interest, and Meldola, in 1885, disgusted at his lack of support, gave up working at the industrial application of his discoveries and became a chemistry professor. For thirty years he remained at his post at the Finsbury Technical College, issuing warnings at frequent intervals as to the danger of allowing Germany to acquire a virtual monopoly in the manufacture of dyes. The warnings were unheeded. Then came the war and repentance. Meldola was appointed chairman of the Advisory Council of British Dyes, Ltd., the Board of Trade put him on the Chemical Products Committee, and other bodies of the same sort claimed his remaining energies. But before the end of 1915 he had died. This little book will be read as much for the sake of its implied warnings, as for its considerable biographical interest.

TO VISIT THE FRONT.

Number of Higher Officers on Home Service Will Go.

Arrangements are being made by Sir Sam Hughes whereby a number of the higher officers on service in Canada in connection with the administrative work at headquarters and also in the various military, divisions, will be permitted to visit England and the front. The group will include, it is understood, such men as General Wilson, of Montreal, and General Logie, of Toronto. The proposed visit will give these officers an insight into conditions in England and on the firing line which will be of great use to them in connection with the organization work in Canada.

$75,000 FOR RED CROSS.

Toronto City Council at a special meeting unanimously endorsed the recommendation of the Board of Control, making a contribution of $75,000 to the Toronto division of the Red Cross Fund.

Dr. Jowett's NEW BOOK

The Whole Armour of God

Dr. Jowett's latest volume is one of the best series of the sermons of this prince of preachers. The imagery of the book is military, and this contributes to its fitness for a time when almost the whole world is involved in a titanic struggle. Dr. Jowett's name and fame as a preacher are so well known that no words are needed to commend this addition to the volumes already issued. The following titles of chapters will give a good idea of the scope of the book; The invisible antagonisms; The girdle of the truth; The breastplate of righteousness; Ready!; The shield of faith; The helmet of hope, etc., closing with the victory over the beast; The coming golden age; More than conquerors.

The book may be ordered from the Upper Canada Tract Society, 2 Richmond St. East, Toronto. Price $1.25 net.

Cloth, Net $1.25

Upper Canada Tract Society
JAMES M. ROBERTSON, DEPOSITARY
2 Richmond St. East, TORONTO

A MAGAZINE PAGE FOR HOME-MAKERS

OUR HOME CLUB

"THE LADS DESERVE THE BEST."

THEIR LIFE DEPENDS ON US.

The very life and welfare and efficiency of our soldiers depend largely on the work of the people at home.

We would like to know that in every "Witness" home there were those who were working for our soldiers and the Empire. Very much has been already accomplished by "Witness" readers, who in many centres have not only worked themselves, but mobilized the talent and energy of their churches and districts in connection usually with the Red Cross organization, which is doing such splendid work everywhere.

If you can, organize a Red Cross Branch; if you cannot, then get together those of your own family and do all you can; sew and knit, make supplies and gather funds.

All inquiries as to how and what to make, or how to organize a branch of the Red Cross will be cheerfully answered by the Editor of the Home Club.

Lists of contents should be placed inside and outside every parcel, and a copy should also be forwarded by mail to the Editor of the "Home Club," "Weekly Witness," so that it may be acknowledged through our columns.

Be careful to put "Witness" Home Club at the top of your list, and also your own name and address. This is essential, as otherwise mistakes in acknowledging the parcels are almost impossible to avoid.

Almost all railways and express companies are carrying Red Cross packages free of charge.

N.B.—Parcels should be sent C.O.D., addressed simply "Red Cross Society," 45 Belmont Park, Montreal, Que., and marked "Red Cross Supplies."

All work sent direct to the "Witness" Office, Montreal, must have postage or express prepaid.

CHRISTMAS STOCKINGS.

Last year, many of our branches made and sent Christmas "stockings" to our Canadian wounded, and also to the patients (of whatever nationality they might be) in our Canadian Hospitals.

This year we have consulted Lady Drummond as to the number probably required and as to the nature of the contents, and she suggests 15,000 as the number, and that each sticking might contain one of the following articles, with other little gifts—pocket mirrors, cheap stylo pens, pocket pencil.

We have notified our Provincial Branches of this proposed gift, asking them to notify us of the number they will undertake to make. If we get more stockings than are required for our own Canadian hospitals, we shall reserve the right to distribute the balance in England or France according to our discretion. They must be ready for shipment by October 31st, at the port warehouses.

The stockings most popular last year were made of colored net, in the shape of a stocking and sewn up with colored wool. Pack in cases not exceeding 56 lbs. in weight.

The following cable has just been received from Colonel Hodgetts: "While regulation cases are preferable for Christmas stockings they are not essential."

DO NOT put sticky candy or flimsy packets of insect powder into stockings. DO NOT spend too much on them. DO NOT make them too large and heavy.

PRINCESS PATRICIA CANADIAN RED CROSS HOSPITAL, RAMSGATE.

The Executive Committee, on recommendation of our Commissioner, has decided to equip a large new Convalescent Hospital for Canadians at Ramsgate, to accommodate 1,000 men, and H.R.H. the Princess Patricia of Connaught has graciously permitted the hospital to be named after her.

The equipment of the wards will be by the "bed" system. We have still in hand some 250 "beds" over-subscribed for previous hospitals, so that we shall require some 750 more beds.

We have notified our Provincial Branches of this proposed gift, asking many beds each province would wish to undertake.

Any Branch, Auxiliary or individual wishing to give a bed should therefore get into touch immediately with the Red Cross Branch of the province, so that we may be able to assign beds to those who wish to subscribe in this way. Each bed costs $50.

It is exceedingly difficult to prevent disappointment if subscribers do not communicate with the Provincial Branches.

NEWSPAPERS APPRECIATED.

Lady Drummond in her report in the last "Red Cross Bulletin," writes:—

We are always sorry not to be able to send out thanks to everyone who contributes few or many newspapers to this Department, but in a majority of cases no name is given on the parcel, and it would add greatly to the already heavy work entailed to sort out the parcels that did bear the name and address of the sender. Perhaps the following letter will be seen by some of our kind contributors:

"Thank you so much for the Canadian papers which came so promptly. The men were simply delighted with them. I had to laugh because my Canadian patients are usually a talkative lot, but for a whole morning I could hardly get a word out of them—they were simply buried behind their papers and dead to the rest of the world."

Miss Waud reports for the Newspaper Department, 80 bags of papers received during past week—papers sent by sackfuls to 250 destinations, comprising camps, hospitals, Y. M. C. A. huts, clubs, etc. Apart from this over 1,050 men and officers have been supplied individually with their home papers. Weekly numbers of "Canada" have also been sent to 50 officers.

MILDRED'S GUEST

(By Harold Farrington.)

Mildred Colton stood in the narrow hall window watching her mother as she stooped and slowly gathered up, one by one, the clothes that had been placed to dry on the closely-cropped grass early that morning before Mildred was awake.

The currant bushes by the fence in the yard seemed to nudge one another knowingly, while their leaves gossiped in surprise over the slow, languid movements of Mrs. Colton.

"It's but a short time that I've been away," mused Mildred, reflectively, "not quite a year, but she doesn't seem the same woman she was before I went to visit Aunt Mary—only that she's the same patient, loving mother; she would not ever change in that respect, mother wouldn't; and Mildred hurried down the stairs, out into the yard, and with her strong hands caught up the basket, full of clean white garments, and started on a run toward the side verandah. "Stump you to catch me, mother mine!" she called.

She set down the basket, breathlessly, on the wooden steps, and waited for Mrs. Colton to come up.

"I'm not so spry as I once was Mildred, or I'd have taken the stump. Somehow, lately, you can't tell, Mildred," she broke off, abruptly, "how much good it does me to have you round again!"

"But what were you going to say? Confess!" demanded Mildred, gently drawing her mother down onto the step beside her.

"Oh, nothing!"

"Yes, it was something, too! No secrets! Don't you recall how we made an agreement once—or, rather, I did, and you consented — out under the greening tree? It was when I had climbed into the tree to feed the little robbins, and had torn my dress. I was trying to hide the tear with my apron when you came out. But you saw it, and then we agreed always to tell each other everything."

"As I said, dear, it was really nothing, only I feel—well, sometimes I have dizzy spells. I guess it's because I'm tired after the spring cleaning; I'll get over it in a little while."

Mildred looked anxiously into her mother's face. "Now that I"—

"Have you got your trunk unpacked?" hurriedly interrupted Mrs. Colton, in order to change the subject. "You know somehow I can't make myself realize that you've come home to stay, and will not until your things are hung up, and the trunk's in the attic, once more."

"I was just finishing unpacking when I saw you taking in the clothes. I'll go right up, then, little mother, you may just inform Mrs. Henry D. Colton that her daughter's got home to stay; that she isn't going off for a year again, and leave her with oceans of work to do."

Mrs. Colton only partially succeeded in suppressing the "thank look," as Mildred used to call it, that crept into her face; it couldn't be wholly shut out, even if she did regard it as thoughtlessly selfish.

"Well, what are you going to do?" Her chum's picture on the bureau seemed to ask the question, as Mildred sat down on the floor to meditate.

"Something; I don't know what. That's the thing to be decided. I wonder if I could do it!" she exclaimed, as by sudden inspiration.

She turned quickly to the picture. "This I can tell you, I've decided so much! I've changed my mind about inviting you here this summer, as I'd planned. Instead of you, I'm going—Can't tell any more now. I've got to hurry and get unpacked, so as to go down and help mother;" and a look of secret expectancy took possession of Mildred's face.

"You're going to help in my plan," she said, laying aside a large gingham apron that she had worn in the studio while at Aunt Mary's. "I'll not hang you up;" this time it was a dark calico dress she had taken away from home, but which had hung for nearly a year on a closet hook in her aunt's city home, waiting in vain to be used.

"I'll not have any need of you," and in another pile she placed a thin evening dress. "Nor you, nor you, nor you," and the useless pile grew perceptibly larger.

"There!" when the floor was cleared once more; "now I'm ready to begin preparations. I hope all she needs is rest. Don't you tell, you ginghams and calicoes, what we're going to do! We'll keep it secret, not even telling father and the boys."

The next morning Mildred opened the blinds and aired out the parlor chamber.

"Going to have company?" asked Ralph, inquisitively, noticing the raised windows.

"Some time, I imagine," was Mildred's evasive answer. "It's always well to be prepared."

That afternoon Mildred drove with her father to the village. Her errand was to get some stamped linen and embroidery silk.

"She has always been fond of needlework, but in late years her tastes have had little chance of being gratified," thought Mildred, as she entered the one store in the village where fancy goods were sold.

"I know these will please her," thought Mildred, as she selected the delicate materials. "They'll bring back the old delight she took in such things before the work grew so heavy."

"Your mother's just about worn out; I almost wish I'd got her a tonic," said Mr. Colton, abruptly, as they drove toward home. "I wish, now you've got back, we could induce her to go away for a spell. She hasn't been away from home over night for nineteen years; not since your grandmother died. It hasn't been my fault," apologetically, "for I've done my best; but she just will not go!"

Unmindful of her promise to the ginghams and calicoes, Mildred confided to her father the plan she had determined upon while unpacking and putting away her things.

"It seems just as though some one was coming," thought Mrs. Colton, as she peeped into the spare room, which Mildred had so tastefully arranged. She was on an errand upstairs, and had to stop a moment to get her breath.

"I hope no one will come, though, till I feel better'n I do now." She closed the door softly. "I'd like to stay in there a week and just rest!"

"Don't be in a hurry to get back, father," cautioned Mildred, meaningly, the next day after dinner. "Keep mother out just as long as you can."

As soon as they had driven away, Mildred ran upstairs to add the finishing touches to the parlor chamber. She drew in the easy couch from her own room and threw over it a gay covering. On the table by the window she placed her set of George Eliot's works, a birthday present from Uncle Charles.

"Mother's always wanted to read George Eliot's other books since she read "Adam Bede." Now, mother mine, you're going to have a chance."

In a dainty workbasket she placed the stamped linen, and with it the bright colored silks. "They will rest her," she thought eagerly.

On a little stand by the couch were laid the last numbers of three of the current magazines, and beside them a box of delicious chocolates, the contribution of Ralph and Eugene.

Mildred stepped back, flushed and happy, and viewed the room. "There, I mustn't forget the pillow for the couch, and the hassock!"

Mildred was at the door when her father drove up. "Just come right upstairs, mother," she said, her voice slightly betraying her excitement, as soon as Mrs. Colton had laid aside her wraps.

"Is anything the matter or anybody here?" she asked, wearily.

"Nothing the matter, but I've a guest here," and Mrs. Colton wonderingly followed Mildred up the front stairs.

"Oh," was her little cry of delight, as she saw the evidence of comfort scattered about in the spare room. "But where's your guest, Mildred?" she asked, looking round. "Who is it?"

"There, where you're standing — the best little woman in the world—you! You're just to stay here and be my guest, and rest, and read, and embroider, and have no particle of care until your visit's over. Now I want you to take a nice refreshing nap, and when supper is ready I'll call you. I'll have to leave you for the present," and she softly closed the door before her mother could recover from her surprise or make even the slightest remonstrance.

When Mildred went up, two hours later, to call her mother to supper she had just awakened from her nap, the first one she had taken in the daytime since she could remember.

"I feel refreshed already, Mildred," she said.

"This is just the beginning of a long, long visit, mother mine," replied Mildred, gladly; "and the roses will be again in bloom," touching her mother's cheek, tenderly, "when the visit's over!" —"Forward."

HOW GRANDMOTHER MADE DYES

The present shortage of dyestuffs recalls memories of the domestic dye pots of a century ago. In those days many a girl learned to dye quite as she learned to cook, because it was a part of the knowledge a housewife should possess to carry on the activities of her own household.

Moreover, no convenient chemicals were procurable as dyes then. It was necessary to obtain the shells of nuts, the bark of certain trees, the flowers of certain plants. One notable exception was cochineal, a brilliant crimson or purple dye, depending upon the way it was mixed.

The cochineal is a little insect that lives on a cactus in Mexico. The bugs are scraped off the leaves and dried and shipped in that state. They are so small that it takes 700,000 to weigh a pound. Some elderly men will tell you how they used to find their mothers' cochineal supply, steal a bug or two and make ink by dropping them in water. A brilliant carmine resulted, which could be diluted to almost any desired shade.

Blues were obtained from indigo, which was imported from tropical countries and was very costly. Indigo came in various forms, in cakes, in powder and liquid. All shades of blue were produced from indigo by varying the strength of the liquid.

Brown was obtained from butternut bark cut into small chips. The shells of the nuts were sometimes used and the shells of the hickory nut as well. Black was obtained from log wood, which was imported from the tropical or semi-tropical countries as it is now. Purple was obtained by mixing the color from cochineal with blue.

Sumach was commonly used for yellow dye. It is of the rhus family and it is interesting to know that the fustic of commerce, of which 20,000 tons is imported into America each year, is also of the rhus family, though a much larger tree. The common sumach which grows beside the road is capable of yielding a fairly brilliant yellow dye. Often in years agone the wood was made into chips and dyes made which gave a reasonably clear yellow. Some tell of using saffron, but the plant only grows in the Far East and is very expensive, consequently it was not commonly used by domestic dyers.

In dyeing green the domestic worker prepared two dyes, yellow from either fustic or sumach, and blue. The material was dipped first into the yellow and allowed to dry and then into the blue. The strength of the two basic colors determined the shade of green —more blue for dark green, more yellow for light green. With the red of the cochineal, the blue of the indigo and the yellow of the fustic or sumach the domestic dyer was equipped to make a variety of colors scarcely outdone by the dyer of to-day, with all his aniline and coal tar products.

These colors were obtained by making a decoction of the material, which was boiled for a long time, sometimes for days. Copperas was mixed with the liquids in certain proportions to set the color. Once the color was incorporated in the material there was no way to get it out, if the work was done properly. The same thing held good of the hands. If they were dipped in the dyes that meant that the color must wear off. No question about its being fast ever crossed the minds of the domestic dyers. The colors were fast and some of them last to this day, as clear as when first dyed.

The straining and changing needed in making the liquor made dyeing a somewhat tedious process. But once done it was over for a year, and an important event in domestic economy was finished.

To set these colors other substances besides copperas were used. Perhaps the most reliable was the ordinary sorrel plant, which grows as a weed in every garden. The leaves were picked and squeezed through cheese cloth. What went through the cloth were mixed with the dye. It was rather poor quality of citric acid. Blue vitriol was also used and was as dangerous as copperas to handle. Yet some colors required these two powerful chemicals. By far the most common ingredient for the purpose was alum. Often the freshly dyed cloth was immersed in a hot alum solution to set the dyes.

Generally these mixtures were prepared in huge brass kettles. Not many of these kettles were owned, and loans from neighbor to neighbor were numerous. The kettles were cleaned with vinegar and salt to remove all traces of verdigris before using. Citriol mordants could not be used in iron. They would eat away the surface of the iron and thus cloud the dyes.

Of late years the domestic dyer had depended upon the prepared dyes purchased at the shops. For dyeing laces, veilings, trimmings for hats, etc., made of the feathery materials, and also silk and linen, oil paints are sometimes mixed with gasoline and used in that form. Very little of the paint is needed, but one generally purchases a darker shade than is required, and it is diluted to the right shade. Dyeing in this form has been found very successful. The material should be hung out in the air for five minutes, then over the stove until the odor of the gasoline is entirely gone.—The "Eagle."

There must be room in our gratitude for griefs and losses as well as hopes accomplished and gifts enjoyed.

The word "thank" comes from "think." The thankful person is the "thinkful" one. To be thoughtful is usually to be thankful. When we are heedless of our blessings how can we talk about them?

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AN IMPORTANT DECISION.

You are going to face again the question of which national newspaper you will select for 1917. To which will you give your confidence, hospitality and support. Are you going to make your selection on the basis of mere size, or of entertainment? Or, will you decide on the intrinsic basis of sincerity and fearless advocacy of the right for right's sake?

The people of any country averagely get the kind of papers they deserve. The better papers would have the larger circulation and influence if all the better people determined it should be so.

1. When the temperature falls suddenly, there is a storm forming south of you.
2. When the temperature rises suddenly, there is a storm forming north of you.
3. The wind blows from a region of fair weather toward a region where a storm is forming or is in progress.
4. Cirrus clouds move from a region where a storm is in progress toward a region of fair weather.
5. Cumulus clouds move from a region where a storm is forming.
6. When cirrus clouds are moving rapidly from the north or northeast, there will be rain within twenty-four hours, no matter how cold it is.
7. When cirrus clouds are moving rapidly from the south or southeast, there probably will be a cold rainstorm on the morrow, if it be in the summer, or a snowstorm if it be in the winter.
8. The wind blows in a circle round a storm. When it blows from the north, the heaviest rain is east of you; when it blows from the south, the heaviest rain is west of you; when it blows from the east, the heaviest rain is south.
9. The wind does not blow unless rain or snow is falling within 1,000 miles of you.
10. Heavy white frost is evidence that a storm is forming within 100 miles north or northwest of you.—Y. C. 'Calender.'

HOME COOKING

ALL IN A NUTSHELL.

Said the squirrel in the top of the big, tall tree:
"Yes, living is high, but it can't hurt me,
For I have a secret for keeping it low,
And it's all in a nutshell,' don't you know."

This year of all years, let us save all the products of our woods and hedgerows. Nothing pleases the children than a day's nutting, and it would do the house-mothers good if they would pack up a basket of simple lunch and get out into the fresh autumn air with the nut gatherers. There would be more fun and more nuts as the result of a day's outing if mother went along. The food value of the nuts is high, and they are worth an effort.

Almost everyone likes nuts, but children and many grown-ups should not eat them unless they can masticate them to a paste. They are easy of digestion when properly prepared, and are exceedingly nutritious, but they are apt to disagree with many persons when they are served, as they generally are, at the end of a dinner already over-balanced with concentrated and highly nutritious foods.

It is an error to consider all edible nuts in one group. They should be divided into three general classes. The first is the nitrogenous group—the tissue builders. This classification includes peanuts, pecans, English walnuts, hazel nuts, filberts, almonds, hickory nuts, pinons and pistachios. The nuts in the second group — rich in oil and chiefly of value for their heat producing power—should rarely if ever be eaten alone and not at all unless they are thoroughly blended with other elements, principally liquid. It may be well to state here that all oils should enter the stomach much as butter does when we drink milk, for the reason that oils and fats do not begin to yield any aliments until the digestive juices have wrought them into a fluid resembling milk, which is called an emulsion. Thus you will note that nuts rich in oils may be blended with skim milk, starch, rice, flour, sugar and eggs and produce dishes that are a delight to the palate and easily digested. Black walnuts, butternuts, cocoanuts and Brazil nuts yield a large amount of oil and belong to the second class.

The third class is composed of the starchy nuts, the chestnut and chinquapin being the only varieties in common use in this group. These nuts should not be eaten uncooked any more than a potato, or rice. They are not oily, and when considered in the making of a dish must be regarded as starch and ranked with cereals and bread. For this reason they must not be used in making nut breads and cakes. For breads the English walnuts, pecans, hickory nuts and almonds are used. In cake English walnuts, black walnuts, hickory nuts, pecans, hazel nuts and cocoanuts. The Brazil nuts, almonds and pistachio nuts are high priced, and are employed more in fine confectionery, as appetizers, or to give a very delicate and delicious flavoring to cakes, desserts and ices. Nut breads have a distinctively dietetic, nutritious value, especially when the richer nuts are blended with whole wheat flour and milk. As very little sugar is used in nut bread, a few raisins, currants, chopped dates, figs or prunes will make it more palatable for children.

Savory Nut Pie.—Run one-half pint bread crumbs and one-half pint shelled walnuts, hickory or butternuts through a nut mill, then mix them with one tablespoon of butter, onion sauce and paste, which is made of a tablespoon flour, one saltspoon pepper, one teaspoon salt and one-half pint milk. Bring to a boil in a saucepan and mix thoroughly, then pour into a shallow baking dish and bake a rich brown.

Nut Roast.—This is good and is as hearty as any one needs. There are several recipes for preparing nut roast, but this is one the writer has used to good advantage. Brown a cupful of bread crumbs in a little butter. Allow twice as many nuts, which may be varied according to convenience. Uncooked peanuts may be used without any others, but pecans, filberts, and English walnuts or hazel, hickory and butternuts combined are better. Run these through a meat chopper, using large cutter. Brown lightly two slices of onions cut into bits. Turn nut meats, crumbs and onion into a dish where they may be blended with an egg or two, if the egg is small and the cup large. Season with salt, butter, mixed seasoning, shape into roast and bake in moderate oven until outside is brown. Dredge the roast with flour, baste with melted butter and water. From the drippings in the pan make a brown gravy, which has a generous addition of strained tomatoes. For a change you can baste the roast with tomato and it is good.

Walnut Stew.—From one pint of walnut meats remove bits of shell, pour over sufficient boiling water to cover, let stand for three minutes and drain. Put into a saucepan with sufficient beef stock to cover or, if no stock is at hand, use water to which is added one-quarter of a teaspoonful of salt, one blade of mace, a slice of onion, a stalk of celery and one-half of a bay leaf. Boil for fifteen minutes and drain. Prepare a brown sauce by cooking together in another saucepan one tablespoonful of butter and one heaping tablespoonful of flour. When brown, add one cupful of stock (that previously used may be taken) and stir until thick and smooth. Season to taste with salt and pepper, add the nuts and simmer for ten minutes, then stir in one-half of a cupful of chopped celery and cook for two minutes. Serve garnished with toast points.

Nut Bouchees—Shell and peel some walnuts. Cut open lengthwise some fine dates, take out the stones and substitute portions of nut, removing the stem at the end of the date. Add a few drops of thick cream and close up the date. Pile in a dish when serving.

Chestnut Surprise—Take some fine chestnuts, make cross-cuts on the outer skin, and bake till tender throughout, but unburnt. Remove outer and inner skin, pile the hot nuts in a hot dish or tureen and serve with plenty of sweet sauce.

Nut Fritters—Blanch a number of almonds and chop them finely. Make a good batter, add the chopped almonds, and fry small quantities of the mixture. Serve very hot as soon as cooked. These are also good made of beech or hazel nuts.

Nut Cookies.—These may be made with any nuts preferred, but hickory nuts are especially good. Rub together one cup lard or butter and two cups of light brown sugar. Add two well-beaten eggs, one cupful sour milk, a teaspoonful soda dissolved in a little of the milk, one cupful chopped nuts and flour added little by little until the dough is the right consistency for rolling thin. Cut in round or fancy shapes, place on greased pans and bake in quick oven for five or six minutes.

Nut and Fruit Bread.—This is a most excellent thing for the housekeeper, as it may be kept several weeks, and with a cup of coffee or chocolate, proves a delicious refreshment, as well as a fine substitute for expensive cakes. Set a sponge as for three ordinary loaves of bread in the evening, using the ordinary quantity of yeast. In the morning, when fully risen, add a pint of dried apples chopped fine, a pint of broken nut meats, three tablespoons of caraway seeds and one of coriander seeds; mix thoroughly, mold into loaves and when light bake. Dates and dried figs chopped very fine may be substituted for the apples.

Hickory Nut Cake.—Beat to a cream one-half cup of butter and two cups of sugar. Add the yolks of two eggs beaten light and stirred in with a cup of rich milk. Sift together in another bowl, three cups of pastry flour, 3 level teaspoons baking powder and a little salt. Mix with the other ingredients, beat well and then stir in two cups of chopped hickory or walnut meats. Fold in the whites of two perfectly fresh eggs beaten to a stiff froth, and bake in a moderate oven about an hour. This cake may be flavored with a grating of nutmeg, a bit of mace, or vanilla, as preferred.

Toasted Nut Wafers.—One cupful of butter, two cupfuls of sugar, four eggs, one cupful of milk, three and a half cupfuls of flour sifted with a heaping teaspoonful of baking powder, two cupfuls of walnut meats broken up (not too fine) and well floured. Bake the cake in two loaves. Do not cut it for two or three days, then slice as for serving and let stand another day. Then cut into squares, lay on pie tins and put in a very slow oven to dry out When dry, quicken the heat and toast to a golden brown. Let cool before packing. If wanted for family use, put in jars with a tight cover and they will keep indefinitely. If packed for gifts, tie in boxes with ribbon like candy boxes.

CORRESPONDENTS' DEPARTMENT.

Questions and Answers in Practical Housekeeping.

Dear Madam,—I have a number of old hens, too old to be palatable cooked, but excellent for soup. Could I make the soup and keep it for use during the winter and early summer? Would it be too much to ask that you give recipes for this purpose?

MRs. C. D. S.

Even an old fowl may be made tender by rubbing it thoroughly with vinegar and steaming it two hours before roasting it, but soup may be made and kept for use later.

The following recipes are for large quantities, but can easily be divided into smaller amounts.

Chicken Soup Stock.—Place thirty pounds of chicken in ten gallons of cold water and simmer for five hours. Remove the meat and bones and then strain the stock liquor.

Add, to the strained liquid, water enough to make ten gallons in quantity. Fill this into glass jars or tin cans. Partially seal the glasses just as in steam canning of fruit or vegetables. If tin cans are used, cap and tip them. Cook in the containers for an hour and a half if using a home boiler outfit.

Half the quantity suggested in this recipe would give twenty quart jars of chicken soup. If preferred, these could be seasoned before being sealed. But it is just as easy to season when reheating just before serving. At one time, one might like to add merely salt and white pepper; at another, a little savory of poultry seasoning or a dash of catsup or of tomato paste.

Chicken Broth With Rice. — If one would like to make part of the stock into chicken broth with rice, ready for serving, here are the correct directions: For each gallon of soup stock use twelve ounces of rice which has been boiled for thirty minutes. Fill the jars two-thirds full of rice and then fill up with chicken stock. Proceed with the steam cooking just as directed in the soup stock recipe.

Chicken Gumbo.—Cut two pounds of ham into small cubes and boil thirty minutes. Mince three pounds of chicken and chop one-half pound of onions fine. Mix one-half pound of flour with water to make a smooth paste. Add the ham, chicken, onions and flour paste to five gallons of chicken stock. Then add half a pound of butter and one-fourth pound of salt and boil for ten minutes. Then add three ounces of powdered okra mixed with one pint of water. Fill into glass jars or tin cans and let boil for ninety minutes as in making chicken stock.

Dear Madam,—I have ripened quite a good lot of beans this year, and we have the usual baked bean dinner very often. We enjoy it as a change from meat, but would be grateful to you if you could suggest other ways for using the beans. Could you tell me how to make pea-soup as it is made in Quebec. I have eaten it when travelling through the French farm districts and liked it very much, but never seem to get it just as good when I make it.

AN INTERESTED READER.

I too thoroughly enjoy French pea soup. With good home made bread and fresh butter it makes a meal both savory and satisfactory. In making it you have possibly not had fresh peas. My good French neighbor in the mountains tells me it all depends on getting good peas. She looks them over to make sure no wormy or bad ones get half a pot of clear cold water. A quart of peas will make a good potful. When they come to a boil, throw off the wated and fill the pot 3-4 full of clear cold water. Put in a bit (1-4 lb.) of salt pork or a smaller piece of bacon or if you have not these your soup may still be good. Madame tucks in a bit of butter just before serving it if she has no meat in. Now, as to seasoning, she has no exact rule, she fries up a few onions and puts them in, and a dust of sweet marjoram or savory, or a clove of garlic and salts it well. If you are not accustomed to the use of parlic go carefully with it, for a good rub of a cut clove of garlic on the spoon you stir it with may be all your family can enjoy. In the spring Madame uses finely cut chives instead of onions, and I myself like to put in a sprig of parsley and a celery leaf. Salt the soup well and boil until every pea has dissolved. Watch carefully as it nears the finish, or it will stick and burn. If the soup seems gritty add a little flour thickening, or better still, throw in half a slice of bread and let it break up. Serve either strained or unstrained, as you like it.

You may follow the same directions for bean soup, only leaving out the marjiram and savory.

Why not try a bean puree as they make it in England. It consists of a pint of, small dried white beans, thoroughly soaked in cold water overnight, boiled perfectly tender and "rubbed" through a colander into a smooth puree. Add parsley, thyme or celery salt and pepper and salt and fill into a pudding dish. Moisten the top with sweet cream and sprinkle thickly with cracker crumbs upon which drop frequent dablets of butter. Set in moderate oven and bake to a rich dark brown; serve very hot.

Dear Madam,—My mother in England used to make a steamed dumpling with potatoes, and we ate it sometimes with molasses, but generally with our meat. Can you tell us how to make it, or is it not used in Canada? We are newcomers, and find the materials and cooking different, and are grateful for your many excellent recipes.

AN OLD COUNTRYMAN.

Was this the way. Try it and let us know how it comes out.

Potato Dumplings—Beat up some dry, floury potatoes till quite smooth, then take a quarter their weight in fine flour, season with pepper and salt, and form into a moderate firm paste with an ounce or two of butter melted in a little warm milk. Put the mixture in a buttered basin and steam over plenty of boiling water till the dumpling is quite firm and light.

Lemon Tart

A delicious dessert made from a recipe in the Lantic Sugar Cook Book which tells how to make many new sweets and desserts.

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WORLD'S WELFARE

HOW CATCH-MY-PAL PATTERSON AROUSED SCOTLAND'S WOMEN

"Catch-My-Pal" Patterson, the great Irish temperance reformer, is the originator of a new movement abroad to enlist the women in the fight against the liquor interests.

A few week ago Mr. Patterson was invited from his home in Belfast, Ireland, to address a women's temperance society in Glasgow, Scotland.

"What did you ladies bring me all the way from Belfast to Glasgow for?" asked Mr. Patterson of the presiding

CATCH-MY-PAL PATTERSON.

officer.

"We thought you might give us some new ideas for the work in which we are engaged," was the reply.

"I have a new idea," said Mr. Patterson, "if you ladies have the courage to carry it out, and I will tell you what it is. If you want really to impress the Government with the importance of dealing more effectively with the drink problem, get up a big spectacular demonstration that will set the whole kingdom talking. Organize a mammoth street parade that will hold up traffic and compel attention."

At first the good women shook their heads. They had never done anything sensational in their lives, and Mr. Patterson's suggestion, if carried out, would be sensational in the extreme. But as the speaker went on enlarging upon the benefits of such a demonstration, and when finally he referred to the example of Christ, who entered Jerusalem riding on the foal of an ass over a road strewn with palm leaves, with the multitude shouting Hosannas in His ears, they voted to carry out Mr. Patterson's plans.

The result exceeded their expectations. Over 30,000 marched several hours throughout the streets of Glasgow. The papers were full of the demonstration, and the Government passed more rigid regulations covering the rum traffic.

Mr. Patterson, just before his return to America, organized a similar parade in his home city of Belfast, Ireland, which was equally successful. And within the next three months other parades with the same object in view will be held in all the leading cities of the Empire.

"The temperance meetings abroad," said Mr. Patterson, "must all be held in the daytime, as no lights are permitted at night for fear of Zeppelins. This has greatly interfered with temperance work over there."

BOUND IN THE SAME BUNDLE

Only the experts in any field realize how much each part of the world is dependent on the rest of the world. Practical men know that all proposals to erect any little section of the earth's surface into a self-sufficient order means only to plan a narrow life for it. Enthusiastic Missourians used to applaud Senator Vest when he declared eloquently that a stone wall a mile high could be built around that State and the State could still find all it needed for its sustenance and the culture of its people inside the wall. He knew and they knew that this is only brave metaphor. Hermit people are always impoverished people. Until world air blows across a country its atmosphere is fetid and enervating.

Dr. Robert E. Speer has recently called attention to Siam as a country illustrating the theories of some dreamy-eyed economists who would like to relate each individual to the soil so that he would become self-sustained and free from the plotting and possible oppression of other men. The Siamese have almost this ideal condition. Each man has his own paddy-fields on which he raises his own supply of rice, with none to molest and none to make him afraid—but also with none to enrich and broaden his life and widen his horizon and his sense of universal fellowship. It is the thought of many that the farmer of Christendom is the most independent man in civilization and from the point of view of this theory he ought to be. Actually he is not more independent at most points than the merchant. It is not meant that men should be independent; when they try to be so, God shows what he thinks of the plan by what he makes of them.

Our industrial interdependence has been pressed home to Americans during this war. People who had taken their markets for granted, without asking whence their supplies came, now find that they have been harvesting from the markets of the world. Prices go up or products wholly disappear because the currents of trade have been checked. Our postage stamps have taken on a rather sickly hue compared with their usual well reddened appearance, and we are told that the dye stuff which has been used on them cannot be secured now and we must not hope for the familiar color to reappear until our scientific men can produce the dye in this country. This has been so in many lines. One result will be the development of our own industries in these lines, and that will be well. Yet after the war many industries so stimulated will drop out again because the supplies can be brought from another part of the world more easily. Increasingly we are becoming industrially and commercially bound in the same bundle of life with all the world.

That we are bound intellectually has long been familiar. Ideas have no nationality. Mental coin is current everywhere, no matter what its original stamp. The Russian anarchist laughed when they imprisoned him because they could not hope to capture and imprison his ideas which were out on the streets and in the homes of men doing their work. Dr. Streesemann in the German Reichstag said lately: "The German people can stand intellectual isolation better than any of the other peoples. It has given the world more than it has received in return." Perhaps that is part of the trouble; perhaps Germany, like America, conceives of itself as a teacher of the world rather than as learner from the world, counts its gifts to the world greater than its benefits from the world. Actually there is no such nation. All have received more than they have given. None of them can stand intellectual isolation without being damaged.

Slowly we are finding that all the world is bound in one bundle spiritually. Not being interested in movements for the uttermost parts of the earth is like not being interested in the mills and factories of Europe, or not caring about the coffee plantations of Brazil or the rice fields of China. We must care about them ourselves or have some one care about them for us or we shall suffer. The chemists of Germany and Japan are among the influences which make our homes and our daily lives. Not to care who they are or what they are is only to put the burden of that care on some one else. This can be easily done in physical things. It cannot be so easily done in the things of the spirit.

If the religion of Christ has enriched and blessed our lives and homes, it ought to go to the other homes which are in the same bundle of life with our own, and that means the homes of the world.—"The Continent."

It is not so much work, after all, either with pastors or layment, which wears them out, as worry, an dall have enough of that. What is needed is not so much comparison, but more compassion: not so much criticism, but more sympathy—on both sides.

MOVING PICTURES MENACE THE SALOON

Now it is the moving picture industry that is accused by the liquor interests of destroying their business. "Apparently the purveyors of moving pictures," says one of their publications, "have joined the prohibitionists and the convicts in various penitentiaries in the attempt to hold liquor responsible as the active cause of all the crimes and carnality of which human beings are guilty." Another publication says that "producers (of moving pictures) have shown a tendency to associate every dive scene, every human derelict, wayward son, or ruined home with a beer sign or a mug of beer, and nowhere in the productions have the producers ever associated beer with a decent atmosphere." A careful survey of the situation made by the Board of Temperance, Prohibition, and Public Morals of the Methodist Episcopal Church reveals the fact that the liquor dealers are right in their apprehension. The moving pictures, which are exhibited daily to between 12,000,000 and 20,000,000 persons in the United States, are "closing hundreds of saloons in license centres." This is being done in two ways: First, they are depicting the saloon in its right light as a breeding place of crime and poverty, and thus putting it strikingly before these millions, and arousing their antipathy against it; and, secondly, they are keeping many away from the saloons who otherwise would be spending their money there. A sergeant of the Chicago Police Department declared recently that since the advent of the moving picture business in a certain section of the North Side the business of saloons in that neighborhood had been cut down one-half. Working men with their entire families go to these places in the evening and are richer in the morning than they would have been had they been spending their money in the saloon, and are, besides, in a better condition physically. The liquor interests are fighting the moving picture industry strenuously. They have joined hands in advocating a heavy Federal tax on all exhibitors, and also to secure a censorship that will do away with all reflection upon their business. It is needless to say that the temperance advocates will not see an industry injured in this way which is doing such heroic work, though indirectly, to destroy the miserable liquor traffic.—"Zion's Herald."

THE LAYMEN'S MISSIONARY MOVEMENT.

Throughout the winter, despite hindrances by storm and frost, the Laymen's Missionary campaign has shown a rising tide of interest and power. By the first of March sixty-four of the seventy-five in the series of conventions held for several days each had been held in cities of the East and Middle West, the South, the Northwest, and the Pacific Coast. A remark already made by the "Outlook" will bear repeating—that it is a new thing to pay for tickets to a missionary meeting. In those sixty-four cities nearly seventy-five thousand registered delegates paid $2 each for their tickets. The banner city is Los Angeles, with 5,963 delegates in attendance. Chicago ranked second, with 4,556. Columbia, South Carolina, with a census of 26,319 inhabitants and 2,216 delegates, is first in proportionate comparison. This recalls a remark of the late Dr. Capen, President of the American Board of Foreign Missions, that men in Canada and in the South, though in a full tide of business life, took time to be religious, and were deeply serious in their church relations.

The campaign has given a strong educational stimulus to many hitherto apathetic toward missionary enterprise. It has effectively seconded the forward movements urged by the denominational societies in their own spheres. As an interdenominational undertaking it has also emphasized the need of church unity.—"The Outlook."

CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOR IN INDIA.

Christian Endeavor membership in India has more than doubled in the last ten years. In 1905 there were 750 societies registered; now there are 1,678. The membership in 1905 was 22,099; it is now 48,124. Twenty-three out of the 50 members of the Christian Endeavor Council and three of the 10 members of the Executive Committee are native Indians. In the local societies most of the work is done by the Indian Christians, thus giving the maximum opportunity for training to those who will make up the future church of India.

When the National Missionary Council for India was organized recently, a sub-committee was appointed on work among young people. Of this committee the Rev. William Carey is chairman, and other members include the Rev. Herbert Halliwell, general secretary, and the Rev. George W. Brown, Ph.D., treasurer of the India Christian Endeavor Union.—"Missionary Review."

Modelled after Hampton and Tuskegee and supported jointly by the government and the mission of the United Free Church of Scotland, the South African Native College at Fort Hare, near Lovedale, was recently opened by Premier Botha. It will aim to provide the native churches of the South African Federation with well-trained ministers.

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ACT BEFORE THE PRICE GOES UP.

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(For extra postage to foreign countries and for delivery in the city of publication see another column.)

A CALL TO NEW EFFORT

(The opening message of the National Mission of Repentance and Hope, for which the Church of England has been quietly preparing for more than a year, was delivered in Westminster Abbey yesterday afternoon by the Archbishop of Canterbury.

For the next two months chosen "messengers" will be engaged in carrying to the people the call of the Church to recognize the many faults and failures in the corporate life of to-day, and to grapple with them collectively. The "Archbishop's Messengers," a band of some hundreds of the clergy and laity, the latter including many women, will visit great centres of population in various dioceses, and the "Bishops' Messengers," mainly clergy, will deliver the message in the parish churches in the dioceses where they live.)

"Speak, Lord; for Thy servant heareth." (I. Samuel iii. 9).

A hundred and forty years ago Sir Joshua Reynolds painted a picture which has been so ceaselessly reproduced that it is probably familiar—almost over-familiar—to nearly everybody here. The boy Samuel kneels in his little bed listening for the voice which will fall unmistakably upon his waiting ear. He is ready for it. "Speak, Lord; for Thy servant heareth." It comes, and lo! it is a message of solemn warning, not directly to the little lad, but to the priesthood and people of his country at a great hour in their history. There are many channels for such message when it comes. The sacred record tells of its being echoed along the cloud-wrapped cliffs of Sinai, or spoken among the sheepfolds of Benjamin, or in the Temple courts, or upon the level banks of Chebar, or in the palaces of Babylon. And in almost every case it is a message to a people—a message of Repentance and Hope. Has it been otherwise in the Christian centuries which followed? Augustine, Francis, Dante, Savonarola, Luther, Loyola, Pascal, Wesley, Maurice are examples of such messengership interpreters of "the Day of the Lord."

And now and then in history the message has, so to speak, clanged out aloud to all, with hardly the slightest need of spokesman or interpreter. Instances are not hard to find, but never, never in the world's story did the summons ring out so imperatively, insistently as now. Two years and two months have passed since on Sunday, August 2, 1914, I was allowed as Archbishop to stand on this spot at a few hours' notice and to try to voice in some degree the nation's bewildered and half-dazed sense of what might be—we did not on that Sunday evening know for certain but what might be—on the very next day the opening of the gravest hour in all her history. And it did so come to pass, and for two eventful years we have been learning—or we ought to have been learning—to know the time of our visitation. To know it in the true sense; to draw from its stress and gloom the right lessons; to make firm and permanent the ennobling spirit of service evoked by the nation's need; to discover behind and through the cloud a glowing, guiding pillar of fire—that task is not easy. But we pray God to show us how to accomplish it, and—doubt it not, my friends—He will.

THE MISSION NATIONAL.

It was with that thought in mind, it was after quiet, collected counsel, it was in whole-hearted reliance upon the leadership of Christ and the inspiration of the Holy Spirit that we set on foot a year ago the plans now coming to fruition for a mission of a novel kind—a mission first to find out in the nation as a whole the faults and failures wherein we have, each one of us, had so real a share, and then collectively, and as a would-be Christian people, to grapple with them in every parish in the land. It was not to be a mission, so to speak, of good people to those who are not good, of the converted to the unconverted. Rather the nation itself was to awake, if only it might awake, to its lamentable failures, and to the splendid opportunities, the illimitable trust which it had misused or missed, and then to gird its loins to a new and nobler endeavor. We have not been worthy of the greatness of our heritage. But we are going to try to be. We imagine, perhaps, dimly, but we do imagine, what is the "righteousness" which exalteth a nation. And, with all the eagerness which we can evoke, we long—yes, long—to make it ours. And for our cheer the quiet words from Galilee come down to us across the misspent, uncourageous years—"Blessed are they which do hunger and thirst after righteousness, for they shall be filled."

"THE OCCASION HAS COME."

If anyone asks, Why choose this particular moment for breaking through the quiet manner of life with which our fathers and our fathers' fathers were well content? the answer is obvious. We have not chosen it. The occasion has come unasked, unexpected. Into our familiar home life, civic life, commercial life, political life, there crashed in at a few hours' notice the war—the war, with its totally new conditions, its all-pervading excitement, its unheard-of problems, its immeasurable sorrows, its peremptory bouleversement of ordinary ways. Things have to be reset, replanted, whether we like it or not. It is no plan of ours; it is that crash beyond all reckoning which has perforce created the occasion. To our generation the trust of this reconstruction has suddenly been given. It is ours to seize or to miss it. God help us, God teach us, God guide us to grasp it, and make it fruitful for our land and for the world.

Now, how are we going to do it? Surely as we stand back a little from the trodden path, so that we can see its trend and character better than when it is under our feet, a good many familiar everyday things do "stand out" in their ugliness as irreconcilably inconsistent with any possible theory of loyalty to Christ. The explanation with which a man who has thought about it at all is accustomed to quiet his conscience is probably something like this: "Yes, there are horrid things, and greed of gain and love of pleasure do blind people's eyes. But after all, human nature is weak, and we are none of us all that we ought to be. Take comfort that a great many things were much worse a hundred years ago than they are now. The vice which flaunted itself unabashed, say, in the days of the Regency, would not be tolerated in public men to-day. The cruelties of slave-ships are long over. Things are bettering. We must plod along and do our best."

And in that answer,—or shall we say that "opiate"?—there would be a good deal of force if we could honestly say, as before God, that we are doing our best. But we are not. Some people are, but as a community we are not; and if a National Mission of Repentance and Hope does not set us aflame to do tenfold more to root out the accursed and luxuriant plants which spring from selfish greed, and beastly—yes, in the literal sense, beastly, cowardly—lust, why, it will have missed the very object which we who are responsible for it have in view. Once again, how are we going to do it? The very excuses or opiates with which we lull ourselves help us to the answer. It is true that human nature is weak. But it is not true that God is weak, or that prayers rightly offered go unanswered, or that the men and women who pray and try, who try and pray, will be allowed to fail.

THE IDEAL AND THE ACTUAL.

Once more, stand back from the familiar hubbub or the familiar routine, and try to look with a fresh eye at the scene, the circumstances—that is, the "things that stand round"—our daily life. Try to imagine that it is not your circle, your street, your borough, your congregation, your country home, but somebody else's home and surroundings, or someone else's time that you are looking at. Then try to describe it to yourself as it ought to be, as you could picture it if you were set to draw an ideal picture of that home-circle, that street, that parish. And then—why then contrast the two, the ideal and the actual. What is the difference, and why need it be? Work that out in detail so far as human knowledge enables you—the home-life and its standards, womanhood, manhood, young manhood, trade conditions, commercial rivalry (wholesome and unwholesome), hours of labor, reasonableness of wage, modes and conditions of Christian ministry, school and college life, the amusements and entertainments, the books, the papers in common use. Work that out, in fact and in contrast, quietly as in the Presence of Him Who is the Lord of our whole life in all its parts. It will not be easy to do. It will not be pleasant. It will, if you are honest, stab you with shame. And it will take time. It will need thought. It will call for imagination. But it is worth while. Do that, and it will give you, if you still need it, the answer to the question, asked on every side by those who have not made such endeavor, What is the Mission for?

A TEST OF COMPLACENCY.

Our Mission message, then, is first a solemn call to revise and rehandle in the Name of Christ, and under the guidance of the Holy Spirit of truth standards, custards, customs, ways of common and corporate life which have for years and years been satisfying us far too easily. We are together going to bring our complacency to the touchstone of what Jesus Christ did and taught on earth, and what He bid His Church carry forward and establish among men. The touchstone will show how gravely, even terribly, we have failed and fallen short. "I acknowledge my transgressions, and my sin is ever before me."

Yet beware lest the sense of shortcoming make you thanklessly blind. Our loyalty is not to take shape in repentance only. There must be thankfulness and hope. For nearly 10 centuries thousands of people, very human, very fallible, sometimes very timorous, have been steadily trying, though with stumblings and vagaries numberless, to fulfil the Lord's great trust. The fruit which He has given to what, from the days of the Apostles to our own, His soldiers and servants have striven to do is nothing less, nothing lower, than making sure among the peoples of the world the ultimate victory of the Cross. We are not the defeated soldiers of a lost cause bemoaning shattered hopes with the despondingwhisper, "We trusted that it had been He which should have redeemed Israel." Rather our ears lie open to the quiet Voice, "Fear not, little flock; it is your Father's good pleasure"—yes, notwithstanding your failure and faint-heartedness—"it is your Father's good pleasure to give you the Kingdom." Or again, He speaks to the repentant Church, or man, "I will; be thou clean." It is not a Mission of Repentance only, but of Repentance and Hope.

SUMMONS OF THE WAR.

Brothers and sisters in the Lord Jesus Christ, you who at all events are called by His Name, and whosoever among you feareth God, to you is this message of salvation sent. Upon us all, as we carelessly tread the humdrum path in placid, easy acceptance of a creed which has said so much and meant to us so little, the war with its stirring, searching call has thundered in. If there is scarcely a household represented here to whom life, this side of the grave, with what you loved best now gone out of it, can ever be the same again, let the changed years which lie in front bear a worthier character, a worthier spirit than before. If these proud, ungrudged, and yet fearful offerings of whatsoever seemed noblest in its promise are indeed worth while because the cause is so great, make quite sure that we face the new and changed conditions in a mood, a spirit commensurate with the sacrifice—a spirit which answers to what is asked of us, and which lies open to the call of God.

On you women—women of England—much, very much must turn. Would any of you have wished, have dared, to make these proud sacrifices just to perpetuate the old life, with no more than the old, easy-going, conventional belief? If, when the brave men, about whom we hourly think and pray, come back, they are gaily led again into just the old, easy grooves, they will probably acquiesce, and things will be as they were before. But, if at home as well as in the field, among women as truly as among men, a new vision has been granted, the life will not be as before. "Ye shall see greater things than these."

A UNIQUE OPPORTUNITY.

England—I am certain of it—is today learning better how to gird her loins, how to resolve, and how to pray. England is. But are we all learning that lesson, or are some of us letting these irrecoverable months slip by with the thing unattempted? It seems to be almost certain that if this opportunity goes by unused, it can never, never come again. Wait till six months after the war is over, and the new start possible now, will be unattainable. At present all is tense and keen; the spirit of sacrifice, the spirit of readiness to offer ourselves and what we love, is "in the air."

We have no doubt at all about the righteousness, the honorable obligation, the high privilege, of the part we are allowed to take in this dreadful ordeal of battle. I do not dwell upon that today. I have made it my subject again and again. To-day we have a different thought, different but not dissociated. The readiness — how well-proven — to rally to the call of King and country can take shape in a kindred readiness to rally to the call of God, the call to make something new of England's life. "Speak, Lord; for Thy servant heareth." In every corner of the Realm, on crowded mart and wharf, on village green and moorland, in camp and college, the message is even now reverberating. It is the call of Jesus Christ our King. He bids us find afresh and use afresh the spirit which, after all, is old, not new, the spirit which the Lord breathed into and through the men and women and little children who formed the first nucleus of the Society of Jesus Christ among the peoples of the earth, and taught us the gladness of self-sacrifice, of unsullied purity of aim and practice, of loyal and eager service for one another's sake.

That spirit, had it been awake and eager throughout the great nations of the earth, would have made this war impossible. We want so to reawaken the spirit which Jesus Christ implanted as to make the impossibility sure for the centuries to come. We need that spirit now; we shall need it sorely in Europe, and not least in England, when the war is over. Under the supreme call of this solemn hour it should be permeating every circle and every home. So far as England is concerned our Mission is to remind us what these Christian principles are, and to make that spirit throb and burn.

EFFORT AND PRAYER.

But, brothers, that will not come to pass of itself. Two things are essential. They sound elementary and obvious. But in one or other, or perhaps in both, we may easily be found lacking. The first is effort—deliberate, painstaking effort. If we intend to reach nearer to Christ's standard in our corporate life we must courageously, decisively choose so to do. Mere membership—however earnest and loyal—in the national life of a Christian country will not carry you far. It will be in face of real difficulty — far-reaching, practical, daily difficulty—that you must set yourself with stern and persevering resolve to bring about a change of common standard. Nothing is so dangerous as underrating your opponent, and what we describe as vis inertiae, reluctance to active effort, is in corporate life the most formidable perhaps of all our foes.

Mere effort will find itself sore bestead. Use then—it is one great purpose of our Mission—use your second requisite—prayer:—

"Satan trembles when he sees
The weakest saint upon his knees."

Why? Because the power which you invoke is the power of Him Who rides on "conquering and to conquer." Let there go up from your heart and lips with new forcefulness and meaning our Divine Master's own prayer to His Father and ours. "Hallowed be Thy Name." Show us, as a people, the sacredness of the Name we bear, and the disloyalty of bearing that Name and yet resting content with standards which dishonor it. "Thy Kingdom come." Help us to make real, here and now in England, its rules, its privileges, its citizenship. We know that that prayer for us, with us, would have been—nay, is—our Master's.

"Thy Will be done." Yes, it is the Will of God, and it can come to pass. "It is the Will of God." Eight centuries ago that cry, "Dieu le veult," must have rung out often within these Abbey walls. It was raised to rally the people of a Christian nation to a cause the most sacred, as men strangely thought, on earth. Crusaders sleep here in marble tomb. We have a nobler crusade than theirs to-day. To those who do care for the things which belong to our country's well-being and to the world's righteous and abiding peace I would raise the cry again. "It is the Will of God"—His Will that by prayer and effort, effort and prayer, we should set ourselves as a people, humbly, determinedly, hopefully to walk worthy of the name we bear. Listen to Him speaking to us in these Mission weeks. We shall not listen in vain. "Show thou us the way that we should walk in, for we lift up our souls unto Thee." "Speak, Lord; for Thy servant heareth." It is the Will of God.

Sunday School Lesson

(Acts 27:38; 28:10.)

GOLDEN TEXT:

"Jehovah redeemeth the soul of His servants: and none of them that take refuge in Him shall be condemned." Psalm 34:22.

When the ship was about to leave Fair Havens, Paul warned the captain of the ship and the centurion that "the voyage will be with injury and much loss, not only of the lading and the ship, but also of our lives."

After the ship had been driven hither and thither by storms for many days, and they had all given up hope, Paul assured them that they would all be saved. "There shall be no loss of life, but only of the ship." "There shall not a hair perish from the head of any of you."

But when the sailors thought to save themselves by taking to the boat secretly and leaving the passengers to their fate, Paul said to the centurion, "Except these abide in the ship, ye cannot be saved."

Here are three different, and superficially contradictory messages: First, Lives as well as ship and cargo were to be lost. Second, Not a single life would be lost. Third, They could not be saved without the help of the sailors.

These contradictory utterances are a good illustration of the truth that God's warnings are given for the purpose of saving men, and apply only to the condition against which we are warned, and prayer can change both conditions and consequences.

The angel said to Paul, "Lo, God hath granted thee all them that sail with thee." The statement clearly implies that Paul had been praying for all on board. Undoubtedly he had been able to ask in faith that all might be saved from the wreck, and believing prayer is omnipotent. The decree that lives would be lost as well as the ship was cancelled by a promise that all on board would be saved.

The fact that God does "repent of the evil" which He had said He would do, when men accept His conditions, is clearly taught in the Old Testament. It must be remembered, however, that the word repent as used in the Bible does mean "to be sorry for": it means only to turn from. God's character never changes. He works always on the same plan and toward the same end, but His dealings with men depend upon the attitude of individuals and nations toward Him. In Joel 2:12, 13; Amos 7:3, and Jonah 3:10 we read of God repenting of evil: that is, turning from the punishment which He would have imposed if men had not repented, or if some one had not saved the others by praying for them.

In the case of Nineveh, the whole city repented, and God did not destroy it. Joel warned the Jews to turn to God from their evil ways, saying that "He is gracious and merciful, and repenteth Him of the evil." And when God sent plagues upon the Israelites to punish them for their idolatry, Amos prayed for them twice, and both times God repented: turned from the punishment. But when Israel persisted in rebellion, even the prophets' prayer could no longer avail to save them. Read Amos 7:1-9, also Ezek. 33:11-20.

It was God's purpose to save Paul and all his companions on the ship, but God works for man through man. He helps us by enabling us to help ourselves, or by using others as His instruments. Therefore, while God had promised to save all on board that ship it was necessary that all on board should do what they could toward working out their own salvation. And this law applies also to spiritual salvation. "Work out your own salvation," Paul says, "for it is God who worketh in you both to will and to work." (Phil 2:12, 13.)

God directed the action of the forces of nature in such a way that the ship was driven toward an open shore, and not shattered on a rocky coast, and this made it possible for all on board to save themselves.

Did God then interfere with the action of the laws of nature? You might as well talk about a man interfering with himself. What we call the laws of nature are nothing but the methodicalness of God's working in nature. He directs all forces of nature and controls their action at all times, and does not need to interfere with anything when He sees fit to so direct these forces as to bring about some desired result. In answer to Paul's prayer, God saw to it that wind and tide should act in such a way that Paul's ship would go ashore just where it did.

God always makes the accomplishment of one purpose a step toward the accomplishment of other purposes, and it is by so doing that He can overrule everything for good without needing to show His hand in the working out of His plans, except when He chooses to do so for some special purpose. God had work for Paul on the island of Malta. We cannot suppose that miracle-working power was so much in evidence during Paul's stay there with no definite object in view. The real purpose of miracles was to make manifest the presence and the goodness of God. We know from the narrative that the people of the island were extremely grateful to Paul and loaded him with supplies for his journey to Rome, and we may feel quite sure that Paul had preached Christ there as earnestly as elsewhere, and had taught them to thank God for His goodness. No doubt Paul left many disciples on that island.

Luke speaks of the inhabitants as barbarous people. That does not mean that they were savage or uncivilized, but only that they were neither Greeks nor Romans nor Jews.

With regard to Paul's experience with the viper, read Mark 16:17, 18.

By WILLIAM J. ROBINSON

My Fourteen Months At The Front

BOY'S BAPTISM OF FIRE

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SYNOPSIS.

William J. Robinson, an American boy in England in Sept. 1914, finds the firm which he represents in the hands of a receiver and himself out of employment. Inspired with the war spirit of the country he enlists as a trooper in the 5th Dragoon Guards. After a few days training in riding he becomes impatient to get to the front and is attached to the personal staff of a captain of the regiment leaving at once for France. As driver of a motor car he goes through the first battle of Ypres, and later is transferred to the Army Service Corps. He is sent to the headquarters of the Indian Contingent, and tells many interesting facts about the Sikh soldiers. How the soldiers spent their Christmas in the trenches, and how he helped to bag a sniper, makes a thrilling story. He is in a long-distance fight at Pradelles, where he sees the Prince of Wales. With a pass for special duty he is sent to Paris to meet an officer. The air defences of Paris move him to wonder. His company is moved to Poperinghe, where he sees his first air-raid. He is appointed Guide to a colonel sent out from England to find the grave of Prince Maurice of Battenberg, and has many exciting adventures.

CHAPTER VII.—(Continued.)

Of all the cities in the British Isles, Glasgow has sent more men to the front than any other in proportion to her size. The business firms of the city encourage their men to enlist, and do all they can to make things easy for them to leave their families. In many cases firms continue to pay men tehir cases firms continue to pay men their salaries while they are at the front. The street car company in Glasgow has sent thousands, and their places are taken by women while the men are away.

Not only are there women conductors on the street cars, but women drive the cars too. When one arrives at the station in Glasgow it seems very odd to have a woman step up and ask to carry your bag. Women have taken the places of the porters in the stations.

Scotland has responded nobly to the country's call. In many of the small villages the entire male population has gone to the war, excepting, of course, the men who are too old or those who are physically unfit.

In the British Isles during this war a great many of the women have been "helping recruiting" by walking the streets and putting a white feather in the buttonhole of every man they meet who is not wearing khaki.

I was standing just outside the Central Station in Glasgow when a woman walked up to a man who was standing near me, and without a word she pulled a white feather through his buttonhole. He was a great big fellow, and she had to do some reaching to get at him. He smiled when he saw what she had done and said "Thank you, madam," very politely.

That was like waving a red flag before a bull, and she grew crimson, and started telling him what she thought of him. He listened until she was all through, and then he asked, "Have you another one of these feathers, by any chance?"

"Yes, I have, you coward," she snapped, and she put another feather on him. As she did so he pulled a Victoria Cross from his pocket and pinned it right under the feathers.

That woman gasped, and stuttered, and stammered trying to make an apology, and she reached out to take the feathers back, but he stopped her.

"No, madam," he said, "I'll keep these as souvenirs, if you don't mind, but I'd like to say a few words to you about what you are doing.

"Because I am in civilian clothes does not signify that I am a coward. For all you knew I might have been medically unfit for service. I might have been a married man with ten or a dozen small children depending on me. I might have been any number of things that would have prevented me from joining the Army, but you didn't even wait to inquire.

"You simply thought that because I am not in khaki I was a coward and you thought to shame me into joining the Army. As a matter of fact, I have been at my home recovering from wounds I received when I won this little cross, and I am now on my way back to join my regiment.

"If you will accept a suggestion from a man who knows men, you will stop this silly business, for you are doing more harm than anything else, and if I were a civilian, and you had done it to me then, I would have faced a firing party before I would join the Army. I trust you have learned something. Good afternoon."

I found out later that he is a sergeant piper in one of the most famous Scottish regiments, and that he won the cross for saving three officers when wounded himself.

London at night is a very mysterious looking place. The streets are in darkness, and the vehicles carry only very dim oil lights. To prevent accidents the curbstones at the corners are painted white. The streets are crowded just the same, and everything is fairly gay, but under it all one feels the subdued feeling of excitement, and a sort of nervous tension as though everyone is keyed up to their highest point of efficiency.

There are still individuals in England who feel that their duty to their country may be satisfactorily fulfilled by staying at home and reading about the war in the papers. But on the other hand there are men who would gladly go if they could pass the medical examination. It is a shame that these two classes of men cannot be told one from the other.

I saw a "slacker" beautifully squelched in London the night I arrived there. When I alighted from the the train the first place I made for was a restaurant where I could get something really good to eat and hear some good music at the same time. Two other fellows who had come over on the same boat accompanied me. We were absolutely filthy with mud, but we didn't care about anything until after we had eaten. We attracted quite a lot of attention going into the high class restaurant we had chosen, but it was obvious that we had just come from the trenches, so everyone was very nice to us.

We sat down and gave an order that nearly finished the waiter, and then we proceeded to enjoy the music and the agreeable surroundings. After a few moments a young fellow in evening clothes strolled over and engaged us in conversation. He asked us what part of the front we had come from, and we told him. He then told us that he would not go to the front if the fate of entire country depended on him. We assured him that it made no particular difference to us whether he went or not, but he kept right on with the same kind of talk. He told us what fools we were, and he said that he was proud to be called a "slacker." Finally he asked one of my companions, "They need men badly about now, don't they?"

My friend handed him a beautiful answer, for he said, "Yes, we do need MEN, real MEN, so that lets you out. Now, Elizabeth, be on your way!" Needless to say he didn't seem to care much for our company after that.

CHAPTER VIII.

SECOND BATTLE FOR CALAIS.

My rest of seven days seemed very short, and I was back on the sickening job at Poperinghe all too soon.

Ypres, which was six miles away, had been comparatively quiet all winter. In fact, it had been so quiet that our twenty-seventh Divisional Headquarters had moved in there. As the spring drew near the Germans began to shell around the city again, but very few shells landed directly in the city proper.

There was a big gas tank on the outskirts down toward Krustadt, and especially around this place the shell-fire would be rather heavy at times. The city was very much knocked about even then, but it was nothing to what it was at the end of the "Second Battle for Calais," as it was called in England and France.

Before the beginning of this battle the Kaiser was quoted as having said that if he failed to break us this time, he would lay the city of Ypres to the ground, street by street. He failed to break us, all right, and he kept his word, for to-day the fine old city of Ypres is nothing but a shapeless heap of broken bricks.

For weeks before the attack came off our airmen were bringing in reports that the Germans were massing heavy bodies of fresh troops just in front of our position. All our transport trains went through the city, our men were billeted there and one of our divisional headquarters had moved into the city.

The Germans still continued to bombard our positions in this vicinity, but they left the city itself severely alone. All winter it had been as safe to go through Ypres as it would be to go to church, consequently an order to go to Ypres did not bother anybody very much.

I was at the divisional headquarters in Ypres with a staff officer on the afternoon the bombardment started. We had gone to the city on horses, and we naturally expected to come back that way. I suppose it was about 2 o'clock when we arrived there, and I put the horses in the yard behind the buildings.

As I was still on duty, I didn't dare go very far away, for I didn't know at what moment the officer might show up. The first inkling I got of anything unpleasant happening was when I heard the scream of several shells coming through the air at once.

Right then I acted on the impulse that seizes everyone at such a time, and I went right through the nearest cellar window, where I landed on a pile of potatoes. I was content to stay there, too, until an orderly found me and told me that my officer wanted me. The Germans had been bombarding us about a half hour then, and there was no signs of any letting up yet.

The orderly told me that the shells were dropping in at the rate of forty-one to the minute, and I remember wondering who on earth would be fool enough to count the number of shells falling. I reported to my officer and found him as cool as a cucumber. He asked me where the horses were and when I told him he said for me to leave them there and to go and find a car of some kind.

I knew it was mighty serious when he would abandon the horses, and I started out with the fear of God in my heart and wondering where in the dickens I would find a car in that inferno. As a matter of fact I did find one, or at least it had been a car at some time or other. It was an ambulance which had had the body blown off, and someone had built a couple of little bucket seats out of empty bacon boxes.

Bacon boxes or not, it certainly looked like a million gold dollars to me at that moment, and I wasn't so slow about nabbing it. The engine was all right, so I decided to take a chance on the rest of it holding together until I got my officer through the city, anyway. I pulled around in front of the headquarters and the officer jumped in.

It seemed as though the whole city was being torn from its very foundations, so terrible was the din. The houses were going down in every quarter, and on the face of it it looked like pure madness to try to go through at all. Waggons, horses, autos, bicycles, were piled up everywhere. Men, women, and children, soldiers and civilians, were lying dead and dying in every street. I should say that about fifty percent of the shells were landing in the Grand Place, and the buildings were falling all around and practically covering up the road.

During the bombardment which preceded the first battle of Ypres the civilians had had a chance to get out, or part of them did, anyway, but it seemed as though nothing could live in this awful fire.

We had a straight run of about two hundred yards before we got to the worst part of it, and I certainly saw to it that the old bus made the most of what she had. We were going at a pretty good pace when we hit the main square of the city, but it seemed to me that we were just crawling.

There is a sharp corner as one turns out of the square, and I knew it would be impossible to twist her around it at the pace we were going, so I tried a stunt I had read about drivers doing on the hair-pin curves. I gave her more power, jammed on the brake, and we skidded around on two wheels. We were between the devil and the deep sea, and I felt that no chances we could take were too long considering the fix we were in.

The bacon boxes held together all right, and we got out of it without being touched, but I am ready and willing to admit that it was more by pure luck than anything else. What got my goat was that during the whole thing the officer sat there with a cigar in his mouth and a monocle in his eye, and didn't even look as though he was nervous.

When we got back to our own headquarters he said "thank you" and dismissed me, and remarked to another officer that "one darned fool had escaped wearing a wooden uniform that day by the breadth of a gnat's eyelash." I presume he was referring to me, and I agree with him most heartily. Believe me, that ride did me out of a year's growth.

I certainly pitied our transport men before. They could not help being during this time as I never pitied them nervous while waiting to go through the city, which they had to do, as there was absolutely no other way for them to go.

The ambulances, too, suffered heavily. Think of how the poor wounded boys inside must have felt! All shot to pieces and suffering untold agonies, yet obliged to ride through that inferno of bursting shells and falling houses. It is a wonder that any of them lived through it. A good many of the ambulances belong to the St. John's Ambulance Association, and the drivers are young fellows who either volunteered with their own cars or were hired by the association to drive cars which have been given to the society. They are fine chaps and have done and are doing wonderful work.

Another organization that is doing the same kind of work is the British Red Cross Society. These Societies are not military organizations, but in time of war they give their services to the Government and place themselves under the military for orders and discipline. The men employed by them are neither paid nor equipped by the Government, but their food is issued through the army commissary for convenience' sake. They are all fine fellows and have stood the hardships and dangers like old stagers. Trip after trip they would make through the "death trap" expecting each one would be their last, and of course many of them realized their expectations.

All night the bombardment continued with unabated fury, yet our supplies went through the city to the men just the same.

The next morning I was ordered to report in my car to a young officer of the Intelligence Department. The officer told me that he had orders to go through Ypres to a little place called Potijze and to report himself to the divisional commander there.

There was absolutely no other way to get through to Potijze except to go through Ypres, and you may be sure we were feeling none too pleasant about the prospects. We had to go slowly, even at the start, as the road was filled with all kinds of transport. After we got through the village of Vlamertinghe we found the going a little better and we got along faster. The road from Vlamertinghe to Ypres is almost straight, and one can see right into the city before one comes within two kilometres of it.

As we swung into this straight stretch I noticed several German aeroplanes over the city, and it was plain to be seen that they were dropping bombs. This time they were dropping petrol bombs, and the instant they exploded they would spray petrol all over the place and a flame would shoot up into the air. In this way they were setting fire to the city.

It was a terrible sight and one that I shall never forget. The shells were falling just the same, and what with the ground fairly trembling from the terrific explosions, the smoke from the bursting shells and burning houses, the crash of falling buildings, the flame and dust that filled the air, it made a scene that would need a Dante to describe and do it justice.

The thought that we were to attempt the passage through all this was terrifying. An awful fear, almost panic, seemed to grip me, and I longed to jump from that car and hide my face from that flaming hell which seemed to be stretching out its tentacles of fire to draw us into its gaping maw. I felt weak all over and was wet with cold perspiration. I looked at the officer, almost praying that he would give the order to stop, but even as I looked I knew that there was no chance of that. He was as white as death, but there was a look of determination on his face, and the clenched teeth and set jaws gave no promise of his backing down.

I think that bulldog grit that he was showing helped me, for I resolved that, while I might get so weak as to be unable to drive that car, I would stick by him as long as I could hold out. And he certainly showed that he was "white" clear through, for he told me to stop a moment. I did, and he got out of the car.

"Robinson," he said, "I've just been thinking that there won't be any need for you to come any farther. It's a rotten business, and, as there are ambulances going up all the time, I can get a lift up on one, and will stand just as much chance of getting through as though you were to take me. I don't believe in any one taking unnecessary risks, and in this case it would be risking an extra man and a car, too, and I don't mind going on an ambulance the least bit."

I thought it was just about one of the finest things I had ever heard of a man doing, and I want to say right here that such things as this are typical of the true British officer. There are men holding commissions who couldn't do such a thing as this to save their necks, but they are the "pikers" found in every country, "temporary gentlemen," as they are called by the real men who are obliged to associate with them.

My officer's generosity did not help me any, but I appreciated it more than I can tell. I had orders to take him to Potijze and to bring him back, and if I stayed behind and anything happened to him I would be worse off than if I were lying beneath the ruins of Ypres.

I explained this to him, and said that I would rather take him. God knows whether it was true or not, but I said it, anyway. While we were talking another car passed us and, as my officer jumped in, I resolved to follow the man who was now ahead of me.

I noticed as the car passed us that there were two officers in it. One, a major, was sitting beside the driver, and the other, a colonel, was in the back. The car was about two hundred yards ahead of us, and I let him keep about that much lead all the way up to the outskirts of the city. As we got nearer the noise became deafening and the smoke began to bother us, too.

Before one enters the city proper one must cross a double line of railway tracks. The machine ahead of us had just crossed these when a big fifteen inch shell screamed over and burst just beside the car in front. From where we were it looked as if the car and its occupants must have been wiped off the face of the earth.

I stopped our car to wait until the smoke cleared away before going on. It seemed like hours before we saw the spot again, but when the smoke was finally gone you can imagine our surprise at seeing the car turned completely around and coming toward us.

The chauffeur was gathering speed all the time, and when he passed us his car was going at a fairly decent pace. We had time enough, though, to see one of the most horrible sights that I witnessed during the whole time I was at the front.

The car itself was in awful condition. The two rear doors were torn away, the body was full of jagged holes, the front and rear mud guards and the running board on one side were torn off and the wind screen had been swept away.

The major who was sitting with the driver had his head and the whole side of his body torn away, and the rest of him was leaning on the driver, who was being covered with the blood which was gushing from this awful thing beside him. The colonel who had been sitting in the back of the car was hurled over on the seat and his head and part of his shoulders were lying in a pool of blood in the bottom of the car. To me the most terrible part of it all was the driver! He was as white as a ghost and his eyes seemed to be sticking an inch out of their sockets. His teeth were bared and his whole face was twisted into the most hellish expression one could imagine. The knuckles of his hands stood out white, so hard was he gripping the steering wheel.

"Good God, he's gone mad!" cried my officer, and I was sure of it. The officer ordered me to turn around and follow him, and to catch him if possible. The car was away down the road by the time I got turned around, but I set out after him for all I was worth. I gained on him, too, but as I went through Vlamertinghe he was just stopping in front of the field dressing station there.

The orderly rushed out when he heard the car, and I heard that driver say, "For God's sake take this thing away from me!"

It was horrible beyond description. I saw that poor fellow a couple of weeks later, and he was bad enough to look at even then. He was walking around alone all right, except that his face was continually twisting and twitching horribly. His nerve was completely gone, and he was discharged almost at once. For all the shock he had his was a miraculous escape.

When we saw that driver was being taken care of we started back to make our attempt to pass through the burning city. This time I seemed to have lost all feeling of fear, and in fact I didn't have any feeling at all.

I tried to think about what was going to happen to us, for it worried me that I didn't seem to have a nerve in my body. I kept telling myself that I was going to my death and that in a few minutes I would be lying somewhere in those smoking ruins. But it was no use, I didn't care one way or the other. Before one comes to the railway tracks I referred to there is a road which branches off to the left, and which leads to the village of Elverdinghe. Just before we came to where this road branches off the officer spoke.

"I think it would be worth while trying to get to the canal bank through Elverdinghe," he said, "and from there we would perhaps be able to leave the car, swim the canal, and get through to Potijze on foot. It will take longer, of course, but the main thing for us to do is to get there safely, no matter if it takes a great deal longer. Let us try that way, anyway."

(To be continued.)

Fair visitor, after having been shown over armored cruiser: "And where do you keep your sea dogs? I simply love animals!"

Children's Corner

LITTLE MISS HURRY.

Little Miss Hurry,
All bustle and flurry,
Comes down to her breakfast ten minutes too late;
Her hair is a-rumple,
Her gown is a-crumple,
She's no time to button and hook herself straight.

She hunts and she rushes
For needles and brushes,
For books and for pencils flies upstairs and down;
If ever you find her,
Just follow behind her
A trail of shoe buttons and shreds of her gown.

But little Miss Steady
By schooltime is ready
All smiling and shining and net in her place,
With no need to worry,
She pities Miss Hurry,
Who but yesterday sat here with shame on her face.

Her heart beating lightly
With duty done brightly,
She vows she will never again change her name;
For though you'd not guess it,
I'm bound to confess it—
These two little maidens are one and the same.

TWO GIRLS WHO FOUND AND LOST EACH OTHER

Greta May Jefferson was going travelling. Greta liked travelling. This time she was taking a real grown-up journey, for she was travelling all alone. She carried a little tan travelling bag, and a book to read on the train.

Greta's aunt lived in Chatham, about sixty miles away, and had written a letter to Greta, asking her to spend the last two weeks of her holiday with her. She said she would be at the Chatham station to meet her, and if her father saw her safely on the train she would see her safely off, so there was really no reason why Greta should not take the journey alone. And, of course, Greta agreed. After a good deal of consideration Greta's father and mother also agreed. And so it came about that at last Greta was sitting in the train all alone waving good-by through the car window to her father on the station platform, and the train was starting for Chatham.

So Greta settled herself on the seat just as she had seen grown-ups do and opened her book. But she didn't read. For just two seats in front of her on the other side of the aisle sat another little girl. The other little girl seemed to be travelling all alone, too. And, in a little while, she turned her head and saw Greta. She seemed a nice little girl and Greta began to wonder about her—if she, too, were going to visit her aunt, and dozens of other things she wondered. At last Greta gathered up her things and moved ahead one seat, and after a while the other little girl moved back one seat. Then they were seated straight across from each other.

The other little girl's name was Alice Maud Lindsay. Alice Maud Lindsay had all the time been wishing she could talk to Greta, but she didn't. Because the very last thing Alice Maud Lindsay's mother had said to her when she put her on the train was: "Now, dear, I want you to be very, very careful and not speak to anyone on the train but the conductor, for when little girls are travelling alone it's better for them not to make friends with anyone."

And, of course, all the time Greta May Jefferson had been just aching to talk to "the other little girl." But she didn't. Because the very last thing her father had said to her was: "You'd better not talk to anyone on the train, dear; just stay quiet until your aunt gets on at Chatham." So what could two little girls do when matters were arranged like that. The only thing they could do was to peep at each other every now and then over the corners of their books.

After a while Alice turned the back of her blue book around good and plain, so that Greta could see the name on it.

And Greta saw it and read, "Alice in Wonderland."

Then Greta turned the back of her red book around and Alice read on it, "Alice in Wonderland."

So then the two little girls just had to smile at each other.

At last they came to a junction. At the junction a great many new passengers got on the train, so many that there were scarcely seats enough for them. The conductor came in and began to bustle about ordering the passengers to turn over their seats and make room for others. He spied Alice and Greta.

"Say, little girl, you're travelling all alone, are you not? Well, just move your things in here with this little girl, she's all alone, too. You'll be nice company for each other and make room for some others here," he said to Greta picking up her tan grip as he spoke and moving it under Alice's seat. And Greta was very glad to do what he said. So Alice pushed herself against the window to give lots of room to the people, for she, too, was delighted at the change.

But still the little girls didn't speak, for they had not forgotten what they had promised the folk at home. Then Greta thought of something nice. So she opened her tan travelling bag and took out a bag of bananas and passed them to Alice. Alice took one and smiled. After they had finished their bananas Alice opened her black satchel and took a box of home-made fudge and passed it to Greta.

Greta took a piece and smiled.

But all this time the train had been going very fast and the two girls had been having such a lovely time it made the time seem short. Before they were done eating fudge, the train began to slow down and then the conductor called "Chatham!"

Before Greta could gather her things together, someone had tapped on the car window. And there was her Aunt Mary. In a minute she was in the car and was kissing Greta.

Then a man came striding through the car aisle calling out, "Anybody here for me!"

"O Uncle Jack!" exclaimed Alice Maud Lindsay.

And the man whisked her off in a minute, placed her in a big automobile, and away they went. So the two little girls who had sat so cozily side by side never said good-by or even found out each other's names or where their homes were or a single thing.

And Greta told her Aunt Mary all about it and said at the last with tears in her eyes, "She was such a lovely little girl and—maybe I will never see her again—anywhere in the whole world."

But Aunt Mary said:

"It was right of you, dear, to remember what your father said, and I would not be a bit surprised if you do not meet again soon and become good friends."

Next day Greta was out with her aunt. She saw a big automobile come dashing down the street. In it were a man and little girl. Greta clapped her hands in delight.

"O Aunt Mary, it's my little girl, sure!" she exclaimed. But as the car came nearer she saw she had been mistaken.

"Never mind, dear, you'll find her yet," said Aunt Mary, all sympathy for her neice's disappointment.

On Sunday she looked about in Sunday School and church hoping to see her little travelling companion. But again she was disappointed.

On Monday Jennie Longworth was giving a party for a little girl who was visiting her, and phoned to invite Greta.

Right away Greta began to think.

"O maybe Jennie's friend is my little girl—maybe she is! Wouldn't it be lovely if she was!" But this time she didn't tell her aunt. However, her aunt guessed what she was thinking and said as she kissed her good-by:

"Now, dear, have a good time and if you are disappointed—well, the best thing you can do is just to think about trying to help the other little girls to have a good time for who knows but they, too, have been disappointed about something, most people are."

"O, please hurry up and show me your friend," gasped Greta to Jennie right away when she was taking off her things.

"There she is now, standing at the parlor door," said Jennie.

"Not that girl with the yellow curls!" said Greta in surprise.

"Yes," answered Jennie.

"O!" sighed Greta, for Alice's curls were brown.

But in a minute or two she remembered her aunt's parting words so the smiles came back and she helped to play everything the others wanted. So after all she had a real good time at the party.

At last Greta's visit to her aunt was over. And once more she had to travel alone. She and her Aunt Mary were a little late getting to the station for the afternoon train on which Greta was to travel home.

Her aunt had just time to push her into a seat by the door, kiss her good-by, and rush off the train. As soon as the train started Greta began to think of her other journey and, of course, of "the other little girl." She turned her head to look at the passengers to see if this time there were any other little girls travelling. And there, almost in the same seat as she had sat before, was the very same other little girl.

And this time Greta didn't wait for the conductor to move her. She quickly picked up her tan satchel, "Alice in Wonderland" and hurried up the car aisle.

"O—here you are!" she said with a little gasp. "I thought I'd never find you again."

SUPPER TIME FOR THE LAMBS.

"And I was thinking the same about you!" gasped Alice.

"And father said in his letter if I found you I could talk," said Greta.

"And mother said in her letter if I found you I could talk," answered Alice, with her face just beaming with delight.

So they talked. And the journey back seemed even shorter than the one before. But the queer, queer part of it was that when they came to their home station some grown-up folk belonging to each of the little girls came into the car in such a hurry and commotion that before they quite knew what was happening them they were each whisked off by their grown-up friends without even having said good-by to each other. So, once more, they had forgotten to find out each other's names. And this time they each felt sadder about it than before.

"O, dear, dear! I'm sure we've lost each other forever this time," that night said Greta to her mother.

"My dear, your Heavenly Father knows about it, and I think he will likely bring you together again," answered her mother.

Next morning Greta was up bright and early, for it was so lovely to be at her own dear home again. She had had just the very nicest kind of visit; but after all "there is no place like home." She could scarcely wait until breakfast was over to go all about and visit her own little garden in her corner of the yard. And when she did someone was there before her: a little white bunny was just crawling under the fence between their yard and the one next it.

"O, you dear—where did you come from!" exclaimed Greta.

"It belongs to the folk next door!" said her mother, who was standing at the back door. "They've just had it a few days and they had it fenced into the corner of the yard till it got used to its new surroundings; but I guess it's been too many for them. You'd better slip over with it, dear, just tap at the back door and tell them about it."

So Greta carried the bunny in her arms and tapped at their neighbor's door. She waited a minute and tapped again. Then someone opened the door. It was—the other little girl.

For a good minute Greta May Jefferson stood outside that door and just looked at the other little girl.

And for a good minute Alice Maud Lindsay stood inside that door and just looked at the other little girl.

"I'm Greta May Jefferson and I live next door," then said Greta with a rush.

"I'm Alice Maud Lindsay and I live here," said Alice with a rush.

"You don't live here!" almost shouted Greta.

"I do! They moved in last week when I was away," answered Alice.—Michigan "Christian Advocate."

THE NICEST PLACE IN THE WORLD

The sun was shining down through the trees on Little Brother Rabbit and Grandma Badger. She was telling him a story; it was all about the Nicest Place in the World. Pretty soon, Grandma Badger's head began to nod, and it nodded and nodded and nodded, until it nodded itself right into Sleepy Land. Then Little Brother Rabbit got up and stretched himself; then he hopped off, looking very busy. Pretty soon, whom should he meet but Friend 'Possum, who said to him: "Where are you going, Little Brother Rabbit?"

"I'm going to look for the Nicest Place in the World," said he.

"Isn't that a long way off!" said Friend 'Possum.

"I don't care," said Little Brother Rabbit.

"Well, then, neither do I," said Friend 'Possum; "I'm going, too."

So they hopped along, and they ran along, until they met Neighbor Bluebird, who said: "Where are you going, Friend 'Possum?"

"I'm going with Little Brother Rabbit."

"Where are you going, Little Brother Rabbit?"

"I'm going to find the Nicest Place in the World."

"Isn't that a long way off!" said Neighbor Bluebird.

"I don't care," said Little Brother Rabbit.

Nor I," said Friend 'Possum.

"Well, then, neither do I," said Neighbor Bluebird; "I'm going, too."

So they hopped along, and they ran along, and they flew along, until they came to the great big black cave where Grandpa Bear lives. He was sitting outside, enjoying the warm sun and the smell of the pine trees.

"Where are you going, children?" said Grandpa Bear in his kindly way.

"I'm going with Friend 'Possum," said Neighbor Bluebird.

"Where are you going, Friend 'Possum?"

"I'm going with Little Brother Rabbit."

"Where are you going, Little Brother Rabbit?"

"I'm going to find the Nicest Place in the World."

"Isn't that a long way off?" said Grandpa Bear. "I'm going to find the Nicest Place in the World," said Little Brother Rabbit. "They say it is very far off. Do you know where it is?"

Grandpa Bear looked up at the sky and saw that the sun was setting. Then he looked at the ground, and saw that the shadows were growing longer. Then he sniffed the air, and smelled night coming along; so he said:

"Indeed I do; and it isnt far at all. You must walk to the big oak tree on the edge of the pond. Then walk to the little pine tree at the beginning of the road. Then walk to the middle-sized maple tree at the foot of the hill, turn to your right, and you'll walk directly into the Nicest Place in the World."

So they hopped along, and they ran along, and they flew along, until they came to the big oak tree. And they hopped along, and they flew along, until they came to the little pine tree. And they hopped along, and they ran along, and they flew along, until they came to the middle-sized maple tree. Then you turned to the right, and where do you think they were? Right in front of their house!

Then Neighbor Bluebird looked at Friend 'Possum and laughed; and Friend 'Possum looked at Little Brother Rabbit and laughed; and Little Brother Rabbit looked at them both and laughed. Then he said: "Didn't Grandpa Bear know, though? Home is the Nicest Place in the World!"—Katherine L. Edgerly, in "St. Nicholas."

THE CITY COUSIN.

He's my own cousin, Mamma says, but my! he's awful green!
Because he's always lived in town, and so he hasn't seen
So very many things. He said he never milked a cow,
And all the grass he ever saw was in a yard, till now!
He never gathered roasting ears, and it's the first time he
Threw up a stick to knock down nuts and ate 'em off the tree!
And he don't know where honey grows, and never learned to swim!
My! I would hate to be that old and not know more than him!
When he is home there ain't a creek, and so he never goes
A-fishing, and he hasn't got a suit of real old clothes,
The kind you have to have to fish; and he says he can't go
Barefoot with us because the grass and weeds would hurt his toe!
He won't chew slippery ellum bark or beeswax; he's afraid
Of it because he told us that he don't know how it's made;
And he won't dig up angle worms because they wiggle so;
I never saw the place he lives, but my! it must be slow!

—J. W. Foley.

SMILES

GOT IT REAL HOT.

An amusing story about Admiral von Tirpitz reaches London through Holland. When von Tirpitz saw the Kaiser in the field in connection with matters which led to his retirement from the post of Minister of Marine, he asked to be provided with a warm bath, as he had come a long and dirty journey. A full length metal bath was screened off at a suitable spot, and having been filled, an oil stove was placed underneath for the purpose of heating the water. A little later the ex-Minister of Marine disappeared from view behind the curtain. Presently the soldier attendants were startled by a yell, and on running to the spot discovered the admiral scrambling in great haste and anger from the bath, under the centre of which the oil stove was still burning.

SOMETHING LACKING.

A certain drill sergeant, whose severity had made him unpopular with his troops, was putting a party of recruits through the funeral service. Opening the ranks so as to admit the passage of the supposed cortege between them, the instructor, by way of practical explanation, walked slowly down the lane formed by the two ranks, saying as he did so:

"Now, I'm the corpse. Pay attention."

Having reached the end of the path, he turned round, regarded them steadily with a scrutinizing eye for a moment or two, then exclaimed:

"Your ands is right, and your 'eads is right, but you 'aven't got that look of regret you ought to 'ave."—"Tit-Bits."

BAKSHISH!

The tipping evil is no joke even in this country. But it has hardly reached the degree of insidiousness marked by this tale from the near East.

"On the morning of my departure from Constantinople I gave the letter carrier who had brought my letters during my sojour. here half a medshid as a tip.

"In the afternoon a man came up to me and said: 'My lord, I am a stranger to you. You never received a telegram. But may it please you to know that I am the telegraph messenger. May it please you to know that it was up to me to deliver telegrams to you, if such had been received for you in our office. I surely would have brought them to you most quickly. I know you will be just and you will not harm a man who has always been ready to serve you; I cannot be blamed that I have never been called upon to be of service to you. I, too, deserve half a medshid.' "—"Bruno's Weekly."

GREAT HUMBUGS.

The two Sheridans, father and son, were supping with Michael Kellytone one night at a period when young Tom expected to get into Parliament.

"I think, father," said he, 'that many men who are called great patriots in the Commons are great humbugs. For my own part, I will pledge myself to party, but write upon my forehead, in legible characters, 'To be let.'"

"And under that, Tom," replied the

ON A YANKEE FARM.

Not all city folks are as ignorant of the farmers' surroundings as the farmers sometimes suppose. This was evidenced by an incident in the stay of a young New Yorker on a New England farm.

"Well, young man," said the farmer to the city boarder, who was up early and looking round, "been out to hear the haycock crow, I suppose." And the father, 'write 'unfurnished'!"

TOUCH ED WOOD.

Sergeant: "Now then, Private Hogan! Why aren't you holding your rifle in your proper hand?"

Private Hogan: "Sure, oi've got a splinter in me 'and!"

Sergeant: "Been scratchin' yer 'ead, I 'spose!"

—"Melbourne Punch."

AFTER THE EXPLOSION.

Stout Tommy. "I very nigh fell on top of yer."

The Other: "Yus, I don't mind bein' hit, but I just 'ate the thought of bein' buried alive."

—"London Opinion."

sly old chap winked at his hired man.

The city man smiled. "No," said he suavely. "I've merely been out tying a knot in a cord of wood."—Chicago "News."

BEST HE EVER TASTED.

A Bradford man who has in his employ an Irishman recently had occasion to engage a new cook, and it was this Celt's wife that was given the job.

One evening the head of the house said to the Irishman:—

"Do you know, Pat, for a woman of her figure, your wife has remarkable poise?"

"Yis, sor," said Pat. "They're the best I ever tasted."

DIED OF IMPROVEMENTS!

A poorly-off Jew, whose wife was ill at a certain London hospital, called the first evening she was there and inquired how she was getting along. He was told that she was improving.

Next day he called again, and was told she was still improving. This went on for some time, each day the report being that his wife was improving.

Finally one night when he called he was told his wife was dead. Seeing the doctor, he went up to him and said, with a world of sarcasm in his voice:—

"Vell doctor, vat did she die of—improvements?"

Spurgeon was once asked if he thought that a man who learned to play the cornet on the Sabbath day would go to heaven.

The reply of the great preacher was characteristic.

"I don't see why he should not," he answered, "but I doubt very much if the man who lives next door will."

Bishop Welldon, in his recently published "Recollections and Reflections," tells the following:

"A governess once tried to give her pupils some idea of the relative size of distant countries by saying: 'Cambodia is about as large as Siam'; but when this information was reproduced in a written exercise, one of the girls put it in the words, 'She says Cambodia is about as large as she is.'"

HIS TIME HAD COME.

Tommy had witnessed the rescue of a man who had fallen into a swollen river. Various opinions having been passed as to the likelihood of the unfortunate's recovery, the juvenile came home full of the incident. Tommy, who had been keeping an eye on the clock, suddenly exclaimed—"Mither, he's deid no." "Wha's deid, laddie?" "The droont man; he's deid noo." "Na, he wis comin' roond," chimed in Tommy's brother. "He winna dee." "But he will," persisted Tommy. "I heard a man say 'Tan to one he'll dee,' and, look, it's just that time now!"—"Scottish American."

He hurried after the old gentleman, while a couple of negro porters jumped down off the train in great excitement. After a protracted search one of the porters handed up a wicker basket containing a large leg of mutton.

"Thank you," said the old gentleman.

"What do you mean, sir," roared the conductor, "holding up the Oriental Limited! You said——"

"I said a man's leg was under the wheel, and so it was. I paid for this leg and if it isn't mine I'd like to know whose it is. I——"

"Toot! Toot! All aboard." And the train moved off, eight minutes late.

TWO PAINTERS

Franco-Prussian War Letters

(By Violet Hunt, in London "Daily Mail.")

[Miss Violet Hunt, one of the most brilliant of contemporary novelists, quotes letters to her father, the famous landscape painter, from Holman Hunt and Ford Madox Brown, which throw an interesting light on the thoughts of the Pre-Raphaelites at the time of the Franco-Prussian War.]

On the day of our entry into the third year of the war I came across a couple of letters embodying some pronouncements upon the fateful characteristics, the morals, or a-morals, conditioning the present mentality of our enemies. These letters are in the handwriting of two distinguished painters, to whom, however, their wildest admirers would not attribute any great degree of political acumen.

Their appointed business was not homology, but the laying on of broad or narrow slabs of color, of drawing lines from this point to that giving by this means their faithful version of the world that meets the eye. Yet one of them, Holman Hunt, the bland, the simple, the devout, was forced, in the prosecution of his art, into dealings with the Germans, even in the Holy Land, and formed pretty decided opinions as to their commercial morality. The other artist, Ford Mardox Brown, had received a cosmopolitan education, and was a close student of the problems of the historical past, which he spent his life presenting, dressed up for our better understanding, in faked armor, royal mantles of vair and the rest of it; properties which he conscientiously fabricated with his own hands at home.

The letters in which these views were expressed were both written after the catastrophe of 1870. What Ford Mardox Brown's own grandson stigmatizes as "Carlyle's truly infamous letter," seems to form the ground of the heated argument between the peppery figure-painter and the mild-seeming, but no less fiery, landscapist A. W. Hunt, "over the walnuts and the wine."

Carlyle's letter was written to the "Times" on Nov. 16, 1870, while the siege of Paris was still going on. And yet "a human being of British extraction" wrote of "that noble, patient, deep pious and solid Germany" contrasted with "gesticulating, quarrelsome, restless, and over-sensitive France."

AN ATTACK ON CARLYLE.

Making all allowance for Carlyle's peculiar fetich virtues and Germany's superficial possession of them — the "Canning-Cunning-Konig-Caesar-Kaiser" sequence—never, surely, was a collocation of adjectives so cruelly, ineptly misplaced! I submit that under the present revision of our values the figure of the Sage of Chelsea should be razed from the Thames Embankment.

But here is the letter Ford Mardox Brown wrote to Alfred Hunt, and since it begins with excuses, postprandial politesses from "F. M. B." I presume it was over my father's port that they quarrelled.

My Dear Alfred Hunt,—If I have delayed so long in answering your kind note it has not been because you desired me not to do so, still less has it been because I suffered in digestion owing to making such a very good dinner, close upon such a very warm discussion—but that being such a lazy cove I usually have a string of letters all waiting their turn.

I must state that I find the greater part of my friends either of my views or coming round to them fast. I take the standpoint of humanity as the indispensable requirement of men pretending to cultivation and high views. I tax the Germans not with want of discipline, but with systematic cruelty from high authority, with deliberate and pitiless purpose.

You have Carlyle on your side, a very high authority, but I think his letter most cruel and unbecoming at such a moment. A Prussian friend of mine over here has just had a letter from a Berlin nobleman (not at all belonging to the Republican party who deprecate the war), bewailing the frightful demoralization that has come upon his German countrymen owing to the prolongation of this successful war, a set of men, who, he states, were but so short a time ago, honest shopkeepers and workmen, now changed into so many imperious and unscrupulous marauders. But this, meant to allay when I began it—is a renewal of the fury of controversy, which pray excuse.

Yours most faithfully,
FORD MARDOX BROWN.

The other letter is addressed to "My dear 'Namesake.'" In its pages the painter of "The Light of the World" embodies his opinion on some Germans in particular and the German race in general. Transporting all his artistic paraphernalia to the Holy Land, he found himself under the necessity of procuring himself a weather-proof painting room. "Led by the Fates" he employed a German to build it, and being accustomed to the procedure of honorable gentlemanly Arabs, he paid money down, although the qualities of the ceiling had not as yet been tested by weather. But as he was dealing with Germans, he saw to it that a fresh stipulation of responsibility was added to the contract. The rains came down; the roof of the new studio "proved to be like a cullender bottom," and the water lay an inch on the ground, spoiling canvases, and making work impossible. All that the good Hunt could get out of the German Master Man to whom he was in thrall was an impudent message, while the German Consul, whom he had invoked, argued that the paying of the money proved the satisfaction of the painter at the time of delivery.

HOLMAN HUNT'S COMPLAINT.

Mr. Hunt was, however, permitted to have his case drawn up in writing, and submitted to the court. That cost him £4, and another £20 paid into German hands towards the expenses of the suit, should it be decided against him. Needless to say Mr. Hunt had to rebuild the studio at his own expense. The Christian mildly remarks that if he had employed a Moslem all the powers of Islam would have been used to make the builder fulfil his contract.

In those days it was the fashion to insist on the descent of the English race from the German. Mr. J. R. Green promulgated this view, which Herr von Bethmann Hollweg seems to retain in its entirety even now. Mr. Hunt held it, too; he was a strong ethnologist. But in connection with this bit of sharp practice at the hands of a possibly blood relation, Mr. Hunt is driven to observe that "though, indeed, we have a good deal that is assailable in our history," he demands better evidence to make him believe that "any but a very small portion, and that the worst of the English nation, is derived from Deutschland proper." He adds—note how deep the German iron has entered into this bland and childlike soul!—"Perhaps, had there been none, we should this day have been without a Royal Academy, without amateur picture dealers, and without Albert Grants!"

The portentous Gambart who was so cross with Holman Hunt for "painting him a great goat" when he had "asked him for a nice religious picture," was presumably of the race that "did" Mr. Hunt over the studio in which he painted the poor animal standing "in a tray full of saline incrustations," but the nationality of Albert Grant, who built the artistic eyesore of Kensington, where Holman Hunt lived, is not so clear. All I remember is that his name was like a red rag to the Pre-Raphaelites.

TWO ANGELS.

(By Ruth Graham Robinson.)

I heard of one who bore a torch of fire,
And carried water with the other hand,
And unto him who held her to inquire,
Made answer sternly grand:
"I go to burn the palaces of heaven
And quench the flames of hell,
That, not for what God shall give or hath given,
But for himself, his folk may love him well."

This tale I heard, and, thinking much thereon,
Her wisdom pleased me, and I told it straight
To one my friend; but when my tale was done,—
A soul of fears innate
Was she, and yet a saint—"for dread of wrath,"
She said, "and endless flame,
I turned to walk in the obedient paths
Only for fear of hell to God I came.
But then, oh, then, when I had ventured near,
I found His justice tender as a dove,
And I, who came to God for only fear,
Have stayed with Him for love."

This is a simple soul, who cannot prize
(Thought I) the larger wisdom which I see;
I will betake me to one strongly wise,
In reason liker me.
And so I found a mighty, fearless man,
Ardent with high desire;
But to my tale he answered, "I began
To live for glory, with a mind on fire
I craved the highest crown that God shall give,
I strove and strained to take it for my own;
But once drawn nigher him in whom I live,
I crave himself alone."

Now (saith my heart to me) these angels twain,
Dear Fear, bright Hope,—let them with men abide;
Full many a soul their ministry shall gain
To love God only, and naught else beside.

—"S.S. Times."

"THE SUNSHINE CITY."

Russia's Future Capital?

(By Hamilton Fyfe, London "Daily Mail" Corresapondent in Russia.)

Kieff.

When first I travelled, years ago, through Russia I thought Kieff the best city in the empire. I am here for the third time during the war and my earlier impression remains; has, indeed, been strengthened. If I were obliged to live anywhere in Russia I would live in Kieff. Its attractions are vouched for by the large number of "retired" people, soldiers and officials mostly, who go thither to end their days. It draws them with a magnet which no other Russian city possesses.

Although it is in the south of Russia its climate is severe. It endures a long and hard, but healthy winter. Yet it has most of the features which we associate with southern cities. It is, to begin with, a city of flowers. From May to September it grows for itself the lilies and violets, the roses and carnations which are sold at every street corner. During the months of snow and ice the flowers are in the shop windows—exquisite displays from Polish gardeners' hothouses and from Nice.

Next, Kieff is a city of spacious, airy green. The streets are broad. The shops are handsome and display their wares far more attractively than those of Petrograd or Moscow. There are wide, shady boulevards where the sunshine filters through the leafage of slim poplar and spreading chestnut. Life in the cafes is genial, brisk. The women are pretty. The men's faces suggest intelligence. One notices immediately that Kieff is a "dressy" place. Not over-dressy, but with a suggestion of Parisian style, Parisian sureness of charm.

In Petrograd one feels that the inhabitants do not enjoy life. In Moscow they enjoy eating and drinking. In Kieff they enjoy everything—or, at any rate, they look as if they did. A Belgian officer with whom I fell into talk at a restaurant praised the trimness and gaiety of the place. "Ca commence un peu se ressembler a Bruxelles" ("It is a little like Brussels"), he said, with a home-sick sigh.

* * *

I found a flower-market at the end of the fine main street, the Kreshchatik, which, after this, reminded me "a little" of the one in the Grand Place before the beautiful Flemish Hotel de Ville. But, in general, I think Kieff's many new and varied blocks of office buildings, now added to the palaces of its sugar millionnaires, make it more like an American city. The long Kreshchatik is like Broadway in that it is varied. You walk from end to end without any sense of monotony. It is not unchanging and uniform like the Nevski Prospect. It reflects the many-sided interests of Kieff. American, too, the cheerful bustle of business up and down its streets . . . and you soon begin to notice, by the way, that the streets do run literally up and down the hills on the bank of the stately Dnieper. It is almost as tiring to walk about in as Rome.

For its prosperity Kieff still mainly depends upon the beet-root. It is the centre of the sugar industry of Russia. Formerly all the bargains between beet-growers and sugar refiners, all the contracts between refiners and merchants, were made here in the early spring. Even now the hotels display printed notices warning the visitor that in February all prices are raised. February used to be a month of ceaseless entertainment. The men of business brought their families. Life in a metropolis was enjoyed with a keen edge of pleasure after the monotony of the country estate or the small provincial town. Now that there are railways the need for a central market has passed. Those who have bargains to strike can travel round to see one another. But all the same early spring remains Kieff's gayest season.

At all times of year, except in high summer, when it is hot and dusty, a vigorous current of life flows through the city's veins. I feel here no influence of Russian fatalism. Russian melancholy. There is nothing Oriental about Kieff. She is Western, modern, eager. She looks forward, not back.

Very different the country folk here from those in the north. They are better-looking, more sympathetic. The Little Russian types are distinct from those of Great Russia, more attractive altogether, just as the rolling southern country, with its cosy-looking thatched cottages, their walls white or blue washed, standing among trees which are cherished instead of being cut down for fuel and gay with flowers, makes a pleasanter, warmer impression upon one than the featureless and usually filthy villages, the dead-flat plains of the north. The old, beautiful costumes are still worn here. Girls and women in top-boots, voluminous petticoats, quilted jackets, gay aprons and headker chiefs carry milk and eggs and vegetables through the streets even, yokes on their strong shoulders. The men have eyes wide opened, not the narrow slits of the northern peasant. You see beautiful old weather-beaten features of men and women both; sweet, pleading girls' faces, pure in outline; fascinating children. There are imagination, poetry, idealism in their blood.

If you love legends, stories of saints and feats of arms, fairy tales, local traditions, then this southern country is the part of Russia which will please you best. As you wander over the hills of sewer systems and the new market, of ten-story bank buildings and fourteen-story apartment blocks. You are in the atmosphere which is modern, progressive, European. The only ignoble public buildings in Kieff are the railway station and the post office. These, you are pointedly reminded, are Government institutions. For Kieff's opinions are apt to be Radical in tone. Although a statue of Premier Stolypin stands before the town theatre you need not suppose that his memory is specially treasured here. The statue stands where it does because Stolypin was murdered in that theatre by one of the detestable secret agents whom his own department, the Home Office, employed.

On the pedestal is the famous Stolypin phrase which he flung at the Progressives in the Duma, "You want a great row. We want a great Russia." It was an effective phrase but had no real significance behind it. If he had said, "You want a great row. We want a great silence," he would have been not so far from the truth. The Progressives are terrible talkers; poor hands at acting. The ideal of the bureaucrat is a nation silent because it is afraid to speak. A "great Russia" can only be a free Russia; a Russia freed, above all, from hateful German methods of repression and underground influence and mechanical officialism, methods which Stolypin had not the courage to fling aside and which are still existent, spite of the war, spite of the campaign against German domination.

Many think that in Petrograd traditions are too strong for a clean sweep to be ever made there. While that city remains the capital changes must be difficult to introduce. But how long will it remain the capital? When Russia controls Constantinople her front door will face the south. The development of her industries will be in the south and centre. Petrograd will be merely the back door to the Empire. It is scarcely conceivable that the capital can then remain in a region so remote and unimportant as the Neva swamps.

Then will be Kieff's opportunity. No bad German memories and traditions cling to her. She is Slav all through. Yet she has been for centuries in touch with Western Europe. For all her legends, she marches breast forward. She has Slav energy to counterpoise the dreamy Slav love of the past. Her position is sufficiently central. Where could New Russia find a capital more becoming in every way than Kieff?

PAINTING OF FARM IMPLEMENTS.

The painting of farm implements for their protection and preservation has apparently received very little consideration by Canadian farmers, if one may judge by the information secured by the Commission of Conservation in the survey conducted on 100 farms in each of four counties in Ontario. In Waterloo, not one farmer who painted his implement was found among the hundred, in Carleton only one, in Northumberland three, and in Dundas eleven.

The use of paint on both the wooden and metal parts of machinery gives a protecting cover against deterioration by use and weather, apart altogether from the general improvement in appearance. The cost of prepared paint for the purpose is very small, and experience in the work is unnecessary.

The initial cost of farm implements means to the farmers a large outlay. This investment should be protected. Depreciation from rot and rust is rapid, when once these conditions are established. For the actual money saving, as well as for the more prosperous appearance it gives to the farm and farmer, the regular overhauling and painting of the farm implements should be a recognized part of the year's work.—D.

Mrs. Bowdley, having a "few words" with her husband: "There was a time when you minded wot I said, but now it's like water on a duck's back—in at one ear and out at the other!"

The 'Witness' Pattern Service

To obtain these patterns fill in coupon at foot of this department, send it to us with ten cents for each pattern wanted, and they will be sent to your address. Allow one week margin beyond time necessary for return of mail, as orders are handled in rotation.

The home dressmaker should keep a catalogue scrap book of the daily pattern cuts. These will be found very useful to refer to from time to time.

1756—A NEW SKIRT MODEL.

Striped wool suiting in brown tones was used in this instance.

The skirt is nice for any of this season's dress materials, and is a practical style for wash fabrics, such as gingham,

linen, drill, corduroy, pique. In serge or taffeta it will be nice for wear with shirtwaists or blouses. The Pattern is

cut in 7 sizes: 22, 24, 26, 28, 30, 32 and 34 inches waist measure. It requires for a 26-inch size 3 5-8 yards of 44-inch material. The skirt measures a little over 3 1-4 yards at the foot.

A pattern of this illustration mailed to any address on receipt of 11 cents in stamps.

1829—A SMART FROCK FOR MOTHER'S GIRL.

Blue gingham, with trimming of white braid, is here shown. The design is good for all wash fabrics, for serge, flannel, suiting, gabardine, repp and poplin. It is also nice for corduroy and velvet. The closing is at the left side under the tuck.

The Pattern is cut in 4 sizes: 6, 8, 10 and 12 years. It requires 3 3-4 yards of 36-inch material for an 8-year size.

A pattern of this illustration mailed to any address on receipt of 11 cents in stamps.

1840—A NEW JACKET SUIT FOR MOTHER'S BOY.

Checked suiting is here shown with belt and collar of white corduroy. The pocket sections may be omitted, and the belt stayed by straps at the underarm seams. The trousers are cut with straight lower edge, and have a good, comfortable pocket at the side.

The Pattern is good for linen, galatea, gingham, serge, cheviot, corduroy and velvet. It is cut in 4 sizes: 4, 5, 6 and 8 years, and requires 3 yards of 44-inch material for a 5-year size.

A pattern of this illustration mailed to any address on receipt of 11 cents in stamps.

1590—LADIES' COSTUME

With sleeve in wrist length, with or without deep cuff or in short length, with or without flare cuff.

This portrays a very smart style, suitable for any of the combinations now in vogue. In blue poplin or moire, with satin to match or green serge and matched satin it will make a very handsome gown for afternoon or calling. The waist has surplice fronts which form a yoke over the upper part. The sleeve may be finished in wrist length

with a simulated or added deep cuff or in short length with a new flare cuff. The skirt is cut with ample fulness and has plaited extensions at the sides of the front panel. The Pattern is cut in 6 sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure. Size 36 will require 6 yards of 44-inch material for a Medium size. The skirt measures 3 1-4 yards at its lower edge.

A pattern of this illustration mailed to any address on receipt of 11 cents in stamps.

1848—A SMART NEW STYLE.

Girls' Coat, with Raglan sleeve.

This style is fine for cheviot, serge, velvet, corduroy, velour and taffeta. The sleeve is cut in raglan style, both comfortable and pretty, and has a cuff over a band. The fronts of the coat are trimmed with smart pockets. The Pattern is cut in 7 sizes: 2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12 and 14 years. It requires 2 3-8 yards of 44-inch material for a 6-year size.

A pattern of this illustration mailed to any address on receipt of 11 cents in stamps.

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For skirts, etc., give waist measure in inches.
For Misses and Children give age only in years.

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FRENCH POLITICAL METHODS WILL HAVE TO BE REVISED NOW

Premier Briand Elucidates Moral Effect of Two Years of War

Paris, Oct. 17.—The remoulding of French political methods after the war, resulting in a concentration of government, is predicted by Premier Briand, according to a conversation the Premier has had with friends, which is recapitulated in the "Figaro" by Alfred Capus, the dramatist, and member of the French Academy. M. Capus quotes the Premier as saying:

'I do not intend to do more than sketch the main outline. As the result of lessons, which it cannot escape, I believe our country will resume instinctively the notion of direct council and authority. There will be this difference, that while under past regimes this authority was imposed upon it historically and by custom, to-day it is the country itself which demands it from its elected representatives as well as a more firm and concentrated direction of its business.

"You understand I am not speaking for myself. I am thinking of the next group of politicians who will be in power. They are bound to come on the scene with a fresh outlook and, less bound by opinions and doctrines will submit themselves more easily to experience. Our present political methods are not at all damaged by the war. They simply require to be revised, remoulded and readapted. I am convinced for example, that the spirit born of the war is about to clash with the spirit of parochialism; and that it will break it. There will be substituted the notion of public welfare, which has been lost in what one might call the pulverization of efforts. What will be wanted will be the concentration of efforts in the general interest.

"In my opinion the need of to-morrow is to concentrate instead of disperse, and you cannot imagine with what good will universal suffrage will accept these principles. I believe it is ready to do so now. The war has put it in a state of receptivity, and it remains only to speak to it clearly and frankly, and to awaken it to a realization of its own condition."

A NEW GENERATION.

Speaking of the actual situation, Premier Briand said:

"I simply ask you to consider what has already been gained, and what no hazard of war can take from us. Compare what France and Paris were in July, 1914, with what they are in October, 1916. The truth is that we were not decadent, but that a new generation has sprung up, more sensible, perhaps, to reminders of defeat; more nervous, more impatient, than those which had preceded it. German insolence had contributed a great deal to this state of mind. And as one, nevertheless, dared not to think of war, there resulted a continual conflict between exalted imaginations and humdrum politics. It was a kind of moral confusion, which manifested itself by an acute need for distraction, by a violent desire for the new, the unexpected.

"No, again, it was not decadence; it was rather anger driven inward—the old insult revived bluntly in the mind by incessant provocation. And then we felt that the world did not appreciate us at our just value, and that irritated and hurt us.

"A nation seen from without has a general aspect to which all its citizens contribute. It is that aspect which a foreigner sees and upon which he forms his opinion. Well, our aspect was not in our favor, and that was because it was not truly ours. It was distorted by an old defeat, and the truth is that the day the defeat was wiped out, when France showed by unheard of heroism that she meant to throw off the obsession—on that day suddenly all peoples by common agreement recognized their error as regards us, and the prestige of France has become again extraordinary—greater than it has ever been at any epoch.

RECONQUERED INFLUENCE.

"In regaining our individuality as a nation we have reconquered at a blow all our influence, all our attractions. That is what we have gained and nothing can affect it. That is the moral work accomplished in these two years, not to speak of the rest. The consequences? In calculable. They will affect all of us, our advantages as citizens as much as our invidual property. They will affect labor, commerce and the arts of luxury.

"The completion of the task, the crowning of it by victory, is well worth taking time and patience over. And if that victory is hard to win it is precisely on account of its extent and of what must be wrested from the enemy before upon it—a free existence, prosperity, so it can be complete. For much depends nial reforms, republic powerful and unchallenged."

THE PRICE OF DRINK

Dr. Bowers Says That Every Drink a Man Takes Takes Twenty-five Minutes Off Life.

Not in money, but in life. Every drink you take shortens your life twenty-five minutes, thinks Dr. Edwin F. Bowers, who writes on this subject in the "American Magazine." Are drinks worth twenty-five minutes apiece? he asks. This is the price to a steady buyer. No monthly statements are issued, but the bill is sure to come in. Dr. Bowers bases his estimate of the price of drinks in minutes on statistics gathered and published by the Association of Life Insurance Presidents, these statistics being founded upon a report of two million cases, tabulated from the records of American and Canadian life insurance companies in the past twenty-five years. Mr. Arthur Hunter, chairman of the Central Bureau, Medico Actuarial Mortality Investigation, claims that the span of human life is reduced four to six years as a result of the use of alcohol. Dr. Bowers goes on:

"In other words, consistent users of alcoholic drinks die six years younger than they should. Also, one-time consistent drinkers, who 'reformed' before they took out life insurance policies, have an average expectation of life four years less.

"Poetic justice makes saloon-keepers and liquor dealers suffer maximum loss of life, for those connected with the sale and manufacture of liquor, especially hotel proprietors and saloon-keepers who attend their own bars, either occasionally or regularly, have their longevity reduced on an average of about six years because of their occupation.

"The men who use alcoholics daily but not to excess, Mr. Hunter divided into two groups:—

"(a) Those who take two glasses of beer or one glass of whiskey a day.

"(b) Those who take more than that, but are not 'excessive' drinkers.

"The expert's investigation disclosed that the mortality in the second group was 50 percent higher than in the first. Also, the New York Mutual Life Insurance Company, from 1875 to 1899, found that among insured abstainers the death rate was but 78 percent of the expected rate; among non-abstainers it was 96 percent.

"On the basis of their statistics, insurance men calculate that if Russia, for instance, persists in banishing all alcoholic beverages from within its borders, more than a million lives will be saved to that awakened country within the next ten years."

This lady may be the first woman Cabinet member in the United States. She is Miss Frances A. Keller, chairman of Women's Committee of the Hughes Alliance, who is mentioned for Secretary of Labor in the event of Hughes's election to the Presidency.

GERMANY'S MAIN EFFORT

Would Sacrifice All For Eastern Domination

Dr. E. J. Dillon, in a despatch from Florence to the London "Daily Telegraph," says: "It is now become clear to the dullest apprehension that, for the time being at any rate, the principal war theatre has shifted to the Near East, where the Allies are confronted not merely with Bulgars and Turks, but with the troops of the Central Empires commanded by their four best generals—Falkenhayn, Hindenburg, Mackensen and von Artz.

"So important for Germany is the maintenance of communications between Berlin and the Near East that she is ready, as I know, to make peace to-day on the basis of the evacuation of Belgium and France, but on condition that she and her confederates be permitted to deal with Russia and the Balkan States. For if the upshot of the war left her the makings of an Oriental empire reaching from Hamburg to the Persian Gulf she would consider this result worth the sacrifices made."

"GAME BIRDS"

Tested Fighters, But Not For Show

"I bet you five dollars that's a turkey, not a chicken," said a visitor at a recent agricultural show.

The bird in dispute was a chicken fattened and dressed by "disabled" soldiers at one of the convalescent institutions of the Military Hospitals Commission. All sorts of occupations are provided at these places, and do much to hasten the men's recovery as well as to make them more capable of earning a good living when they come out.

"Why don't you show some of your live birds?" asked another visitor. "Haven't you got any good game birds?"

"Yes," said one of the staff. "We have some very fine specimens; first class fighters, too, as they proved in France and Flanders. But they don't crow or flap their wings about it, and they don't want to be put on exhibition. All they want is a chance to get back among their fellow-citizens and earn a decent living. That's what we are helping them to do. Have you got a few jobs to offer them when they come out?"

Have YOU?

DOUBLE SHOOTING IN MONTREAL HOUSE

Frank Kearns, said to have been in the theatrical business, shot and killed Stephen Clifford, a vaudeville actor, in the front room of an apartment. As Clifford, fatally injured, staggered into the hall, Kearns put a bullet into his own head. What happened just before the shooting will never be known, for Kearns was killed instantly, and Clifford died soon afterwards.

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THE REPUBLICAN NOMINEE FOR THE PRESIDENCY OF THE UNITED STATES

Mr. Charles E. Hughes, Republican nominee, and his two grandchildren, Charles E. Hughes and Stuart Hughes, children of Mr. Charles E. Hughes, Jr.

Aroused by hecklers who had been stationed in the gallery in an effort to break up the meeting in Indiana last week, Mr. Hughes, after reviewing his career as an investigator, as Governor of New York, served notice on all political leaders, big and little, that he had accepted the nomination on his own terms, and that "visible government," such as he introduced in New York State, would be the predominant feature of government at Washington if the people elected him to the highest office in the land on Nov. 7.

President Wilson appears to be much gratified with the present political outlook. Telegrams come in to the executive offices from Democratic leaders in the Middle West, telling of the progress the Democratic campaign is making, all of them predicting certain victory for the President.

NATIONAL MISSION

Religion in Corporate Life

(London "Mail," Sept. 20.)

The Archbishop of Canterbury is to deliver the opening message of the National Mission of Repentance and Hope in Westminster Abbey on Sunday afternoon, October 1. On that day the Church of England will begin that direct appeal to the nation for which it has been preparing for more than a year. Special emphasis is given to the fact that the mission is a call to the nation as a whole. It is an attempt to influence the character of its corporate life, to bring Christian principles to bear upon it, and to lead it to rule itself by the standards of the Christian faith in its political, financial, industrial, and social activities. The individual and his conversion is not the primary aim of the mission's efforts, but the national life itself. All the citizens of a nation might be Christian, and yet public life might be conducted on principles other than those consistent with their faith.

Preparation for the mission, which has gone on all through the present year, had three stages, two of which may now be regarded as completed. The first stage was the mission to the clergy. This was carried out in different ways in each diocese, but nearly everywhere retreats were conducted and special devotional services held. Never befor have the clergy met together in such great numbers.

WOMEN AND THE CALL.

The second stage in the preparation consisted in the appeal to the Church workers, communicants, and regular worshippers. These in their turn have been called together for retreats, quiet days, and instructions. Special attempts have been made to rouse a sense of Churchpeople's corporate responsibility for the spiritual condition both of the Church and the nation. They have been encouraged to speak at meetings, to engage in definitely evangelistic work, and to make an open acknowledgment of their membership of the Church among their friends and associates. The devout laity, it is urged, must raise the standard of public life by their consistent witness to Christian principles. It is plain that in this effort women must have their part. They have always taken a great share in the lay work of the Church, and there are many directions in which they have a special ministry to their fellow-women and to children, in both religious and social matters. Considerable attention has been directed to the Pilgrimages of Prayer conducted by women under the sanction of the Bishops and by invitation of the clergy. A small band of specially qualified ladies travel from one village to another, visiting each house, and calling the people to a simple service on the village green or in the schools. In some cases much help has been derived from Litanies and services of intercession which they have held for women in some part of the church.

The third stage of the mission begins on October 1, when the Church will make its appeal to all now out of touch with organized religion. Those appointed to deliver this appeal are called "Messengers," and they are divided into two classes. The "Archbishops' messengers" form a band of some hundreds of the clergy and laity, a number of the latter being women, gathered from every part of England and appointed by the Archbishops for their special work. They will be sent in groups to the various dioceses to emphasize the National Call in the great centres of the country's life. The "Bishops' messengers" are for the most part clergy resident in the dioceses in which they will deliver their message, and during the next two months they will go to the parish churches throughout the country to deliver the call to repentance and hope.

A chief part of the National Mission will be to ascertain and appreciate what those who have been alienated from the outward fellowship of the Church really think and feel, and to find out ways by which the Church's work and ministry may be freed from conventional misunderstandings which have deadened their effective force. Already there are signs that the Church is trying to meet some of the criticisms she has too long ignored. Attempts are being made to provide simpler services, to give the laity a more effective part in the Church's organization, and to present the faith in terms level to the understanding and needs of the average man.

The committee of the Central Council of the mission which deals with the Church's relation to current social movements passed a long resolution urging consideration of the Labor movement in the spirit of fellowship.

The woman's movement also has been most sympathetically considered by this committee, and the following resolution was at its suggestion carried by the council:—

This council, recognizing that the spiritual aims and ideals of the woman's movement, apart from the question of its particular political and other claims, are in harmony with the teaching of Christ and his Church as to the equality of men and women in the sight of God—equality in privilege, equality in calling, equality in opportunity of service; and anticipating the momentous problems in relation to this movement which will confront both Church and nation after the war, urges upon the Church, as part of its work in connection with the National Mission, the necessity of giving grave consideration to the spirit and aims of the woman's movement, as described in the above statement, in the light of the principles of Christianity; and, further, this council urges upon the Church the importance of securing adequate representation of women upon its conferences, councils, and assemblies in relation both to the National Mission and also to the permanent work and mission of the Church.

The resolution on the woman's movement has called forth a passionate protest from a section of Churchmen, and the permission which had been given to women to lead groups of women and children gathered in churches for instruction and prayer was challenged, with the result that in some dioceses it has been modified. It is not likely, however, that the work of the sort which women have done for years in churches will be seriously affected by the controversy.

The Rev. A. B. Mynors, who was secretary to the Pan-Anglican Congress in 1908, is the central secretary of the National Mission, and its offices are at London House, 32, St. James's square, S.W.

CAT'S LOVE OF HOME.

A curious incident is reported from a London suburb, where a house was wrecked by a Zeppelin bomb. Every day since the raid the owner's cat has returned and wandered among the ruins. It is frequently seen sitting on a heap of bricks of what was once the parlor.

JAILS WILL EMPTY UNDER PROHIBITION

Even Toronto's Industrial Farm Feels the Pinch—A Teutonic Firm.

Prohibition is causing a shortage of labor—at the Toronto Industrial Farm. Just a month has passed since the Ontario Temperance Act came into force, and the register at the farm at Thornhill has dropped to a minimum. The result is that instead of employing the inmates on the harvest the city will be forced to employ outside labor.

As a rule there are 120 to 150 men at the farm at one time. To-day only 74 are being held by Superintendent Findlay.

BACK FROM LIFE AMONG THE ESKIMOS

Christian Leden, Norwegian Explorer, Spent Three Years Among Tribes

Mr. Christian Leden, the Norwegian scientist and explorer, who left Montreal three years and three months ago on a Hudson's Bay Company's steamer for Churchill, arrived in the city last week telling an interesting story of his three years residence among the Eskimo tribes north of Chesterfield Inlet, studying their history, their origin and their folk lore in the interest of the Governments at Christiania and at Ottawa. He brings direct reports from natives who knew all about the murder, several years ago, of young Caldwell, of the Marine and Fisheries Department. He also saw men familiar with the details of the deaths of the American scientists, Radford and Street, for which no punishment has yet been meted out to the murderers. The natives say that the Eskimos who killed the Americans were afraid they were themselves going to be killed, and that the killing of the two men was the result of a misapprehension on the part of the Eskimos. As for the missionaries killed, the Mounted Police have the murderers and are on the way to civilization with their prisoners.

Mr. Leden lived the life of the Eskimos, travelling from camp to camp and from tribe to tribe, each numbering from three to five hundred. At first they were suspicious of his intentions, but as the Norwegian explorer had already passed long periods with the Greenland tribes, who speak the same tongue, he had little difficulty in ingratiating himself into the good graces of the savages. The language, he says, is a complicated one, and it would take twenty years to properly master it, although he knew sufficiently to get along comfortably with this most interesting people. Father Turqetill, a Frenchman, has been at Chesterfield four years, working hard at the language, and when he has mastered it, he will attempt to bring these tribes along Hudson's Bay to Christianity. They have a moral code of their own, and while husband and wife are in honor bound to be faithful to each other, men often swap wives for a time, and think nothing of it as long as the trade is above board and by mutual consent.

Speaking of the Indians, Mr. Leden says that the specimens at Chesterfield were the most miserable species of red men he ever saw. The Eskimos, he adds, have no desire to come out and see the White Man's Land, and, although Mr. Leden was anxious to have one accompany him to Europe, none would consent, as all feared they might get sick and never again see their own country. It is difficult to get sick while living in the snow houses, Mr. Leden says. He had no cold during his three years' sojourn, but caught one as soon as he got out to civilization, and he now fears he will have to lay up for a few days.

While studying the various tribes, Mr. Leden found that th same language is spoken from Eastern Greenland to Alaska, so he had no trouble whatever as far as communication was concerned. They believe, he said, in a bad and a good spirit, and, while there is no law amongst them to punish evil-doing, they are firmly of the opinion that the bad man will meet his desert in the beyond. He saw many very old women, including five generations in on efamily, but old men are not plentiful, as they either die through accident or are drowned in seal fishing.

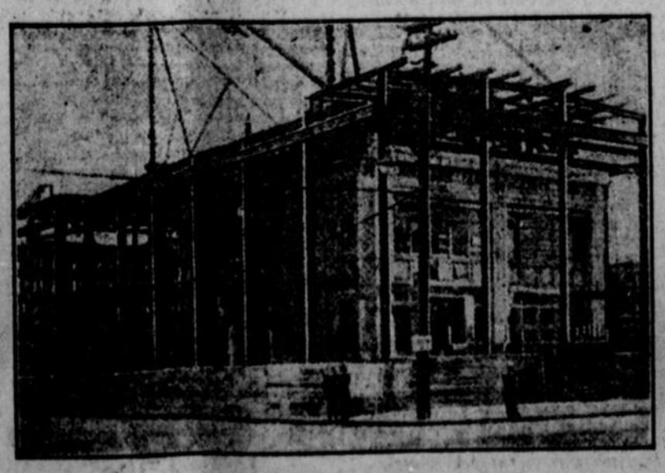
FREAK TREES: HOW DID THEY HAPPEN?

To the person who is not versed in forest lore the grotesquely bent tree trunks that are to be found in almost all woods are mystifying and wonder is often aroused as to the cause. Foresters will tell questioners that in the case of trees in mountainous country and other sections where the snowfall is heavy, the weight of snow is responsible in most instances for the queer twists they assume. When a tree is

young the weight of snow that falls on its branches often bends the trunk over until it is flattened to the ground. Sometimes it is buried under six or eight feet of snow and held in that position so long that when warm weather comes the tree fails to spring back into its normal position. The summer sun causes the tip of the young tree to turn upward, and if it manages to withstand the weight of the snow of the next winter, that portion of the tree will, as a general rule, continue to grow in a normal way. "Hair-pin" bends and other odd shapes result.

The bending over of a small tree under the weight of a heavy branch or tree-trunk that falls on it also results in producing these seemingly freakish formations. The tree in the photograph was probably pinned beneath a fallen tree trunk when it was a mere sapling.

BUILDING A BANK AROUND A BANK



Instead of closing its doors or moving while its building was being enlarged, this Detroit bank remained where it was and had a new structure built around the old without the least interruption. So much money was coming in that there was not enough room to store it. The banking hours remained the same. As the old building was torn down, part by part, new offices were opened in the growing outer structure. There was no interruption. The new building has three times the capacity of the old one.

1916 CENSUS SHOWS GROWTH OF WEST

Winnipeg Made a Gain of Thirty Thousand Population in Five Years

The steady growth of the Canadian West is shown in a table issued by the Census and Statistics Branch of the Department of Trade and Commerce. The statement contains, in part, the result of the quinquennial census taken in June last, the figures given being those of the population of cities, towns and villages in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, of population 1,500 or over present or past. Winnipeg, the largest city in the Middle West, increased its population from 136,025 in 1911 to 163,005 in 1916, being a gain of 29,970, or nearly 20 percent in five years. For the ten years, 1906 to 1916 Winnipeg shows an increase of 72,852, or more than 80 percent.

In Saskatchewan, Saskatoon and Moose Jaw show material gains since 1911. Regina shows a decrease.

In Alberta the City of Calgary still stands first, with a population of 56,353, followed by Edmonton, with 53,792. Of the population of the latter 12,420 represents that of the former city of Stratheona, now municipally part of the provincial capital. In 1911 Strathcona had a population of 5,570, and 1906 one of 1,550.

Following is a comparative statement of the population of cities:

	1911.	1916.
Manitoba—		
Winnipeg	136,035	162,999
Brandon	13,839	15,225
St. Boniface	7,483	11,022
Saskatchewan—		
Moose Jaw	13,823	16,389
North Battleford	2,105	3,145
Prince Albert	6,254	6,436
Regina	30,213	26,109
Saskatoon	12,004	21,054
Weyburn	2,210	3,054
Alberta—		
Calgary	43,704	56,302
Edmonton	24,900	53,794
Lethbridge	8,050	9,437
Medicine Hat	5,608	9,269
Red Deer	2,118	2,203
Wetaskiwin	2,411	2,643

SIR HAMAR'S WARNING.

Canada Over-Optimistic Regarding the Duration of the War.

Sir Hamar Greenwood stated last week that what impressed him greatly here is the over-optimism of the Canadian people in the matter of the war's duration. Canada, he said, will have to make greater sacrifices than she has already done, for the end of the war is certainly not in sight. He felt that he knew what he was talking about and thought that such a warning as this should be given to the people of the Dominion.

HEIRESS CHANGES MIND ABOUT UNCLE'S "TAINTED" WEALTH

Miss Edith Kitching, niece of the late Francis F. Ripley, the aged Brooklyn recluse, who at first declared she would not touch one cent of the wealth left by her uncle, because it was "tainted," will receive $119,860 of the estate, according to a supplementary appraisal filed. The gross estate amounted to $208,108.09.

According to the original appraisal, Miss Kitching, as the next of kin, was to inherit the net estate of $194,860 Among the papers of the deceased were found memoranda indicating that he intended to leave $65,000 to various charities and $10,000 to a friend. Although these claims were not allowed in settling the estate, Miss Kitching decided they should be paid.

UNKNOWN CORRESPONDENTS NOT ALLOWED TO COMMUNICATE.

Letters still come to London by the bagful from Canada and elsewhere to the Canadian Red Cross and similar institutions from writers who ask to be put in touch with some lonely soldier with whom they may correspond. Such letters are not allowed to be forwarded to the soldiers, and the Red Cross and similar institutions are by regulation forbidden to put soldiers into communication with unknown correspondents.

One letter received at Lady Drummond's office from Canada stipulated that the epistle should be sent to some soldier, "who must be good-looking."

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH MODIFIES SPECIAL PRAYERS

The House of Deputies of the General Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church, has voted to eliminate the special prayers for the President of the United States from the morning and evening prayer service and to substitute for them a prayer for the safety and preservation of the nation. The same prayer will be used in both services.

As it is now in the prayer book the morning prayer asks for the President the boon, "in health and prosperity long to live," and that he fully may attain everlasting joy and felicity. The new prayer as adopted for both services, while asking that the President "and all others in authority," be given "the wisdom and strength to know and to do Thy will," makes no reference to "long life, health, prosperity or eternal felicity."

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Bovril makes other foods nourish you. It has a Body-building power proved equal to from 10 to 20 times the amount of Bovril taken.

RUM TO RAISE SOLDIERS' PASSIONS

This Allegation by Temperance Worker Leads to Protests

Indignation has been roused and protest made in Tunbridge Wells, England, concerning some observations made by Miss Candler in a speech to the local Women's Temperance Association. The observations to which offence has been particularly taken were:

"Why were soldiers given rum before a bayonet charge? It was to arouse their animal passions, and make them commit acts they would not otherwise do."

Mr. Emson, the mayor of the town, asked for an apology through the medium of Lady Coote, the president of the Association, and received the following communication:

"Dear Mr. Emson:—

"I venture to trouble you with what Miss S. Candler has sent in defence of her statement. Whatever the partial truth of it may be in some possible cases, nothing can alter the unwisdom of such a sweeping remark at such a time. And I can only repeat my regret that it was made.

"I don't know whether you will consider the closing part of her note as sufficient apology.

"CONSTANCE COOTE.

"President B.W.T.A., Tunbridge Wells Branch."

"Dear Lady Coote:—

"In answer to your letter, received this morning, I would call your attention to the enclosed pamphlet, 'Alcohol and Commercial Efficiency,' by C. W. Saleeby, Esq., M.D., page 15, which I think is sufficient evidence that rum is given before a charge, and to quote the words of soldiers themselves, it is given 'to put ginger into them.' This has been confirmed to myself by soldiers with whom I have spoken when engaged in canteen and club work.

"War is horrible; men are out to kill their fellow-men, and just because the great majority of our men are naturally of noble and kindly disposition they must need a stimulant to enable them, as the Press says, 'to fight like tigers,' which is all I meant by the words, 'to arouse their animal passions.'

"I am sorry for the anxiety and trouble which my words have caused you, but I hope my explanation will assure you that no depreciation of th courage of our officers and soldiers was intended, nor could any unprejudiced hearer have thought that such was implied.

"SARAH CANDLER."

CHATHAM MISER WHO IMPRISONED DAUGHTER

Amos Davis, a colored resident of Chatham, Ont., who recently came into public notice when officers forced an entrance to his place and found his daughter hopelessly insane in a room where she had been kept for six years, appeared in the county police court here to-day, charged with being a menace to public health. Davis was found to be wearing layer on layer of filthy rags, which included nine pairs of pants, several coats and shirts, and was carrying a bag containing $1,300 in currency.

SWISS PROHIBIT EXPORTS.

The Swiss Government, in consequence of the recent economic arrangement with Germany, has prohibited Swiss factories to export ammunition to the Entente Allies if they are using German coal or steel.

This order will render idle over 50,000 men, among whom there is much discontent.

The proprietors of the factories met and protested against the order, arguing that Switzerland receives Belgian, and not German coal, and that the Entente Allies supply raw material for their ammunition.

WHEAT HIGHEST SINCE THE YEAR 1898

Memories of Exciting Days of Joe Leiter's Corner.

Memories of the exciting days of the Joseph Leiter corner in wheat on the Board of Trade were revived at Chicago, when prices for that cereal jumped to the highest notch touched since 1898, when the young "wheat king" was handling the market.

Prices of flour, in accordance with the upward boost of wheat, also went skyward, and quotations showed a rise from $9.90 to $10 a barrel, with prospects of further increases to $10.25 to $11 a barrel in the near future.

December wheat sold up to $1.66 and closed at $1.66 3-8 to $1.66, a net gain of 2 7-8 cents for the day. May sold up to $1.66 7-8 and closed at $1.67 1-4 to $1.67 1-8, an advance of 2 1-2 to 2 3-4 cents.

ADMIRAL'S MOTHER DEAD.

Mrs. Jellicoe, mother of Admiral Sir John Jellicoe, the Commander of the British Grand Fleet, has died at the age of 82. The admiral also has lost his father since the outbreak of the war, while his father-in-law, Sir Charles Cayser, died last September.

LETTERS FROM READERS

RULING THE WAVES.

(To the Editor of the "Witness.")

Sir,—I have read with interest the letters in the "Witness" with others views on the song "Britannia, Rule the Waves." I am enclosing a clipping from the Toronto "Saturday Night" which put new light on the subject to me, and might be of interest to others. It is such a splendid song from a musical standpoint of view that I would not like to see it lost to us; then, again, I do not like any song savoring of boastfulness or undue vaunt. Perhaps one of the great lessons to us of this terrible conflict, is in showing us our strength as a nation, it yet reveals our weakness. How thankful we should be that we had not to meet the vast military strength and preparedness of Germany alone and without valiant allies. However brave a nation might be, as a nation and individually, of what use in the face of sudden attack by an enemy, brave, yet ruthless, with whom might is right, and preparedness their greatest asset. In such a conflict with Germany our fleet might have thoroughly blockaded their coasts, their army might never have been able to pit its vast strength against the military unpreparedness of the British, but with our knowledge of their ruthlessness,we know the terrible toll of submarine and airship would have been taken, with the British unable to answer back, except against colonies principally inhabited by blacks, unless we sank to their level. Britannia must have an all-powerful navy—the very essence of her life demands it—but our thoughts of it should be one of thankfulness that we are protected by its strength, not one of boastfulness in its offensive power.

Science has made wonderful and terrible strides. A few short years might relegate these proud ships to the scrap heap. As individuals in our actions and our words, as a nation in our literature and songs, especially in those that are taught in our schools, the dominant note should be one of thankfulness for the blessings the All Powerful has bestowed on us as a people, of quiet pride in the history of our race, and quiet confidence in its future. We are not a superior race with a will to be imposed on all others, but a race whom God has blessed in many ways, has given a vast heritage to work out our destiny in, all that we can possibly attend to, without the need of threatening others' rightful interests, has blessed us and given us this heritage, whilst we are duly thankful and prove worthy of the trust. The decadence that proved the downfall of other empires has not eaten its way into our vitals yet, but it has attacked us. The enemy within must be defeated as well as the enemy without, and if, in pursuance of the latter, we learn to attend to the former, this great conflict will not have taken place in vain. Thanking you for your space.

C. E. C.

Portage la Prairie, Oct. 16, 1916.

With all deference to the good intentions of Principal Gandier, of Knox College, we fear that he has not read carefully James Thomson's celebrated lyric, "Britannia, Rule the Waves." In likening it to "Deutschland Uber Alles," he misquoted the refrain and made it read "Britannia Rules the Waves"—a common error of school boys, but one which college principals may be reasonably expected to avoid. The song, which was written in the eighteenth century by an Edinburgh Scotsman, merely suggests that Britons, if they would escape slavery, must maintain sea supremacy, an economic and physical fact that is just as true to-day as it was one hundred and fifty years ago. The note is not that of world domination, as in the German hymn, but of self-preservation. We pointed this out once before, when Dr. Dernberg made the same invidious comparison, but did not expect to have to make the same explanation to a Canadian professor. — Toronto "Saturday Night."

BRITAIN'S DANGER.

(To the Editor of the "Witness.")

Sir,—It seems to be the hope of many that this terrible war may be followed by many years of peace and prosperity. If it can be so, then I think Britain's chief danger is that she may fall back into the old evil way of manufacturing large quantities of strong drink, and perhaps opium, for home and foreign consumption. We know that she has been very wealthy in time past in spite of the great waste of material and labor in this way, and it may be so again. But the wealth would be in the hands of the few as before; the people who drink would not put much money in the savings banks, but would enrich distillers, brewers and the capitalists, who invest their money in the business.

Can Britain, then, go on and prosper permanently in this way? No, never! If she does not put down the liquor and its attendant evils, they will put her down sooner or later. It has been said and repeated that the crimes committed by the German troops have been chiefly the outcome of their indulgence in strong drink. They found it in the houses and cellars of Belgium and France, and drank it, and the natural consequences followed. But some would say that the Anglo-Saxons would never do such deeds, even if they were drunk. Alas, we have no right to say so! The Scribes and Pharisees thought they would not have persecuted and killed the Prophets as their forefathers did; but we believe they did much worse by killing the Prince of Life.

If Britain were to go on and prosper as before, while manufacturing and exporting strong drink, say to Africa and elsewhere, it seems quite possible that London might become the "habitation of devils, and the hold of every foul spirit, and a cage of every unclean and hateful bird" (Rev. 18.2.) Of course, if it were otherwise; if Britain were almost continually in trouble, and had a long struggle for freedom and national existence, the people might go on using strong drink if they could afford it, which is doubtful; but in that case Britain would not be very wealthy. At all events it well becomes all good people to pray for the triumph of prohibition in the great centre of our Empire in opposition to the great wealth and power of the liquor interests. The spirit that would accomplish the prohibition of the liquor and opium traffic would also prohibit or greatly lessen other attendant evils; and Britain, I believe, would long endure as a nation in spite of all trouble that may be to come. But if the liquor traffic goes on as before, accompanied by material prosperity, other evils will also prevail; and the end will be—complete ruin.

JAMES C. WHYTE.

33 Eversfield Road, Earlscourt, Toronto.

LAWYERS.

(To the Editor of the "Witness.")

Sir,—In your editorial, "Reverence for the Bench," in your issue of Oct. 3, 1916, you say: "To abuse a judge on the bench is altogether unlawful, and to allow a judge to be publicly abused is altogether intolerable." What is to be said of a judge who deliberatly favors an acquaintance against clear evidence?

A K. C., of more than local repute, ran for Parliament a few years ago; he asked me for my vote. I said I would vote for him if he got permission for me to vote at a convenient place, but I would not drive 28 miles over a bad road, with rotten bridges, to vote for anybody. He could not get me the permission, so I did not vote, and it so happened that he lost the election. Needing legal advice, forgetting about the election, I consulted him; he deliberately sold me, and put me to great inconvenience and expense. I wished to take an action for damages. I consulted a K. C., who is a bencher. Three times he pretended not to understand what I said, then swore at me, and told me, "Political pull is against you." I wrote the secretary of the Y.M.C.A. of one of our large cities to recommend me a lawyer of integrity. He sent me a name, and at considerable expense I went to see him. He told me the K. C. was nothing to him, and he would take the case, promising he would not fail me. Not hearing from him for six months afterwards I wrote to ask for information, and got no answer to three letters. I then asked the Y.M.C.A. secretary if he was dead or sick. He interviewed him, and I got a letter of apology, and a request for a re-statement, with the promise of prompt attention. Months went on and things with me got very bad (for other things were involved). I wrote, got no reply. Then I wrote and told him I believed he was killing time, and did not intend to do anything, and asked for a return of my papers. Getting no reply, I sued him for my papers and expenses. I had a carefully written statement. The judge commented on the case; admitted I was right, and the defendant wrong. Said he wondered I remained in a place where I could not get my rights, rebuked the lawyer who acted for the defendant. "Don't you see the man is almost distracted with the treatment he has received." I asked him, "Can lawyers do exactly what they like?" He replied, "They cannot, but discretion has to be allowed them, or they would all be in jail." Then he deliberately gave judgment for the defendant. I have tried other lawyers; they will not take the case, saying it would be useless, as the judge would decide for the K. C. no matter what evidence I had. One said, "You must remember a judge is a lawyer." If any one is curious I can give full details of what few would believe of the administration of justice here, (or, rather, the want of it). No wonder barns are being burned all over the province; one a few miles from here on the 2nd instant. Criminals feel quite secure. I have been threatened, so also has my life. What are we to say of such lawyers and judges?

SOLD.

A PECULIAR CASE.

(To the Editor of the "Witness.")

Sir,—In the newspaper press there appeared on Oct. 4th a report that ex-Mayor Schmalz of Kitchener (Berlin) was convicted of disturbing a public meeting by turning out the lights before the ladies present had left. The details of the case are as follows:—

The meeting was advertised specifically "for the purpose of organizing a Ladies' Citizens' League"; and the President of the Men's League and Mr. Schmalz, Chairman of its Executive, were present to assist in organizing the women voters of the city, by wards and with the aid of Voters' Lists, for the municipal elections in January. About fourteen women attended to share in the organization; and about twelve other women came in two groups of five or six, led by well-known opponents of the League, who testified in court that they went "not to organize a league," but "to hear what was going on," "simply as spectators" to "satisfy their curiosity," and "not intending to become part of the meeting or to be considered part of it."

The situation thereby created was the same as if fourteen Conservatives should meet to discuss and plan the details of their party organization for a parliamentary election under the eyes of twelve Liberals or vice versa—a manifest absurdity. Twelve of the fourteen supporting ladies, at the suggestion of the President, left with him to go to the hall of the Men's League across the street. Mr. Schmalz, then, standing at the door, said to the two remaining supporters and to the twelve opponents who were all facing him and looking at him at the time, "Ladies, you had better come."

The twelve did not move; and when the two reached the door, Mr. Schmalz turned out the lights in the room. The light was still burning in the corridor. The owner, who gave the hall free of charge, testified in court that she requested Mr. Schmalz to leave the lights in this condition when he left the hall. The room is only thirty-five by thirty-one feet, and the corridor light casts through the open doorway a sheet of direct illumination for half the length of the room, so that a person standing at the centre can count every chair in the body of the hall with ease.

The meeting occurred on Monday, Sept. 25th. On Thursday, the 28th, Mr. Schmalz's only son and only child, Major W. H. E. Schmalz, whose services were placed at the disposal of the government more than a year ago, left this city to join the Royal Canadian Horse Artillery at Petawawa.

Late on Friday evening (the 29th) Mr. Schmalz was served with notice of complaint by six of the twelve ladies who dispossessed the fourteen of their own hall.

On Saturday morning (30th), according to the leading lady complaint, "Mr. Schmalz offered a full and complete apology which she would have accepted a day or two earlier, but she would not accept it then, and he must settle with the British League."

The President of the British League has not given to the nation an only or any other son. Neither has the leading lady complainant, who would not accept on Saturday a full and complete apology because Mr. Schmalz did not spend his time in tendering it to her on Thursday, when he was parting with his only son and only child. Instead she appeared in court against him on Tuesday (Oct. 3rd), supported by the President of the British League and another prominent British Leaguer who has not given to the nation an only or any other son. Together with the other lady complainants, who have been described in the press as "prominently identified with patriotic movements in the city," they all imported from Guelph a lawyer named Dunbar, and paid him to use toward Mr. Schmalz the following language:—

"The Magistrate should deal more harshly with the accused than with a common hoodlum. . . If such a thing were done in a public theatre, there would be a panic, and any one who would do such a thing should be taken out and flogged. . . . In turning out the light he acted as low as if he invited ladies to his home and table and then deliberately insulted them. It was a mean, sneaking cat's trick to do at a meeting at which he evidently invited the ladies to attend. He deliberately insulted the ladies whom he asked to be present. If that is not disquieting an assemblage, then the criminal code means nothing. I think he knows now he did a dirty, mean cad's trick."

We invite the attention of the British public and British Leagues of this country to this abuse heaped on a British father in the hour of parting with his enlisted son.

Mr. Schmalz who was born in a cottage is now the head of the greatest financial institution in the city. He was for fifteen years Chairman of the Hospital Trust and has been twice Mayor, yet the peculiar unseemliness of the above attack lies not in these facts, but in his unfailing kindness, benevolence and modesty in well doing. He is in the class that feed, clothe and warm the poor, and none hears of it (unless the poor tell.)

It was to Mr. Schmalz that citizens of all classes turned with one accord for a candidate as Mayor in 1910, when this city was threatened with a third term by a man no longer desired for that place.

Mr. Schmalz was not then a member of the Council and had not been for 18 years, yet he carried the election by a majority of 552 in a vote of 1550 to 998.

His present opponents (the 'Daily Telegraph") are still upon record at that time as to his "honor, dignity and ability," and "unimpeachable character."

The conviction of Mr. Schmalz hinged on the point whether the meeting in question was for a political (including municipal) or moral purpose. If it was a meeting in connection with municipal politics, it was held that he could not be convicted.

The League describes itself as "non-political," but only in the sense of "non-partizan" (Liberal or Conservative.) The League and its meetings are directly connected with municipal politics.

The exact and complete wording of Magistrate Weir's decision was as follows:

"In view of the fact that in the minds of the parties interested, no matter how I decide it myself, that the case will go to some other court, so for the present, I will find from the case as it is made out, that this was a public meeting called for a moral purpose, and that the rude behavior of Mr. Schmalz, constitutes an offence under the meaning of the Act."

The significance of Mr. Weir's words seems to be that, in view of an anticipated appeal, his decision was only temporary and unimportant. From this view the Citizens' League dissents. It is not "in the mind" of Mr. Schmalz to appeal to other courts. The legal decision is not "for the present" but permanent. It is the duty of a magistrate, in making a decison, to anticipate this permanence, and not an appeal.

The League's appeal to the public on behalf of Mr. Schmalz is in the name of justice and a fair review of the essential facts: the thoughtless intrusion of the twelve opponents, the resulting dispossession of the fourteen, the request addressed to the twelve opponents as well as to the two remaining supporters, the instructions of the owner of the hall, the ample light from the corridor, and the full and complete apology immediately offered on notice of complaint.

A. R. LANG,

President of the Citizens' League.

Kitchener, Ont., Oct. 12, 1916.

PRESS OPINIONS.

THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT.

(Sydney (N.B.) "Record.")

The Duke of Connaught was the first member of the British royal family to fill the gubernatorial chair at the capital and for that reason a certain distinction was accorded him. He was enthusiastically received not only on account of his royal connection, but because it was believed that His Royal Highness was a worthy diplomat and a man who could under take and carry forward the manifold duties of his office, with credit to the crown and with honor to Canada. The departure of the vice-regal party from Halifax on ——— it is forbidden by the censor to give the date and hour—was, we are informed, marked by the "absolute absence of ceremonial and formality,—no flag waving, no military display, no bands, no cheering, and no artillery salute, booming a noisy farewell." While the quiet character of the farewell was no doubt in accord with existing conditions, it is not unreasonable to believe that it reflected in some measure the feeling of regret that exists throughout Canada at the departure of the governor-general and his consort. It is a platitude to say that the Duke and Duchess had endeared themselves to the people of this Dominion. They neglected none of the activities that devolve upon vice-royalty,—in fact, it may be said that for the five years in which the Duke of Connaught represented the Crown in this, the brightest jewel in the galaxy of the British Dominions, he touched more points of importance in Canadian life and industry than any of his predecessors in office.

More important still, the Duke of Connaught represented the Crown in this Dominion at the most critical period in the Empire's history. His knowledge and experience of military affairs, gleaned in actual warfare, were available and were placed at the disposal of the country. Perhaps his value as a military expert may not be fully appreciated until the last chapter of "Canada in the War" is written, but enough is known to make the country grateful that he was governor-general of Canada when the Empire sounded the call to arms.

JAPANESE POLICY.

(New York "Evening Post.")

Prediction of radical changes in Japanese policy, based on a change of Cabinets, always leaves out of consideration the stabilizing influence of the Emperor and the Elder Statesmen. Within certain limits the pendulum of party policy in Japan may swing; but the limits of the arc are pretty definite. Ten years ago it was the fashion to suppose that the Elder Statesmen wer a fortuitous group of strong men whose passing would mean the demise of extra-parliamentary influence. Actually, the Elder Statesmen are an institution. This is shown by the fact that among the members of this little group who are reported to have advised against Okuma's recommendation of Baron Kato for his successor was Marquis Saionji, himself the creator of the Seyukai or Constitutionalist party which stands, or used to stand, for a thorough parliamentary régime. Age and tradition have brought over the old Liberal leader to the principle of extra-parliamentary government by a small number of men standing above the strife of party. Regarding the new Premier, Terauchi, it is known that he was in favor of army expansion. That need not make him a jingo. It may have represented only the historic conflict in Japanese politics between the pro-army Choshiu clan and the pro-navy Satsuma clan. The new alliance with Russia would certainly enter into the future definition of Japanese armament policy.

MEXICANS HAVE CLAIMS.

(New York "World.")

It may surprise some good Americans to learn that Mexican members of the international commission have long lists of depredations said to have been committed by inhabitants of the United States south of the boundary. When it comes to keeping books on border ruffianism no one nation can always claim a clean score.

THE HEEL OF THE TYRANT.

(Toronto "Globe.")

A despatch from Holland tells of most abominable acts of tyranny practised in Belgium by the German officers charged with the administration of that country. In one case three hundred workmen in a Ghent factory who refused to produce munitions for the German army were, it is reported, arrested. Twelve, who resisted, were shot, and the remainder were sent to Germany, where they can be coerced, bullied, and executed, if that is determined upon, with little danger that the outside world will learn of their fate.

The Belgian people have all along taken the ground that they are under no obligation to perform military service for their alien masters. The making of cannon, rifles, and ammunition is as much a military service as the manning of the trenches. The weapons Belgian workmen are compelled to fabricate are to be used to kill Belgians fighting for the liberty of their country, and no patriot in Belgium would willingly aid his country's enemies.

The tyrant of Potsdam, so far from being touched by the courage of the Belgian mechanics who dare to proclaim their allegiance to their native land in the face of a victorious foe, is using his strength to crush out what he regards as rebellion. Even among the Belgians of Teutonic stock the oppression of the German taskmaster has aroused hate so intense and so widespread that only the extermination of the Belgian people would end it. For generations the very name of Germany will be held in contempt throughout the Low Countries.

A SLIPPERY HUN.

(New York "Evening Post.")

Professor Hocking's reply to Professor Muensterberg's defence leaves the latter gentleman in an extremely bad position. The gravamen of the charge against him is that he has been secretly acting the part of an agent of the German Government—a charge that cannot be met by any disquisitions either on the goodness of his own purposes or on the merits of the German cause. Professor Hocking asks Professor Muensterberg to explain the nature of his relation to the German Government, and also to state what he means by certain dark suggestions of a truth that he is witholding because it would be painful for Americans to be told. While waiting for the answer to these inquiries, it is interesting to note a Washington despatch to the "Christian Science Monitor" which puts Professor Muenster berg's claim that his letter to the German Chancellor was mistranslated in a ridiculous light. The Professor has not produced the original, but from a photographic copy of it in the "Monitor's" possession it appears that the only two passages cited by him as mistranslated were translated quite correctly. You can't get a better translation for "berauscht" than "intoxicated," nor for "gedrängt" than "pushed"—and moreover little or nothing turned on the precise translation of these words. The most damaging feature of the whole thing, so far as Muensterberg personally is concerned, is the slipperiness which his proceedings betray at every turn.

A DENIAL THAT DOES NOT CONVINCE.

(Brooklyn "Eagle.")

Professor Hugo Muensterberg denies that he is working for peace in the interests of Germany. The people of England and France, he says, are as weary of the war as the people of Germany, and as eager as the latter for peace. How does he know the sentiment of the people of England and France? How does he know that they do not have absolute confidence in the men who represent them in their respective governments, and who are pushing the war to what they confidently believe must be a victorious conclusion? If Professor Muensterberg is not working for a peace that would advantage Germany in every substantial respect, that would leave her a dominating influence in European politics, able in the future, as in the past, to humiliate France and Russia, and to tear up treaties at will, he should state his conception of the terms that would put Germany upon her proper level, that of a nation strong enough to be respected, but not so strong as to be feared.

LAURIER AT LONDON.

(Toronto "Weekly Sun.")

Sir Wilfrid Laurier put aside, at London, the yoke which the new Liberalism held before him. He traversed the ground common to all, that this is a war in defence of civilization, in which it is Canada's duty to make the utmost sacrifice. It was the Government's duty to reduce the civil expenditure in these trying times to the barest needs of the public administration. It was the duty of all to check the plague of patronage, which loads the public accounts with the charges of placemen and public works. He must have brought a blush to the cheek of the new Liberals, who could not but reflect that to seek power by guaranteeing employment, fixed hours and fixed wages, is to encourage the plague of patronage. How is employment to be provided but by making places and building "post offices, postal stations, armories and drill halls for which there is no necessity now and may be no necessity hereafter?"

The main interest in Sir Wilfrid's speech is in his attack on militarism, Prussian militarism, which, in 1864, had robbed small and defenceless Denmark of two provinces; in 1866, had humbled Austria; in 1870, had humbled and despoiled France; and, in 1914, had launched an effort to overawe the world. He was careful, apparently, not to use the word Imperialism. That he meant the Imperialism of the day is made clear by his statement that, while we were fighting at the front, there were men amongst us who were busy burning the midnight oil and spending money to reconstitute the British Empire, not upon the old lines of British freedom, but upon the lines of German militarism. The press professes not to find in the speech a keynote of the Liberal policy in the approaching elections. In view of these statements, there can hardly be any question that the Liberal party has been arrayed against Imperialism as it is expounded here. It will be surprising if the Conservative party does not take a similar stand.

SLAMMING VISCOUNT GREY.

(Brooklyn "Eagle.")

We fear it is only Northcliffe hostility to the Coalition Ministry that is indicated in the fierce attack of the London "Daily Mail" on Viscount Grey as the alleged chief force in preventing the Greeks from establishing a republic. Our view is that if Greece wants a republic she will have it, and have it very quickly. But the "Mail," declaring that General Sarrail, commander-in-chief of the Allies forces in the Balkans, and former Premier Venizelos, of Greece, are agreed on a republic, adds:

"Rumor says that the obstacle to a republic is not in Greece but in the courtly minds of statesmen elsewhere, for example, Viscount Grey. But it seems incredible that the theory of divine right should have any considerable number of supporters in England. If the Greeks want a republic we see no reason why they should not have it."

Almost simultaneously with this utterance the news despatches announce that the Entente Allies have formally recognized the Government for Greece set up in the Island of Crete by Venizelos. France is a republic and Sarrail is a Frenchman. England is a virtual republic. Russia alone of the original protectors of Greece is a real monarchy, and her statesmen never have worried much over forms or names. King Constantine has been rendered powerless against any genuine insurrection by what the Allies have done. It looks as though his days as a monarch are numbered. It also looks as though a republic headed by the popular idol Venizelos is the manifest destiny of Greece.

MILITARISM AND MILITARY LAW.

(Toronto "Globe," Oct. 18.)

Military law, unless enforced by the civilian spirit, is in danger of leading to murder. When executed in the spirit of militarism, military law is a contradiction in terms. It is not law at all. Rather it is lawlessness clothed with official power, and working its will without regard for civil authority or for the civilian demands of justice. Yesterday's report of the Commission's finding on the shooting of Skeffington, the innocent Dublin journalist, during the Sinn Fein troubles, is a case in point which the whole English-speaking world will heed. It condemns not only Colthurst, the subordinate officer, who assumed that the proclamation of military law was sufficient authority for his conduct, but also the whole system of court- martial as observed by the professional military caste in places like Dublin and other military centres in Britain. The Commission, of which the great jurist, Sir John Simon, was Chairman, declares:

"It is a delusion to suppose that the proclamation of martial law confers upon an officer any right to take human life in circumstances where this would not be justifiable without such proclamation, and this delusion had tragic consequences in the present case."

It has been the distinction and the glory of Anglo-Saxon civilization, through all the upward struggles of the British people, that the caste system of military domination has been held down and has been made subject to civil law and to the civilian spirit of justice and equality. It is now, and it always was, the mark of militarism that it scorns civilian ideals and holds cheap the lives of those whose highest claim is that they are men, not officers.

The supreme justification of this whole war, so far as Canada is concerned, is that its objective is the overthrow of militarism and the enthronement everywhere of the civilian power over the arrogance of the military caste. The military caste is the incarnation of the Prussian spirit: its outcome will be the downfall of Germany. That same caste spirit has been in the past the curse of British military circles. The tragedy of General Hector Macdonald is not forgotten.

The real fight is on now: the fight of democracy and the democratic spirit against the spirit of militarism and the arrogant pretensions of the military caste. That fight is on in Britain and on in Canada, and it may be on when fighting in the trenches is over.

MARNE BATTLE SAVED AMERICA.

(The "Wall Street Journal")

When Germany went to war it needed no military expert to see the plan of campaign upon which it pinned its faith. The German general staff had studied the campaigns of Napoleon to good purpose. But they lacked a Napoleon and seemed instead to be actuated by the spirit of Atilla. Perhaps it was the irony of fate that their invasion should receive its check at the River Marne; for it was at Chalons-sur-Marne Atilla the Hun met his crushing defeat, and Europe was saved. It will be years before we in America fully realize what this battle meant to us as well as to those engaged. But in the two years that have passed since the battle was fought there has been a partial clearing away of the mists that enveloped the issues of the war at first. We know more of the history of modern Europe and its politics than ever before. Events leading up to the war have been studied. Reason and judgment have begun to assert themselves over bias and racial prejudice. This is a war of ideals, and an overwhelming majority of the people now see that the very ideals we cherish were at stake at the Marne.

Greater battles have since been fought, measured by numbers and length of contest. But they are merely pushing back the wave which the Marne checked and started backward. It was here that Germany lost the war. It was here that civilization was spared from the triumph of autocratic force. On one side was superior generalship and exalted courage; on the other preponderance of numbers and armament. Was it only chance that inflicted upon Germany the irreparable blow?

VACANCIES IN PARLIAMENT.

(Toronto "Mail.")

The death of Senator Costigan adds to the already long list of parliamentary vacancies. There are now a dozen empty seats in the Senate and fifteen in the House of Commons.

The standing of the parties in the Upper House is now: Liberals 44, and Conservatives 31, Senator Sir Lyman Jones being included among the Conservatives. The next Parliament will have twelve additional western Senators appointed by the present Government under the act passed two years ago. This will put the two sides almost on an equality, as several Liberal Senators are by reason of infirmity unlikely to take their seats again. There are two vacancies in Nova Scotia, one in New Brunswick, six in Ontario, one in Manitoba, and two in British Columbia. It is anticipated that before long a number of these vacancies will be filled.

In the House of Commons four seats held by Liberals, and eleven held by Conservatives, are vacant: Antigonish, King's and Yarmouth in Nova Scotia, and Prince in Prince Edward Island; Restigouche in New Brunswick; Bellechasse, Montmagny, Brome and Nicolet in Quebec; Carleton, East Hamilton, East Grey and Lincoln in Ontario, and Lisgar and Brandon in Manitoba.

MUSKRATS AS WEATHER PROPHETS.

(Vancouver (B.C.) "Sun.")

Those who take advice from the muskrats are making less preparations than usual for the winter. They say the muskrats have built their houses in shallow water this year. This is a sure sign of a mild winter, some people say, because if the winter is going to be very cold, the musquash chooses deep water so that he will not have to tunnel through frozen ground.

It may be observed by those who visit the woods that the squirrels are not taking the advice of the muskrat. They appear to be unusually busy gathering nuts and seeds to fill their winter storehouses. A naturalist has noted that all muskrats do not agree about the coming winter, for some of them build their houses in shallow water and some in deep water. A few build their dwellings right up on the shore. These must have remarkably optimistic views about the coming winter.

ALBERTA ON WHEELS.

(Edmonton "Journal.")

It was stated in a recent issue of the "Journal" that there were 9,050 automobiles registered in Alberta. This is a very large number for a population of half a million, and it is a considerable increase over last year. As automobiles are not articles that people buy when the poorhouse is threatening them, the figure will take some explaining by those who have sought to make it appear that the province has been going backward.

COST OF LIVING.

(Toronto "Globe.")

When the high cost of living was threatening, and the Liberal Government would have averted its worst features by tariff relief, the people of Canada voted them out of office and the obstructionists in. The result could have been foreseen by anyone of ordinary discernment. Attributing it entirely to the war is misleading.

OLD MEN FOR WAR.

(Boston "Herald.")

"Young men for war, old men for counsel," was long an honored maxim, but war has ceased to respect it. There are not enough young men left to fill the gaps in the armies. The young would be preferred, but what shall be done when the war has used them up and the end of the fighting is not in sight? Man power must be maintained by any possible means, and nothing is possible but the taking of the older men. Of course, the older men are, as a rule, the better men for the higher commands, being fitted by long training and experience for that kind of counsel which war does not exclude, but positively requires of the leaders who plan campaigns and direct operations. In the present war very few of the generals can be called young. The most of the men who hold important commands are in their sixties, and two or more have passed the threescore and ten. That is all right.

But if it is not all wrong, it is very far wrong when an army has to replenish its rank and file with men who are more than fifty years of age. The British talk of raising their age limit from forty-one to forty-five, the French have fixed theirs at forty-eight, and the Germans find it necessary to [illegible]

This we have on the authority of the "Tageblatt" of Berlin, which would not make the statement unless it were well informed. It says that an examination of the military classes of 1870 and 1875, consisting of men between the ages of fifty-eight and sixty-three, will be made this month in the Province of Brandenburg, of which Berlin is the chief city, and that the order applies to all those who have been previously declared unfit for military service. This is extremely significant. It indicates a greater exhaustion of the German reserves than has been generally known or even estimated. The men of from fifty-eight to sixty-three may be used for garrison duty, but if the men up to fifty-seven have to go to the trenches the German cause is surely lost.

FOOLING THE GERMANS.

(From the "Atlantic.")

We have kept a very accurate record in two parallel columns of our losses and of the German reports of those same losses. To illustrate the point, the other day we lost at Soissons, as the result of an unimportant engagement, some sixteen or eighteen men and one or two guns, and north of Soissons a few prisoners were taken and a few metres of trench. The Germans, in their official communique, reported this in the minutest detail and with great precision, their official published record agreeing exactly with ours, as it always does on minor details and engagements. But on that same day they reported 1,000 prisoners taken near Verdun.

What actually happened at Verdun was, that we threw out as a sort of observation post a salient forming an angle in advance of the main line, consisting of 600 men and a few guns, with the order that this salient should retire to the main line as soon as it was hard pressed. The men soon were hard pressed and did retire, losing 26 men and three guns. The German report of this was that they had beaten back the French line at this point and taken 1,000 prisoners.

The result of these exaggerations since the beginning of the war shows a grand total of men taken and killed, amounting to more than the number of men that France has equipped. I liken this sort of thing to a panorama where there are a few sticks, stones, dried leaves and bits of grass in the foreground which are real, but the main scene, which is calculated to deceive, is unreal, a pure fake.

This has been Germany's policy since the beginning, and some day the German people will realize how they have been fooled.

THE LAST GREAT WEST.

(Vancouver "World.")

Northern British Columbia is the last great undeveloped west. Everywhere else in the United States and Canada settlement has proceeded rapidly; but as yet, in the north of this province, the newcomer has hardly made a place for himself. Those who know predict that the "last great west" will be the greatest of all, its agricultural possibilities will give it in the course of time a development that is not now even guessed at. But that development will have to be guided and aided by judicious

THE BAYONET CHARGE.

With vivid light the sky was dyed,
We crouched beneath the trench's side,
As through the dark the steady roll
And thunder of the belching guns,
Told how each minute took its toll
Of the long line of close-massed Huns.

But not alone of them the toll
Was numbered by each passing soul;
But all around my comrades fell,
As bursting shell or deadly ball
Found mark, in that red lurid hell,
Crouching, we waited for the "Call."

Right o'er the parapet we leaped,
While Death's wide sickle from us reaped
His harvest, in that storm of lead.
Through "No Man's Land" we panting raced,
Bounding o'er the weltering dead,
O'er God's fair earth for e'er defaced.

Low down behind the trench's side
Lay crouched the Teutons we defied,
Waiting for our fierce bayonet charge.
Down we went with glittering steel,
Maddened with our lust at large,
How could we as humans feel?

. . . . .

When I awoke on this white cot,
I thought the world for which I fought
Had passed, and I, in Heaven's land,
Had made my peace with God at last,
No more to take a bitter stand,
For life seemed of the saddened past.

But, ah! I found as things grew clear,
That all the things I held in fear
Had happened in that fiery hour.
I lay here, stretched in soul-bruised pain,
With thought that gripped with iron power,
And drew me back through mist and rain.

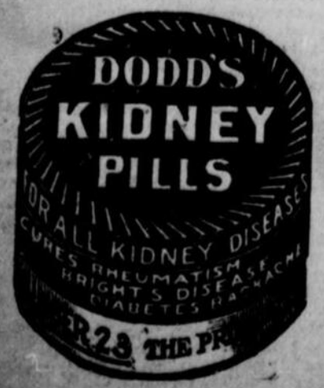
Again, I see my comrades fall.
I leap across the trench's wall.
With gleaming steel before my eyes,
I thrust and yell with maddened power,
I hear again the groans and sighs
Of those who, down before me, cower.

Thus, in my dreams, I daily see
The faces that were turned to me.
Faces of far-fetched brothers they,
Full of distress, besmeared with red,
And moving lips that seemed to pray,—
They are the faces of the dead.

Oft in the silence of the night
I see the eye's swift changing light,
As thrusting out a life I took
And saw the soul's expression fade.
Ah, God! does Thy Recording Book
Tell of the carnage that I made?

Ah, no! Thy purpose great for man,
Though forced to work by evil plan,
Shall surely find a flame suffice
To burn away the dross and find
My treasured pearly of sacrifice,
And my poor broken soul re-bind.

NORMAN CAMPBELL.



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