

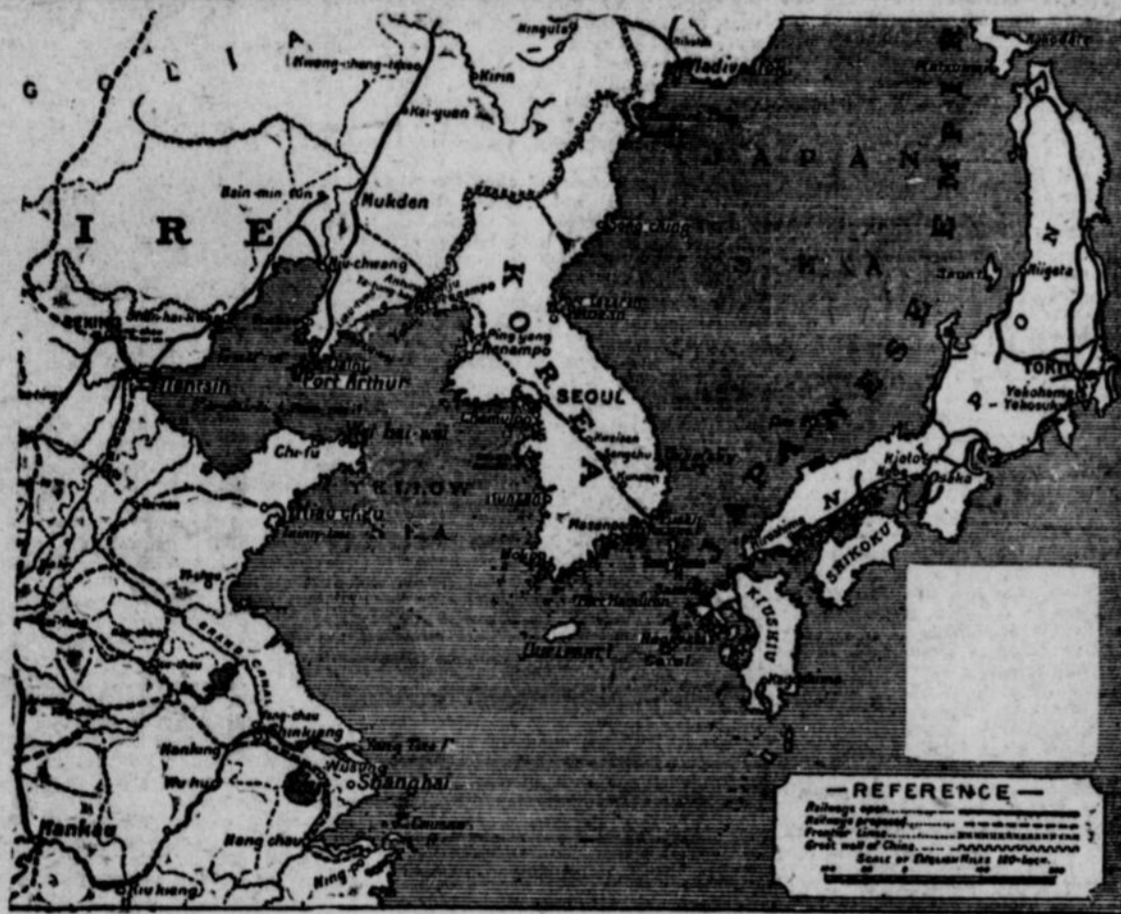
Montreal Weekly Witness

and Canadian Homestead.

SIXTIETH YEAR.

MONTREAL, TUESDAY MORNING, MAY 30, 1905.

MONTREAL WEEKLY WITNESS.
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WHERE TOGO AND ROJESTVENSKY MET.

Map showing the Islands of Tsu, in the Korean Straits, and other places mentioned by despatches in connection with the great naval battle.

PRACTICALLY ANNIHILATED.

The Long Expected Naval Fight Between Togo and Rojestvensky.

OFFICIAL JAPANESE REPORTS GIVE THE RUSSIAN LOSSES AT TWELVE WARSHIPS, TWO TRANSPORTS, AND TWO TORPEDO BOATS.

Admiral Togo Reports That He Has Escaped Unscathed—Rojestvensky Missing.

Tokio, May 29.—2.15 p.m.—It is officially announced that Admiral Rojestvensky's fleet has been practically annihilated. Twelve warships have been sunk or captured and two transports and two torpedo boat destroyers have been sunk.

TOGO'S OFFICIAL REPORT.

Washington, D.C., May 29.—The following official report from Tokio was received at the Japanese legation to-day:

Tokio, May 29.—Reports received from Admiral Togo at the Japanese headquarters:

First report received morning May 27.—Immediately upon the receipt of report that Russian squadron was in sight, our combined squadron started for attack. Weather is fine to-day, but heavy seas. Second report, received night, May 27.—Combined squadron attacked Russian squadron to-day near Owinoshima (south-east of Tsushima), and defeated it, sinking at least four ships and inflicting heavy damage upon others. Damage to our ships is insignificant. Our destroyers and torpedo flotillas delivered attack after sunset.

Third report, received Monday, May 29.—Main force of our combined squadron continued pursuit since the 27th, and attacked 28th, near Liancourt Rocks (north-east of Okinoshima), a ground (probably cable error for squadron) consisting of Nicholas I. (battleship), Orel (battleship), Seniavin, Apresin and Izumrud. Izumrud fled, while remaining four vessels surrendered. No damage to our ships. According to statements of prisoners, vessels sunk in engagement May 27 were Borodino (battleship), Alexander III. (battleship), Zemtshug, and three other ships. Rear-Admiral Nebogatoff and about two thousand Russians were taken prisoners.

The following are damages suffered by enemy in addition to those given above, since commencement of battle, as reported by commanders not under immediate command of Togo, and by observation stations:

Sunk—Admiral Nachimoff, Dimitri Donskoi, Svetlana, Admiral Usakoff, Kamchatka, Orutshuss, and three destroyers.

Captured—Vladimir Monomach, foundered after capture. One special service ship, whole name unknown, and one destroyer captured.

Russian losses definitely known so far may be classified as follows:—Two battleships, one coast defence ship, five cruisers, two special ships, three destroyers were sunk; two battleships, two

coast defence ships, one special service ship, one destroyer were captured. It is not yet clear whether three vessels, as stated by prisoners to have been sunk are included or not in above list. There are more than one thousand prisoners besides two thousand taken by main force of combined squadron.

The naval engagement is still in progress, so that it will take some time before the final results can be known.

ROJESTVENSKY'S FATE.

Tokio, May 29.—The personal fate of Vice-Admiral Rojestvensky is not known. There is some belief that he possibly perished.

REPORTED IN RUSSIA.

St. Petersburg, May 29.—The St. Petersburg telegraph agency has received the following from Shanghai:—

News has been received here that seven Japanese ships, two of which were armored, and four Russian ships have been sunk. It is confidently believed here that the Japanese are awaiting the publication of Admiral Rojestvensky's official despatches from Vladivostok before revealing the extent of their own losses.

ONE STORY OF THE FIGHT.

London, May 30.—According to the correspondent of the 'Daily Mail' at Seoul, Korea, early on Saturday morning Vice-Admiral Togo, with practically all the powerful fighting ships of the Japanese navy, was at Masampo, Korea, when wireless signals from his scouts between Tsu and Quelpart Islands announced the appearance of the Russian fleet in full force. A few hours later the scouts reported that the Russians were not ascending the western channel, as had been anticipated, but that they were coming up the eastern channel.

Admiral Togo immediately started at full speed around the north to Tsu Islands, and when he doubled the island he saw the Russians coming in two columns. He then brought a terrific fire to bear on the flank of the port column, and as the Russians fell into disorder he forced them steadily eastward toward the Japanese coast, where they were attacked by every vessel that flew the Japanese flag.

Repeated torpedo attacks were delivered, some of them with the greatest success.

The vessels which escaped, the correspondent says, will probably be able to reach Vladivostok, and he adds that other operations of the utmost importance are proceeding.

JAPANESE ESCAPE UNSCATHED.

Washington, May 29.—An official telegram from Tokio states that Admiral Togo reports to his government that the total losses sustained by the Russian fleet on Saturday and Sunday were: Two

battleships, one coast defence armor-clad, five cruisers, two special service ships and three destroyers—all sunk. In addition, there were captured two battleships, two coast defence armor-clads, one special service ship, one destroyer and over two thousand prisoners. Admiral Togo adds that the Japanese squadron was undamaged.

THE SHIPS WHICH SUFFERED.

Tokio, May 29.—2.50 p.m.—In the battle fought on Saturday in the Straits of Korea the Russian battleships 'Borodino' and 'Alexander III,' the armored cruisers 'Admiral Nachimoff,' 'Dmitri Donskoi' and 'Vladimir Monomach,' the coast defence ironclad 'Admiral Usakoff,' the protected cruisers 'Svetlana' and 'Jemtshug,' the repair ship 'Kamchatka,' and the cruiser (?) 'Irtessin' were sunk.

The battleships 'Orel' and 'Nicolai I' and the coast defence ironclads 'Admiral Seniavin' and 'General Admiral Apraxine' were captured.

The 'Alexander III' was a sister ship of the 'Borodino' and was completed in 1904.

The 'Admiral Nachimoff' was an armored cruiser of 8,324 tons displacement and 9,000 indicated horse power, giving her a speed of 16 knots. She had eight inches of compound armor over her gun positions, carried eight 8-inch guns, ten 6-inch guns, and about 20 smaller rapid fire guns. She had a complement of about 567 officers and men.

The 'Dmitri Donskoi' was an armored cruiser of 6,200 tons, sheathed, of 7,000 indicated horse power, and had a speed of about 16 knots. She had an armored belt six inches thick, and had ten inches of armor over her bulkheads and heavy gun positions. Her armament consisted of six 6-inch guns, ten 4.7-inch guns, and 16 quick-firing guns. Her crew numbered 510 officers and men.

The 'Vladimir Monomach' was a sheathed cruiser of 5,563 tons, and 7,000 indicated horse power. She was completed in 1895, had a belt of compound armor six to ten inches thick, a protected deck of two inches of steel, and carried five 8-inch guns, twelve 6-inch guns, and 18 quick-firing guns. Her crew numbered 550 officers and men.

The 'Admiral Usakoff,' a coast defence ironclad, was of 4,648 tons displacement and 5,000 indicated horse power. She was completed in 1895, had an armored belt ten inches thick, and was protected by three inches of steel, and from seven to eight inches of armor over her heavy gun positions. Her armament consisted of four nine-inch guns, four six-inch guns and six 1.8 inch guns. In addition to a number of smaller rapid-fire guns. Her speed was estimated at sixteen knots and she carried 318 officers and men.

The 'Svetlana' was a protected cruiser of 3,822 tons displacement, had 3,828 indicated horse power, was completed in 1897, and had a speed of about twenty knots. She had a two-inch protected deck of steel and four inches of armor over her gun positions. Her armament consisted of six 5.9 inch (Canet) guns and ten 1.8 inch guns. She had a complement of 380 officers and men.

VLADIVOSTOK FLEET WAS FIGHTING.

St. Petersburg, May 29.—The St. Petersburg Telegraph agency publishes the following from Shanghai, under date of May 28:

From all quarters telegrams are arriving here announcing that a naval battle is in progress between the Tsu Islands and the Japanese coast. No details are given, but the tone of the telegrams from Chefoo is favorable to the Russians. The telegrams say that

the Vladivostok squadron participated in the engagements.

An English firm in Shanghai has received a telegram from Tokio to the effect that the Japanese have been victorious, but nobody here believes it.

There is the greatest excitement in Shanghai. All the warships in the harbor have been cleared for action.

The cable to Woo sung has been interrupted since yesterday, but the cause is unknown.

Numerous merchantmen have postponed their departure pending the receipt of further news.

THE POOR RUSSIAN FAMILIES.

St. Petersburg, May 29.—There were many touching incidents in the corridors of the Admiralty which were filled this afternoon with the wives and families of officers and men on board the Russian ships, inquiring piteously for news of loved ones. They had already heard rumors that the fleet had practically been annihilated, and most of the women wept, and some of them fainted when the Admiralty announced it had no news to communicate.

NO OFFICIAL NEWS IN LONDON.

London, May 29.—Earl Percy, Under Foreign Secretary, replying to a question in the House of Commons to-day, said the government had no official information regarding the naval battle in the Far East.

EIGHT CAPTAINS DROWNED.

London, May 29.—A despatch to the London 'Evening News' from Tokio says that eight of the Captains of Russian warships were drowned during the naval battle on Saturday in the Straits of Korea.

According to Stock Exchange reports of the Japanese side, three cruisers were sunk and a dozen torpedo boat destroyers were sunk or disabled.

WARSHIPS SIGHTED HEADING SOUTH.

Manilla, May 29.—Five warships were sighted off Corregidor Island, in the entrance to the Bay of Manila, this morning, heading south. It is believed that they were Japanese vessels. On Saturday two transports were sighted a hundred and twenty miles west of the Basche Straits by the British steamer 'Yuensang.'

EVERY RUSSIAN SHIP DAMAGED.

Paris, May 28.—A despatch from Rome states that the Italian Government has received a despatch from Chefoo stating that the engagements between the Russian and Japanese fleets was disastrous to both fleets. The losses were frightful. Every Russian ship was damaged.

THE ARMADA WAS DISPERSED.

London, May 29.—The Tokyo correspondent of the 'Daily Mail' says that the Russian fleet has been dispersed, that several Russian ships have been disabled, and that the remainder are in flight, with the Japanese pursuing.

FLEEING NORTHWARD, PURSUED.

London, May 29.—The correspondent of the 'Morning Post' at Shanghai says that a telegram has been received there from Pekin announcing that Rojestvensky's fleet has been defeated off the Tsu Islands, and is now fleeing northward, and that four Russian ships, including the battleship 'Borodino,' have been sunk.

FIGHTING DURING A FOG.

London, May 29.—The Times' Tokio correspondent says that telegrams, from apparently trustworthy sources, show that Vice-Admiral Rojestvensky approached Tsu Island in the forenoon of May 27 during a fog, which cleared up in the afternoon, when the Russians were sighted by the Japanese. The battle commenced between two and three o'clock in the afternoon. There was a strong breeze blowing, with a high sea.

A despatch to the 'Times' from Paris says that a private telegram from Chefoo, probably from Russian sources, reports that Rojestvensky began to force a passage of the Korean Straits on Saturday night without lights, in two lines, one on each side of the Tsu Island.

Heavy firing is said to have been heard in the Strait between 9.30 and 10.30 o'clock at night. When it ceased, the same despatch says, one of Rojestvensky's ships returned to Kia chow on Friday night, having been badly damaged by a collision with another ship.

ANOTHER FIGHT PROCEEDING.

Tsing tau, May 28.—According to a Chinese telegram, another naval fight is on near Oshima. It is believed that this engagement is on a larger scale than the one in the Straits of Fushima. It is not stated whether the Oshima referred to is in Hokkaido or the Loohoo Islands.

UNITED STATES VESSEL SUNK.

Tokio, May 28.—9 a.m.—News has been received that Admiral Rojestvensky's fleet sank an American steamer off Formosa about May 21. The name of the steamer is unknown. Her crew were saved.

NEBOGATOFF CAPTURED.

ROJESTVENSKY APPEARS TO HAVE ESCAPED.

Tokio, May 29.—3 p.m.—Rear-Admiral Nebogatoff, former commander of the fourth division of the Pacific squadron, and recently commander of the information squadron, composed of scouts and merchantmen, with three other Russians, is among the prisoners captured by the Japanese. Vice-Admiral Rojestvensky appears to have escaped.

The battle began Saturday morning and the Japanese are still in pursuit of the Russians.

ABSOLUTE AND OVERWHELMING

MR. TAKAHIRA RECEIVES CONFIRMATION OF THE VICTORY FROM HIS GOVERNMENT.

Washington, May 29.—Mr. Takahira, the Japanese minister here, has received a cablegram from his government relating to the naval engagement of Saturday and Sunday, which, he said, while lacking in detail, conveyed the information that the Japanese victory had been 'absolute and overwhelming.'

CZAR PROSTRATED.

RUSSIANS SLOWLY REALIZE THAT THEY ARE DEFEATED.

St. Petersburg, May 30.—After waiting vainly all day and evening for directions from the scattered remnants of Vice-Admiral Rojestvensky's destroyed and beaten fleet, the Russian Admiralty at midnight no longer attempted to hold out against the overwhelming evidence pointing in from all directions that the fleet on which all their hopes were centred had suffered a greater disaster than did the combined French and Spanish fleets at Trafalgar.

More bitter even than defeat is the Japanese claim of the virtual annihilation of the Russian fleet with practically no loss on their side, and many officers cling doggedly to the belief that Vice-Admiral Togo must have suffered heavily.

With every ship of Rear-Admiral Nebogatoff's reinforcing division either sent to the bottom or forced to strike its flag, and only six of Rojestvensky's original sixteen fighting ships, one absent from the list of vessels sunk or captured, and with the Japanese pursuit still continuing, no naval authority has the temerity to dream that Russia can again attempt to wrest the mastery of the sea from Japan in the present war.

The captured warships alone will furnish Japan with ready-made reinforcements which will be more than a match for the fourth Pacific squadron now about to sail from Cronstadt.

The Emperor was completely prostrated by the news, and according to reports, he broke down, and wept. The effect of the disaster will be a terrible blow to the government. The utility of trying to swagger on land is everywhere recognized, and the cry for 'peace at any price' is sure to be raised. This time it is believed the government cannot resist such a cry. Indeed, the radical liberals are openly rejoicing in this hour of their country's humiliation. They declare that the disaster means peace and a constitution, and that the deaths of thousands of their countrymen and the loss of over a hundred million dollars worth of warships is not too big a price to pay.

The friends of peace in the government are already reproaching the War Party with forcing the issue between Togo and Rojestvensky. When the fleet appeared in the Straits of Malacca they tried vainly to persuade the Emperor that the time was opportune for the operation of peace negotiations, but the War Party convinced His Majesty, and Rojestvensky, for the honor of the navy, insisted that the fleet should be given a chance to retrieve the disasters suffered on land.

Diplomats entertain no doubt that the belligerent faction will continue to urge the war to be fought to the bitter end, but the friends of Russia abroad, and especially France, are now bringing overwhelming arguments to bear in favor of peace.

WITH THE ARMIES

JAPANESE COMPANY WAS AMBUSHED.

St. Petersburg, May 27.—A despatch from General Linevitch, dated May 28, says:

The Japanese on May 24 assumed the offensive from Ehrdagan in the west, towards Bankhegan. Our troops ambushed a company of Japanese, wounding over thirty of them.

MISTCHENKO'S BRILLIANT RAID.

Chanchavazde, Mancuria, May 27.—The reconnaissance of General Mistchenko, which beyond doubt was the most brilliant cavalry exploit of the war, was well planned and dashingly executed. It established the fact that the Japanese are concentrating south of Kai yuan, and was fruitful of much other information of the greatest value. The Japanese prepared a trap for General Mistchenko's return and flung a strong force of infantry, cavalry and artillery across the line of his retreat, but the Russian cavalry, after a bold feat in one direction, cut its way through. The total loss to the Japanese in men killed and taken prisoners was over 500.

The rain of the last three days has caused some of the wagon trains to become bogged.

SILVER EN ROUTE FOR JAPAN.

San Francisco, Cal., May 28.—The Pacific mail steamer 'Siberia' has sailed for the Orient with \$1,000,000 in silver for Japan.

JAPAN BUYS LOCOMOTIVES.

'ATLANTIC' WON THE RACE

The Lizard, England, May 30.—'Atlantic,' the American three-masted schooner yacht, won the international yacht race, finishing last night at 9.15 o'clock.

The 'Atlantic' is owned by Wilson Marshall, of the New York Yacht Club, and was commanded by Captain Charles Farr, who has several times successfully defended the 'America' cup.

The 'Atlantic' reached Bishop Rock Lighthouse (south-west of the main group of the Scilly Isles) May 28, having accomplished the passage to that point in eleven days, sixteen hours and twenty-two minutes, with an average of ten and a half knots per hour.

Laurie Engine Company.

OWING TO DIFFICULTIES IN REORGANIZING, GOES INTO LIQUIDATION.

Owing to difficulties in reorganization and certain legal matters, the Laurie Engine Company yesterday entered into voluntary liquidation. The works on St. Catherine street east will continue in operation, and an early and satisfactory settlement is expected by the provisional liquidator, Mr. J. M. Mackie.

Waterways Commission.

OFFICES OF SECTIONS WILL BE BUFFALO AND TORONTO.

Washington, May 29.—Thomas Cote, the Canadian secretary of the International Waterways Commission, called at the British legation on Saturday and handed over a copy of the proceedings of the meetings held by the commission.

After having read a memorandum of the Canadian section of the commission asking for a broader interpretation of the act of Congress, the chairman, of the United States commissioners, stated that he was informed that the British Government had communicated with the American Government through diplomatic channels, requesting that a broader interpretation be given to the law of Congress providing for the commission, and that the United States Government now has the matter under consideration, but that a decision could not be expected before the return of Mr. Taft, Secretary of States, to this city on Wednesday next. It was agreed that further action be deferred until the decision be given by the United States Government and until further instructions be received from the two governments.

The commissioners separated in a most friendly spirit. It has been agreed that at meetings of the full commission held in American territory the chairman of the American section should preside and at meetings held in Canadian territory the chairman of the Canadian section should preside.

It was further decided that for the present the offices of the Canadian section should be established in Toronto and those of the American section in Buffalo, and the full meetings should be held in one or the other cities from time to time as should be found most convenient.

The general impression here is that the position assumed by the Canadian commissioners is absolutely impregnable and that General Taft and Mr. Roosevelt will sustain it.

The Lake Superior Power Company, a Canadian corporation, sent on Saturday a protest directly to the British legation against Professor Gardner Williams sitting on the commission, on the ground that Prof. Williams is a director of a rival company, which is now erecting some dams on the United States side of the Sault Ste. Marie.

SIR WILLIAM P. HOWLAND CELEBRATES HIS NINETY-FOURTH BIRTHDAY TO-DAY.

Toronto, May 29.—Sir William P. Howland is ninety-four years old to-day. He is celebrating the birthday at the Welland House, St. Catharines. Sir William is in good health, and bids fair to pass the century mark.

RAILWAY COMMISSION.

PORT ARTHUR-FORT WILLIAM. C. P. R. TELEPHONE CASE UNDER CONSIDERATION.

Ottawa, May 29.—The Railway Commission is now considering the evidence and argument that was presented shortly before Mr. Blair's retirement from the chairmanship last fall, to determine what compensation shall be paid by the municipalities of Port Arthur and Fort William for the privilege of connecting their municipal telephone exchanges with the local C. P. R. stations.

By consent between the railway people and the municipal representatives the new chairman of the Railway Board will be permitted to take part in the judgment, although he was not privileged to hear the case.

MR. McINNES SWORN IN.

Ottawa, May 29.—Mr. W. W. B. McInnes, the new commissioner of the Yukon, was sworn in this afternoon.

DOMINION PARLIAMENT.

MR. HYMAN'S APPOINTMENT.

Ottawa, May 23.—In the House yesterday the Premier announced that the Governor-General had appointed the Hon. Mr. Hyman to the vacant portfolio of Public Works.

MR. GANONG'S CHARGE.

Mr. Ganong, Conservative, of Charlotte, complained that the commission appointed by the government two years ago to investigate the dogfish pest on the Atlantic coast, as well as problems affecting the lobster and sardine fisheries, were not technically qualified for their work.

Mr. Foster observed that the New Brunswick Legislature had already placed itself on record in condemnation of the fisheries commission report.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier could see no reason for faultfinding with the personnel of this particular commission.

Messrs. Lucker and Copp represented Maritime constituencies interested in these questions.

As for the proposed export duty on fresh fish he (Sir Wilfrid) would hesitate to agree to such a course.

Dr. Stockton, Conservative, of St. John, agreed with Mr. Ganong that an export duty on fresh fish would destroy the fishing industry in the counties of St. John and Charlotte and drive many good Canadian citizens to the United States.

BILLS READ THIRD TIME.

The following bills were read a third time:—

An act respecting a patent, number 69772, of the Underwood Typewriter Company.

An act respecting certain patents of the Underwood Typewriter Company.

An act respecting the Kingston, Smith's Falls and Ottawa Railway Company.

An act respecting the Ottawa River Railway Company and to change its name to the Central Railway Company of Canada.

MOTION FOR ADJOURNMENT.

The motion providing for an adjournment over Victoria Day was carried, and then the House went into committee of supply, taking up the supplementary estimates for the current year and considering votes for the Department of the Interior for immigration work.

Mr. Wilson, Conservative, of Lennox, thought it time to reduce the expenditure, as all of it was unnecessary.

Mr. Ames, Conservative, of St. Antoine Division, Montreal, asked if the government spent money to attract immigrants from Southern Europe.

The minister replied that in Contin-

ental Europe government agencies were maintained only in France and Belgium.

Mr. Ames thought the government should let the steamship companies understand that immigrants were not to be recruited in those European centres from which diseased immigrants had come in the past.

Finally, the vote of \$300,129 was carried and then the committee rose, the House adjourning at 12.20 o'clock.

TUESDAY'S SESSION.

HALFBREED SCRIP.

Ottawa May 25.—At the opening of the House on Tuesday the Minister of the Interior produced a statement in reply to a question put by Mr. Foster concerning scrip granted to Canadian half-breeds now resident in the United States.

The Minister of the Interior quite agreed that this was an undesirable practice, and added that, in his judgment, it did not pay even from a party point of view.

The Winnipeg 'Tribune' article quoted by Mr. Foster made out that agents in close touch with the officials of the Interior Department had taken advantage of the half-breeds' ignorance and secured for mere nominal sums the right to locate about seventy thousand acres of valuable lands.

Mr. Oliver's reply on this point went to show that no assignment made by the half-breeds prior to the actual location of the lands would be recognized by the department.

SUPPLEMENTARY ESTIMATES.

The supplementary vote for Dominion lands was passed.

There was a vote of \$383,000 for rolling stock on the Intercolonial. Mr. Emmerson explained that this was the balance of an item of \$1,383,000 to purchase twelve passenger locomotives, ten freight engines, four parlor cars, twenty first class day coaches, four second class sleepers, two dining cars, four mail cars, ten baggage cars and 150 box cars.

On an item of \$100,000 for dredging the channel of the St. Lawrence north of Orleans Island, Mr. Prefontaine said that it was intended to build a dredge at Sorel capable of dredging 1,000 to 1,200 cubic yards per day of ten hour, to a depth of 60 feet.

Talking on an item of \$65,000 for surveys in the far north, Mr. Prefontaine said that it was not the intention to send the 'Neptune' this season. The idea was to send a freight boat with coal and supplies to the 'Arctic.' 'The Arctic' was provisioned for three years, and it was intended to leave her up there for another season. So far no freight boat had been secured.

THURSDAY'S SESSION.

VOTING SUPPLIES.

Ottawa, May 26.—The Commons yesterday spent practically the whole day in voting supplies. In the course of the discussion of the Militia estimates Sir Frederick Borden said that four hundred men had already enlisted for service at Halifax and Esquimaux, which would be taken over by the Dominion Government on July 1.

Mr. Walsh was informed that the islands in the St. Lawrence river opposite the St. Regis Indian reserve are under the control of the Dominion Government for the benefit of the Iroquois Indians of St. Regis.

The Superintendent of Indian Affairs has the right to sell or lease after surrender by the Indians or in the case of an Indian who occupies an island without consent of the Iroquois band it may be leased at his request without surrender.

The Prime Minister told Mr. Smith that the recent British Columbia acts affecting Japanese immigration were similar to those which had been formerly disallowed by the Dominion Government.

Mr. Ganong was informed that after expert examination no lobsters had been found in Hudson's Bay.

OPPOSITION CHARGES.

Before proceeding to vote supply the House listened to a couple of Opposition charges. The first subject was mentioned by Mr. Wright, of Muskoka, who complained of the manner in which the islands in the Georgian Bay are being sold, and asked for a statement of government policy.

The Minister of the Interior replied by reading an official statement by an officer of the department. The islands, he said, had been relinquished by the Chippewa Indians of Lake Huron and Simcoe in 1826, and had become an Indian reserve. In 1884 the government began selling the islands and the sales went on till 1897, when the Ontario Government claimed ownership, or at least the right of concurrence in the sales.

the understanding that priority of application should be considered.

Mr. Bennett charged that the government was throwing away the islands without the concurrence of the Indian owners. He saw in the list of sales a concession of forty acres of an island to F. W. Grant, a brother of the member for North Ontario, at the price of a hundred and fifty dollars.

Mr. Oliver replied that the charge that the Interior Department was despoiling the Indians of their lands without their concurrence was a very grave one. But it had not been established.

Mr. Taylor said that the islands of this nature when they become pleasure resorts were among the best assets of the state, and their valuation should be of the most recent date, if the islands were not to be sold by auction.

The Prime Minister replied that the precedent was found in the St. Catharines Milling Company case.

The Opposition argued that, in any event, if the islands were to be sold they should be sold by public auction, and not handed out to friends of the government at figures much below their actual value.

The matter dropped, and Mr. Foster proceeded again to discuss the granting of scrip to Canadian half-breeds resident in the United States.

Ottawa, May 27.—It was a great day in the House yesterday. After some enquiries and preliminaries were disposed of there was another reference to the question of scrip, after which good progress was made with the supplementary estimates for the current year.

At the opening of the House Mr. Calvert, the Liberal chief whip, proposed the suspension of the rules to permit of the presentation of a private bill petition praying for the adoption of legislation in this session to renew patent rights on cream separators held by an American firm known as Sharples & McCormick.

The Premier's suggestion, Mr. Calvert accordingly withdrew his motion for the present.

Dr. Roche (Marquette) read a letter from Milbourne, in his constituency complaining that the general election accounts of last November, including the pay of deputy returning officers, clerks, rent, travelling expenses, etc., had not yet been paid.

The Premier quite agreed that such a prolonged delay in the settlement of these accounts was unwarranted. He had no personal knowledge of the facts and asked Dr. Roche for particulars that the matter might be looked into.

The Hon. George E. Foster recalled attention to the question which had been under consideration the previous day regarding the issue of scrip to Canadian half-breeds now resident in the states.

Mr. Oliver said that he was unable to say what motive had prompted Mr. Sifton to alter the provisions of the order-in-council, but further enquiry might show that he had contemplated only the rectification of an injustice.

In answer to Mr. Heron, of Alberta, Mr. Oliver said that he thought it improbable that any general issue of scrip would be made to half-breeds except for the reasons at present in vogue.

Mr. Borden charged that nine-tenths of the land issued did not go to benefit the half-breeds. The system worked rather to the advantage of party friends of the Government.

Dr. Thompson, the member for the Yukon, gave the Government notice that he and the people of the territory were opposed to being attached to any other province, and in the future would look to the Government for substantial reasons for any such proposal.

The House then entered supply, and after a brief discussion, approved an item in the supplementary estimates of \$245,745 for militia. On the items of \$85,000 for pay and allowance, and \$25,000 for pay of troops now being enrolled for Halifax and Esquimaux garrisons, Sir Frederick Borden made a statement.

to pay four hundred men who had already enlisted, and would provide their pay until July 1.

Mr. Borden asked if the newspapers were well informed in the statement that the Imperial forces were to remain at Halifax by reason of the difficulty encountered by the Dominion Government in enlisting men for service there.

Sir Frederick Borden replied that this statement was unfounded. Some four hundred men, had been already enlisted. The infantry would be at least two-thirds of the garrison, and in this branch there was no difficulty in recruiting. But there was some difficulty in recruiting for the artillery, and considerable difficulty in the engineers.

In answer to Mr. Foster, Sir Frederick said that the smaller garrison would be due to the fact that the Imperial authorities had made changes in the arrangements at the fortresses in respect of their function as naval bases.

The Minister was not prepared at the present time to make a general statement as to the armament of the country. He promised a statement as to the Government policy in respect of the maintenance of Halifax and Esquimaux within a few days.

The main Indian Estimates were all adopted.

FRIDAY'S SESSION.

SUPPLEMENTARY ESTIMATES.

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Dr. Roche (Marquette) read a letter from Milbourne, in his constituency complaining that the general election accounts of last November, including the pay of deputy returning officers, clerks, rent, travelling expenses, etc., had not yet been paid.

The Premier quite agreed that such a prolonged delay in the settlement of these accounts was unwarranted. He had no personal knowledge of the facts and asked Dr. Roche for particulars that the matter might be looked into.

The Hon. George E. Foster recalled attention to the question which had been under consideration the previous day regarding the issue of scrip to Canadian half-breeds now resident in the states.

Mr. Oliver said that he was unable to say what motive had prompted Mr. Sifton to alter the provisions of the order-in-council, but further enquiry might show that he had contemplated only the rectification of an injustice.

In answer to Mr. Heron, of Alberta, Mr. Oliver said that he thought it improbable that any general issue of scrip would be made to half-breeds except for the reasons at present in vogue.

Mr. Borden charged that nine-tenths of the land issued did not go to benefit the half-breeds. The system worked rather to the advantage of party friends of the Government.

Dr. Thompson, the member for the Yukon, gave the Government notice that he and the people of the territory were opposed to being attached to any other province, and in the future would look to the Government for substantial reasons for any such proposal.

The House then entered supply, and after a brief discussion, approved an item in the supplementary estimates of \$245,745 for militia. On the items of \$85,000 for pay and allowance, and \$25,000 for pay of troops now being enrolled for Halifax and Esquimaux garrisons, Sir Frederick Borden made a statement.

Mr. Foster to suspend judgment on the whole subject until all the papers were brought down.

Mr. W. H. Bennett (Conservative, East Simcoe) quoted a newspaper extract from Collingwood which stated on the alleged authority of Mr. Leighton McCarthy, M.P., for North Simcoe, that Mr. Conroy whose tender was lowest for the construction of a wharf at Collingwood, was to be released and that the contract would pass to Battle Brothers, the next lowest bidder.

The Minister of Finance, who is acting Minister of Public Works, replied that the contract in question had been awarded to Edward Conroy, but had not yet been executed by the latter.

Mr. Bennett observed that the people of Collingwood were most suspicious about this transaction. Messrs. Conroy and Battle were both friends of the government and very close friends of one another.

On the St. Lawrence vote Mr. Prefontaine said the St. Lawrence route was rather an expensive one. This was largely due to high insurance rates. Improvements to navigation had already cut down the insurance rate.

On the Speaker's estimates, Mr. Foster suggested the time had about come when private members should be provided with secretaries to attend to their correspondence and look up information for them.

TELEPHONE ENQUIRY

MAYOR AND CITY OFFICIALS OF TORONTO GAVE THEIR VIEWS ON THE QUESTION.

Ottawa, May 23.—The parliamentary Telephone Committee, which is now nearing the conclusion of its labors, was in session again to-day. Mayor Urquhart, Mr. Rust, city engineer, and Mr. H. H. Dewart, of Toronto, were present on behalf of the city, to give the committee the benefit of their council's views on the telephone question.

Mr. Sise admitted that his company fixed different telephone rates in communities of equal size. In Ottawa, with 3,969 subscribers, the rates were \$25 and \$45.

Why this discrimination? asked Mr. Maclean.

In reply Mr. Sise pointed out that in Berlin there were only 300 telephone services, whilst in St. Catharines there were 648.

In Meaford, with 1,916 population, the rates were \$20 and \$25. In Dunnville, with 2,100 population, they were \$15 and \$25.

Mr. Sise responded that the value of the telephone exchange depended not so much on the number of subscribers.

Mayor Urquhart, of Toronto, was next called, and examined by Mr. Dewart regarding Toronto's experience with the telephone question, of which His Worship had special knowledge from his former chairmanship of the civic telephone committee.

The civic telephone committee, however, over which he presided in 1900 and 1901, had made enquiries and ascertained that much larger charges were being demanded for telephone services.

Mr. Webb said that government ownership was a blight on the telephone system in Britain. It prevented its development.

thousand dollars a year if they were allowed to charge a rate of thirty dollars for residential and fifty dollars for business telephones. The city, however, was not prepared to make the Bell Telephone Company a tax gatherer for the municipality. The city received offers for independent telephone service, one from the Canadian Telegraph and Telephone Company and the other from the Starke Company. In response to a subsequent call for tenders the city received a bid from the Starke Company, offering residential telephones for eighteen dollars and business telephones for thirty-five dollars.

Mr. Dunstan, Toronto manager of the Bell people and gave some details regarding the contract between the city and the company. The contract was not satisfactory to the company. After the contract expired the city advertised for a plant. The Bell Company was always willing to have good relations with the city, and he so informed all the mayors.

To Mr. Zimmerman, who made an inquiry as to the reason of the higher rate in Hamilton than Ottawa, he said that, if Ottawa had its advantages one way under the contract, Hamilton had it in another way.

Mr. L. B. Macfarlane, Montreal, general superintendent of the Bell Company, was next examined. He refuted the idea that the company did not desire to extend the service to rural districts.

Mr. Sise admitted that his company fixed different telephone rates in communities of equal size. In Ottawa, with 3,969 subscribers, the rates were \$25 and \$45.

Mr. Sise responded that the value of the telephone exchange depended not so much on the number of subscribers.

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Advertisements. Rheumatism is one of the constitutional diseases. It manifests itself in local aches and pains, inflamed joints and stiff muscles, but it cannot be cured by local applications. It requires constitutional treatment acting through the blood, and the best is a course of the great medicine Hood's Sarsaparilla which has permanently cured thousands of cases.

NEWS OF THE PROVINCES.

ONTARIO.

Several highway robberies are reported on the roads leading to Ottawa. Lieut.-Col. Geo. T. Denison was re-elected president of the British Empire League in Canada at the annual meeting in Toronto.

Staff-Captain Arthur Perry, of the Salvation Army Harmonia Revivalists, was drowned while swimming at Ottawa last Thursday afternoon. Archibald McGillivray, a resident of Lochiel, was found dead on the roadside the other day. The unfortunate man was in his usual health in the morning of the day of his death.

Messrs. Geo. S. Deeks & Co. have been awarded the contract for that part of the new C. P. R. Sudbury line between Parry Sound and Bolton, a distance of 28 miles. This means that the C. P. R. will use the Owen Sound branch from Toronto to Bolton, and then strike on to Parry Sound and Sudbury.

London field battery will receive its guns and equipment during the next few days. The London 'Free Press' says the battery is starting up with more qualified sergeants than any other in Canada, and with as many, if not more, commissioned officers. Owing to the lack of equipment, the attendance at the drills had begun to fall off, but the members are now expected to get down to work with renewed enthusiasm.

Two surveying parties, one working from London and one from Brantford, will meet at Woodstock within a day or two. They are laying out a line for the Niagara and Welland Power Company, which, under a Dominion charter, proposes to run an electric railway and power transmission line from Niagara Falls to London. A branch from a point near Woodstock will, according to the plan formed, run from a point in or near Woodstock to Stratford and St. Mary's.

WESTERN CANADA.

A branch of the Imperial Bank of Canada at Broadview has been opened for business under the management of Mr. J. A. Wetmore, formerly accountant at Regina.

The plans have been approved for the construction of a new C. P. R. depot at Killarney. This makes four large new stations which the C. P. R. will build in Neepawa, Crystal City and Boisevain.

The proposed consolidation of some of the largest mining interests in the Kossland district of British Columbia is off for the present, owing to a disagreement in the estimates of the figures at which some of the properties were to be rated. The negotiations have not been broken off, however, and there is still a good chance for a settlement.

The farmers along the Red River in the Fargo district are worried about the spring flood. The stream has risen nine feet in eleven days, and in some of the low places there has been some overflow. The fact that the snowfall last winter was light around the headwaters was thought to be a guarantee against high water this spring, but the heavy rainfall has started the sluggish stream.

Mr. William Whyte, of Winnipeg, assistant president of the C. P. R., says that there are good prospects for a record crop in the west this year. A good start has been made in seeding, and the amount of moisture was never better. His estimate of 4,300,000 acres under cultivation would at a yield of twenty bushels to the acre give a total of 90,000,000.

Mr. D. H. Ross, Canadian commercial agent, Melbourne, Australasia, in his report to the Department of Trade and Commerce, says that quite a number of Victorian farmers have sold their farms and, with their families, are proceeding to British Columbia and Alberta. Some of these men are taking considerable capital with them, and as a class will be a valuable acquisition to progressive western Canada.

MONTREAL NEWS.

Montreal carpenters and joiners are about to demand increased wages. The Hon. William Ross, of Halifax, has been summoned to the Senate.

McGill University library school opened on Tuesday evening for its second summer session.

While out boating on Victoria Day, Mr. J. Mervyn Jeffery, twenty-six years old, was drowned during a squall on Lake St. Louis.

The body of George A. Lamb, missing from his home, 35 Dorchester street, since May 8, was found floating in Lake St. Louis, last Friday.

The St. Louis Town Council has forced a liquor shop on the town in spite of a petition against it signed by a majority of the electors of the polling district.

The body of the woman accidentally killed by a street car on Notre Dame street, ten days ago, was identified last Tuesday as that of the widow of James Call, of Montreal.

A conservative convention for the choice of a leader in provincial politics and for the purpose of bringing about a general reorganization of the party, will be held in Montreal, on Tuesday, Sept. 19.

Montreal Presbyterians will endow a scholarship of the annual value of \$50 at the Presbyterian College in memory of John Knox, the Scottish reformer, the four hundredth anniversary of whose birth was recently celebrated.

Mr. J. Mervyn Jeffery, a yachtsman well known on Lake St. Louis, was drowned from his yacht on Wednesday in sight of friends, who were unable to give any help. The 'Milly,' which at the time he was steering, capsized in a squall just off the point at Beaconsfield. His two companions managed to cling to the upturned hull, but Mr. Jeffery went down.

At the meeting of McGill governors Friday Professor Walter Scott, formerly a fellow of Merton College, Oxford, and for fifteen years professor of Greek in Sidney University, Australia, was ap-

pointed professor of classics; and Mr. Ernest Brown, lecturer in applied mechanics in the University of Liverpool, was appointed assistant professor in the same subject in the Applied Science Faculty.

NEWS IN BRIEF.

King Alfonso has signed a bill for the reconstruction of the Spanish fleet. In a wreck on the New York Elevated last week twenty persons were injured, six of them seriously.

Paris authorities are uneasy because of the current socialist threats to give a hostile reception to King Alfonso. Mr. Arthur F. Harrison, baggage-master in the L. C. R. depot at St. John for the past sixteen years, is dead.

The farmers of Eastern Pennsylvania have more than the usual trouble this spring in getting men to assist in the farm work.

The three-masted sailing vessel 'Cousins Reunis,' which left St. Servan, France, eighty days ago for St. Pierre-Miquelon, has been given up for lost.

Japan has ordered in Birmingham, England, and elsewhere in the Midlands, thousands of steel cars for the Japanese, Korean and Manchurian railways.

Seventeen persons were killed Tuesday in Austria in a fire-damp explosion in the railway tunnel being bored through Bosruk Mountain in connection with a second railway to Trieste.

The distress continues acute in many districts in Spain, and three thousand starving persons from surrounding villages are invading Malaga asking for bread.

The arrest and prosecution of parents and children connected with the school strikes in Chicago has aroused bitter feelings among the members of labor unions.

Prince Henry of Prussia, accompanied by the second son of the Emperor William, with a large fleet, is to start this year on a tour of the world. They will visit Canada on the way.

An anarchist who attacked the Bishop of Reggio Emilia in Milan on Tuesday, was, before the police could interfere, seized by the crowd and severely caned.

A junk dealer at Reggio, Italy, is grieving for selling a picture a white ago for half a franc. The picture is now said to be a Van Dyke, and the man who bought it has refused thirty thousand francs for it.

President Roosevelt will accept no more free rides from either the railway companies or the Pullman company. Hereafter when he goes on a trip he will pay his fare. If he has guests he will pay for them. It is so announced from Washington.

Mr. R. B. Murphy, a former Prince Edward Islander, has been appointed superintendent of the Lower City, North Dakota, High School, and another former Prince Edward Islander, Mr. R. E. Smith, has been re-elected superintendent of schools at Hankins, N.D.

The indications are that the movement of iron ore from the Lake Superior region during the present month will be far in excess of any corresponding May in the history of lake navigation. It is estimated that the total will be 4,000,000 tons, and the prospects are that it may be even more than that.

The Minister of Militia states that the Quebec fortification story is based on one gun. Instead of spending \$8,000,000 and making many forts, the government will spend about \$30,000 and mount one gun. This is a big gun, which was ordered about three years ago. It is about to arrive, and is to be mounted somewhere below Quebec.

A New York concern which proposes to raise spruce trees for the lumber, has recently imported from Germany nineteen hampers, each of which contains 17,000 young trees. A tract of land has been bought near Potsdam, N.Y., and it is expected that it will take fifty men over a month to set out the 323,000 seedlings. The company expects to make a cutting at the end of twenty years.

Mr. F. W. Minton, Michigan representative of the Philadelphia and Reading Coal Company, at Detroit, is quoted as saying he should not be surprised if another winter coal famine was coming. Mr. John Mitchell, he says, is visiting the Pennsylvania coal fields, and attempts are being made to organize West Virginia, and labor troubles are almost certain. Other coal men say the same.

President Roosevelt, it is stated, is at work on a book, the subject matter of which will be, among other haunts his recent visit to the wilds of Colorado. The President also has two contracts for magazine articles on the subject. Later these articles will be incorporated in the book. The bears recently killed have been donated to the Smithsonian Institute, where the skulls of the cougars killed in Colorado by the President two years ago are shelved.

MONTREAL CANINE SHOW.

The sixth annual exhibition of the Montreal Canine Association was held last week, and was a decided success. There were 1,100 entries, as compared with the 800 of last year, and 427 dogs as compared with 285.

In collies and Airedales the show would stand comparison with any of its kind held in America.

In fox terriers, setters, Boston bulls and cockers the show was also strong. The large exhibit of Boston bulls was indicative of the trend of popular favor in the dog line, fashion changing in dogs as in clothes. Pomeranians also showed signs of a similar increase in popularity among the boys.

Entered in this class was a notable toy fox, practically perfect of its kind, Mr. Willett's 'Tiny.' As the class in which it was entered was limited to black and tans, 'Tiny' received only a second ribbon.

The Griffon Korthals formed an interesting part of the show, and although given an unfavorable position in the benching, the French hunting dog attracted much attention. Without any

claim to show features other than its extreme ugliness, the dog is said to be in many ways superior to the pointer.

It was to be regretted that in the larger breeds the show was not stronger than it was. Of Great Danes, Russian wolf hounds and Newfoundlands there were only two each.

OBITUARY.

BARON ROTHSCHILD.

Paris, May 26.—Baron Alphonse de Rothschild, head of the French branch of the banking house bearing the name of Rothschild, and governor of the Bank of France, died this morning at 8.30 from acute bronchitis, aggravated by gout. The eminent financier had been sinking slowly for many days, but there was no apprehension that his death was imminent. He first took to his bed two weeks ago.

Baron Alphonse de Rothschild, who died to-day, was the second son of Baron James de Rothschild, having succeeded his brother, the late Baron Edmond James de Rothschild as head of the Paris house. Baron Alphonse was born on Feb. 1, 1827. He was a governor of the Bank of France, a member of the Academy of Fine Arts, a member of the French Institute, and a commander of the Legion of Honor. The deceased Baron leaves two children, Baron Edouard and Baroness Beatrix. He has two surviving brothers, Baron Gustav and Baron Edmond. Baron Gustav has a son, Robert, and two daughters, one of whom married Sir Edward Sassoon, a great friend of King Edward, and the other married Baron Lamber de Rothschild, of Brussels, who has long represented the Rothschild interests at that capital, and who succeeds Baron Alphonse as head of the Paris banking house.

MRS. LIVERMORE.

Melrose, Mass., May 23.—Mrs. Mary A. Livermore, the well-known writer and reformer, died at her home here, this afternoon. Bronchitis and a weak heart hastened the end.

JAMES FITZ-THOMSON.

New York, May 25.—James Fitz Thomson, a promoter, well known in business and musical circles in Toronto and Philadelphia, says the 'Sun,' died in Bellevue Hospital of typhoid fever. He became delirious at his home here on May 11 and was taken to that institution. According to friends, Mr. Thomson was a wealthy real estate dealer in Toronto until twelve years ago, when he lost his fortune. He then removed to Philadelphia, where he tried unsuccessfully to regain his footing. He came to New York eight years ago and has lived here most of the time since. Since he came here Mr. Thomson has devoted much time to organizing the Canadian De Forest Wireless Telegraph Company. When the company became involved in legal complications a few months ago, he undertook to organize a company, capitalized at ten million dollars, for the manufacture of a desiccated yeast. The stock had all been allotted and a portion of it subscribed for when he was taken to the hospital. It is said his profits from promoting the company promise to reach at least a million dollars. Soon

DEATH OF MR. WADE.

Ottawa, May 26.—Mr. F. B. Wade, chairman of the National Transcontinental Railway Commission, died in the Russell House on Tuesday evening, after a prolonged illness. He was born at Annapolis, N.S., in 1850, and was elected to the House of Commons for that constituency in 1900, but retired to become chairman of the Transcontinental Railway Commission. He was buried at his old home to-day.

DIED IN HER 106TH YEAR.

Poughkeepsie, N.Y., May 20.—Mrs. Mary Shepard, one of the oldest women in the state, died at her home here to-day. She celebrated her 104th birthday last Christmas, having been born in County Kerry, Ireland, on Dec. 25, 1800. Mrs. Shepard has been a widow for more than half a century. She was in good health up to a month ago.

SAMUEL A. HYMAN.

Bellefleur, Ont., May 20.—Samuel A. Hyman, for thirty years the leading fur dealer of this city, died to-day. Heart disease was the cause. He was born in Montreal 33 years ago and leaves a widow and three sons.

RICHARD E. TYRWHITT.

Ottawa, May 21.—Mr. Richard Edmund Tyrwhitt, of the Hydrographic Survey, died this afternoon at his residence, No. 111 Victoria street, after a brief illness, of typhoid fever. Deceased was a son of the late Lieut.-Colonel Tyrwhitt, M.P., for Simcoe, grandson of the late Venerable Archdeacon Whitaker, of Toronto, provost of Trinity College, and nephew of Houghton Lennox, M.P. for South Simcoe. Mr. Tyrwhitt was a popular young man, and an active favorite in society circles. In exceptional favor in the Hydrographic Survey staff, he was a capable man and the public a most zealous and efficient servant. He was a graduate of the Royal Military College, Kingston. He leaves a widow, the daughter of Dr. C. E. Graham, of Hull, whom he married in October, 1894. The body will be taken west in the 11:30 C.P.R. train to-morrow morning, and interment will take place on Tuesday in the family plot at Tecumseh, near Bradford. Mr. W. H. Rowley and Mr. C. E. Graham, Jr., will accompany the remains west.

S. N. AULT.

The death of Mr. S. N. Ault occurred at the home of his nephew, Dr. E. D. Ault, Acton West, Ont., on May 19. Mr. Ault was the last surviving brother of J. R. Ault & Co., of Aultsville, and whose name was so prominently connected both in business and politics with the history of Stormont County. Mr. Ault was a Conservative, but was not so active in politics as his brothers, the eldest of whom, Samuel, represented the County of Stormont for 14 years in the Dominion Parliament, while the other, Isalah R., served his county and township in every office of local importance in business. Mr. Ault spent much of his time in Montreal, looking after the lumber interests of the firm. Up to the time of his death he was a regular subscriber of the 'Daily Witness,' and was a staunch Presbyterian. His remains were taken to Aultsville, Ont., and laid beside those of his wife and only son, who

predeceased him ten and eight years respectively. A very large concourse of friends and neighbors paid tribute to his memory.

FATHER OF THE FISHERIES.

Ottawa, May 23.—Mr. Richard Nettle, a venerable and respected resident of Ottawa, died yesterday in his 90th year, at his late residence, 109 Mackay street. Deceased was born in Devonport, England, on July 20, 1815. He was entered in the imperial service in 1837 and 1838. His first commission was on board the H.M.S. 'Hastings,' bringing Lord Durham to Canada. The ship 'Hastings' was the vessel chosen later for the cruise to the Mediterranean carrying the Dowager Queen Adelaide. Mr. Nettle was at that time also on board this vessel. He was next appointed to the 'San Jose,' and later to the 'Victoria,' Lord Nelson's flagship. Shortly after this he appointed to the Admiralty for his discharge, choosing Quebec for his future home. Here through the kindness of his friend, the late General Estcourt, he was appointed on the Boundary Commission. He remained in Quebec until after the end of the commission's work. He then came to Ottawa and accepted a first class clerkship in the Department of Inland Revenue in which position he remained until 1866, when he retired from active life. At the time of his retirement he was waited upon by clerks and officials of the department and presented with a locket and cane as a token of their esteem. The locket he prized highly as upon it was engraved medallion miniatures of Sir Henri Joly, the then controller, and Mr. Edward Miall, the commissioner of inland revenue. After his retirement he lived quietly at his residence, 109 Mackay street, with his daughter, Miss F. Nettle, and Mrs. Norton. Mr. Nettle was known as 'The Father of the Fisheries' throughout, not only Canada, but America, being the first to take an interest in their preservation. Mr. Nettle was also the first to commence the artificial propagation of salmon and trout in Canada. In 1857, the same year he received his appointment as superintendent of fisheries for Lower Canada, he wrote of an active mind and wrote several articles, including a book on 'The Salmon Fisheries of the St. Lawrence and its Tributaries.' He was prominent as secretary of the patriotic fund, and for his services, received the thanks of the Prince Consort. He was a member of the Church of England and was held in high esteem and loved by all.

WILLIAM ZEIGLER.

New York, May 24.—William Zeigler, the capitalist and promoter of Arctic exploration, died this morning at his country home, near Noroton, Conn. He was unconscious all of last night. The funeral will be held on Saturday at noon. Mr. Zeigler had been an invalid since a runaway accident, in which he was injured last October. He sustained internal hurts and was severely shocked that the physicians were able to do little more than relieve his sufferings. Mr. Zeigler was born in Beaver county, Penn., Sept. 1, 1843. He was educated in the public schools of Iowa and later learned the printer's trade in the office of the Muscatine 'Journal.' He went into the baking powder business in 1870 and made a large fortune. During the latter years of his life he operated in Brooklyn and other Long Island real estate to the extent of millions of dollars. He led the fight against the purchase by the city of Brooklyn of the Long Island Water Supply Company, the prevention of this purchase resulting in a large saving to the city.

THE REV. J. C. STEADMAN.

Dorchester, N.B., May 24.—The Rev. J. C. Steadman, one of the oldest Baptist ministers in the Maritime Provinces, died at his son's residence, Sackville, after an illness lasting many months. The deceased was well-known, having spent the major part of his life in the ministry, in his native province of New Brunswick. He was ordained in 1863 at Salisbury, N.B. His most successful pastorates were in Albert county.

THE REV. I. J. CHRISTIE.

Ottawa, Ont., May 25.—The Rev. I. J. Christie, a well-known Anglican clergyman, is dead here, aged 75 years. He was born in Scotland, and on crossing the ocean settled in Newfoundland as a young man, engaging in mercantile pursuits. He subsequently became a clerk in the Bank of Montreal, and was stationed at Peterborough and Kingston. Entering the ministry he was rector at several parishes, retiring three years ago after a five-years' incumbency at Hintonburg. He will be buried at Kingston.

E. E. STEVENS.

Buffalo, N.Y., May 26.—E. E. Stevens, delegate to Convention of the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, from British Columbia, died to-day. He was one of the best known men in the organization, and had held prominent offices in the order.

WILLIAM STILL.

Toronto, May 26.—William Still, head of the King street millinery firm of Still & Co., died this morning, from the effects of rheumatism. He was a native of Renfrew County and had been in business in Toronto for 20 years.

JOHN MCMILLAN.

St. John, May 26.—The death occurred here of John McMillan, one of St. John's best known business men. He has been head of the firm of J. A. McMillan since the death of his father, and until about a year ago was actively engaged in the business. His death is attributed to a stroke of paralysis, which occurred about three years ago, and from which he never fully recovered. Mr. McMillan was born in Madison, Indiana, in 1833, and is thus in his 72nd year. He came to St. John with his father when about 12 years of age. About 1849 he went on a cruise around the world with an American squadron, as secretary to Admiral Perry, and was with him at the time that Japan was opened up for American commerce. On his return from that trip he entered business here. He was married on April 14, 1852, to Miss Dora Jack, second daughter of the late Adam Jack, and they had eight children, one of whom is deceased. Mr. McMillan was registrar of probates of St. John city and county, having been appointed Dec. 22, 1894.

DR. JAMES THORBURN.

Toronto, May 26.—Dr. James Thorburn, one of the best known physicians in Ontario, died at his residence at 10.30 this morning, of heart trouble. He had been in only since Monday. He was in his 75th year.

ALEXANDER McDONALD.

Kingston, Ont., May 27.—Alexander McDonald, Wolfe Island, aged 76, is dead. His parents were Gleaners. He was a cousin of Archbishop Gauthier.

ROBBED SUMMER HOUSES.

For stealing goods from summer houses at Lachine, Joseph Valois was yesterday sentenced by Judge Sicotte to four years in the penitentiary.

ONTARIO LEGISLATURE.

PROROGATION TOOK PLACE ON THURSDAY.

Toronto, May 25.—The Ontario Legislature was prorogued this afternoon by His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, Mr. Mortimer Clark, with the usual ceremonies. The speech from the throne was as follows:

Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen of the Legislative Assembly: In relieving you from the labors of the session I thank you for the attention you have given to your public duties, as well as for the beneficial legislation which I have just sanctioned. Since the opening of the session the province has been honored by two visits from their Excellencies the Governor-General and the Countess Grey. The evident interest by both their Excellencies in all that touches the prosperity and well-being of the province and its people has been highly appreciated, and the grace and charm of Her Excellency have endeared her to us all. Public approval will no doubt be given to the act amending previous legislation in the interests of our veterans. The extension of the time within which claims may be made was very desirable and there is good ground for confidence that the other provisions of the act will bring about good results.

It has given me much pleasure to assent to the act respecting the University of Toronto. The passing of this act is the second great event in the history of our provincial university. The situation had become indeed acute and the effect of the act will undoubtedly be to place the finances of the university on a sound, stable, and permanent footing, relieving all anxiety as to its future, and by means of it we will be enabled to do our manifest duty towards the youths of the country and to hold our own, in an educational sense, among the other communities on this continent.

I have noticed with satisfaction the interest you have displayed with reference to the responsibilities which the future may have in store with regard to electric power, as well as the determination on your part that the interests of the province in this very important question shall be carefully safeguarded. I observe with pleasure the various amendments you have made to the Statute Law, the Municipal Law, and the Succession Duties Act, all of which will be found to be beneficial. The activity in business circles, together with the increasing wants of our people, are shown by the growing volume of private legislation. Some of this legislation is of the most important character and bears evidence of having received careful supervision which, always desirable, has become for several reasons very necessary.

I thank you for the liberal appropriations you have made for the public service. The supplies granted by you will be expended with economy and in the public interest. In closing the session, I desire again to commend your zeal in the public service and to join with you in expressing the hope that God's blessing will continue to rest upon your country and on the people.

ROYAL SOCIETY.

MR. BENJAMIN SULTE TELLS OF THE TRANSFER OF CANADA TO BRITAIN.

Ottawa, May 25.—The Royal Society of Canada met in its twenty-fourth annual session in the Normal School last Tuesday and Wednesday, Mr. Benjamin Sulte, president, in the chair.

The time was taken up with receiving the report of the council, presented by Dr. Dawson, and the reports from the representatives of affiliated societies. Regarding the printing of the transactions, Dr. Dawson stated that the volume of last year's proceedings amounted to 1,052 pages, and a section was published separately naming all the books published in Quebec in the French language since the conquest.

An invitation was received from the town of St. Malo, in France, for the president and members of the society to attend a forthcoming celebration in honor of the unveiling of a statue to Jacques Cartier in that place. The statue and commemorative tablet will be unveiled on July 23, and the event is to be made one of great rejoicing.

The letter is signed by Louis Vercelin, president of the monument committee. It will be remembered that it was from St. Malo that Jacques Cartier sailed on his voyage of discovery to Canada.

The report of the Women's Historical Society of Toronto was presented by Mrs. George E. Foster.

EVENING SESSION.

The evening session was devoted to a lecture upon the transfer of Canada to Great Britain, 1760-1763, by Mr. Benjamin Sulte, the historian of the Dominion. The speaker had evidently made a close study of the conditions prevailing in those early times. One point which he brought to light was particularly interesting, namely, that the French-Canadians accepted the terms of the conquest far more willingly than some historians would lead people to suppose. He said that the new governors, after the conquest, took the greatest care to consult the leading people of the communities upon methods and conditions prevailing, and managed in a short time to get in touch with the people. In a way it was not a conquest, but a continuance of the old laws and methods under a new regime. Moreover, the French-Canadians, the speaker said, reposed the greatest trust in the British, believed in their honesty, and were never deceived. The speaker dwelt at length upon the paper money system, explained it thoroughly and cited many amusing incidents in connection therewith. Mr. Sulte spoke in English in a very attractive manner, and kept his audience thoroughly interested, both in his lecture and in his own personality. Lieut.-Col. Denison, of Toronto, pre-

sided. A vote of thanks was moved by Chancellor Burwash, of Victoria University, and seconded by Prof. Johnson, of McGill. Lieut.-Colonel Denison, in putting the vote, said that Mr. Sulte had given details that, no doubt, could not be found in any book and they were evidently the result of close study and investigation. He referred to the speaker's picture of the ability and consideration with which the British officers had dealt with the new people over whom they had been put in power, and said it was that trait that had made them great in the world.

WEDNESDAY'S SESSION.

Ottawa, May 24.—At the morning session of the Royal Society, Mr. C. C. James, Ontario Minister of Agriculture; Dr. A. Doughty, Dominion architect and Major Wood, of Quebec, were elected fellows. During the afternoon a select audience heard Captain Ford, of the Royal Navy, lecture on the search for the South Pole. The lecture was illustrated with limelight views and dealt with the Antarctic expedition, which left New Zealand in 1901 and returned in 1904. This evening, in the assembly hall of the Normal School, the members of the society and friends were the guests of President Sulte and were charmed with the singing of the songs of the old regime. The feature of the programme was 'Dieu Frote le Roi,' a translation of 'God Save the King,' by Mr. Sulte, effectively rendered by the singers.

MCGILL MAN IS PRESIDENT.

The society concluded its labors after electing the following officers: President, Dr. Alex. Johnson, of McGill University; vice-president, Dr. William Saunders; treasurer, Dr. Fletcher; secretary, Dr. Dawson. An enjoyable supper was given at the Russell House in the evening, when upwards of forty fellows were present. The proceedings came to a close with the singing of 'Auld Lang Syne' and three enthusiastic cheers for the King. During the evening Messrs. Belleau, Lafontaine and Paradis entertained the company with some excellent songs.

WILL BE DEPORTED.

TWO OFFICIALS OF PERE MARQUETTE RAILWAY GIVEN TWENTY-FOUR DAYS TO LEAVE CANADA.

St. Thomas, Ont., May 26.—An order-in-council has been passed at Ottawa putting into force the penalty for infractions of the alien labor act, and warrants have been issued for the deportation of the Pere Marquette officials.

The men ordered deported are J. S. Pyeat, superintendent; E. Cain, trainmaster; J. R. Gilhula, chief train dispatcher; J. McManamy, master mechanic; Geoning, general foreman; Shoemaker, assistant general foreman; O. C. Lazar, assistant engineer; Osborne, foreman of the interlocking plants, and signals; O'Laughlin, private secretary of the superintendent's office, and Hunter, the storekeeper, all of St. Thomas, and Edgar Britton, district passenger agent at London, Ont.

J. S. Pyeat and J. McManamy are given twenty-four days to leave the country and the other officials have from four to seven days to leave.

The matter will be contested to the end and it is understood that proceedings will be taken by way of habeas corpus to prevent the deportation of the parties named until the legal questions involved are definitely settled.

Ottawa, May 26.—Mr. W. Cotter, general manager of the Pere Marquette Railway at Detroit, and F. W. Stephens, secretary of the company, are here to-day and had a long conference with the Minister of Justice relative to the deportation of the Americans who were brought into Ontario by their company in violation of the Alien Labor Act.

OTTAWA STORY DENIED.

THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL STATES THAT CHIEF JUSTICE HAS NOT ASKED TO BE RELIEVED.

Ottawa, May 26.—The following telegram was received from Colonel Hanbury-Williams, secretary to the Governor-General, to-night: 'Kindly ask press to circulate absolute denial of rumor that Chief Justice Taschereau has asked His Excellency to be relieved of the duty of acting as administrator or as deputy Governor-General. There is no truth in the report and no foundation for the statement to that effect. (Signed), Hanbury-Williams, military secretary.'

MANSLAUGHTER CHARGE.

MAN WHO GAVE WHISKEY TO A CHILD ARRESTED.

Brinston's Corners, Ont., May 23.—The inquest on the body of Herman Zarrel, who died from an overdose of whiskey, given him on Saturday, May 13, by John Leizer, was held by Coroner Blacklock to-day, and the jury brought in a verdict that the deceased came to his death from alcohol poisoning. Mr. George F. Bradford, of Morrisburg, representing the Crown, at the inquest immediately after the verdict, had Leizer arrested and brought before Magistrate Mullin and W. G. Smith, who committed the prisoner to Cornwall for trial for manslaughter.

WILL DIVIDE TERRITORY.

Moose Jaw, N.W.T., May 25.—The Women's Missionary Society of the Methodist Church to-day decided to divide their territory. In future there will be a society

MONTREAL, 1907.

Government Asked to Hold Dominion Exhibition Here

SIR WILFRID LAURIER EXPRESSES SYMPATHY WITH THE MOVEMENT.

The Montreal Industrial Exhibition Association at a recent meeting of the executive, decided to make application to the Dominion Government to hold the national exhibition, for the entire Dominion, in the city of Montreal in the autumn of 1907.

As the erection of the new exhibition building will be commenced just as soon as the City Council decides on a suitable site, it was deemed advisable to apply immediately to the federal authorities for permission to have the big affair held in this province at the earliest possible date.

At the request of the exhibition committee, of which Sir George Drummond is the president, the hon. secretary, Mr. Henry Miles, wrote to Sir Wilfrid Laurier last week, and placed before the Premier the application of the local association for the 1907 exhibition.

A reply has now been received from Sir Wilfrid, in which the Prime Minister stated that he was quite in sympathy with the request, and while he could not make any definite announcement for the present, the matter would receive special consideration at the hands of the government.

It is expected that this question, along with several others, will come up for discussion at the annual meeting of the Montreal Business Men's League, to be held in the Board of Trade Building, on Monday afternoon next, at 4.30 o'clock.

PURE MILK CAMPAIGN

PHYSICIAN AND ALDERMEN VISIT A LONGUE POINTE DAIRY.

A party of gentlemen who are interested in having citizens supplied with milk that is free from contamination left the City Hall shortly after two o'clock Friday afternoon in a special car on a tour of inspection of the dairy at Longue Pointe managed by the Guaranteed Pure Milk Company.

After a pleasant drive of nearly an hour, the party arrived at their destination, and, through the kindness of Mr. Hogg, the manager, they were shown through the dairy.

The main shed is built of stone, with cement floors, while on both sides are rows of windows sufficiently large to permit of a splendid circulation of air. This building is about one hundred and twenty-five feet long and forty feet wide, and is capable of comfortably stalling sixty head of cattle.

The milk is immediately strained into air-tight cans, and these are placed in large tanks, filled with ice and water, so that in a very few minutes it is cooled to the necessary temperature.

At the close of the inspection Councillor Trenholme, of Westmount, invited the visitors to luncheon, at which several congratulatory speeches were made.

Ald. Dagenais, M.D., in the course of his remarks, said that the dairy was worthy of considerable praise, but while it was especially well kept from a sanitary point of view, it required a few improvements to make it perfect. The Pure Milk League and the Hygiene Committee were working hand in hand on the milk supply question, and if the milkmen would only do their part, many lives each year would be saved.

Dr. Evans was pleased to note the efforts being made by certain dairymen to give the people the best possible quality of milk. The doctor claimed that the day of bad milk in this city was past, and new conditions must prevail. 'We are simply fighting,' he said, 'the same old enemy, ignorance and disease. A little common sense, a little extra care and concentrated efforts in handling the milk will solve the question.'

Dr. Laberge, the city health officer, invited the dairymen of Montreal and district to lend a helping hand to the campaign for purer milk. 'If you will do this,' said Dr. Laberge, 'you will be doing a national work, by strengthening the babies of our country, enabling them to grow into strong and healthy citizens.'

Mr. W. H. Trenholme, on behalf of the Guaranteed Pure Milk Company, thanked the speakers for their kind words of encouragement, and he promised that the Pure Milk League might feel certain that the company would do all in its power to perfect the care and delivery of its milk supply.

On their return to the city the party were shown through the bottling department of the company on St. Catherine street west.

Dr. Dagenais made the announcement that the league was doing everything possible in order to induce the railway companies to place refrigerators at the stations here and at other points along their lines for the proper storage of milk while awaiting delivery.

BORDER OFFICIALDOM

Hamilton, Ont., May 26.—John Stevenson and Thomas Mair, the Hamilton men who were deported from the United States because they would not pay a tax of two dollars, and whose cases came up in the Dominion Parliament, went to the border again yesterday to get evidence. Mr. S. Baker, M.P., desiring to get the names of the officials. An official went through the train at the border, but did not interfere with them. They got off at the other side to make the enquiries suggested and there learned that the official in question was named Buchanan.

As they were about to proceed from Black Rock to Buffalo by street car, they were met by another demand for two dollars for John Stevenson. In the case of Thomas Mair the official explained that, as he had come over from Scotland since the enactment of the present law, his two-dollar fee had been arranged for by the steamship company, but Stevenson, having come out before this law came into force, no such arrangement had been made in his case, and, not having voted in Canada, was liable. Mr. Stevenson paid the two dollars under protest.

CANADIAN CABLES

SALE OF THE 'DISCOVERY' CONDEMNED—LIFE SAVER REWARDED—URUGUAYAN AFFAIR.

(Canadian Associated Press.) London, May 23.—Speaking before the Royal Geographical Society, Sir Clements Markham said he regarded the selling of the 'Discovery' to the Hudson's Bay Company for £10,000, as a national calamity. She was invaluable for magnetic observations and deep sea soundings and surveying. The Admiralty had been advised badly in refusing to take over the vessel.

London, May 23.—Captain D. Richardson, late master of the 'Quernmore,' has been presented by the Canadian government with a binocular glass for assisting in the rescue of the shipwrecked crew of the schooner 'Josie,' of Weymouth, N.S., in the North Atlantic, on Feb. 18, 1904, under circumstances of great danger, involving indomitable pluck.

London, May 23.—Discussing the Uruguay affair with a Canadian sealer, the 'Pall Mall Gazette' says: 'If this small matter helps to rouse Canadian opinion to appreciation of the anomalies of the present system whereby the Navy defends the whole empire, one portion bearing the whole cost, it will have done real good.'

London, May 23.—Lord Minto will represent the Scotch agriculturists at the coming international agricultural conference at Rome.

London, May 23.—At a meeting in the Canadian High Commissioners Office it was decided that the Dominion Day dinner should be held on July 1. Several demurred at this day, on account of its being Saturday. Lord Strathcona, however, insisted on July 1. The question was brought up as to the advisability of presenting a set of plate to the battleship 'Dominion,' but it was not considered a suitable occasion on which this should be discussed.

London, May 23.—The Manchester 'Courier' states that a number of artisans, including colliery workers, who recently emigrated to Canada, are now returning to their former homes.

London, May 23.—The Canadian Associated Press understands that later on in the year Prince Henry of Prussia, accompanied by the Emperor's second son, with a large fleet, will make a tour of the world, visiting Canada amongst other places on the way.

London, May 23.—A large number of thoroughbred cattle are being shipped this week for Biddford, P.E.I.

London, May 23.—There is a great boom in immigration from Scotland this week. The Allan liner 'Ionian' takes out 640 second class passengers, the largest number of second class passengers that has ever left Glasgow. The third class department of the 'Ionian' has been turned into a second class department.

London, May 23.—Two young men, Henderson and Desrosiers, describing themselves as French-Canadians, who had come over on a cattle boat, were each sentenced to one month for being found at midnight in a garden near Canterbury with loaded revolvers. Henderson also had three watches in his pockets.

West Birmingham Liberals yesterday decided to invite Mr. R. L. Outhwaite, an Australian, to oppose Mr. Joseph Chamberlain in the next general election.

At a meeting of the Land Corporation of Canada, it was proposed to pay a dividend of seven and a half percent.

The second reading of the bill to prohibit the sale of intoxicating liquors on Sunday was defeated by six votes. Mr. Parkes, in supporting the bill, commended it as an example to the colonies.

SASKATCHEWAN

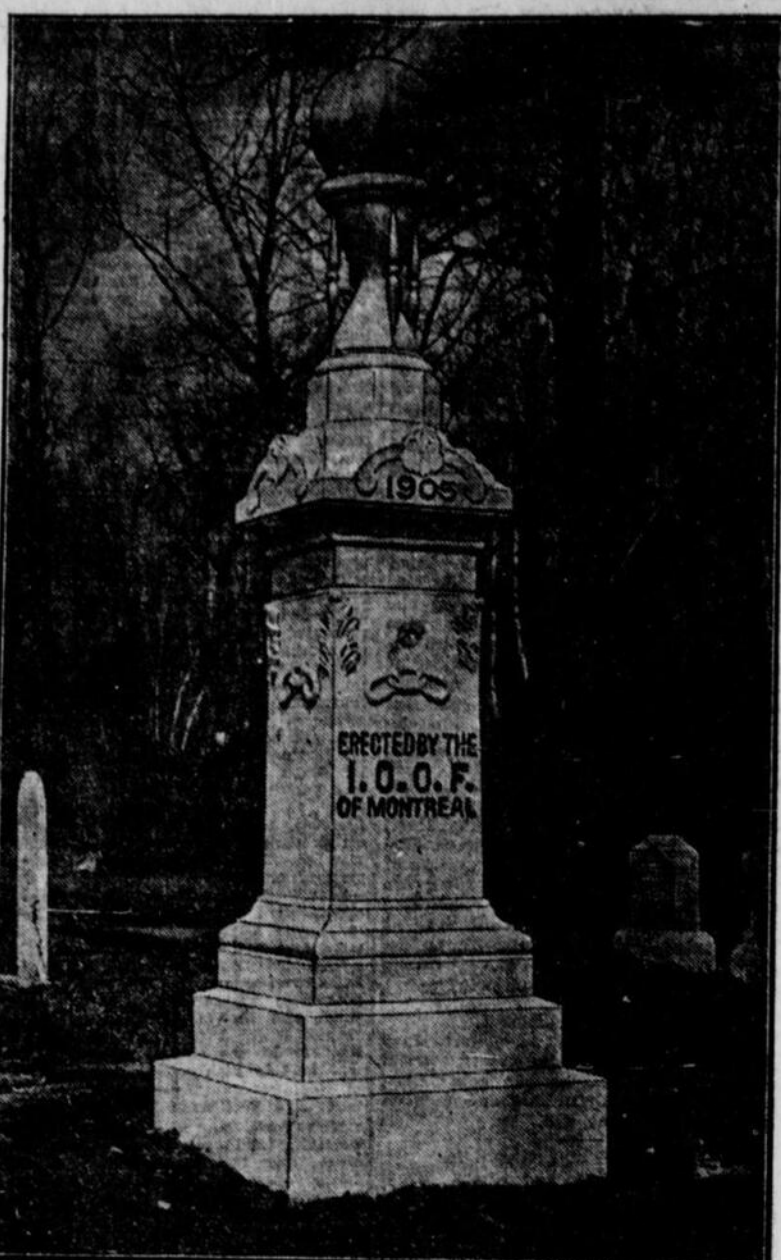
A PROTEST AS TO PROPOSED ELECTORAL DIVISION WILL RECEIVE ATTENTION.

Moosajaw, N.W.T., May 23.—Replies have been received from Sir Wilfrid Laurier and Mr. Walter Scott, M.P., to the protest sent to Ottawa some time ago from this district condemning the electoral division of the province of Saskatchewan. The matter will receive immediate attention.

NEW ZEALAND

MR. SEDDON STATES THAT PREFERENTIAL TARIFF WITH BRITAIN WORKS SUCCESSFULLY.

Wellington, New Zealand, May 24.—In a speech at Dunedin to-day, Mr. Seddon, Prime Minister, said that since the preferential tariffs had been adopted between the colonies and the Mother Country, the imports from Great Britain to New Zealand had slightly increased, American imports, which previous to that time had been large, were now stationary.



THE I.O.O.F. MEMORIAL.

ODDFELLOWS' MEMORIAL

MONUMENT TO DEPARTED BRETHREN UNVEILED IN MOUNT ROYAL CEMETERY.

In the presence of a numerous company, Wednesday afternoon, the ceremony took place of the unveiling of the handsome monument erected in Mount Royal cemetery by the I. O. O. F. as a tribute to departed brethren.

Representatives from all the city lodges, together with delegates from this province and Ontario, the brethren wearing their badges and the higher officers their regalia—gathered at the cemetery gates at 2.30 and marched to the monument, which is erected on the picturesque lot now set apart for Oddfellows.

Of grey granite, the design embodying the well-known emblems of the order, the monument stands as a striking testimony to the willing observance of at least one of the four laws of the order—'To visit the sick, to relieve distress, to bury the dead, and to educate the orphan.'

The ceremony of unveiling, and of the dedication of the Oddfellows' lot, was very simple. Mr. D. J. Dickson, chairman of the cemetery lot committee, asking the brethren of the district to accept the monument for unveiling. This having been done, Grand Chaplain Finlyson said the dedicatory prayer, and the company joined in the singing of the hymn 'Blest be the tie that binds.'

The grand master, Mr. C. J. Williams, then formally dedicated the lot, and the president of the Rebekah Assembly unveiled the monument. A further invocation was made by the chaplain, and the grand master then pointed out that in setting apart the burial lot and raising the monument they had renewed their vows to practice conscientiously the lessons of their beloved order. Let them not forget that Oddfellowship had high and important lessons to inculcate, which attentively listened to and practiced by all, would elevate the character of man and hasten the coming of the promised day of universal peace and love.

WOMAN SUFFRAGE

WORKS IN NEW ZEALAND TO DESTRUCTION OF LIQUOR TRAFFIC.

Mr. George Shirlcliffe, president of the Board of Trade of Wellington, New Zealand, who is in the city at present, stopping at the Windsor Hotel (accompanied by Mrs. Shirlcliffe), has some interesting things to say about two phases of New Zealand life—the single tax and woman suffrage.

Speaking yesterday to a 'Witness' representative, Mr. Shirlcliffe said that it must not be supposed the single tax, after the manner of Henry George, was in vogue in New Zealand; but there was a tax—a graduated tax—upon unimproved lands, beginning with a penny in the pound—a tax the meaning of which was that the lands which might otherwise be held out of improvement were compelled to be put upon the market. This tax, while it did not go the whole length of the Henry George theory, discouraged absenteeism, while, at the same time, it made for the using up of unimproved lands for building and other purposes. There was, then, this single tax upon lands, and then there was an income tax, beginning with incomes of £300 per annum—at the rate, say, of sixpence in the pound.

This worked very well in practice. The object of the government was to resume possession of the great states which had been acquired in the early days of the country, at the rate of about ten shillings an acre, vast estates which the government felt could be much more profitably worked, for all concerned, by being leased or sold to small farmers. There was a court of arbitration formed for the purpose of bringing about this change, which had worked most beneficially. This gave fifty farmers to an estate instead of one, and although this might seem to work inimically to the mutton and wool business, the reverse was the case, as fifty farmers upon an estate could do more than one man upon thousands of acres.

CHANGES IN CUSTOMS TARIFF.

Ottawa, May 24.—The Board of Customs has promulgated the following tariff rulings: Advertising pamphlets, namely, 'The S. W. P.' and the 'Chameleon,' 15 cents per pound; gold and nodes, namely, gold and platinum plates, electrically welded together for use in gold plating, 10 percent; Bemis transplanter, an implement for transplanting tobacco and other plants, 25 percent; hub-blocks, rough turned (not being rough hewn or sawn), 25 percent; Byrrh wine, \$1.50 per gallon; chilled iron or steel shot, when to be used for other purposes than polishing glass or granite, 30 percent.

WOMAN SUFFRAGE

'It is woman suffrage, then?' 'Well, practically, all that is required is six months' residence. Single women vote; married women vote. Married women will, politically, vote with their husbands.'

'But if Mrs. Jones has a husband who drinks beer, will she vote against the beer?' 'She will—every time.'

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In Miss Davies' letter on Lady Elliott, in last week's 'Witness' that much reviewed book, and the clause 'it is impossible for some people to credit' should have been 'it is impossible for sane people to credit.'

A RAILWAY DINNER

A REMARKABLE GATHERING AT THE WINDSOR HOTEL.

Two hundred of the delegates to the great International Railway Congress, which has concluded its labors at Washington, were tendered a banquet by the G. T. R. Company Wednesday at the Windsor Hotel. The party came to the city on special trains provided by the Grand Trunk, and then proceeded to shoot the rapids on a special steamer.

After this, there was an hour or so of sight-seeing previous to the banquet, which was one of the most elaborate ever given in the Windsor.

Among the speakers were:—Sir Wilfrid Laurier, Sir Charles Rivers Wilson, president of the Grand Trunk Railway, who presided; the Hon. H. R. Emmerson, Minister of Railways; Mayor Laporte, Mr. Chas. M. Hays, second vice-president and general manager of the Grand Trunk; M. Ernest Gerard, chief of Cabinet, Belgian Minister of Railways; Mr. Rodolph Fane-De-Salis, director of North Staffordshire Railway, of England; M. Ernest Sauvage, chief engineer of the Western Railway of France; Mr. T. H. Rendell, chief goods manager, Great Western Railway of England; Lieut.-Colonel R. Gardiner, R.E., chairman of the Madras Railway, India; and M. Emile Hurteau, member of the Permanent Commission, France.

Sir Charles Rivers Wilson occupied the chair. In proposing the toast of the King of England he referred to the enthusiasm with which Victoria Day had been celebrated throughout the Empire, while he also made a happy reference to the popularity of the King, and to his attitude on behalf of peace and amity between the great nations of the world.

The toast of the 'International Railway Congress' was responded to by the Hon. H. R. Emmerson, Minister of Railways. The speaker showed the wonderful progress which had been made in railway development in Canada. At Confederation there were some two thousand miles of railway, and now there were twenty thousand, while at the present time an additional five thousand miles were about to be laid. Referring to the Grand Trunk Pacific, Mr. Emmerson said that an excellent route had been selected, which gave them a maximum grade of 4-10 of one percent east-bound and 6-10 of one percent west-bound. As to government-owned railways, Mr. Emmerson said that the experiment in Canada had not been wholly satisfactory.

Mayor Laporte, Mr. E. Gerard, and Mr. T. H. Rendell also responded.

'The Dominion of Canada' was proposed to invite you, gentlemen, to visit not only Montreal, but Quebec also, and when, not to-day, nor to-morrow even, but in a few years—six or seven at most, we shall inaugurate the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway, then, gentlemen, it will be time for you to come, and I invite you to come then, and we shall have three trains, four train, or ten trains, even, to take you from Quebec across to the shores of the Pacific Ocean.'

In responding to the toast, 'The Railways of Canada,' Mr. Charles M. Hays said that while Canada might not have so many miles of railway as the United States, she had some characteristics which were peculiar and remarkable. For one thing, she was the first to have a transcontinental system which was owned by one company, which owned its own ports, taking the traffic all the way on its own cars. The country to the south never extended its transcontinental lines further east than the Mississippi river or the lakes on the north. Canada was the only country on this side posed by Mr. E. Sauvage, and Mr. Rodolph Fane-De-Salis, and responded to by Sir Wilfrid Laurier. Mr. Sauvage addressed the delegates in French, and Mr. Fane-De-Salis referred to the resources of Canada, and of railway matters generally.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier, in responding, alluded to the difficulties of intercourse between races before railways were constructed, and referred to the advancement made in recent years in railway operations. He claimed that there was no other nation which has done so much as Canada, man for man, for railway development. In reference to the visit of the delegates, Sir Wilfrid said he regretted that they had only seen one hundredth part of Canada. They had seen the fertile valley of the St. Lawrence from Niagara Falls to Montreal, but they had not seen Quebec, the old capital of Canada, nor had they seen Ottawa, the new capital.

'You have not seen the prairies,' he said, 'nor the region of Lake Superior, nor the Rocky Mountains, nor the Pacific, nor British Columbia. I am not satisfied with this visit of yours, but I hope you will come again. In this let me take some exception to the remarks made to you by my friend, the first magistrate of the city of Montreal. He has invited you to come and see Montreal. My heart is full of sympathy for the great city of Montreal, but even the Mayor of Montreal will not find fault with me if I say that there is a city far dearer to me than Montreal, and that is the old city of Quebec, which I have the honor to represent in the Parliament of Canada—the old city of Quebec, which has been the cradle of French and British civilization upon this continent. of the Atlantic with 1,500 miles of government-owned railway, which, by the way, did not appear to have been built for the purpose, primarily, at any rate, of securing dividends.

Canada is to-day launching another enterprise which will be part private enterprise, and part government owned, and operated by private enterprise, so that you see that Canada has three systems; it has the private corporation, it has the government corporation, and it has the joint corporation.

'I don't know of any other country that presents these three comparisons. I am not asking for a vote to-night on which is the best of the three systems, I have my own opinions and possibly they may not be shared in by the majority of those here, but I may refer

you incidentally to the balance sheets and that might carry its own answer.'

At the presiding officer's table were the following:—Sir Wilfrid Laurier, the Hon. H. R. Emmerson, Mr. Emile Hurteau, Mr. H. Ernest Gerard, Mr. Chas. M. Hays, His Worship Mayor Laporte, Lieut.-Colonel R. Gardiner, Mr. T. H. Rendell, Sir Montagu Allan, Messrs. Collingwood Schreiber, Rodolph Fane-De-Salis, Ernest Sauvage, Wm. I. Gar, H. A. Brault, James Ross, Andrew A. Allan, the Ven. Archdeacon Ker, James S. Brierley, Richard White, Norman Wight, W. A. Ritchie, L. J. Tarte, J. W. Burdick, A. A. Heard, W. E. Davis, Thos. Henry, Cy. Warman, R. S. Logan and J. G. Scott.

The side tables were presided over by the following:—Messrs. John Torrance, Frank W. Morse, E. H. Fitzgugh, Hugh A. Allan, John W. Loud and F. H. McGuigan.

KNOX COLLEGE.

THE REV. H. A. A. KENNEDY, OF CALLANDER, SCOTLAND, APPOINTED TO THE CHAIR OF NEW TESTAMENT LITERATURE.

Toronto, May 26.—A special cable despatch from Scotland, received by the 'Globe,' announces that the Rev. H. A. Kennedy, M.A., D. Sc., of Callander, Scotland, accepts the nomination to the chair of New Testament Literature and Exegesis in Knox College, made vacant by the death of Principal Caven in December last. The appointment is regarded as exceptionally important, and great care has been taken by the authorities in order that the selection might be the very best possible both from the standpoint of scholarship and of teaching power. The choice of Dr. Kennedy has been generally approved, and his acceptance will be enthusiastically received.

JOSEPH CUSSON MISSING

MEMBER OF TEMISKAMING SURVEY PARTY DISAPPEARS.

Ottawa, May 22.—Joseph Cusson, of this city, is reported missing from a Transcontinental Railway survey party, with which he was connected, in the Temiskaming district. Cusson had not been well for some days, and last Thursday became so violent that it took several to hold him. During the night he disappeared, and his friends have been in great anxiety as to his whereabouts. He was formerly a fireman at No. 4 station, York street, this city.

FELL FROM THE TRAIN.

London, Ont., May 26.—It has been learned that Mrs. Hannah M. Fortner, a former resident of London, was killed on Tuesday while on the way to her home in Moose Jaw. Mrs. Fortner, who had been visiting her son Joseph in West London, started for home with another son, Mr. F. W. Fortner. While passing Sudbury at two o'clock yesterday morning the lady was noticed going through the car as if looking for her son, and that was the last seen of her alive. She was not missed until Cartier was reached, some sixty-one miles west of Sudbury. There, by telegraphing, it was learned that her dead body had been found on the road near Chelmsford, eleven miles from Sudbury. It is supposed that in passing from car to car Mrs. Fortner had fallen from the platform.

KILLED BY EXPLOSION.

Gravenhurst, Ont., May 25.—Hugh Macdonald, working on the James Bay Railway near Torrance, was instantly killed yesterday by the premature discharge of a fuse, while he was loading a hole with dynamite for blasting. Mr. Macdonald came from Point Tupper, C.B., and was 23 years of age.

BOILER EXPLOSION IN HOSPITAL.

Toronto, May 23.—A portion of St. Michael's Hospital was damaged this morning by the explosion of a boiler in the rear basement. The explosion occurred at ten o'clock, and John Mahony, a fireman, who was in the boiler room, was badly scalded. A hole was knocked through a brick partition, some of the flying pieces landing in a dining-room beyond. A hole was knocked through the floor directly over the boiler, and the beams of the floor were broken. A piece of metal went through a door into the hall. The damage will amount to about a thousand dollars.

NO FROST DAMAGE REPORTED.

Winnipeg, May 26.—Following the announcement of killing frosts in Minnesota and traces of frost in the Canadian west, the 'Free Press' wired correspondents in thirty-five representative points to give condition of crops and state whether any damage had been done. Without exception, the replies received indicate excellent progress of crops and absolutely no damage by frost, even fruit blossoms not being injured. Never probably have the prospects been so uniformly good from Dominion City to Edmonton, nor the farming community more justly sanguine.

MR. WATSON'S SUDDEN DEATH.

Mr. William Watson, of 321 Chamberland street, died with painful suddenness on Victoria Day at his residence, where in the morning he was hearty and well. He was dressing to go to the mountain for the day, when he fell dead. He was 22 years of age.

CALGARY SCHOOL OPENED.

Calgary, N.W.T., May 25.—The new seventy-five thousand dollar school here, the finest outside of Winnipeg, in Manitoba or North-West, was opened to-day with appropriate ceremonies.

HON. WM. MACDOUGALL DIED YESTERDAY.

Nearly the Last of the 'Fathers of Confederation' Passes Away.

ENTERED PUBLIC LIFE IN OLD PROVINCE OF CANADA IN 1838.

Ottawa, May 29.—The Hon. William MacDougall, almost the last survivor of the group of public men that took an important part in promoting the Canadian union, died this morning at his home in Ottawa.

Among the representative men of a former generation, and one who lived to see the political dreams of his youth fulfilled and other men reap the harvest from the seed he planted, in a stubborn soil, during a period of storm and stress, the Hon. William MacDougall occupied a unique position.

Born on Jan. 23, 1822, in Little York, as Toronto was called in those days, he became a lawyer at the age of twenty-five, just at a time when political feeling was running high and the Reform party was waging a desperate contest for the abolition of abuses that had grown up under a system of colonial government devised more for the benefit of a class than for the general welfare of the people.

Following the bent of his inclination, he established the 'Canadian Farmer,' a weekly paper devoted to agriculture, science and literature, in Toronto, within a few months after his admission to the practice of law.

In the 'North American' Mr. MacDougall gave vent to his own feelings, and laid down a political platform many planks of which have been long since adopted by the people and parliament of the country.

Denial by Dr. Osler.

The Bisley Meet.

Total Amount of Prizes for Those Using Service Rifle Over £10,000.

A Boy Drowned.

Drowned While Fishing.

Mr. James Cochrane Dead.

which resulted in confederation, Mr. MacDougall was one of the two Reformers whom Mr. George Brown took with him into the cabinet.

He attended the Union Conference at Charlottetown in 1864, and that held at Quebec in the same year.

In 1865-66 he served as chairman of the Royal Commission appointed to open trade relations with the West Indies, Mexico and Brazil.

In 1868 Mr. MacDougall accompanied Sir George E. Cartier to England to confer with the Imperial authorities on several matters of public interest, including the defences of the Dominion and the acquisition of the Hudson's Bay Territories.

When the agreement with the Hudson's Bay Company was ratified by the Dominion Parliament his services in connection therewith led to his appointment as first Lieutenant-Governor of Rupert's Land and the North-West Territories.

But Mr. MacDougall's public activities did not cease with this unfortunate episode. He served on the commission appointed to fix the North-West boundary of the province of Ontario in 1871, and was sent to England in 1873 by the Dominion Government to confer with the Imperial authorities on the subject of Canadian fisheries.

As a public man, whose political career covered a tempestuous period, it was only natural that he should be subjected to much bitter criticism and the object of many personal attacks.

In this reticence he displayed the same coolness and self-command that distinguished him as a leader, writer and journalist.

Imperial Parliament.

Further lively scenes in the House.

Choked to Death.

Levis by-election June 13.

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GAMBLERS' CLUB

CONVICTION OF KEELY AND HILLMAN IN OTTAWA SUS-TAINED.

Ottawa, May 23.—Judgment was rendered this morning in the full Court of Appeals, Toronto, sustaining the conviction of Messrs. Kelly and Hillman for maintaining the Chaudiere Club as a gambling resort.

The judge found that this club was in effect a stud poker club, and that Kelly and Hillman were the keepers.

Succeeds Mr. Gerald Loder.

Lord Edmund Bernard Talbot Now Junior Lord of the Treasury.

London, May 24.—Lord Edmund Bernard Talbot, member of parliament for Chichester, Sussex, has been appointed junior lord of the Treasury, to replace Mr. Gerald Loder, who, following his appointment to the office, was signally defeated for re-election at Brighton by Mr. E. Villiers, the Liberal candidate.

FIRE IN THE YUKON

Town of White Horse Almost Wiped Out.

White Horse, Yukon, May 23.—By a fire which started last night in the principal hotel of this place, nearly the whole town was destroyed by fire.

KING ALFONSO'S LETTER

Sympathizes with Bishop's Protest Against Opening of Episcopal Church in Barcelona.

London, May 23.—A letter sent recently by King Alfonso of Spain to Cardinal Casanas, bishop of Barcelona, sympathizing with the latter's protest against the opening of an English Episcopal Church in Barcelona, which the Spanish censor refused to allow to be telegraphed, has reached London by mail.

TRADE IN SIBERIA

London, May 23.—The Board of Trade today issued an exhaustive report, made by Mr. H. Cooke, a special commissioner, of the trade of Siberia, in which British traders are again taken to task for allowing other nationalities to elbow them out of a promising market.

MR. JAMES COCHRANE DEAD.

Mr. James Cochrane, M.P.P., for St. Lawrence Division, in the Quebec Legislature, and ex-Mayor of Montreal, died in the Royal Victoria Hospital on Sunday afternoon of diabetes.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT

Further lively scenes in the House.

London, May 25.—There was a further acrimonious discussion in the House of Commons this afternoon on the riotous scenes in the House on May 22 and a recurrence of the disorder at one time seemed imminent owing to Mr. Balfour's demand that Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman (the Liberal leader) guarantee that there shall be no repetition of such outrages on decency and fair play, if he granted a day for the discussion of the proposed vote of censure.

Choked to Death.

somewhat grudging undertaking, and fixed May 30 for the debate on the vote of censure.

London, May 25.—Somewhat of a scene occurred in the House of Commons this afternoon when Mr. Charles Devlin, the former Canadian member of parliament for Wright, now member for Galway, asked for the name of the constables who threw Mr. Higgins, the justice of the peace, over the stone wall at Carrow-keep on April 30.

London, May 25.—Answering Lord Hugh Cecil (leader of the Conservative Free Traders), who asked for information in the House of Commons today regarding the attitude of the Premier on the subject of the Colonial Conference, Mr. Balfour said the government would not submit any proposals on the subject of imperial preference to next year's colonial conference.

London, May 26.—Mr. Balfour, replying to a question relative to the matters to be discussed at the Colonial Conference, said that he had no control over the colonial representatives or colonial governments, and nothing done by the conference can be binding on His Majesty's Government.

THE PLAGUE IN INDIA

Epidemic continues with unabated virulence.

London, May 25.—The 'Lancet' prints advice from its correspondent in India to the effect that the plague epidemic there continues with unabated virulence.

London, May 25.—In reference to the number of passengers killed on the railways of the United States and those in England, the 'Daily Telegraph' says:—'Our railways have much to learn from America. Last year all of them together only killed five passengers. In three months of last year the United States railways killed 228 passengers and injured 2,154. We are so slow.'

KISHINEFF INVESTIGATION

Members of the nobility were among assailants of Jews.

Kishineff, May 26.—In an official investigation of one of the numerous cases of assault on Jews and students in the streets, it has been decided that the assailants, including two members of the nobility and five burghers, 'exceeded their rights' by stopping and beating passers-by.

DECISION AGAINST JAPAN

Hague Tribunal Award regarding House Tax in Old Foreign Concessions.

The Hague, May 22.—The arbitration tribunal today issued an award upholding the appeal of Great Britain, France and Germany against Japan for levying the house tax on buildings in the old foreign concessions. The tribunal holds that the buildings were exempt.

ABYSSINIA

Agreement to be concluded between France, Britain and Italy.

Paris, May 22.—The London correspondent of the 'Matin' says that the French, British and Italian Governments are about to conclude an important agreement as to the mutual interests in Abyssinia, especially with regard to railway concessions. The agreement will be submitted to Germany in order to obtain her assent.

VOTED AGAINST FEDERATION.

Fort Worth, Tex., May 26.—The General Assembly of the Southern Presbyterian Church today voted against Federation, but continued its committee for conferences with other branches of the Church.

CHOKED TO DEATH.

Compton, Que., May 24.—A tragic death took place on Saturday, at Moe's river, when Mr. Joseph Lemaire, who was eating his dinner, became choked with beefsteak and died almost instantly.

LEVIS BY-ELECTION JUNE 13.

Ottawa, May 25.—Writ for Levis, Que., has been issued. It takes place June 13, same day as London and North Oxford.

CHINA-THE UNITED STATE

ANTI-AMERICAN AGITATION WILL BE CONTINUED.

London, May 23.—According to the Shanghai correspondent of the 'Morning Post,' Mr. Rockham, the new United States minister to China, met the leading Chinese at the United States consulate in Shanghai, and assured them that the new treaty between China and the United States would be more liberal than the old one regarding the admission of students. The Chinese afterwards decided to continue their anti-American agitation.

MARSHALL HALL PRIZE

The Royal Medical Society Awards it to Professor Henry Head.

London, May 23.—The Marshall Hall prize, given every five years by the Royal Medical Society, has been awarded to Professor Henry Head, of an important discovery of the workings of the nervous system. Professor Head had the sensory nerves of his arm divided, and then he watched the sensations that followed. Then he had the nerves reunited by stitching and he watched the process of recovery. The result was that he discovered that there are two distinct sets of sensory nerves. One conveys the sensations of pain, heat and cold, and the other sensations of touch, and also enables one to localize the sensations accurately. The healing power of the skin depends entirely on the former.

RAILWAY WRECK MORTALITY.

London, May 25.—In reference to the number of passengers killed on the railways of the United States and those in England, the 'Daily Telegraph' says:—'Our railways have much to learn from America. Last year all of them together only killed five passengers. In three months of last year the United States railways killed 228 passengers and injured 2,154. We are so slow.'

PAYS THE PENALTY

Kalieff, the murderer of the Grand Duke Sergius, Hanged.

St. Petersburg, May 23.—It was semi-officially announced today that Ivan Kalieff, who murdered the Grand Duke Sergius at Moscow, was hanged at three o'clock this morning. On the scaffold Kalieff made a speech, saying:—'It is said that I asked for pardon. It is a lie. I am faithful to the tradition of the People's Will. I do not ask any favor. I am glad to die.'

PRESBYTERIAN ASSEMBLY

Reports on forms of service and temperance discussed.

Winona Lake, Ind., May 23.—Both sessions of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church today were devoted to discussion of the reports of the committee on forms of service and of the committee on temperance.

MR. MAGE ON INFALLIBILITY.

The lecture announced for Tuesday evening at St. John's Church on papal infallibility was given by Mr. Alex. Mage, before an audience which filled the church. It was listened to with deep interest and with the respect due to the house of God. The lecturer pointed out that the Roman Catholic Church had been anything but unanimous on the question of an infallible tribunal. There have been three conflicting opinions: Some have maintained that infallibility rests in the Pope and council; others have said it was in the councils who have the right to overthrow the decisions of the Pope, and finally there have been those who believe that the Pope is the sole and infallible authority. The views of the last named were promulgated as a dogma of the Church in 1870, but not without many protests from such men as Mgr. Dupanloup, Dr. Dollinger, Father Gratry, Montalembert and many others. Mr. Mage then showed how popes had contradicted one another on questions which must be regarded as extra-theological pronouncements. At the close of the lecture an opportunity was given to any one who might desire to put questions. Two Roman Catholics accepted the invitations, and an interesting conference followed, in which a verbal took part. The points raised were replied to by the chairman, Dr. Cousirat, by Dr. Amaron, the Rev. A. L. Therrien, the Rev. R. P. Ducloux and the lecturer. The meeting demonstrated the fact that while men differ on important matters, it is quite possible for them to discuss the points of difference in an amicable and Christian spirit. In reply to a statement made by a Roman Catholic, Dr. Cousirat said he had never in his life asked a man to change religion. He urged men to read for their edification the New Testament, and decide for themselves to which church they should adhere.

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der is to be raised by collections, gifts and an insurance scheme by which a preacher may, by paying about \$24 a year for 30 years, draw an annuity of \$500.

Before the 30 years have elapsed, it is estimated the permanent fund will be sufficient to increase the annuity to \$10,000,000.

One of the speakers declared that gifts of any size would be received from any person who has a legal right to the money which he gives.

The report of the Board of Foreign Missions was read by Dr. Lacon, of Chicago. The report showed the expenditures for the work in Africa; China, India, Japan and Corea, Mexico, Persia, the Philippines, Siam, Lagos, South Africa and Syria. The receipts for the year ending in April were \$1,184,728; disbursements, \$1,188,420. A deficit of \$41,000 in 1904 has been reduced to \$38,762.

EQUITABLE LIFE

Motion of F. B. Lord to Prevent Mutualization of the Company Granted.

New York, May 26.—The motion of Franklin B. Lord, which sought to restrain the directors of the Equitable Life Assurance Society from mutualizing the company was granted to-day by Justice Maddox in the Supreme Court of Brooklyn. In granting the motion, Justice Maddox said, after reviewing the facts in the case:—

The motion is therefore granted, but is limited to the filing and effectuation of such proposed amended charter, for it appears that such a contemplated amendment has been adopted and executed by the board of directors.

The injunction against the mutualization of the society is to be in force only pending the trial of the action, which also involves the same question.

TUNNEL PLANS COMPLETED.

Detroit, Mich., May 22.—Plans have been completed for the Michigan Central Railway tunnels between Detroit and Windsor, and work will begin within 90 days. There will be two tubes, about twenty-five feet apart, and trains will run into Ontario, one division in either tunnel. Work will be carried on entirely from the Canadian end. Nothing will be disturbed on the Detroit side until the tunnel is completed, and ready to be connected to the terminal. Powerful electric locomotives will be used in the tunnels. Two and a half years will be required for the work, and the cost will be seven million five hundred thousand dollars.

NEW YORK MAYORALTY.

New York, May 22.—Mayor McClellan today signed the bill providing for a four-year term for the Mayor of New York without making any memorandum thereon.

WINNIPEG THE GREAT

MR. GREENWAY SAYS IT WILL BE THE LARGEST CITY IN CANADA.

'Within ten years Winnipeg will be as large a city as Toronto. Within twenty-five years it will be the largest city in the Dominion.'

This statement was made by Mr. Thomas Greenway, ex-premier of Manitoba, who was in the city yesterday.

Mr. Greenway says that within the next five years or more the Grand Trunk Pacific will spend \$150,000,000 in the west, while the C. P. R., to protect its position, will spend well on to \$100,000,000. As for the Canadian Northern, that road will spend in the same time about \$60,000,000. That is to say, \$300,000,000 will be spent in a few years by a country which has a population of six millions—a feat which will be the greatest in the world.

A large percentage of this sum will be spent west of Lake Superior, and as Winnipeg had no rival, there could be no reason, Mr. Greenway stated, for doubting the enormous expansion of that city.

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The committee now has a permanent fund of nearly \$1,650,000. The remain-

LETTERS FROM READERS.

THE GUJERAT FAMINE.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.') Sir,—I beg to acknowledge the receipt, in the last mail, of the draft on London for £93 14s. 7d., (\$157.20), which was the amount of the subscriptions received by you for the Gujerat Famine Fund up to March 4. I thank you for sending the different copies of the 'Daily Witness' in which the various amounts received were acknowledged. I should like to write a letter of thanks to each contributor, but as that is impossible, I hereby express my own appreciation, and the thanks of all the subscribers who shall be relieved by the generosity of the readers of the 'Witness.'

The next rain may be expected about the first of July and if there is plenty of it at that time, the situation will be relieved by the first of August. We have therefore to tide the people over another three months. The friends at home have responded to the need liberally and promptly, so that we feel that in this district of Memnabad, we shall be able to afford such help as will prevent anyone from falling into the awful condition of some of the sufferers of the year 1900. But there will be suffering in spite of all that government and the missionaries can do. In some of the way places people suffer or die from hunger, without their condition becoming known to anyone who is able to help.

Last week I received two little girls, who were mere skeletons and so disfigured from lack of food that it was a wonder that they survived so long as they did. They came from another district about twenty miles away, where they were found, along with several other members of their family, on the point of death. We must expect to find many more similar cases during the next few months and it is a great problem to know what to do with them. We may take care of them without great difficulty so long as we have a famine fund, but afterwards they must be placed in orphanages, all of which are now overcrowded.

Our method of relief is to give the able-bodied men and women work of some sort. We have about completed three wells in villages where they were badly needed, and this has helped a great many. To others we have advanced money with which to buy cotton yarn, which they weave into coarse cloth and sell at a small profit. The money advanced will all be returned and used over again. There are very many old widows and blind or sick persons who cannot do work of any sort and we can only help these by giving them a weekly dole of from ten to fifteen cents.

The price of grain has risen, but not so high as in former years of general scarcity. This makes the work of helping the people much easier, for a little money goes farther. We are anxiously waiting till the prospects for the coming monsoon are known, for should there again be a shortage or long delay the situation would be well nigh hopeless. In case there is a copious rainfall at the proper season it would be a great boon to the small farmer if there were funds with which to supply them with seed. Without help, they must either let their fields lie idle and work as laborers or else apply to the money-lender. The latter alternative almost always means that they must spend the most of their lifetime under the oppression of a merciless creditor; for the current rate of interest in the villages is one anna in the rupee per month, or seventy-five percent per annum.

Thanking you, Mr. Editor, for your cooperation in the work of giving aid to the needy. LOUIS F. TURNBULL, Alliance Mission Bungalow, Memnabad, Gujerat, April 21, 1905.

MR. THERRIEN TO MR. McNEILL.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.') Sir,—I am willing to abide by the judgment of an intelligent public as to whether or not, in my last answer to Mr. McNeil, I am 'off the track,' and have equivocated in answering his questions. Mr. McNeil invited me to enter the Roman Catholic Church, and I gave him my reasons for declining his invitation. He accused Protestants of Judaizing, and I showed him that whatever Judaizing tendencies there might still be amongst Protestants, they were insignificant compared with the actual Judaizing of the church he invited me to join. He asserted there was more freedom in the Roman Catholic than in the Protestant countries, and I gave him facts to prove the contrary, showing at the same time that it is not in the nature of the Roman Catholic Church to be tolerant, while Protestants, if true to their principles, cannot be intolerant. Then, he defied me to prove that the Church of Rome was ever guilty of omitting such command

as Moses gave in Exodus xxxi., and I gave him history on that point. I did not express my personal views on this text of Scripture, but I did something better. Instead of gliding over the surface of things, I went down to fundamental principles to show that as a Protestant I was not obliged to adopt any particular interpretation of such passages of Scriptures, but am free to use my reason, which a consistent Catholic cannot do. Surely, on none of these points was I 'off the track,' and it seems to me that this remark from Mr. McNeil's pen is, to say the least, gratuitous and uncalled for.

Mr. McNeil is of the opinion that the Bible is not a book to be placed in the hands of the common people. The facts of history and experience, however, are glaringly against him. Had the Mormons been taught by the Bible only, and not by the writings of Joe Smith, they would have no existence as such. Experience has shown that wherever the Bible was prayerfully read and studied, morality and religion took a long step forward; it further shows that such passages as those objected to by Mr. McNeil, when carefully read, tend to demonstrate the awful character of sin and the inevitable judgment awaiting it when unrepented of. But, were it true that such passages are blemishes in the good Book this would not be a reason for not reading it, any more than the fact that there are spots on the sun is sufficient reason for not opening our eyes to its light. The great opening of the better which came over my father's family, when the Bible entered it, and was read daily by children as well as by parents, is one instance out of hundreds of thousands which prove the beneficial influence of that blessed Book. I am morally convinced that had the Church of Rome given the Bible to the Philippines, for example, its religious associations would not have been exterminated as they are by the very people they were supposed to bless. And who does not know that the Bible carried by Protestant missionaries, to heathen countries and savage tribes, and distributed broadcast amongst them, has regenerated them (the Fiji Islands, for example), and raised them from the lowest depths of moral degradation to a level of intelligence and a standard of morality and spirituality more than sufficiently high to set at naught such fallacies as are used against the free and unrestricted distribution of the Holy Scriptures.

With regard to the passage in question (Exodus xxxi.), let me give two different views, equally agreeable with good morals, which may be adopted by a Protestant: After leading Israel through the Red Sea, and receiving the Law on Mount Sinai, Moses comes down from the mountain and finds the people guilty of what in those circumstances was the most awful crime they could have committed. God, who had undertaken to train them for the glorious mission before them, who had given them such striking evidence of his power and presence, and who, furthermore, has indisputably the power of life and death over his creatures, commanded Moses to slay the guilty and impenitent ones, so that their fate might be, in ages to come, an example of the wickedness of their idolatry and disobedience. Who will say to God: Thou hast no right to thus execute judgment upon thy people? And who would blame Moses for obeying God? As well accuse governments for authorizing the death penalty for murder, or blame judges for executing the law.

The other view may be this. With this imperfect knowledge of the Divine character, Moses in the presence of so gross a violation of the divine law, became convinced in the depths of his soul that for the good of Israel and the glory of God, it was his bounden duty to punish by death the guilty and impenitent. But, had Moses understood God's character as it was later revealed in Jesus Christ, he would have adopted a different line of conduct.

Now, a Protestant is free to adopt either of these views, or to reject both, and as neither of these interpretations is inconsistent with good morals, the reading of the passage in that light cannot be harmful to any person. That the Bible may be misused, no one denies; the very best things in the world are misused. But the abuse of them does not forbid their use. The Psalmist says: 'The law of the Lord is perfect, converting the soul; the testimony of the Lord is sure, making wise the simple. The statutes of the Lord are right, rejoicing the heart; the commandments of the Lord is pure enlightening the eyes.' In these words and many others of the same character, David speaks more particularly of the five books of Moses, and these are the very books Mr. McNeil would deprive the people of.

Now, about 'the Reformation as a reactionary movement towards 'Judaism,' and the degeneracy of the Teutonic races.' Mr. McNeil cites two historians who wrote before these 'races' had embraced Christianity. The question is not whether or not the Teutonic nations are less moral now than they were when in heathenism, but whether they are less moral than when they were in Roman Catholicism. Are England and Scotland less civilized, less moral and less religious now than they were in the fifteenth century, immediately before the Reformation, or during the centuries preceding? That is the question! On this point I will let higher authorities than myself speak. But before quoting them, I wish to ask Mr. McNeil how he explains the fact that prostitution is licensed in Paris as well as in Berlin. Is the Reformation responsible for these conditions in the country called the eldest daughter of the Church? On this subject here are the testimonies of two great writers. The first is the historian Macaulay, who says: 'Those who hold that the influence of the Church of Rome in the dark ages was on the whole beneficial to mankind may yet with perfect consistency regard the Reformation as an inestimable blessing. . . . From the time when the barbarians overran the Western Empire to the time of the revival of letters, the influence of the Church of Rome had been generally favorable to science, to civilization and to good government. But during the last three centuries has

been her chief object. Throughout Christendom, whatever advance has been made in knowledge, in freedom, in wealth and in the arts of life has been made in spite of her, and has everywhere been in inverse proportion to her power. The loveliest and most fertile provinces of Europe have, under her rule, been sunk in poverty, in political servitude and in intellectual torpor, while Protestant countries, once proverbial for sterility and barbarism, have been turned by skill and industry into gardens, and can boast of a long list of heroes and statesmen, philosophers and poets. Whoever, knowing what Italy and Scotland naturally are, and what four hundred years ago they actually were, shall now compare the country round Rome with the country round Edinburgh, will be able to form some judgment as to the tendency of papal domination. The descent of Spain, once the first among monarchies, to the lowest depth of degradation, the elevation of Holland, in spite of many natural disadvantages to a position such as no commonwealth so small has ever reached, teach the same lesson. Whoever passes in Germany from a Roman Catholic to a Protestant principality, in Switzerland from a Roman Catholic to a Protestant canton, in Ireland from a Roman Catholic to a Protestant county, finds that he has passed from a lower to a higher grade of civilization. On the other side of the Atlantic the same law prevails. The Protestants of the United States have left far behind them the Roman Catholics of Mexico, Peru and Brazil. The Roman Catholics of Lower Canada remain inert, while the whole continent around them is in a ferment with Protestant activity and enterprise.

As to the moral side of this question, more particularly, here is what Mr. McNeil's great countryman, Carlyle, says: 'In the history of Europe, too, I can find properly but one epoch; we may say it contains nothing of world interest at all but this Reformation by John Knox. A poor, barren country, full of continual broils, dissensions, massacres; a people in the last state of rudeness and destitution, little better than Ireland at this day. Hungry, fierce barons, not so much as able to form any arrangement with each other how to divide what they fleeced from these poor drudges; but obliged, as the Columbian republics are at this day, to make of every altercation a revolution; no way of changing a ministry but by hanging the old ministers on gibbets; this is an historical spectacle of no very singular significance! "Bravery" enough, I doubt not; fierce fighting in abundance; but not braver nor fiercer than that of their old Scandinavian sea-going ancestors, whose exploits we have not found worth dwelling on! It is a country as yet without a soul; nothing developed in it but what is rude, external, semi-animal. And now, at the Reformation, the internal life is kindled, as it were, under the ribs of this outward material death. A cause, the noblest of causes, kindles itself like a beacon set on high: high as heaven, yet attainable from earth, whereby the meanest man becomes not a citizen only, but a member of Christ's visible church, a veritable hero, if he prove a man.'

Mr. McNeil makes another remarkable affirmation. He says: 'Let me give you some more proof that some Catholic countries are more just than Protestants when it comes to a matter of church and state legislation.' Then he cites France under Napoleon, treating Catholics, Protestants and Jews alike, in the matter of church establishment, and places that over against the condition of affairs in England, Ireland and Scotland, where 'Catholics had to pay for the support of a church in which they did not believe.' I am not narrow-minded enough, Mr. Editor, to attempt the justification of all the actions of Protestant governments. But to say that Roman Catholic governments are 'more just than Protestants' is showing, it seems to me, little knowledge of the facts of history, or of the present status of Roman Catholic and Protestant countries. Let us cite a few facts.

After the Protestants of France had suffered in the most outrageous manner the deprivation of their rights as citizens, under the 'Catholic' kings preceding him, Henry IV., a Protestant king, gave them the free exercise of these rights through the famous edict of Nantes. But the hand of Ravillac had no sooner accomplished its infernal deed than these Catholic kings who succeeded Henry began to strip the Protestants again of those rights. And when Louis XIV., the great idol of Rome, was on the throne, what took place? 'After a series of detestable dragonades, Louis signed a decree for the revocation of the edict of Nantes, Oct. 18, 1685. The result of this despotic act was that rather than conform to the established religion, 400,000 Protestants—among the most industrious, the most intelligent and the most religious of the nation—quitted France and took refuge in Great Britain, Holland, Prussia, Switzerland and America. The loss to France was immense, the gain to other countries was no less.'

Let us see now about the Jews and the government of the Pope himself. One of the ablest French writers (not a Protestant), one who had made a special study of the Roman question, says: 'Scriptures had promised the Jews that they would live a miserable life till the end of the age; the Church took it upon herself to keep them alive and miserable. She made enclosures for them, as we make them at the Jardin des Plantes for curious animals. They were first kept at the Egerian Valley, then at Trastevere, and finally at the Ghetto. These enclosures were locked up at the hour when the faithful went to debase themselves at the theatre. At each advent (papal) the Jews were drawn up in a line near the Arch of Titus, and made to offer the Pope a Bible. He answered them with insolence. They gave his heirs as a perpetual annuity 490 scudi as a reward for his insults. He also paid the wages of a proscriber, who every Saturday was given the charge of converting them, and when they absented themselves from the services they paid a fine. In the eyes of the law they were only travellers in an inn. Their right of habitation was provisional, and

had to be renewed year by year. Not only were they deprived of their political rights, but also of the most common civil rights. They could neither own property, manufacture goods, or till the soil. They lived by mending old clothes and dealing in second-hand goods. It was not lawful, to be sure, to murder them, but the tribunals knew how to discriminate between the assassin who killed a man and the one who killed a Jew.'

Regarding what Napoleon did for the Protestants and Jews of France, it is well to remember that this great genius, at a certain stage of his reign, came very near embracing the Protestant Reformation. This shows the bent of his mind. But what the Catholic kings who preceded and followed him did against Protestants should not be forgotten either. And, as to the present ecclesiastical difficulties in Scotland, arising from circumstances that are unique, it would have been the fair thing to say that they are on a fair way of being amicably settled, and are insignificant compared with schisms and difficulties of all kinds that have marked the history of the Roman Catholic Church. Those who live in glass houses should not throw stones.

A. L. THERRIEN. Montreal, May 23, 1905.

THOSE FOOLISH SHEEP—PAPALIZED GENTILES.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—I followed with much interest the controversy in your columns between Messrs. McNeil and Therrien. The one being a layman and the other a clergyman, they do not come to the question from the same point of view. It is evident, however, that the schoolmaster has been abroad, and that Catholics, as well as Protestants, are now beginning to think for themselves. I question very much if Mr. McNeil would have written as he has done so far, if he had submitted his manuscript to his bishop. However, I would like to point out some things that Mr. Therrien has evidently overlooked. It is a boast of the Catholic Church that Protestants are indebted to them for the preservation of the Bible in its present form. There is no doubt some truth in that statement. If the indiscriminate circulation of the Bible operate, as Mr. McNeil and the Catholic Church claim, the Catholic Church is primarily responsible. That Church very early in its history, introduced a system of caste—which is more suited to India and Africa than free peoples like Europeans and Americans. What they call the holy orders are distinguished by black gowns down to the heels for the males, and hoods for the females. Wherever these uniforms are seen members of the Catholic Church are supposed to show special respect. They were the only people that had a right to read the Bible and give the people what they thought best. In the course of time people began to question this system. It was found that a black gown down to the heels and a cross hanging down in front was not always a guarantee that the man inside was a saint. It was even found that villains who had no connection with the Church at all had occasionally adopted these costumes for the express purpose of doing some nefarious work with more ease. The same was also the case with their use of the Bible. After teaching the people that the Bible was the word of God they were known to use it the same as some villains used the black robes to carry on some questionable work. They claimed the same right as Moses to deal with heretics after the manner of Moses, and they were always ready to quote Scripture to support the methods of the Inquisition—the most infernal human organization that ever cursed this world. As the people commenced to lose respect for the long robes they also demanded to see and examine for themselves the Bible, on which the Church claimed to base so much questionable work, as well as good work. The Church rules are in many respects contrary to modern civilization, and civil and religious liberty is never safe where the Church has the supreme power. Two incidents occurred in Montreal within the memory of most of your readers, which go to prove this. A man in a government position had married a Protestant girl. After being married for some time and having several children—this man took the strange notion that he was not married at all, and appealed to the authorities of the Church, which supported him in his villany. The matter was thrashed out in the courts right here in Montreal, and the law decided that the rule of the Church in this matter was contrary to the law of the land. The case of the ex-priest Martin is another case in point. The Church used all possible methods to induce this man to desert his wife. This shows that it is not safe to allow the Church to have too much power. The system of celibacy has tended to the deterioration of the human race where they had power. They have for ages been picking out the cream of the population, male and female, for their religious orders. This is a very serious matter for any nation that is favored with the presence of this extraordinary institution to consider. Any nation that consents to the best material being relegated to the ranks of the celibates is placing itself at a great disadvantage in the race of nations. Quality counts more than quantity in the making of a nation. I look upon this problem from a social and philosophical point of view. I have no sympathy with the vulgar method of attacking the morals of the individuals that constitute this institution. In Catholic countries the most moral and very often the brightest part of the population is in the ranks of the celibates, while unfortunately for Catholic countries, there is no restriction whatever on increase of population among the lower grades. If these devoted sisters, for whom by the way I have the utmost respect, had been mothers of families, what a different influence they would have on the community from what they have at present, looking as they do now, in many cases, after the children of useless, hardened criminals, instead of children of their own.

THE PROVINCE OF ACADIA.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—While Canadians are so busily engaged in discussing their national problems, and since it is desirable to have these matters 'set in all lights by many minds,' I beg leave to present to your readers the Utopian view. The future historian some twenty years hence, who looks backward over the way which his nation has come, may write paragraphs not unlike the following:—

'The Province of Acadia is a union of four formerly separated communities,—New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island and Newfoundland. The visible and material bands of this union are most peculiar and very characteristic of the Canadians, who have distinguished themselves in the last twenty years (1905-1925) by some of the greatest engineering feats known in history. These bands of union are, briefly stated, great sub-marine tunnels which join the islands to the mainland.

In 1905, the Confederacy of Canada, in which three of these maritime communities were patterns, committed itself irrevocably to the principal of large provinces by establishing in the west, Saskatchewan and Alberta, and also by extending the boundaries of the smaller province of Manitoba. Canada thus came to have six large provinces spanning the continent: a mountain province, British Columbia; an upland or plateau province, Saskatchewan; a western province, Saskatchewan; a lake province, Ontario; and a river province, Quebec. This aspect of greatness made the people by the sea feel that in order to exercise their share of influence in the Canadian Commonwealth, they, too, must organize a great province. They were like the Greeks of America. With true Hellenic spirit of independence they had always clung to their own local governments and had refused to unite. But in 1905 they saw (that thing which the Greeks never saw) that their disjointed condition would be to them a source of very great weakness. Hence we have to-day Acadia, a sea province, which for almost twenty years has been the seventh link in the great chain of commonwealths with which Canada binds together the distant oceans.

But this was not the only incentive to union. In the year 1905 the United States made a strong bid for the hand of Newfoundland (if matrimonial terms may be applied to nations), and this, it is said, Newfoundland was half inclined to accept and was about to fall into the arms of Uncle Sam. The Canadians for the moment were dismayed, a feeling which we can scarcely understand at the present time, when Canada is so rapidly outstripping her neighbor of the South. For the moment, however, the people of Canada felt alarmed and discouraged, for they had tried several times to induce Newfoundland to join their confederacy, and had failed. What was to be done? Up to that time on the field of battle, or in the war of progress, Canadian genius had been sufficient to defeat the encroaching projects of the United States. Millions had been spent on railways to prevent 'American' domination of the west, and yet in the year 1905, at the very time when Canada's nationality was waxing great in the eyes of all men, the irrepressible 'American' was threatening to dominate the very gateway of Canada in the east. A resolution as fixed as it was patriotic came upon the Canadians, that they would spend millions more before they would suffer such an injury to their national position.

Hence the gigantic scheme was adopted. Again it became a question of railways. Prince Edward Island and Cape Breton were to be joined to the mainland by tunnels, through which the traffic of a continent might pass if necessary. But the stupendous part of the plan and the part which has annulled the blandishments of Uncle Sam is the great engineering accomplishment which has joined Newfoundland also to the mainland, by an immense sub-marine tunnel from Cape Breton to the Newfoundland coast. Thus the island has become a part of the continent, and St. Johns is one of the termini of the great Continental railway. The expenses of the union have been partly met by the savings due to the fact that where formerly there were four governments maintained, there now is only one, and also by subsidies from the federal government of Canada, which has been lavish in assisting the project. Inasmuch as New Brunswick seemed to be least interested materially in the scheme, it was allowed to keep the capital within its borders at Fredericton, which has the advantage of being out of range of foreign guns on the high seas. This united province contains probably all of the ancient Acadia around which name poetical and historical associations cluster. It was therefore agreed that the new province should be called Acadia. And thus it stands to-day, one of the strongest parts of a strong nation, and represents Canada's answer to the United States when that nation insinuated that her natural field of expansion was northward.

UNIONIST. (The distance between the nearest landings in Cape Breton and Newfoundland is about seventy-five miles, and both shores are very rocky and abrupt. It would be as easy to connect Asia with America by a tunnel, the distance between them being less.)

DAMS AS DISEASE PRODUCERS.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—I would ask the privilege of your valuable columns to place a matter before the public which I believe to be of the most vital importance to the health of the people of this province. There is no doubt that we have excellent sanitary laws, and if carried out they would leave but very little to be desired, nevertheless there is still a little, and it is that little which I beg to bring to your notice and that of your readers. I am certain it will appeal to the commonsense of every one. From what I might almost say, time immemorial, mill dams, whether for

grinding corn, etc., or furnishing power for sawmills, have been erected at the mouths of various rivers. What was the practice in the old world was copied in the new, for the human mind is very sluggish in certain directions, and is apt hastily to adopt an old method, particularly when that old method meets the exigencies of the moment with the least possible expense.

Now, the milldams along the tributary rivers of the St. Lawrence are simply replicas of those dams built by their forefathers in Europe and Great Britain. Either a stone dike or a heavy timber wall was built up and the water dammed to produce the necessary water power. These dams are built to last. Many in the St. Lawrence valley have been in existence fifty years at least. Now and then, in fact every other two or three months or so, we read in the public press of an outbreak of typhoid or other epidemic disease in the province, and, more particularly, in the smaller towns and villages in the neighborhood of these tributary rivers. The cause is generally ascribed to the swampy nature of the ground or insufficient drainage.

This is all nonsense. The fact of the matter is that these constantly recurring epidemics come from polluted drinking water, and how does the water become polluted? It becomes dangerous on account of the mill dams as I will now explain. It is true that when the dam is full the overflow passes over the dam into the river. But it is only an overflow, according to the height of the dam, there is lying dormant back of it the stagnant water of years. And this is not all. When the rains come in the spring, when the snow melts, when there is a big rainstorm, the thousand and one little rivulets which feed the big tributary river carry into it the surface accumulations of the year. They bring into the river vegetable matter such as rotten leaves, half-decayed wood which sinks to the bottom, half-decayed insects and drowned larvae, in fact all the surface refuse of the surrounding country. All this filth, for it is little better, rolls down until it is stopped at the dam. There it rots, sinks to the bottom and pollutes the waters. Of course the dam overflows, but the poison is still there, lurking at the back of the heavy timbers and rapidly evolving into a diluted wood naphtha and other poisonous matters, destructive to every form of animal and human life. I venture to say without fear of contradiction that behind some of these dams there must be an accumulation of this muck fully three feet in depth. The people use the water and are stricken with sickness; the water looks cool and pleasant to the sight and the insidious poisons do not strike the palate, but they are there all the same.

Now for the remedy: I have given this matter some attention and would suggest that proper steps be taken by the proper authorities to compel the operators of every one of these dams, and I might say the number is legion, to have an opening or gate constructed at the bottom of every dam, to be left open for a certain time in the spring and during freshets, so that this accumulation of poisonous accretions could be carried off. This would not affect the usefulness of the dam, but it would certainly improve the quality of the water in the districts affected.

ALEXANDER A. WILSON. 219 St. Paul street, Montreal. Montreal, May 22, 1905.

AN ANTIPODEAN CRITIC.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—The following extract is from the 'Daily Telegraph' of Sydney, March 27, one of the leading and most respectable dailies in Australia:—

Dr. W. H. Montague, a member of the Canadian Privy Council, ex-Cabinet Minister, and several other things, has been lecturing before the Canadian Club at Vancouver on the necessity of fostering a national sentiment through the study of Canadian history. So far, so good. But there does not appear to be any reason to at the same time foster a national prejudice against Australia. Dr. Montague says that we got Federation here too early; that it was forced as a result of agitation, and he gives as an instance of the forcing process that we have 'named a place with one sawmill, one hotel, and one house, as the capital. He could not remember the name. He declares, moreover, that the Australians speak music-hall English, and that the Sydney people 'walk with short steps, which may be significant in view of the fact that Australia was once a penal colony.' The cry now, he adds, is for a whiter Australia, for 'the Solomon Islanders are coming in such numbers as to seriously influence the labor market. Other papers treat the utterances more severely. They do credit to neither Dr. Montague's head nor his heart, and I should have given little attention to them were they not in harmony with sentiments which friends visiting Canada say the doctor gives expression to. If the speaker knew anything of Australia he would know that it is not buildings for a capital but a site for them which Australia is seeking. And in this she is but following the examples of both Canada and the United States. There is, unfortunately, a dialect in Australia, but it affects the speech of but a small portion of the people and is being eradicated. I have been in Canada more than once and my conclusion is that as a whole Australians use as good English as is heard either in the Empire or out of it.

The reference that once New South Wales was a penal colony is the utterance of malice.

Dr. Montague came to this country and was welcomed as a Canadian of honor and position. He repaid the hospitality he received by attempting to debase our public men, a crime of which he was pronounced guilty by a Supreme Court judge as the result of an inquiry after full opportunity had been given him to make a defence. Having done what he could to discredit Canada in the eyes of Australians, Dr. Montague appears now to be devoting himself to the congenial employment of discrediting Australia in the eyes of Canadians.

I was amazed to come upon a recent copy of 'Industrial Canada,' which gave space to a speech and portrait of Dr.

SICK HEADACHE. Positively cured by these Little Pills. They also relieve Distress from Dyspepsia, Indigestion and Too Hearty Eating. A perfect remedy for Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Congested Stomach, Pain in the Side, TORPID LIVER. They regulate the Bowels. Purely Vegetable. SMALL PILL. SMALL DOSE. SMALL PRICE. Genuine Must Bear Fac-Simile Signature. Refuse Substitutes.

Montague. Surely Canada is not devoid of speakers with a character, or can it be that, as I once was told, Canadians were utterly obtuse to the conduct of their public men.

AN APPEAL FROM JAPAN.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.') Sir,—It is my privilege to live in Hiroshima at this time and to be permitted to take part in the work that is being done in the hospitals of this city for the sick and wounded soldiers who have returned from the front.

Some time in September last, permission was obtained for the missionaries and the pastors of the Japanese churches throughout the city to visit the hospitals to comfort the soldiers.

The permanent one, or 'Main,' as it is called, is the one where Dr. Anita McGee and her nine nurses were at work during their stay here. We visit there regularly once a week and other members of our committee also go once a week.

The other seven are 'branches'—temporary buildings that have been put up since the war began. The head of all these hospitals is a Christian, and he very kindly granted us permission to visit them freely, asking only to have the names sent in of those who were to visit each one, and the days on which they might be expected.

This request, having been complied with, he told the officials that we were not to be required to repeat the formality of entering our names on the visitors' book, etc., but were to be passed on at once as we were to visit there twice every week; and ever since we have had the greatest freedom, and the kindest consideration shown us.

It is certainly the greatest opportunity for hand-to-hand work that has ever opened to us. The men are wonderfully receptive and many of them are moved to tears by the kindness shown them. Large meetings are held in the 'recreation halls' for those who are well enough to attend, and my husband has held magic lantern exhibitions at several places, where from two to eight hundred men have assembled and listened most attentively.

A number of the members have had some money 'from home' for this work, and have very kindly divided up the literature which they have been able to buy; but the great bulk of the funds has come out of the pockets of the workers—a portion of their 'Lord's money.'

PUBLIC HOUSE TRUSTS.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.') Sir,—Did not Mr. Huxtable thrash out the 'Gothenburg system' not very long ago? I believe he brought facts and figures to prove it to be very undesirable to introduce it into Canada.

respectable. Job says: 'Who can bring a clean thing out of an unclean? Not one.' Club houses tend to take married men from home at nights, I should think. To in any way foster drinking habits is to my thinking, a snare. To curtail, to stamp out, is the goal for temperance people.

THE GUERNSEY STATE LIQUOR MONOPOLY.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.') Sir,—Perhaps your readers would be interested in the account of the investigation of the claims of the Government Liquor Monopoly and the result of that investigation.

About four years ago Mr. Arthur Sherwell, the English champion of the Public Liquor Monopoly ideas as the chief remedy for intemperance, was in correspondence with leaders of the Guernsey Temperance Vigilance Committee, with the result that Mr. Sherwell visited the island, held a number of public meetings, and had interviews with temperance leaders and citizens—and at these meetings and interviews he assiduously exploited the idea of Public Liquor Monopoly.

Moreover, while Mr. Sherwell was in Guernsey he was concerned in formulating and in securing signatures to a 'request,' or petition, to the Legislature, which not only prayed for an enquiry into the licensing question, but advocated a state monopoly of the retail liquor sale without including any proposal for local veto, and which tempted the legislature of the island (Guernsey and Jersey both enjoyed Home Rule) with a prospect of making about £20,000 more per annum out of the liquor traffic, and, after some percentage being allowed for counter-attractions, to use the great bulk of this money for governmental and (necessarily in this small island) for purely local purposes.

The legislature received the petition, and referred it to a Committee, or (as we will call it to distinguish it from other committees) a 'commission' of eight, to whom Mr. Sherwell's local correspondent became the honorary secretary, he being secretary of the Temperance Vigilance Committee.

After a somewhat protracted period the commission reports were issued, and Mr. Carey, G.C.T. of the Channel Islands, sent copies to Mr. Malins and invited help against the monopoly recommendations.

The commission, consisting of eight members, had split on the rock of liquor monopoly. The so-called 'majority' report proposed that the state should, on Jan. 1, 1908, take sole charge of the retail liquor trade and have it conducted by a committee of legislators and others. The liquor committee would have £10,000 to compensate publicans, who, however, should be re-employed on liberal terms to conduct the traffic as state servants (on the same premises, where practicable), and all resulting profits—estimated at about £20,000—should go into the state treasury after a deduction for recreative centres. The State Liquor Monopoly Committee were to apply to the court for as many licenses as necessary, but could farm out the hotel licenses to present or other private companies or publicans!

The minority report dissented from creating a State Liquor Monopoly, but proposed minor reforms as to age, bars, clubs, penalties, etc. The majority report was signed unreservedly only by three, with the qualified signature of a fourth; the minority report was signed by three dissentients from the monopoly—the eighth and last commissioner signing neither. The great point of divergence was one proposed creation of a State Liquor Monopoly. The English deputation of temperance workers found the only public protest against the monopoly was made by Mr. Le Cheminant, headmaster of the high school, who had presided two years ago when Mr. Malins criticized the Gothenburg System.

J. Malins, Mr. W. Williams, Mr. U. Smith and local notables.

The Debate in the Legislature.—My limited space forbids the full report of the debate, which was both interesting and educative. The debate took place on April 5, 1905. The issue was: 'Shall a State Monopoly be set up?' The Very Rev. the Dean of Guernsey said that many people had changed their minds on this question, but as a man finds himself in the wrong, it is an act of moral courage for him to say so. He had arrived at the conclusion that the legislature ought not to create a State Liquor Monopoly. By so doing it would presumably be acting in the interests of sobriety and morality, but would have to consider profits, and would be subject to an inducement to sell as much drink as possible.

Representative W. J. Helman (a signatory of the minority report) said Mr. Malins's investigation of the Gothenburg System, made at the instigation of Sir Wm. Harcourt when Home Secretary, and the latest statistics, had shown that great drunkenness prevailed under it. Guernsey's yearly convictions for drunkenness was only one and a fraction per 1,000 inhabitants, while that of Gothenburg was 48 per 1,000. They should throw out the monopoly proposals, and let the reforms be further considered.

The State (Finance) Supervisor, Mr. Brouard, said he had always opposed the liquor monopoly idea, and had disputed Mr. Sherwell's estimate to the commission, and shown that no such profits would be yielded. He thought he, having been high constable of the St. Peter Port for some years, knew as much of it and of the island and its conditions as Mr. Sherwell did. No good was to be gained by imitating Gothenburg. As to the Russian Liquor Monopoly, its failure was notorious.

Representative J. E. Dorey thought the state would lose prestige by immersing itself in a liquor monopoly. Deputy V. Carey said the change from 'private gain' to 'public gains,' brought the same drunken results. The creation of such a monopoly was fraught with danger. Once there was a question of gain there is a spirit of emulation. As to the Russian monopoly—men who exposed it were banished to Siberia. Under monopoly the traffic would be pushed as hitherto.

When the debate ceased, and the roll was called. There are 48 members of the legislature, of whom 44 were present, and these voted:—

Table with 2 columns: Issue, Votes. For creating a State Liquor Monopoly: 0. Against creating such a monopoly: 40. Present, but would not vote: 4.

So complete a rejection by the Guernsey Legislature of the proposed creation of a State Liquor Monopoly was a surprise to all, and an overwhelming victory for temperance stalwarts.

Knowing that this condensed report will be of interest to temperance workers in this Dominion, and that knowledge on this subject of national importance is very desirable, I would refer any one wishing for more detailed accounts to 108 Edmund street, Birmingham, England. The offices and printing work of the Grand Lodge of Good Templars are at the address given.

SARA F. TRACEY. Minesing, Ont., May 22, 1905.

PRIZE COMPETITION.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.') Sir,—The Imperial Order of the Daughters of the Empire and the Children of the Empire (Toronto Branch) will be much indebted to you if you will kindly give prominence to particulars of the following competition on receipt of the same, and again in the month of June:—

Trafalgar Centenary Prize.—The Imperial Order of the Daughters of the Empire offers prizes for an essay in commemoration of the hundredth anniversary of the battle which gave England the command of the sea and established the British Empire. Conditions.—1. Subject: The battle of Trafalgar and its results. 2. Length must not exceed 3,000 words. 3. Open to any boy or girl in public or private schools of Canada, between the ages of 14 and 17. 4. Essays to be written on one side of paper only, and in the presence of a responsible person, in the month of September, and to be certified as pupil's own work by teacher. 5. High marks for Imperial ideas and understanding of what the navy means to us. 6. Essays to be signed with nom-de-plume, or motto, and accompanied by sealed envelope containing competitor's true name and address, and chosen motto. 7. Essays must be sent to 'The Secretary, Imperial Order of the Daughters of the Empire, 212 Manning Chambers, Toronto,' on or before Trafalgar Day, Oct. 21, 1906; award to be announced in December, if possible. 8. In case of any change of date, etc., intending competitors should send their names to the secretary early in June.

The judges will be prominent educational authorities. Prizes.—First, valuable copy of 'Life of Nelson,' Mahon, presented by the Imperial Order. Second, 'The Influence of Sea-Power on History,' Mahon, presented by the Navy League, England. The committee reserves the right to present a third prize, if they see fit. M. CLINT, secretary. Toronto, May 19, 1905.

THE 'WITNESS' IN THE HOLY-LAND.

A friend of Mr. B. Marcuse, of Montreal, when in Damascus last month picked up, in the Victoria Hotel, of that historic place a copy of the 'Weekly Witness' of March 7. He sent the heading of the paper to Mr. Marcuse, showing what he found from home in his journey through the Holy Land.

BRITISH NEWS.

ENGLAND.

Two men have been condemned to death in London largely on finger print evidence.

A donkey was seized from a Bourne 'passive resister' and sold to pay the education rate.

During the funeral of an old bell-ringer at Eye, Suffolk, a peal was rung on hand bells over the grave.

In twelve months the docks of the port of London, and 328,317 since 1901.

Substantial progress with the fund for a memorial to Sir William Harcourt was reported at a Parliamentary Committee.

Colchester Museum has just received a present of a small Roman coffin. Its previous owner had made a hole in it, and had used it as a sink.

Thanks to the generosity of local manufacturers and other donors, the University of Sheffield is now practically established from a financial point of view.

Earl Amherst, pro-grand master of English Freemasons, has resigned the office of Provincial Grand Master for Kent, which he has held for forty-five years.

The Emperor Francis Joseph has consented to act as honorary president of the Austro-Hungarian Exhibition to be opened in London in 1908.

Although he possessed no income and followed no profession, a young man named Loyd managed to raise £45,000 in two years, and to spend it all in three.

The medical officer of health for Neath states that the town has suffered from an epidemic of influenza, which had its origin in the overcrowded revival meetings held in that district.

A Crimean veteran named Friend, who had been ill at Shoeburyness, died while endeavoring to recall a battle incident. He stood by Captain Nolan when the 'Charge' was ordered at Balacava.

'Turtle doves, with care,' was the inscription on a label found attached to a railway carriage in which a newly-married couple travelled from Southend to London yesterday.

The quaint old custom of May-dewing, or washing the face in dew on the first Sunday in May in order to ensure lasting beauty, was observed by a large number of Blackburn girls and women.

One of the winners in a chess match between Sussex and Suffolk was Mr. J. Pretty, of Wrentham, who is in his ninety-second year. He claims to be 'the oldest fighting chess player in the world.'

In the British Isles are now produced 2,508 newspapers, to which total London alone contributes 406, while there are also published a variety of magazines and reviews to the number of 1,540.

A curious scene was witnessed on the sands near Marshe-by-the-Sea, Yorkshire, where a large crab was seen on the beach with a sparrow in its claws. The crab had caught the bird by the legs.

The Naval, Shipping and Fisheries Exhibition at Earl's Court is open in London. The exhibits include a priceless collection of Nelson relics, and models of warships. Visitors are able to go down in a submarine.

A family of Guildford hold a unique municipal record. Over four hundred years ago an ancestor was mayor of that town, and since that time no fewer than thirteen other members of the family have filled the chair.

The inmates of Bath City Labor Home during recent years have included a returned missionary from India, the sons of a well-known vicar on the south coast and of a Wesleyan minister, a doctor, and a lawyer.

A Blackburn nurse obtained a maintenance order against her husband. It was stated that she had been providing him with board and lodgings, and paying him half a crown a week to do the housework and look after the children.

Nelson, Lancashire, can boast the smallest colliery in the world. It affords employment for two men—father and son—to whom the mine belongs. The entire output is consumed in the neighborhood.

Mrs. Alice Franck of Bamburgh, Northumberland, probably the last of the personal friends of Grace Darling, the heroine of the rescue of the crew of the 'Forfarshire,' has died in her eighty-sixth year.

'King Drink,' said Sir Wilfrid Lawson at Exeter Hall, 'had been driven from the church, the chapel and the home. His last refuge was the House of Commons, and it would require determined efforts to turn him out.'

Magistrates are inflicting heavy fines upon offending motorists. At Oundle a student was fined £40 for driving after his license had been suspended, and travelling at a pace of fifty-six miles an hour.

The British Museum authorities have consented to receive phonographic records of the voices of distinguished persons, which have been offered by companies engaged in the production of such records. The records will be stored for the edification of posterity.

During a lecture delivered at Oxford by Miss Edith Pittceair, photographs thrown on the screen showed the lecturer in her garden at Basingstoke, with birds perched on her fingers. She knows that the birds in her garden so well that

they answer her call when she utters their pet names.

Specimens of an alien insect which have been found extensively in the county have been identified at the Essex county laboratory as the Surinam cockroach—an insect destructive to greenhouse plants. It is supposed to have been introduced in a consignment of orchids.

The famous peal of bells in Chertsey parish church has ceased ringing, something having gone wrong with the hangings. Two of the bells are supposed to be over 600 years old, and in connection with one of these the incident is said to have happened which furnished Rosa H. Thorpe with the suggestion for her lines, 'Curfew shall not ring to-night.'

The Metropolitan Asylums Board is considering a huge scheme for the treatment of consumption. The idea is to deal with it as an infectious disease, so that sufferers could be compulsorily removed under a doctor's certificate. It is calculated that the outlay in providing suitable institutions would amount to £3,500,000, and the annual cost to £500,000.

If a man suffering from epilepsy has an attack while at his work and suffers injury by falling down a hole over which he was standing in the course of his duty, are his employers liable to compensate him under the Workmen's Compensation Act? This was the question the Court of Appeal had to decide the other day, and they unanimously decided in favor of the workman's claim, upsetting the decision of a County Court judge.

Mr. Walter Edgar Hill, the violin expert, who died a few days ago, was a partner in one of the most famous old businesses in London—W. E. Hill & Sons, of Bond street. For something like three hundred years the firm has been known as expert valuers, repairers, and makers of violins. Pepsys, in his diary, mentions a visit to the Bond street firm, to whom he took his 'viol' to be mended. Paganini was another visitor to Messrs. Hill's establishment, and, in fact, almost every famous player of the past and present generations has had some connection with the firm.

One of the King's horses was slaughtered in the royal stables at Buckingham Palace the other day. On no account is any horse that has been employed in the King's stables permitted, when no longer of use, to leave the royal service alive. His Majesty being averse to the animals being disposed of in any way which would leave their future treatment uncertain. When no longer fit for their duties they are killed on the premises, and this is done in the most merciful and expeditious manner possible. A very powerful dose of chloroform was administered to the horse in a specially-constructed mask, and in a few minutes the creature died without a struggle.

Another English violin prodigy made her debut at the Queen's Hall on May 15. Her name is Vivien Chartres. She is nine years of age, is a pupil of Prof. Sevik's, and has already made a sensation at Prague. Vivien's father is, we are told, a leader writer on a London morning paper, and her mother is the Italian poetess Annie Vivanti. The little violinist has a distinguished great-uncle on the maternal side in Paul Lindau, the dramatist. It is said that Vivien has never, on principle, taught a child before, but upon hearing her play Svendens Romance seven months after her first violin lesson he consented to break his rule.

A remarkable series of experiences, for the truth of which the 'Standard' vouches, befel a London city man on a recent Saturday. A hansom, which he took at Ludgate Circus for Kensington, ran into an omnibus near Charing Cross, and the horse was knocked down and slightly injured. He took another hansom and continued his journey, but in St. James Park his cab collided with a brougham, and once again his horse fell, and was injured. Being in a hurry to reach his destination, he engaged a third hansom, the horse of which just before the end of the journey stumbled and fell, while turning a corner. This is claimed to form a record of cab accidents for one person within the space of half an hour.

Some remarkable instances of the low salaries paid to teachers were given by Mr. T. F. Bowers, of Old Charlton, at the conference of the National Union of Teachers. Here are a few: Certificated mistress in Lincoln, twelve pounds a year; headmistress at Lincoln, forty-five pounds a year; certificated master in Brecon, forty-five pounds a year. More than 5,300 masters, he continued, receive less than a hundred pounds a year, and he could name one school where the joint pay of the headmaster and his daughter and a mistress was only eighty-five pounds per annum. Mr. Bowers moved a resolution calling attention to the dearth of teachers, and the grossly inadequate salaries offered.

SCOTLAND.

Over forty persons were seized with illness, accompanied by violent vomiting, in Dumbarton, through following the custom of eating curds and cream in May week.

Large shipments of sewing machines are being made to Asiatic Russia from Leith at through rates of freight to Vladivostok, Irkutsk, and other Siberian towns, the first shipment amounting to 500 tons in weight.

There is a proposal to establish a memorial of John Knox in St. Andrews. It is said that the great reformer preached his first sermon in the Parish Church, and it is therefore fitting, as is proposed, that the memorial should have some connection with the restoration of the Town Church—the church which was

the scene of the beginning of his public career.

Sheep worrying has of late been extensive in the Border counties. Some weeks ago four lambs were killed on Yethouse Farm, near Newcastle, and four were also worried to death on Sorbrietrees, Liddesdale, in the same parish. Owing to the activity of Constable Graham, of Newcastle, the depredator has been traced after a long and determined hunt; it proved to be a spaniel owned by some one residing in Newcastle, and it was promptly shot.

The turmoil in Glasgow over the proposed appointment of an Englishman to the post of town clerk has at last subsided. At a meeting of the town council, a letter was read from Mr. R. M. Precourt, town clerk of Fulham, absolutely and unconditionally withdrawing his candidature for the post. The senior members demanded that the door should be open to the best man, and upon a division a large majority favored the dropping of any national disqualification.

It is stated in Dundee that a company are considering the question of starting a motor bus service in the city and district. The proposal is to run vehicles of the type so familiar in London. The route favored in the first instance is towards the east, connecting the city with Broughty Ferry, Monifieth, and Carnoustie, and then probably Birkhill and several of the villages along Perth Road. It is thought that the capital necessary to establish a rapid service in the Broughty Ferry direction would not be heavy—not more than about £12,000.

IRELAND.

A man found dead in his cabin in Ireland, who had worked as a farm laborer at twelve shillings a week, was discovered to have amassed three hundred and forty-three pounds.

A monster halibut has been caught near Dublin, the fish is six feet in length, five feet in circumference, and weighs about five hundred pounds. According to an authority, it is the largest caught in Dublin Bay within his recollection.

Reuter's Agency is officially informed that the marriage of Princess Margaret of Connaught with Prince Gustavus Adolphus of Sweden and Norway, will take place at Windsor Castle on June 15. The honeymoon will be spent in Ireland.

A trained bear was performing in Cromae square, Belfast, when an intoxicated man assaulted the owner of the animal. The bear immediately rushed at the assailant with an angry growl and knocked him down with a blow from its paw. The owner, however, succeeded in pacifying it and preventing further mischief. The showman's assailant was fined five shillings.

Police Constable Sheehan, of the Dublin police force, sacrificed his life in attempting to save the lives of workmen who had been suddenly stricken down by the poisonous fumes of a main sewer in the city. Without a second's delay Sheehan took off his helmet and tunic, sent the boy for a police ambulance, and stepped into the man-hole bent on rescuing the three men, another man having gone down before his arrival. He did not return. A crowd waited in breathless suspense, but there was no movement in the man-hole. At last a carman named Fitzpatrick went into the hole, taking with him a long rope, one end of which was held by a man outside. Fitzpatrick succeeded in reaching and saving the workmen, before succumbing. The constable, when found, was dead.

An extraordinary shooting affair is reported from the Curragh Camp. From the particulars to hand, it appears that a squadron of the 10th Hussars were out manoeuvring at Sunny Hill, a short distance from the Camp, a few mornings ago. Blank cartridges were, it is stated, being freely used by the squadron, when a private was struck by a bullet in the leg, the bullet passing through his leg, and entering the body of the horse he was riding, killing it almost instantaneously. The soldier who discharged the rifle was at once placed under arrest, and the injured man was removed to hospital, where he is said to be progressing rapidly. It is not known how the bullet came to be substituted for a blank cartridge.

On Sunday morning, May 14, a most extraordinary incident occurred in Antrim. As the people were coming down the street from Mass a horse, ridden at high speed, came along. The rider presented a rather picturesque appearance, and his methods were quite in 'Wild West' fashion. He had something like a halter on the animal's head, ornamented with shells, but no bit, and he guided his mount with a piece of a twig, steering through the crowds in a manner which would have done credit to a circus performer. He made a halt at the railway station, and a crowd gathering round, the attention of Constable Hunt was attracted. He placed the jockey under arrest, and conveyed both himself and his steed to the barracks. The man gave his name as Herbert Mandeville, Anner Castle, Kilsheelan, Clonmel, but he had not been there for some time, and according to his own statement he had travelled almost the entire globe. He appears to be most intelligent. He stated he got the mare he rode from a lady in Clondalkin, and was training the horse for her. To all appearance the animal is well-bred. She betrayed bad usage about the legs, which were cut and hacked as if she had jumped through a barbed wire fence. Mandeville states the animal won two races recently. She had racing shoes on. The prisoner, who was taken on the suspicion of having stolen the mare, wore good clothes, and a Buffalo Bill hat which he had on gave him a rather comical aspect. He carried a quantity of provisions slung across the animal's shoulder in front of the saddle, and he also carried a large dagger wrapped up in his provision bag.

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EXPIRING SUBSCRIPTIONS.

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

MAY, 1905

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

DR. KILPATRICK ACCEPTS OFFER. Toronto, May 24.—A cablegram received from Scotland from the Rev. T. B. Kilpatrick, D.D., of Manitoba College, announces that he will accept the chair of systematic theology in Knox College, and will be prepared to enter upon the work in October. Dr. Kilpatrick was unanimously recommended by the board of the college.

While the publishers of the 'Witness' exercise all possible care in excluding from its columns all financial and other advertisements of a doubtful or suspicious nature, and in accepting only such as they believe to be genuine and bona fide, it must be understood that they in no way guarantee these advertisements, and must leave their readers to exercise their own discretion in the way of putting faith in them.

The Witness.

TUESDAY, MAY 30, 1905.

Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan's offer to become financial agent for the Vatican opens a new and rather extensive field to exploitation by the great American trust manipulator. There is no institution in the world into which money is poured more lavishly and, if the report that the Vatican is in financial straits be true, there must have been bad management, to say the least. As the story goes the Papal funds are entrusted to the Rothschilds and only earn two percent, a low rate of interest for the presumed reason that absolute security was the first object sought. Mr. Morgan is credited with having offered to double this return, and the Pope is said to be not unwilling to take his advice.

It was recently discovered that the Russian police and post-office authorities were in the habit of tampering with the official correspondence of the United States ambassador. This was not only a breach of international courtesy, but a violation of ambassadorial rights, on the strict maintenance of which the whole system of international diplomatic intercourse depends. A curious comment on the estimation in which Russian official honor is held is furnished by the statement that the United States Government will not protest against the outrage for the reason that the Russian Government would deny all knowledge of the matter, while its police would go right on opening the ambassador's letters as if no protest had ever been made. He has, therefore, decided to send his mail by special courier to Berlin, where it will be forwarded to its destination by the United States embassy at that capital. This courier plan the British ambassador at St. Petersburg has always followed. Russian methods are too well understood to be trusted by British diplomats where matters of correspondence are concerned. The doctrine, long held in European royal courts, that governments are not bound by codes of morality or honor, is still acted upon in Russia as a principle which could not be abandoned with safety to the state.

Dr. Lyman Abbott, at the recent dinner of the United States publishers, averred that the influence of the daily press is over-estimated as much as the influence of the magazine is under-estimated. The 'Wall Street Journal' agrees with Dr. Abbott and declares that there is nothing more significant in the development of journalism than the decline in the influence of the general daily newspaper and the immense increase in the influence of the monthly magazine. What are the causes of the phenomenon? It appears not to be due in any great degree to the fact that the newspaper is lightly read and then thrown away, while the magazine is carefully perused at home; but is almost altogether to be found in the fact that so many present-day newspapers have no convictions of their own to express, or that what they have nobody gives them credit for. They are regarded as either catering to popular cravings or working for interests, visible or occult, other than those of the people. Magazines, on the other hand, contain the views of real thinkers, and are read by real thinkers. Their words carry weight and carry far. Our contemporary thinks that if the general newspapers would recover their lost influence they must revive the policy of editorial plain-speaking and make themselves again the agents of truth instead of the mere 'court circulars' of financial interests.

We are awaiting with interest the report of the Transcontinental Railway Commission, not yet published, to which the death of the chairman of the commission, the day after its presentation to Parliament, lends a tragic interest. The brief account of it that has reached us is puzzling. The commission would seem to have evolved a triumphant reply to our former stricture to the effect that east of Quebec the new line would parallel and wipe out 'the people's railway,' as the Government has hitherto delighted to call the Intercolonial, and this, at the people's own expense, and that the only visible reason for not adopting the Intercolonial as part of the line was the chance of securing a long string of counties by the expenditures on and the convenience of a second line. The answer is that to give the Intercolonial as good

grades as the new railway will have—namely, four-tenths to six-tenths percent—the Intercolonial would need to be lengthened by a hundred miles. On the other hand, by allowing an occasional one percent grade, on which an extra engine might be used, a great advantage in distance could be gained by the Transcontinental over the Intercolonial. These advantages for continental through freight, added to the fact of opening new country, seem to the commission sufficient reason for discarding the existing line. We are awaiting light upon the route to be followed from Edmonton to Quebec. Much was said at first about its running along the backs of the mountains that intervene between the St. Lawrence and the Maine boundary. The stress now laid upon the shortest possible distance and the best possible grades, tends to the conviction that the rugged and longer course behind the hills has been abandoned. From the Quebec bridge westward, the only recognizable points till we reach Lake Abitibi are Batican and La Tuque on the St. Maurice. There is surely some mistake about Batican, which is on the St. Lawrence and very far off the bee-line for Lake Abitibi. Some place on the Batican river is presumably meant.

Dr. Osler has arrived in England, and we are told that he 'indignantly' denied that he said that human beings should be destroyed after forty years of age. The mention of forty years as the age of asphyxiation shows 'how men exaggerate a lie.' What Dr. Osler broadly stated was that at forty man's powers, with few exceptions, began to decline, and that the world would gain more than it would lose if the retiring age were fixed at sixty. Dr. Osler was speaking before friends, and did not choose his words or consider the effect of his remarks so carefully as he might have done if he had expected them to detonate around the globe; they were frankly colloquial and semi-humorous, and yet broadly based on fact. The occasion was his valedictory to his old colleagues, whom he was leaving to take up his permanent residence as regius professor at Oxford, and he enlivened his discourse with a quotation from a book written by Anthony Trollope, which describes a state of society in which, after sixty, men withdraw from the world for a year of contemplation, preparatory to entering the lethal chamber. Immediately, however, denunciation burst out against him wildly. The smart 'American' press, which ceaselessly gibes at the alleged slowness of the English to 'catch on' to humor, and whose most cherished butt is 'Punch,' took the matter with tragic seriousness and denounced Dr. Osler with all the picturesque-ness of its invective. Dr. Osler survived, but now he has again to run the gauntlet of the interviewer and the paragraphist. On this side he did not appear to be indignant so much as amused. But he was then in a country where exaggeration is normal. In England, it is different. You are expected to mean what you say. Besides, it is a country where white hairs and great responsibilities usually go together. Dr. Osler, therefore, does right to express his indignation at the stupid misrepresentations of which he has been the victim.

THE GREAT SEA FIGHT.

The long looked for and fateful collision between the Russian and Japanese fleets has at last taken place, with the result expected or apprehended by all—the total destruction of the former. So far as can be gathered from the fragmentary news, so far received, the destruction could hardly have been more complete. Nothing would seem to be left of the main fleet but fleeing and disabled vessels, making for any shelter they can find. There is still some uncertainty as to the region of sea covered by the fight, or whether there were two fights or one, and as to how much of the Russian fleet was engaged. We have been hearing for many days of the return of a considerable detachment to Shanghai, a movement which was understood by the news makers to be a feint to put the Japanese off their guard with regard to the main fleet, Admiral Togo being credited with a simplicity of which he has not hitherto given any tokens. Then there is surely some foundation for the persistent statements that the fleet, or a portion of it, had passed through the Loo choo islands into the open Pacific. It would seem that owing to the very diverse quality of his ships, especially as to speed, the admiral found it wise to send some back to Shanghai and to send others to make the circuitous open sea voyage to join him at Vladivostok, should he prove victorious and get command of some northern strait, or else to run into Vladivostok while he kept Togo's fleet busy elsewhere.

From some of the despatches it

would seem that in very desperation the policy of subdivision had continued, the fleet attempting to enter the Sea of Japan on both sides of Tsushima, that is, Tsu island, so that if one part met with mischance the other might escape. The result seems to have been fatal to both. One of the first despatches received mentioned the island of Oki, which is well within the strait, as the scene of a running fight. Whether this was before or after the main battle we have still to learn. The bulk of the despatches point to the Korean strait as the scene of the disaster to the Russian ships. Indeed, all the while that Admiral Rojestvensky has been loitering at Saigon, waiting for Nebagotoff's squadron, Admiral Togo is said to have been hanging off Masanpho, the terminal port of Corea, waiting for this very occasion. The news up to this writing, which, like that which followed the battle of Port Arthur, gets worse and worse for the Russians as despatches follow one another, is that two battleships, including probably Admiral Rojestvensky's flagship, eight armored cruisers, a coast defence vessel and a repair ship have been sunk and a battleship and a coast defence vessel captured. Two transports and a torpedo boat and, we presume, the whole of the information squadron, composed of scouts and merchantmen, are to be added to the Russian losses. Admiral Nebogotoff, who was in command of this squadron, is named among the prisoners. The fate of Admiral Rojestvensky, who is not a prisoner, remains to be known. The rest of the fleet would seem to have scattered, with no place but Vladivostok, six hundred miles off, to flee to, all near ports being in the hands of the Japanese. One ship is reported at Kiaochou, Germany's Chinese port, disabled. Kiaochou is as far from the scene of the fight as Vladivostok and the presumption is that this vessel never saw the fight. In accomplishing this remarkable achievement we have it on authority that not one large Japanese vessel was damaged. It seems indeed to have been largely a torpedo boat fight. Ten of these are said to have been lost in accomplishing their work of destruction. This feature of the fight is of great interest to the students of maritime warfare.

The sanguine will hope that this fight means the end of the war. Baron Komura, the Japanese Foreign Minister, and one of the elder statesmen, addressing the financial men of Tokio last Friday, announced that the war would be a long one. In making this forecast he no doubt spoke in full expectancy of the victory which has just taken place. It was probably, however, more of a strategic remark than a prophecy, and was meant to inform the Russians and the world in general that, whoever was exhausted by the war, it was not Japan. On the other hand, naval and military authorities have been agreed that on this night hung the whole hope of Russia. Even Captain Clado, the frankest of Russian authorities, was positive on this point. Captain Mahan, of the United States navy, the best-known authority on world power, has been clear upon it. It certainly seems now as though Russia was hopelessly crippled for years to come. She can no longer hope to deliver reinforcements and supplies by sea, and must work at an overland distance of four to five thousand miles, covered by only one decrepit railway. Japan's next point of interest will be Vladivostok, to defend which would bleed Russia, just as the defence of Port Arthur did, and would weaken her Manchurian army more than the defence of Port Arthur did, as it would have to defend the whole line of the Siberian Railway for a length of five hundred miles, against a foe, not assailing it endwise, as was the case with the Manchurian Railway, but at right angles. It would take many times the force to defend this line that it would take to cut it, and once it was cut Vladivostok would be lost. It would seem almost fatuous to attempt to defend that port under such circumstances. If the Japanese got possession of Vladivostok and Harbin it is possible that they would not regard the integrity of Chinese territory as sufficient reason for prosecuting the war further. They would leave the recovery of the Amur province of Manchuria to a rehabilitated China. Interest will be very great as to how Russia will receive this crushing blow and what may be its political effect in that country.

CHICAGO ANARCHISM.

The resolution passed by the striking labor men at Chicago with regard to the discipline meted out to striking school children and their parents has all the air of being an expression of moral conviction. These children, on whom class and race hatred and contempt for authority have been inculcated by their parents, are grandly characterized as the

highest type of childhood to-day. It would be hard to give a clearer enunciation of pure anarchism than this glorification of infantile revolt against the whole organization of society. Nothing could bode worse for the future of a nation than for its young people to grow up at war with all rule. The resolution treats the authorities of the city as having forfeited the allegiance of the people, and of these children among the number, by being blind to the doings of sweat-shops and trust factories. We find in this resolution the same hifalutin Irish eloquence, and the same Irish incoherence, with which Mr. Shea addressed the President of the United States with regard to the possible use of United States troops to stop the campaign of murder by which this strike is being enforced. While declaring that 'violence does not meet with the sympathies of our organization,' he proceeds to adopt that violence not only as his own but as the outworking of all that is best in American manhood. 'What would a few soldiers be against a nation?' he asks. 'Can they scare the men who make armies and are the flower of American manhood?' The strike, which thus arrays itself in robes of injured innocence, had its beginning not in any complaint of insufficient remuneration or overwork, but in the course of a group of workmen who objected to the employment of non-union labor. It was simply a piece of despotic tyranny, according to which certain persons willing to work must be refused employment because they chose to be free from a certain organization. In other words, this organization not only assumed to control the terms on which its own members would serve, but the terms on which other persons should engage their services, and not only that, but also whether any other persons should have employment or not.

This involves the whole question of socialism. Socialism decrees that all men shall be subject to the dictation of the majority or of such persons as can enforce their will on the majority. It would put industrial organization absolutely under the management of one great union committee. Nothing short of this would fulfil the conditions of the demand of these men. Not the possible, but the inevitable, result of the closed shop would be the wiping out of all hope of profit, the confiscation of all plants and the downfall of the whole structure of industry. Nothing but the alternative of free labor prevents the unions demanding more in every case than the industries can pay, and this involves all the rest. The absolutism of a Russian bureaucracy is not a more complete despotism than the absolute and unchecked sway over all the machinery of industry of a grand central trades union committee would be. There are those who regard such an arrangement as ideal. Possibly it would be in a state of affairs in which every man was an angel anxious to do his utmost for the common good and in which committees or governments were composed of archangels absolutely wise as well as absolutely beneficent. Even then we think personal freedom would be a greater blessing. Certainly we see nothing in such a state of things to stimulate endeavor or invention or improved methods. Each man would be a slave, doing what he had to do under command of an authority which, if present-day morals continued to prevail, it would be each man's chief study to evade.

Boards of arbitration are constantly referred to as a means of settling disputes, and it would be very pleasant to think that there might be such a court of settlement in reserve. But this sort of hope is most indulged in by ministers and others who have but a vague sense of the facts, a mere glance at which shows that a board of arbitration can be nothing more than a board of conciliation. There is one standard of wages which speedily applies itself when all people are left free to agree as they choose, namely, what a man is willing to work for, determined by what he can get for his work. This essential standard being abrogated, there is no other for a board to appeal to, and the settlements which it effects must therefore be invariably based on which party is the strongest to insist, and which can be most easily induced to yield. The weakest goes to the wall. Sometimes, indeed, the weakness is a moral one. The employer is found to be paying less than the labor is worth in the market or the employees to be getting more. In either case a rectification is simply applying the rule of supply and demand, which must soon inevitably apply itself. But when the settlement simply means forcing on one party a decision which he is too weak to resist, the operation is as unrighteous as could be devised. The system has been tried in New Zealand, and has been found unsatisfactory to the men themselves. Their demands were soon such as would have ruined the business, and decisions were given

against them, a result they had not looked forward to, and had no idea of submitting to. The system was still more harassing to the employers whose businesses could be, and sometimes were, upset several times a year by new threats of appeal to arbitration, in the hope that much would be yielded rather than have the affairs of their concerns turned publicly inside out.

The whole question of sweat shops has been treated too much as a crime and too little as a disease. The person who gives to distressed people the wages which they can earn is certainly better for them than if there were no one to offer them even that pittance. The evil of it is that there should be persons so distressed as to have to seek a living in such ways. We had a recent case of the kind in Montreal, where the mother of two children was earning a starvation support by working extremely long hours at sewing. She, of course, broke down, and her children had to be taken from her while she was in the hospital. Had charity stepped in a little sooner she could have earned abundance at housework, which is always crying for workers at good wages, in addition to maintenance. There are no doubt cases more insoluble than this one. Some of them are the result of drink, of which in our country the government is unfortunately the patron and promoter. Some are due to the criminal laziness of the bread-winner, who ought to be whipped. In other cases the distress is the result of disease. Whatever the cause, such cases are necessarily a proper care for the Church, and their suffering is not to be laid at the door of those who, however selfishly, give them work, but of those who do nothing at all for them. There is nothing to be gained by fighting against the laws of nature. The evils of poverty must be approached from the other end, namely, by a brotherly and sisterly care for the poor, and the devising of means for their betterment. Those who have got the problem of the lapsed by the right end are men like General Booth, who extends a loving hand to them and lifts them up into self-support by transferring them to surroundings in which by diligence they can secure comfort.

IS ALCOHOL A POISON?

Sir Frederick Treves having said that alcohol is a poison, a correspondent of the 'Gazette,' in two letters, endeavors to maintain the thesis that it is not a poison, 'because' it is composed of the three harmless elements, carbon, hydrogen and oxygen united according to the laws of chemical combination. This reasoning would at once place prussic acid among the non-poisons. It is composed of the three harmless elements, carbon, hydrogen and nitrogen united according to the laws of chemical combination. It is, moreover, not only made in the laboratory of the chemist, but also in the laboratory of nature, occurring as it does in the seeds of the bitter almond and other fruits. Again, the same reasoning would still more emphatically place methyl alcohol among the non-poisons, as it consists of the same elements as common or ethyl alcohol, but united in different proportions by strict and very beautiful laws of chemical combination. The very poisonous character of methyl or wood alcohol, however, has very recently been prominently brought to the attention of the public. As a matter of fact, methyl or wood alcohol and ethyl or common alcohol are simply the first and second respectively of a whole series of alcohols known to organic chemistry, every one of which is composed of carbon, hydrogen and oxygen, and all of which possess more or less poisonous properties.

Professor Remsen's 'Organic Chemistry' is perhaps the most widely used text book on the subject in the universities of this continent. Speaking of the ordinary alcohol he says: 'Its effects upon the human system are well known. It intoxicates when taken in dilute form, while in large doses it is poisonous. It lowers the temperature of the body from 0.5° to 2° (half a degree to two degrees) when taken internally, although the sensation of warmth is experienced.' The degrees of temperature here spoken of are in the centigrade measurement, in which each degree is equal to one and four-fifths degrees of Fahrenheit. Alcohol is a poison. It has its place and use in medicine just as prussic acid has its place and use in medicine, that is, under the control which a scientific knowledge of its properties implies. The 'Gazette' correspondent says that it is a gift of God. It is. So is prussic acid. Both are of supreme interest, for instance, to the chemist when they are placed in beakers and respond by their behavior to the exacting questions of the experimenter. And the chemist's admiration for the wonderful process by which nature elaborates prussic acid in seeds, fruits and even barks is not lessened by

the fact that man's first step in the manufacture of the same article is to make prussiate of potash by means of fusing together iron filings and carbonate of potash with claws, horns, hoofs, hair, old boots and any animal refuse that will afford nitrogen—the acid being afterwards liberated from the prussiate by the stronger acid known as sulphuric. But prussic acid is a poison, and is treated as such. The science of chemistry cannot be brought to the aid of the thesis that alcohol is not a poison. It is dead against it.

THE COST OF POSITION.

There is a great discrepancy between the outlay of the United States Ambassador to the Court of St. James and the salary he gets. The rent of his residence in London alone is forty-five thousand dollars; it costs him an additional fifty thousand dollars, at least, to keep up his establishment every year; and towards providing for this outlay of, say, a hundred thousand a year, the government pays him the magnificent salary of seventeen thousand five hundred. We pay our Governor-General fifty thousand a year, and our High Commissioner ten thousand. By this process we ensure that we shall have rich men in these positions. But some of our United States contemporaries are just now worrying about the situation that confronts Mr. White-law Reid, as he takes up his service as United States Ambassador to Great Britain, and they consider that it is a rather humiliating condition for their government. It is not that Mr. Reid, being a man of wealth, cannot afford a little matter of eighty thousand a year or so out of his own pocket, but the shame to the country is that the United States must needs send to Great Britain a very rich man. A poor man, however able and brilliant he might be, could not afford to take the job; not, at least, unless his country was prepared to let him live 'the simple life' up a 'two-pair back.' 'But,' asks the critic, 'is that what the American people want? The principal duty of an ambassador is to represent his country in a foreign country. Do we want him, as the representative of a rich and powerful nation, to represent us 'in a mean and niggardly fashion? Perish the thought! 'Shirt-sleeved diplomacy' may be all right as practised at Washington, but it would never do for the ambassador at St. James to, metaphorically, run about in his shirt-sleeves. A magazine writer, the other day, wrote an article to prove that the United States has no aristocracy, but it certainly has a class 'pre-eminent by wealth,' which is one of the definitions supplied by the dictionary as the mark of an aristocracy. Certainly, he must be an aristocrat who would be ambassador to Great Britain, in all the senses except the landowning and hereditary sense, and the only way for the Great Democracy to escape from such a dreadful state of affairs is either to raise the salary or to insist upon the Jeffersonian regime. As the Jeffersonian regime would scarcely suit 'an American abroad,' and it is unlikely that the salary will be raised, we may expect a continuation of the 'status quo ante bellum' notwithstanding its plutocratic taint.

CIVIC GOVERNMENT.

Baron Stockmar's famous saying that representative institutions were only on their trial, has found the warrant he anticipated for it in the development of city government in America. In several cities a movement has been started for the abolition of government by councils elected by the people and the substitution of paid commissioners to conduct civic affairs on strict business principles, they being held responsible under bonds for the proper discharge of their duties. The barefaced manner in which public franchises of incalculable value have been given away for next to nothing by venal aldermen, has aroused popular feeling in many cities against a system under which such public robbery without redress is possible. Mr. Andrew Carnegie, whose authority in matters of corporate financing will not be questioned, recently declared that a city should invariably reserve its ownership in a franchise; it may lease it for a short time on advantageous terms, but should never part with the title. He instanced the wharves and docks of New York as the best illustration of his argument. The city builds those docks and leases them on certain terms for certain rents, and to-day the rentals received are more than sufficient to pay the interest on their cost and to provide a sinking fund which in the course of thirty years will wipe out the cost. With all its franchises on rent, a city government would probably soon have the wherewithal to pay its annual interest without taxing the people. The same rule is followed with the New York subway, which has already proved a success, and soon its surplus revenue will be ap-

plicable to the relief of city taxation. Here is where our own civic statesmen have most terribly wronged our people. Had we all that we might have had out of the franchises squandered in the Prefontaine régime our city might have been living on the wealth that our trust magnates are rolling in. Franchise values are not created by any company or person. These are the result of city growth, and the benefits thereof belong by right to the city. In answer to the objection that public ownership would be more corrupt and extravagant than corporation ownership, Mr. Carnegie gave an emphatic negative. He held that there is nothing like the purifying breath of public opinion blowing into all public institutions. The recent experience of Philadelphia seems to show that some aldermen are impervious to public opinion, but it also shows that, however corrupt the public administration might be in detail, it could not possibly be so gigantic as that which is stimulated by the wiles of contract-grabbers. Indeed, with the public affairs in the hands of paid experts, controlled as a public company controls its employees, and no more, there is no reason why there should not be the same efficiency and honesty that is usual in commercial management.

REFUSING MEDICAL AID.

There is a natural reluctance to punish anyone for acting according to his faith, whether it be religious faith, political opinion, or individual convictions in medicine, however ill-founded or partial they may be. Even in the case of vaccination, which nine persons out of ten in Great Britain consider should be obligatory, the law now provides escape for the objector if he can swear or affirm a conscientious objection. The reasons for this care of the liberty of the subject are to be found everywhere in the history of Great Britain and her institutions. British liberties were hardly won. Causes the most unpopular and persecuted have proved to be right, and have triumphed. But, dear as liberty is to the British heart, it is usually held that it should end where its exercise brings human life into jeopardy. In the case of the Christian Scientists who have been convicted in Toronto on a charge of unlawful conspiracy in connection with a death by typhoid fever, it was stated in evidence that the patient in all human probability would have recovered with proper treatment, and that he was practically killed by the lack of such ordinary precautions as to food as medical knowledge would have imposed. Those concerned refused to call in a doctor, and the rules ordinarily observed in typhoid fever were disregarded. It is very evident that such perversity, however strong the conviction of its rightness, must be controlled. With the greatest solicitude, men of science, physicians, humanitarians, and enlightened people of all sects and conditions have been working might and main to get the state to adopt such preventive measures as shall greatly confine, and, perhaps, presently stamp out altogether the fearful zymotic and consumptive scourges that now afflict mankind; but public opinion has been slow to be enlightened. Still, it has made progress—so much progress that people in all civilized cities are now forbidden to spit in public places under penalty of a fine. It has made such progress that in all civilized cities cases of typhoid, typhus, diphtheria, scarlet fever, measles, smallpox and other contagious diseases are required by law to be reported to the authorities and to be isolated. Presently, the same will apply just as strictly to consumption, as it is believed that in no other way can the 'white plague' be exterminated. But what a violation of the liberty of the 'subject' is implied in all this! How much distress to many tender-hearted folk is involved in it! The welfare of the world demands it, however, and the individual sacrifice must be made to prevent a myriad sacrifices. As to the views of the Christian Scientists, a great deal is, no doubt, wrought by faith cures of various sorts—by the power of suggestion, as the learned call it. The power of the mind over the body to produce health or illness is very great; but, being imponderable, is largely neglected in scientific systems of therapeutics. Yet no competent physician ignores it in his practice. There is therefore no reason why those who use this method should be condemned so long as it does not involve the exclusion of the means known to science. It is true—and no one would be more ready to own it than a competent physician—that medical knowledge is as yet only the beginnings of a science. It would, however, be taking a distinctly unreasonable ground to ignore the results of all the earnest study and experience that have given us what we know, or not to use the best knowledge possessed by men for the preservation of

life. Wilfully to refuse this aid is criminal.

UNGAVA.

Since the discovery of gold in the Klondike the vast unexplored northern regions of the Dominion have tempted the imagination of many adventurers as likely to contain treasures as great as those of the Yukon, awaiting amid the eternal silences of the Arctic circle to reward those who will have the courage and daring to seek them out. Many private exploring parties have penetrated parts of those territories, but it cannot be said that they have added much to the knowledge already obtained by the Hudson's Bay Company from the Indians. Owing to the severe climatic conditions of this side of the continent the regions least known are those which lie closest to us. The vast territory of Ungava north of this province comprises an area eleven hundred miles long and seven hundred miles wide in its broadest part, covering approximately four hundred and twenty thousand square miles—a country as large as the British Isles, France and Prussia combined. In most maps this region is marked as Labrador, a name which properly applies only to the strip along the coast belonging to Newfoundland. What little is known of the interior is not inviting, yet it seems to have a fascination for explorers from the United States, who have several times attempted to penetrate its mystic mid-regions. Among these Mr. Dillon Wallace, a New York lawyer, will make a second expedition into Ungava this summer. Two scientists with Indian guides will be his only companions. His route will be by the George river, one of the several large streams that fall into Ungava Bay, all of which are said to be broken by magnificent waterfalls in their descent from the great tableland of the interior. From what has been gathered from the Indians the country is a rocky wilderness covered with boulders and intersected in all directions by lakes and streams. These abound with fish, but game on land is scarce. Mr. Wallace proposes to penetrate to the head waters of the George river and return next November. He may make some important discoveries. The country being of the same geological formation as Newfoundland, where various rich mineral deposits exist, it is quite possible that similar deposits may be found in Ungava. Should gold be discovered, of which there is said to be a prospect, the mystery of Ungava would not long remain unsolved. Our own back parishes would be startled into a new life that would throw our eileemosynary colonization schemes into the shade; and our hinterland, hitherto deemed desolate and worthless, would become a land of cities, railways and enterprises. A transformation would take place that would affect the history and destiny of this province. Instead of being on the outskirts of American settlement and civilization, it would be brought into touch with both, and in a little while even the Hellaland or Hades of the Norsemen might become a land of teeming life.

A JEWISH OUTBREAK.

In reading of the Jewish disorders in Warsaw one is carried back to a time concerning which some of our minor critics of the Bible have been bandying words. 'Put every man his sword by his side and slay every man his brother and every man his companion and every man his neighbor.' The occasion was when Moses having been long in Mount Sinai returned to the camp and found that the people in his absence had been revelling in the shameful rites of Egypt. The people had no hope but in their God, and here they had turned against him. The whole Hebrew scriptures are full of the one teaching, that when evil befalls the people it is because they are harboring evil amongst them. They are bid to purge themselves of all that is unclean and then look to the Eternal to deliver them. This would seem to have been the pure impulse which has set the Jews of Warsaw to purge their quarter of impurity. That the motive was pure and exalted seems proved by the strict adherence of the destroyers to the old command 'touch not the unclean thing.' Not only were gay draperies and valuable furniture tossed into the streets and utterly destroyed, but even caskets of precious jewellery found no mercy at the hands of a race that better than all others knows the value of a jewel. Amid such a purging it is hard to think what would have been the fate of a man among the reformers who should have been found to have vitiated the whole purgation by secreting a wedge of gold and a goodly Babylonish garment. The whole proceeding would appear to have been a righteous one, and one that we cannot but respect. The resentment of the Hebrew people against the prostitution of any of their own race knows no bounds, and this outbreak of it is no

doubt the result of much pent up feeling. A craven feature of the whole business is that the bribes to the police which, here as elsewhere, served the purpose of license and protection, proved of no avail when such protection would have been a source of danger to the blackmailers themselves. When it came to that, the goods of the poor creatures were delivered up to the wrath which they had treasured up against the day of wrath. Those Russian authorities need not, however, think that the zeal of these people will end with the purgation of their own quarter. They will now look for such deliverance as their prophets have promised them, and they will look for it in the shape of a divine blessing on their own daring and devotion to their people's good.

FATHER GAPON.

Father Gapon, the priest who led the procession of petitioners on the 22nd of January, which was fired on when seeking access to the Czar, has apparently since lived in Paris, where he has recently given to the world a statement which hardly tends to confirm the opinion which was so diligently circulated at the time that the movement was an absolutely innocent and harmless one. No doubt it was so as to some of its elements, but it is certain that it was not so as to others of them, for the revolutionist is in the background of every popular demonstration in Russia. The real question is as to the mental attitude of Father Gapon himself, whom the crowd followed whether as wolves or sheep. We can hardly fail to see him rejoicing in the event, then brought about, as having given a solidity to the revolutionary movement which before that it had lacked. That volley seems to him to have been the wished-for warrant for the use of force in opposing the Russian government. His present regret with regard to it is that it was not organized as a positive uprising against the throne. Whatever he was before, he is now frankly a sanguinary, as distinguished from a peaceful, revolutionist. He is now going to oppose reforms at the hands of the government as he opposes its despotism. It is no longer the reform, but the destruction of the government that is his aim, and that of the once divided but now united groups of revolutionists. At this point intelligent well-wishers of Russia will part company with Gapon. They will see nothing but chaos in the rivalry of revolutionists for power the moment the present power should be overthrown. A man, Father Gapon himself, for instance, might be a very excellent and capable revolutionist without being either an excellent or a capable ruler. A revolution to produce a Cromwell or a Napoleon, or else a reign of terror; and the probable fate of either would be a bomb. Already, according to Father Gapon, there are quarrels between the groups, and who would arbitrate between them when ambition was added to unreasoning zeal. The demands of many of the revolutionists have been extravagant, and have stopped nothing short of socialism; but socialism is an unsolved and insoluble enigma.

PARLIAMENT LOSES ITS HEAD.

The British House of Commons emulated recently the hysterical behavior of some of those Continental bodies whose excitements are regarded by the more phlegmatic Saxon as proofs that some races are not yet fit for self-government. Like the monarchs of the earth who greeted the advent of Nebuchadnezzar to Hades, those Continental peoples will join in a common shout, 'Ha, ha, art thou also become like unto us?' This particular excitement seems at first a little difficult to account for; and if we had to judge from the brief telegraphic account, we should be forced to the conclusion that the Liberals, though victorious in their tactics, had revealed the greater weakness. The prime minister was accused by Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman of having broken his pledge that the matter of the colonial preference would not be dealt with till after an appeal to the people. The effrontery with which the present parliament has legislated on questions which were not before the people at the time it was elected, and on which, by every sign that the people had it in their power to give, it seemed evident that it was running counter to the will of the electorate, might well make the Liberals fear any outrageous and even revolutionary assumption of power on the part of the dauntless premier. A government, which without any mandate on the subject, had forced a bill through, by which the liquor business of the country was erected into a privileged and permanent institution, and another measure by which the people were taxed through the schools for the promotion of the established church, might do anything it thought well, even to the taxing of the food of the people, or the inauguration

of a new imperial constitution, without so much as asking whether it was the mind of the people or not. No one imagines that a general election would return the present government to power. It has for a year back been impudently continuing to govern the country with the full knowledge that it was doing so in spite of the nation, which in every by-election that has taken place, some sixteen in number, has testified its displeasure. It may therefore be regarded as all the more emancipated from any anxiety as to what the people might think of its deeds.

Though this was all true, it was also true that Mr. Balfour had given his word that nothing would be attempted in the way of a colonial preference by the present parliament, and Mr. Balfour is a gentleman and a man of honor, and might, one would think, have been trusted in the matter of so flat a compromise and pledge. The fact that Mr. Balfour was himself openly of opinion that the nation was not prepared for any such measure, might at first sight appear as a further reason why nobody should fear action in that direction at his hands. It was probably that very fact, however, that made the Liberals afraid of him, as they had come to think of him as one who could not resist the hypnotic spell of Mr. Chamberlain's eager and uncompromising insistence. It was because they had heard that Mr. Chamberlain and Mr. Balfour had got together that they flew into a frenzy. The ground of the accusation of pledge breaking was the proposal of Mr. Balfour to call a colonial conference to discuss the matter. As such a conference could not make laws for Britain and no action could be taken without act of parliament, Mr. Balfour held that the calling of such a conference was not a breach of his pledge. The Liberals, on the contrary, regard the very calling of this conference to discuss the matter as committing Great Britain. They say it would be a mere insult to the colonies to ask them to consider a proposed benefit to themselves when there was no formed intention of granting them that benefit, and they feel sure that should the conference be called the present government, minded as it is, would certainly commit the country before it was over in a way that would make Britain's withdrawal afterwards a peril to the empire. We do not at all see, however, how they have strengthened their cause by irregularities. Except it be an expression of an equally warm state of feeling on the part of the country—in which case it would have at least that warrant—it can only put them in the position of debaters who lost their temper. That an Opposition should lose its temper in the presence of the galling sang froid of the Premier is not perhaps to be wondered at, but, if that be its cause, it is only a triumph for that gentleman's imperturbable cynicism. We shall presently see whether the country has really found expression in the Liberal outbreak. Regarding the matter coolly, we can see no very satisfactory reason why the accused Prime Minister should not get all the time he wants in which to take his breath after such an assault upon his honor, as Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman had made, and as he had reason to expect that other assailants had in store for him. The right place for him was evidently at the end of the debate, and not at the beginning, and the fear is that the tactics of the Liberals will rather be condemned than supported by the nation.

We have ourselves, all along, been favorable to the calling of a colonial conference. We believe it would very speedily reveal that whatever is to be done for the pulling together of the empire it must be on other lines than those of Mr. Chamberlain. Those who have rendered Mr. Chamberlain's scheme impossible are, not the poor people of Britain, who would have to pay more for their bread, but the Canadian Chamberlainites, who have their teeth set tight in the determination that the British people shall get nothing in return for such a sacrifice. We place almost no limit to the generosity of the British people towards the Empire if the method appeals to them as desirable for its good. But to get the British people to consent to the sacrifice they must be convinced of one of two things. They must be brought to believe that if they do not subsidize Canada in this way she will annex herself to the United States. This, which the Chamberlainites have been steadily preaching for a year back, Canada will take as an insult; and the other colonies, in so far as they believe it, will, to that extent, lose confidence in the idea which they are called upon to make sacrifices for. Or the British people must be shown where they are going to get some adequate advantage in return for their sacrifice to Canada, and here is where the real impossibility of the Chamberlain plan comes in. Our Canadian Chamberlainites will do nothing and we greatly doubt if our Canadian

Government is prepared to do anything. All the signs have been in the opposite direction. The first effect of a colonial conference would therefore be to vindicate the British Liberals in the attitude they have taken all along on this colonial question. Still, it is not to be wondered at if they should resent the fact that at such a conference Great Britain would be represented by a government that glaringly does not represent the British people.

STREET CAR FARES.

A most interesting report lately made upon the municipal tramway system of Leeds by the United States consul there, shows some striking points of difference between the methods of Britain and America. In the matter of fares, it is often urged by the street railway people on this side that the apparent cheapness of European car fares is deceptive, as the low rate will carry a passenger only a short distance; but the United States consul shows that the comparative cheapness exists, and is considerable. Last year the Leeds tramways carried 64,233,666 passengers, and of these 4,781,417 travelled on one-cent fares; 59,778,082 paid two-cent fares; 1,424,136 paid three-cent fares; 6,150,880 four cents, and 1,089,181 six cents, which shows that the two-cent, or penny fare, far outnumbered all the rest. The average cost of travel was two and a fifth cents. The receipts from the different fares were as follows:—

Table with 2 columns: Fare amount and Total. One-cent ... \$47,814.17; Two-cent ... 1,015,361.04; Three-cent ... 42,724.05; Four-cent ... 246,035.20; Six-cent ... 65,350.85; Total ... \$1,417,485.35

While, therefore, the two-cent fares brought into the coffers of the company \$1,015,361, all the other fares put together only amounted to \$401,924, the two-cent fares amounting to 71 odd percent of the total takings, and all the other fares to less than 29 percent. The Leeds municipal tramway would have yielded \$1,605,591, or \$188,106 more than was actually received, if it had charged a flat fare of two and a half cents and the number of passengers had remained the same. We are often told that the low rates on British municipal tramways for short distances are overbalanced by high charges for long rides. The experience of Leeds does not bear out that assertion, and experience here would very probably be found to be much the same if we could have collated all the facts. While our system is very reasonable for long rides, many passengers even now pay their five cents for riding a mile and less, and if the fares were differentiated according to distance doubtless the shorter rides would be far more liberally patronized. But most of us walk little enough as it is. With a two-cent fare for mile distances we would be in danger of losing the art and exercise of walking altogether. So far as it prevents such a calamity by keeping up its fares, our street railway is a blessing and a benefactor in disguise.

'WORLD WIDE.'

The following are the contents of last week's issue of 'World Wide.' ALL THE WORLD OVER. The Philadelphia Plunderers—The Providence Journal. 'Buying Where You Can Buy Cheapest'—The New York Evening Post. Tributary Colonies—The Spectator, London. Sir A. MacDonnell—A Chapter in Irish History—By T. W. Russell, M.P., in the Manchester Guardian. Lord Kitchener's Victory—By Howard Heneman, in the Outlook, London. The Crisis in Hungary—By Francis Kossuth, the Son of the Famous Hungarian Revolutionist, in the Independent, New York. The Czar's Concessions to Poland—The Sun, New York. Captain Klado's Dream—T.P.'s Weekly, London. Countess Sophie Tolstoy on the War—The Times, London. The Real Issue in France—The Outlook, New York. Lowering the Sea—By the Rev. Diasdale T. Young, in the Christian Age. SOMETHING ABOUT THE ARTS. Sir Henry Irving on Actors and Acting—The Daily Telegraph, London. Painter versus Architect: An Odd one for the Mural Painting Question—By Charles de Kay, in the New York Times. CONCERNING THINGS LITERARY. Sonnet—By A. C. B., in the Speaker, London. Mr. Alfred Austin on Poetry—Morning Post, London. Fiction for Strong Men—The New York Evening Post. Russian Literature and the War—By Sophie Witte, in the Independent, New York. A New Life of Dr. Martineau—By A.S.W., in the Manchester Guardian. A Memorial to Eugene Sue—The Daily Telegraph, London. HINTS OF THE PROGRESS OF KNOWLEDGE. The School Desk—By George M. Gould, M.D., in the Medical Record. A Classical Observatory—The Manchester Guardian. The Magellanic Cloud and its Newly Discovered Variable Stars—By Mary Fricton, in the New York Times. The X-Rays Anniversary—By C. W. S., in the Outlook, London. Science Notes. \$1.50 a year to any postal address the world over. Agents wanted, John Dougal & Son, Publishers, Montreal, Canada. 'World Wide' is a weekly reprint of articles and cartoons from leading journals and reviews reflecting the current thought of both hemispheres. So many men so many minds. Every man in his own way.—Twain.

WAR ON WAISTCOATS

THIS MEN'S GARMENT IS GENERALLY CONDEMNED IN ENGLAND.

The war declared against waistcoats by E. N. Marshall, headmaster of Kings-ton Grammar School, is generally, but conditionally, approved by hygienic experts.

A representative found several hygienic experts at the office of the Incorporated Society of Medical Officers of Health willing to express their opinions on the matter, and with one accord they were in favor of reforming the waistcoat, but not of abolishing it.

They agreed that the waistcoat, thick in front and with only thin lining at the back, was a death trap. In winter every boy and man should have his waistcoat lined at the back with flannel, said one expert, and all the year round it should be of uniform thickness.

'Too much care cannot be taken of the back,' said another authority. 'The spinal cord, which is a continuation of the brain, dominates every vital organ.'

'The waistcoat as generally made is the most absurd garment conceivable, from a hygienic point of view,' was the dictum of another medical man. 'Either abolish it for a cardigan jacket, which is really thicker at the back than in the front, or for some similar garment, or else insist upon having all waistcoats made of uniform thickness.'

The manager of a large outfitting firm said that not one in a hundred orders for clothing stipulate for a flannel-lined waistcoat.

'I think,' he said, 'schoolboys themselves would revolt at the suggested abolition of collars. My experience is that boys are growing increasingly fond of looking smart about the neck.'

'Some school prospectuses require that the boys have six linen shirts or four flannel ones, and the latter alternative is very largely chosen.'

From the hygienic point of view, the suggestion of wearing jerseys over the flannel shirt in the winter is an excellent one, but I am sure it would not find favor either among the boys or their parents. It would cause the boys to grow careless of their appearance as they grew up. Having never accustomed themselves to collars, they would not relish the first few weeks of discomfort on adopting them, and would probably decline to wear any other than a flannel shirt to the end of their lives.—London Express.

THE HOUSE OF ROTHSCHILD.

An extremely interesting article on 'The Empire of Rothschild,' by David Graham Phillips, has appeared in the 'Cosmopolitan.' The basis on which the family have raised the great dominating financial structure, whence it may be said the destinies of empires are controlled, is nothing more, nothing less, than that formed by the one word 'Unity,' says Mr. Phillips. 'Though the Rothschilds are many they act as one. "Remain united to the end," the first great financier of the family urged his children when he was dying. That was nearly a century ago, and there are many scores of Rothschilds to-day scattered over all Europe; but they still obey that counsel. He or she who disobeys it is cast out relentlessly—ceases to be a Rothschild of Rothschild.'

The origin of this great house is worth quoting: 'In the Judengasse, or Jewish Lane, in Frankfurt-on-the-Main, there was until well on toward the beginning of the American Civil War an old house, neither more nor less attractive than its squalid neighbors. In this house, No. 132, lived an old, old woman, plain and primitive in her habits and dress. Very grand-looking people were always coming to see her, were always urging her to leave her dowdy and dirty surroundings and go to live in a palace. The whole world knew her name, was telling of the doings of children who owed life to her. But she was a plain soul, and had no mind to try to get used to new surroundings and new people. She stayed on there until she died, going afoot to a cheap seat in some theatre almost every evening, with her old maid-companion beside her.'

That woman was the wife of the first great Rothschild, the mother of the greatest Rothschild and of his brothers who helped him to establish the house in strength and power.

This old woman married a certain Meyer Amschel, known as a Rothschild, because his father at 132, Judengasse, had kept a curiosity shop with a red shield as its sign. The little old house of the red shield sheltered an increasing amount of banking and mercantile business besides curiosities. Amschel Rothschild's deathbed counsels to his five sons and five daughters were these:— 'Remain faithful to the law of Moses. 'Remain united to the end.' 'Consult your mother.'

'Look on our wealth as a perpetual family trust.' 'Intermarry.' 'Never brook disobedience.'

Amschel Rothschild was not succeeded by unworthy sons. All five turned out able men. Nathan indeed was perhaps the ablest representative of the house. Now, however, according to Mr. Phillips, signs of weakening are showing themselves in the great family. They are thinking too much about the refinements of life and not enough about its business. In the third generation of Rothschilds—Amschel's grandchildren—there were many defections from his principles; in fourth there are more. We read that 'the house, now under the direction of Baron Salomon Albert, of Vienna, has adopted a policy of mercilessly weeding out incompetents. Every male child born to the house has a chance to be active in the business, is put through a system of training not dissimilar to the regimen that old Amschel enforced upon his five sons; if he shows taste and talent for finance, he is promoted and otherwise encouraged; if he proves an idler or as incompetent, out he goes, with a fortune, which is given him outright or in trust, according to his fitness from the standpoint of the maintenance of the family.'

It sometimes happens that the repre-

sentatives of the original Rothschild show a partiality—not to say a patriotic feeling—for the country in which a particular branch may be domiciled; the indulgence in sentiment is antagonistic to the injunction of old Amschel, who laid it down that the one nationality for the house was that of Rothschild.

AMBULANCE DOGS IN WAR.

It is well known that dogs, of certain breeds especially, have a considerable amount of intelligence. As the constant companion of man through generations, the brain of the dog has been developed until at the present time it is probable that this animal can be more easily trained than any other. For something like eighty years the monks of St. Bernard have trained and used dogs to rescue travellers lost in the snow. In Europe many of the armies, inspired by this idea, employ dogs to seek out the wounded on the field of battle and thus aid in the work of the ambulance corps. In Germany dogs are attached to the ambulance service in many regiments, and were employed in the Herrero expedition in Africa. In Austria, France, Italy, Switzerland, Holland, Russia, and America dogs are utilized in ambulance work.

'The British Medical Journal' of December 10, 1904, contains a special article on the subject and describes the methods pursued in training and using dogs for this purpose. With the object of rendering first aid to those men who are not mortally wounded, the writer says, the dog is equipped with a water-proof canvas saddle, with a pocket at each side. In these pockets are placed eight triangular bandages, while slung around the dog's neck is a small cask of brandy or rum, and a bell for use after dark. If the wounded man be strong enough he may take the bandages and temporarily bind his wounds, and he can also help himself to stimulants. Supposing him to be too weak to take advantage of his temporary assistance, the dog barks loudly until he attracts the notice of the search party.

Several officers of the British service have been experimenting with dogs in order to satisfy themselves whether they are calculated to be of a value in the role of ambulance assistants. These men have reported favorably, but as yet the British War Office has made no move. However, as the British War Office has the reputation of being the most hide-bound and conservative of all the notoriously conservative state departments of that country, this is not to be wondered at. As a matter of fact, the scheme is but in its experimental stage and needs to be weighed carefully before it is adopted on a large scale. Its humanitarian side cannot but appeal to all, and if the use of dogs is found practicable and of value, it will be another step in the direction of ameliorating the horrors of war.—Medical Record.

A CANNIBAL CAMP ON THE CONGO.

(Frank A. Vanderlip, in 'Scribner's.') In the 'Southern Workman' there is a graphic description of a visit to a cannibal camp in the Congo region in Central Africa. The camp consisted of a stockade which was entered by a small trapdoor. 'Go in,' said the cannibal chief. 'No,' I said, 'you go in.' 'No,' he insisted, 'you are the biggest chief, you go in.' I said no, so he got on his knees and in he went. Then I got on my knees and went inside and the others followed through the trap-door. One of the first things that Malumba N'kusa pointed out was the heart of a man, very black, with Malumba N'kusa's spear through it and his native medicine sprinkled around it. The native medicine is something like flour. He said it was the heart of N'funfu. I knew him very well. He had been a friend to us and had offered us hospitality. That was all that was left of that chief. I said but little, for I thought it better policy.

'On we walked and saw flesh on pieces of bamboo around the fire to dry for future use. We spent two days inside the camp and we counted the frames of people as well as we could and there were 300 they had murdered and eaten. He had said there were 62 women. I had seen only three, two outside tied to a tree and one inside; and the two we saw outside certainly had their flesh carved off their bodies before they had died. With our own hands, while we were in this camp, we picked up eighty-one right hands and put them in baskets. These were to have been carried up to the state post to show how many of the natives had failed to bring in the rubber required by the state.'

TIT FOR TAT.

An enthusiastic disciple of Izaak Walton, Dr. Sebastian Wesley, the famous organist and composer of church music, occupied the greater part of his spare time with rod and line. On one occasion, says Mr. Edward Lloyd, the singer, in some recollections, Wesley was fishing in a piece of water when a keeper approached him and told him it was private.

'Oh, is it?' he said. 'My name's Wesley.'

'I don't care,' said the keeper, 'what your name is; you can't fish here without an order.'

'All right,' said Wesley; 'you take in my name to your master and I'll follow you.'

The keeper consented; his employer expressed his regret at the occurrence, and said he would be charmed if the doctor would remain to lunch, and they sat down together. After lunch the host turned to the doctor, and said he would be very delighted if he would play a selection on the organ. A very fine instrument was in the hall, and, nothing loth, the doctor sat down and played for half an hour. The music over, Wesley returned to his fishing, fished to sundown, and then went home.

The next day the owner of the lake and the organ was surprised to receive a letter from Wesley asking for ten guineas for his services on the organ. But Wesley was even more surprised when he had in reply a letter as follows: 'My charge for a day's fishing is twenty guineas, so if you will kindly forward ten guineas that will balance the little matter between us.'—London 'Tit-Bits.'

IN THE GOOD OLD DAYS

A GLIMPSE OF THE TIME WHEN MEN WERE HANGED FOR STEALING A HORSE IN THE PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

A copy of the 'Canadian Magazine' of the month of August, 1824, is a rarity. Mr. Robert Miller, the Windsor street station agent, possesses such a copy, from which one may get a glimpse of a world now dust and ashes. It is interesting to note the operation and character of the laws which then prevailed, under the British flag.

For instance, under the heading of 'Montreal,' we read that Simon Morris, convicted of the crime of rape, was ordered to be hanged on Friday, Oct. 22, while John James Prime, for stealing a horse, was also ordered to suffer a similar fate.

We read that on the 16th the canal boat 'Jane' commenced running between Lock No. 4 and the town of Lachine, and that the novelty of the sight drew a large crowd of spectators to the starting point of the boat; also, there are accounts of burglaries, suicides and the like, testifying to the fact that human nature has generally been pretty much the same in all times and circumstances.

The account of the prorogation of the British Parliament occupies a large space:

'At twenty minutes to two the firing of guns announced the arrival of His Majesty. The ladies immediately leaped upon their benches, and every eye was directed to the entrance to the right of the throne. At half-past two His Majesty took his seat on the throne, wearing the crown on his head.

The folding doors were then thrown open for the Commons, when the Speaker entered, followed by Mr. Canning, and the other ministers, and followed by a great crowd of members. The rush was so great that many members cried out for "order." A cloud of dust was thrown along the House.

The Speaker then addressed His Majesty, apologizing for venturing to trouble him about public affairs, and stating that among other things the Commons had been obliged to re-enact the Insurrection Act in Ireland, and assuring His Majesty, at the same time, that the faithful Commons were only too willing to do everything which His Majesty wished them to do.'

There is also a most interesting and valuable account of the death and funeral of Lord Byron, an event which produced an enormous sensation throughout the British nation and the world at large.

MR. PLOWDEN'S CHAGRIN.

Concerning his early days at the Bar, Mr. Plowden, the well-known London magistrate, tells in his autobiography, entitled 'Grain or Chaff,' the following story of what he terms a 'professional check' which he received on one occasion from that eminent judge, Baron Bramwell, at the Stafford Assizes. Mr. Plowden had been briefed to defend a man on a charge of horse-stealing, and as briefs were scarce, he had no idea of letting the case go without a fight. As chance would have it, the prisoner was arraigned during the luncheon hour, when Mr. Plowden had left the court, and he was disgusted to find on his return that his client had actually pleaded 'Guilty.'

Mr. Plowden at once sought the judge, who, after some persuasion, permitted the prisoner to withdraw his plea. The trial came on, and after Mr. Plowden had addressed the jury with much fervor, the learned Baron proceeded to sum up as follows: 'Gentlemen of the jury, the prisoner at the Bar is indicted for horse-stealing. To this charge he has pleaded guilty, but the learned counsel is convinced that this was a mistake. The question, therefore, is one for you, gentlemen: which will you believe? If you should have any doubt, pray bear this in mind, that the prisoner was there and the learned counsel wasn't.'

Needless to say, roars of laughter greeted this terse exposition, and Mr. Plowden confesses to feeling a little small and vexed as well, although he could not doubt the absolute justice of the verdict that followed.

MR. KINGMAN ON RUSSIA.

An interesting lecture on Russia was given by Mr. Abner Kingman, at the meeting of the Teachers' Association, on Thursday evening. Mr. Kingman, who has visited Russia since the war broke out, speaking of the military, said that though they were stationed in large numbers in some districts, yet they were never seen except during a crisis or on sentry duty. They were never on parade as in other countries. Officers of the army openly boasted at the outbreak of the present war that when they got through with Japan they would invade Sweden and perhaps Norway. Not only were stores for the commissariat department shamelessly plundered by those whose duty it was to transmit them, but hospital stores were dealt with in the same manner, and the articles sold in shops. The widow of the late Duke Sergius, upon making an inspection with other ladies, found many articles of clothing they had made with their own hands for the soldiers in Manchuria offered for sale in the second-hand shops of St. Petersburg. At the same time, the ladies found two cars supposed to contain hospital stores and comforts for those at the front filled with boxes of rags and other worthless matters.

STONEHENGE.

Sir Edmund Antrobus, who, after a trial extending over seven days, has won his contention that the public have no right of access to Stonehenge, is fourth baronet of Antrobus, County Chester, and Rutherford, County Roxburgh. Until Henry Antrobus sold it in 1460 the family had been seated for many generations at Antrobus Hall, in Cheshire, and when Edmund Antrobus, scientist and philosopher, was made a baronet, some-

where in the period of Waterloo, his first care was to re-acquire Antrobus Hall. It has since gone once more out of the possession of the family, and the present baronet lives at Amesbury Abbey, Wiltshire, in which county, besides Stonehenge, he owns some eight thousand acres. He has been in the Grenadier Guards, retiring with the rank of colonel, and did distinguished service with the Suakim expedition. Amesbury is of almost immemorial antiquity. It dates to Vortigern's time, when Aurelius Ambrosius, the Brito-Roman general, who was afterwards King of Britain, was invited over to drive out the Saxons. There is even a theory that the bones of Aurelius Ambrosius lie buried with-in the great stone circle of Stonehenge.—Bristol Times.

GRAND TRUNK PACIFIC

RESULTS SO FAR ACCOMPLISHED BY NATIONAL TRANS-CONTINENTAL COMMISSION.

Ottawa, May 23.—The Minister of Railways presented a return to parliament yesterday afternoon showing the results accomplished by the National Transcontinental Railway Commission. In addition to reports giving a very fair idea of the nature of the country to be traversed the return is accompanied by the first official maps which have yet been given to the public showing the location of the new cross-continental highway.

Stated briefly, the report of Mr. Wade and his fellow-commissioners goes to confirm the favorable impression 'hat has already been given to the public of the new route and to fully establish the claims that were made by the government when the matter was laid before parliament, both as regards the physical features of the route from a railway point of view and the adaptability of much of this hitherto undeveloped region to agriculture.

COMMISSION HAS TAKEN OVER G. T. P. SURVEYS.

Mr. Wade announces that the board has decided, subject to the approval of parliament, to take over the portion of the survey work on the Eastern Division, performed by the Grand Trunk Pacific, for which \$289,863 will be paid to that company.

Although the G. T. P. Company are strongly of opinion that they have secured the best possible line through the country, east of Winnipeg, the commissioners decided it would not be advisable to take this for granted and further explorations are accordingly being made. 'We have reason,' Mr. Wade remarks, 'to hope for a very substantial improvement upon the line obtained by the G. T. P. Company, but it is too early yet to attempt to go into details.' The commissioners submit a plan showing the approximate location of the new transcontinental line from Moncton to Winnipeg, with the alternative lines marked on it. This does not, however, represent the final location of the road and is only prepared to give an idea of the prevailing conditions.

So far as could be learned the chief instrument men, and others on the parties taken over from the Grand Trunk Pacific, were mostly, if not all, Canadians.

The preliminary surveys in districts A, from Moncton to the boundary between New Brunswick, and B, from the boundary line between New Brunswick and Quebec to Clear Lake, have been completed, and the parties withdrawn from the field. The commission is now possessed of sufficient information to enable a decision to be arrived at as to whether the line via Fredericton and the St. John River Valley or the one across the centre of the Province of New Brunswick shall be adopted. As to whether the line should run north or south of Lake Abitibi, in Ontario, it will be some time before the commission will have sufficient data to make up their minds on that point.

CONSTRUCTION, EAST AND WEST, TO BEGIN WITHOUT DELAY.

It is proposed to commence location surveys in districts 'A' and 'B,' as soon as local conditions permit, and it is expected that tenders for this stretch, from Moncton to Clear Lake, in Quebec, as well as for 'E,' from Winnipeg to Lake Nipigon, will be completed so that tenders may be invited in the early autumn.

As far as the Commission is aware, all their employees are British subjects, and, with very few exceptions, Canadian-born. They are confident that a full home supply of both skilled and common labor will be found for all their purposes. They have laid down the rule that promotion must be made on merit alone, and in the matter of merit the judgment of the engineers in their respective departments will prevail.

Speaking of the Lake Abitibi region and the country extending west the chairman of the Board says it is now known to be of a most inviting character. The districts between Lake Clear in Quebec and Moncton are most valuable and should be opened up by railway communication.

Arrangements to secure uniform specifications in the eastern and western divisions of the new Trans-Continental Railway have been approved. This will ensure a uniform standard of construction from ocean to ocean.

QUEBEC TO MONCTON EASY OF CONSTRUCTION.

It has been asserted that there were almost insuperable difficulties in the way of constructing a direct line between Moncton and Levis, but the route, as the surveys show, runs all the way through a valuable country, part of which is settled and the remainder most desirable for settlement. The opening up of this stretch, moreover, will be a great advantage to the country. The probable length of this line, if the cross-country route in New Brunswick is adopted, will be shorter than the I. C. R., but how much shorter the Commis-

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route is surveyed to measure 333 miles, whereas what is known as the back route is 316 miles, a distance of seventeen miles in favor of the latter. Bridges and curvatures on the back line are comparatively few and small in number. From Grand Falls to Quebec they are small in size and number.

THE LINE FROM QUEBEC WEST. Mr. Doucet, engineer, found that a first-class line could be had from the Quebec boundary near Edmundston to Quebec Bridge and from the latter westerly via Batiscan, La Tuque and St. Maurice rivers to Waymantonchane, a distance of 432 miles. In no case will the grades on the east-bound traffic exceed .4 percent and on the west-bound .6 percent, with very few cases of the latter. The maximum curvatures of six degrees will only be called into requisition in a few places. The average cost of this stretch from Edmundston to Waymantonchane will not exceed \$30,000 a mile.

The distance from Moncton to St. Chrysostom is 493 1/2 miles by the I. C. R. The distance between the same points by the Transcontinental is 504 miles. Final location surveys will, however, shorten this latter distance by 18 miles, making the distance from Moncton to St. Chrysostom 486 miles. The estimated shortening from the preliminary surveys, using one percent grades both ways, is 100 miles, which would make the distance 403 miles. The Intercolonial, with one percent grades, can haul 22 cars, equal to 600 tons net pay load, whereas the Transcontinental could carry 42 cars east-bound, giving 1,260 tons net pay load, and west-bound 33 cars, giving 990 tons net pay load.

Mr. Butler, assistant engineer, gives the cost per ton on the several lines as follows: I. C. R.—Moncton to St. Chrysostom, 73 cents. Transcontinental—Moncton to St. Chrysostom, 59 7/10 cents, using a one percent grade, or 43 cents, using the minimum grades obtainable.

LINE LIKELY TO RUN NORTH OF LAKE ABITIBI.

Speaking of the region between Clear Lake, Quebec and the Ontario boundary, Mr. Lumsden says that the country is dotted with numerous lakes, the lands being timbered with spruce, cypress, birch, poplar, small tamarac and cedar. It will be some time before it can be decided whether the line north or south of Lake Abitibi will prove the more advantageous. The reports so far indicate that the north line will be found the more advantageous as to the cost of construction, the nature of the country traversed, and its suitability for settlement. The country between Winnipeg and Lake Nipigon contains enough timber to supply the whole of this section, and in addition the branch to Lake Superior. It consists principally of rocky knolls intersected by numerous lakes.

The Hon. Mr. Emmerson produced also a report on the work of the Railway Commission covering the eleven months of its existence from February, 1904, to the end of December. In this time the Board dealt with 1,175 applications and held 80 sittings. The filings with the commission, including letters, but not plans, numbered 6,000. Aside from the foregoing, 12,499 tariffs had been filed. The report remarks that the present quarters in the Woods Building, in Queen street, are already insufficient for the expanding business of the commission.

THE WORLD'S WELFARE.

RELIGIOUS NEWS.

The Negro Young People's Christian and Educational Congress will meet in Washington, D.C., Aug 8-12, 1906.

A well-known solicitor, moved by the revival in Wales, it is said, has decided to give up taking cases on behalf of brewers. By this decision he sacrifices £2,000 a year.

The London Evangelistic Council have secured for their world-wide conference for the Torrey-Alexander meetings in June, the position in the Strand and Aldwych occupied by the Salvation Army, and the same iron building will be used. At the conclusion of their London mission in June, Messrs. Torrey and Alexander will visit Sheffield in September, Plymouth in October, and Oxford in November, before returning to America.

The Y. M. C. A. at Sunderland, England, has had a very successful ten days' mission, conducted by Mr. W. E. Goll; 477 persons signed cards as having received definite blessing, and 72 persons volunteered for the foreign mission field. Two very large men's meetings were held in the Victoria Hall and the Palace Theatre.

A novel development of missionary work is reported from New Guinea, where many of the former cannibal communities have become Christians. The conversion of the natives, however, deprives them of their chief employment—war—and they suffer from idleness. So a company has been organized in London on strictly commercial lines to develop the national resources of the South Sea Islands, and thus, by providing them labor, promote the religious welfare of the natives.

Ten years ago the Provincial Loan Society of New York was organized for the purpose of conducting a pawn business on an honorable basis. The society now has four branches and loaned last year \$6,288,000. Only two and one-half percent of the loans made were not redeemed—rather significant figures when one ascertains the vast number of unredeemed pledges in the ordinary pawn shop. The liberal policy of the management is indicated by the fact that at the auction sales of the 3,800 unredeemed pledges last year the society sustained a loss of \$22,000. The net earnings, however, amounted to \$97,000.

Mr. C. E. Parsons writes to 'China's Millions,' from Hanchong, Shensi: 'The famine in southern Shensi continues, owing to the autumn crops being poor, and it is probable that much suffering will be witnessed before the May crops are available. Meanwhile, we are giving famine relief from our compound. Living expenses are still double the normal, rice selling at 800 cash per ton, and fuel and other commodities are proportionately high. God has used this to the good of the people, who now have the right to use but one-tenth of their land for opium-growing, and upon this a four-fold tax is levied. The prospect for another famine, due largely to opium-growing, is thus much less than formerly.'

The preliminary announcement of the Northfield Summer Conferences promises a rich store of blessings. For the student Conference, June 29 to Sept. 1, the following speakers have been secured:—John Mott, Robert Speer, John Willis Baer and the Rev. G. Campbell Morgan. The Young Woman's Conference will occur July 11-20, the Summer School for Sunday-school Workers, July 22-30, inclusive, the School for Women's Missionary Societies, July 24-31, inclusive. At the General Conference of Christian Workers, Aug. 4-20, the Rev. Prof. James Denney, D.D., of Glasgow, Scotland; the Rev. G. Campbell Morgan, D.D., and the Rev. Arthur T. Pierson, D.D., will speak. Post-conference addresses will be delivered Aug. 22 to Sept. 15, by prominent men.

At the twenty-second international Christian Endeavor Convention in Baltimore, July 5-10, fifteen thousand people, led by a chorus of twenty-five hundred voices, will sing. Under the leadership of Mr. Robert A. Harris, a chorus of twenty-five hundred voices is being trained to lead the singing. Mr. Percy S. Foster, of Washington, and Professor F. H. Jacobs, of New York, will be there to join Mr. Harris in leading the throng in the service of praise. 'The Endeavor Hymnal' will be used. The International Festival of Praise, to be held on Wednesday evening, July 5, will be a unique feature of the convention. The programme will be arranged and the great chorus choir of twenty-five hundred voices will be conducted by the Rev. Carey Bonner, of London, England. Mr. Bonner is said to be a musician of high standing, and has special ability in conducting such a service. Dr. Clark was so impressed with a similar service, in connection with one of the English national conventions, that he felt that there must be one at Baltimore.

ENGLAND'S WAIFS.

(By the Rev. Canon Fleming, B.D., Vicar of St. Michael's, Chester square, and Chaplain to the King.)

(From a sermon delivered at Christ Church, Surbiton.) It is just thirty-four years since my mind and heart were first turned, in the early years of his work, to what Dr. Barnardo had set out to do in the splendid Christ-like agency which has now been close on forty years in existence—and it is a privilege, therefore, to speak from a knowledge almost as long as the work itself, and to feel that I have been honored in any way to put out my slender hand to help it. If the man is regarded as a benefactor who makes two blades of grass to grow where he found one, who makes the roses to blossom where he found only the nettle and the thistle, then our friend must be regarded as a benefactor indeed! He finds all the children nettles and thistles, and turns them into roses in many cases for life, and into jewels in many cases for God, and saves them for society, and for the nation, and for the Church,

Wherever any one, by God's help, is honored to do this, he is a benefactor of his race. He is proving to the country and to the world—because it is a world-wide work now—that formation of character is the foundation of all true reformation of life. It is better to get the sapling and train it where you like, than to wait until it becomes a gnarled tree and then try to bend it. It is better to lay hold of the warm heart and the impressionable mind of the little child, and get the warmth of the love of Jesus into them, than to wait till it has been flung into the furnace of temptation and vice and drink, and comes out on the other side like a black cinder!

When we think of this, we see the importance of this great work. Law does not train us. Law is good and law is necessary, because there are always lawless people in every community; but the law never trains us. It never trains a child, it never trains a lad. It restrains us. It is made, not for the law-abiding, but for the lawless; and I say, no law, no amount of laws, could do this work that Dr. Barnardo is doing. No government of any country could do it; nothing can do it but Christian love, and, thank God, Christian love is doing it.

In these past thirty-nine years, I find that nearly 57,000 boys and girls have been sent out into life. They were picked up as waifs, strays, orphans, utterly destitute, but they have been equipped, educated, started in life. And then this leads our thoughts up to one of the most successful and important parts of Dr. Barnardo's work: his carefully thought-out and more carefully carried out scheme of emigration, by which he has sent forth over 16,500 young emigrants of both sexes, all of whom tested, trained, equipped, ready for their places in Canada, or South Africa, or Australia, or New Zealand, or wherever they were sent, with this marvellous result: that 98 percent of them have turned out to be a success. Show us any other institution in the world that can beat that! It appears to me that God has blessed in the most wondrous manner the training of the waifs and the orphans and strays and outcasts that have come into the arms of Christian care in these homes, because he has given such a blessing, and vouchsafed such wonderful successful results!

And then do remember that these homes are always open. They are open not only by day (though it is a good thing to have any institution that is open all day to receive those who need its care); but they are open day and night, and admissions take place in the night as well as the day. They are open twenty-four hours out of the twenty-four hours! The doors are never closed, and no destitute child, after the case has been thoroughly investigated, has ever been refused. There is only one requisite—that the child shall be absolutely friendless and absolutely destitute, and when that is proved, there is a wide door—the arms of God's mercy and care and love and grace and saving are ever open for that child!

Surely when we think of these things, there is no need for the preacher to use any arguments! The cause pleads for itself, because it is the cause of the children. They are saying to us from the various homes, in words that echo into our souls: 'We are not orphans, we are not waifs, we are not strays, we are all God's little children and we are all your children; take care of us, save us!' Eight thousand four hundred and thirty boys and girls are now in Dr. Barnardo's homes; £240 are required simply to set food upon the table for one day, and that is £10 an hour. Imagine the faith of a man who, all the hours of his waking day, when he is working and toiling for them, and all the hours of the night, when, alas, often he has but too few hours of sleep after an anxious day, has constantly before him the demand for £10 an hour, for £240 a day!

Just let me, in closing, leave with you those pathetic and exquisite words of Elizabeth Barrett Browning in her 'Cry of the children':

Do you hear the children weeping, oh, my brothers,
Ere the sorrow comes with years?
They are leaning their young heads
Against their mothers,
And that cannot stop their tears!
Now tell the poor young children, oh, my brothers,
To look up to Him and pray,
So the Blessed One that bleaseth others
Shall bless them another day!
—'National Waifs' Magazine.'

LONDON'S AWAKENING.

DR. TORREY AND MR. ALEXANDER AT BRISTON.

While the Mission goes on from day to day, and to the outward observer each day seems to be like the day before, one who will study the inside knows that every day brings something new. Two years ago, when first these evangelists began to work in England, very little was heard in the country concerning spiritual things, and now the whole country is aroused and expecting a revival, and constantly are we hearing of revivals in other places, which leads all who are interested to see that the world-wide revival for which so many have been praying is already upon us. In a letter received last week from a lady in Holland, she tells of a mighty stirring of the Spirit of God there as has not been seen for many years.

'Does the influence of these meetings last?' is a question that is constantly being asked, and even while it is being asked is also being answered. One Sunday afternoon visitors sat on the platform at the 'New Hall,' in Brixton, from Bristol, Cardiff, and Liverpool. Mr. Alexander, seeing these friends, called on them to speak.

Mr. John Inskip, of Bristol, told how he had been led to do personal work. He said he had been a nominal Christian for many years, but had never done anything for Christ until the Mission was held in Bristol. But he was now

constantly trying to lead souls to Jesus Christ.

The Rev. J. H. Atkinson, president of the Free Church Council, Liverpool, was next asked by Mr. Alexander to tell whether 'it' lasts or not. Mr. Atkinson replied, 'There is no doubt about it that it does last. The mission was held in Liverpool in the very worst months of the year—the coldest, the windiest, the rainiest, and the snowiest time of year, and yet they came, though the building was very cold.'

'Hundreds and thousands came out for Jesus Christ, and, so far as I know, these thousands are standing and bearing testimony to-day. Since then we have had Evan Roberts in Liverpool, and the Welshmen have had a great mission of their own, and hundreds have come out. People have gone hours before to get to the meeting, not simply to hear Evan Roberts, but to pray.'

After having heard from Bristol and Liverpool, Mr. Alexander then said we must hear from Cardiff, and asked Mr. H. W. Flint to tell the people about the work there. 'We praise God very much for bringing Dr. Torrey and Mr. Alexander to Cardiff, and for bringing something like 3,500 souls to the knowledge of Jesus as their Saviour; but the blessing has been infinitely greater since they left (I don't mean that we were glad to get rid of them); but it has been like a snowball, gathering more and more, and now there must be three times the number of definitely converted people. Not only the rank and file of the people, but the missionaries and clergymen who were there, got a blessing from God, and the Holy Spirit has worked wonderfully since that time. Cardiff is a changed place. We are pressing on to much greater things. May it be so with you good people here.'—London 'Christian Globe.'

REVIVAL IN NORWAY.

A spiritual awakening is being experienced in Christiania, Norway, worthy to be compared with that in Wales. The young evangelist, Albert Lund, who has been working until recently among the Norse and Danish people in various parts of this country, has found the people of Norway ripe for an awakening. For two or three years notable revivals have occurred in various towns, but the State Church, which is Lutheran, has been rather conservative in movements of this kind, so that pastors of that church have held back, and the Free churches have but small following. Mr. Lund has now begun at the chief city of the realm, and has secured the support and sympathy of the bishop. The chief difficulty being thus removed, everything favors a great movement. The meetings starting in a large church soon overflowed it; and now for weeks they have nightly filled the largest hall in the whole kingdom. On a single Sunday Mr. Lund sometimes addresses 10,000 people. All classes of people are being reached. Remarkable results are reported from the conversion of thieves, murderers, fallen women, as well as from the law-abiding and respectable. Confessions of the most surprising character are being received by the evangelists. The power of the Spirit of God is appearing in many persons and in ways not known before in Norway.—Boston 'Congregationalist.'

TROPHIES OF HIS GRACE.

(By Miss J. B. James, in 'China's Millions'.)

A week ago to-day I was sitting in the women's room just inside our front gate when I saw two women walk in. One is a Christian who was baptized last fall, Mrs. Li, and a strange character she is. With Mrs. Li as a stranger, a nice-looking woman with clear black eyes and a refined manner. She was bent and looked quite old, but though she was only 66 she looked older because she was ill and weak. After bowing and receiving them I called Miss Fleming, as I thought the stranger was a relative of Mrs. Li's whom she was bringing to pay her respects to us. But it was much more interesting than a mere New Year's call. Miss Fleming talked with them, and the woman, Mrs. Tiu, said she had been a vegetarian for sixteen years. Years ago she had heard the Gospel, but the two ways lay before her, and 'How was I to know which was the right way?' she said. So she chose the vegetarian road and did not come to the chapel again. 'But I have got no good, I have been going the wrong way, and now I want to come and worship God,' she confessed. Then she said that the leader of her sect of vegetarians advised her to break her vow. Mrs. Tiu said she must go to the 'Jasu Tang' and get God's help. Her daughter-in-law tried to dissuade her, saying that she could break her vow at home. But no, she felt she must worship God. 'God will help me,' she kept repeating. So she went to Mrs. Li and asked her to bring her to the chapel, and she has asked Mrs. Li to come to her home and destroy her ancestral tablets. 'Yes,' said Miss Fleming, 'you know the spirits of your husband and father-in-law are not there.' 'Even if they are,' said Mrs. Tiu, 'I'll burn them; for though I've served them all these years they have not helped me.'

Mrs. Tiu wanted to break her vegetarian vow at once. She said she did not mind what she ate, whether it was meat or an egg. Miss Fleming said, 'Let us go first and ask God's help.' We all went into an inner room and knelt down. First Mrs. Li prayed, telling God that this woman wanted to worship God, and asking God to lead her and to forgive her sins. Then Miss Fleming prayed and afterwards helped the woman to pray, saying sentence by sentence for her to repeat, simply telling the Lord that she had been going the wrong way and wanted to return—would God receive her and bless her and forgive her sins and save her soul. After I had prayed, Miss Fleming rose up and went to see about getting an egg prepared. I looked up and the woman's head was still bowed on the bed—she was still praying by herself. 'I have been walking the wrong way, I want to go the right way,' ending up with 'Puh iao kua!' Rising she made a bow as she would have done had she been worshipping idols. It sounded so strange to hear her say 'Puh iao kua!'—such a common expression in everyday use

among our people, equivalent to our 'Pardon me' or 'Excuse me,' literally 'Do not blame me.' One of our house women came out to see her and recognized her as a well-known vegetarian, and I found that many of our people know of her. They tell me that she keeps a shop on the street.

When the egg was prepared and brought out we all sat round the table and Miss Fleming prayed and the vegetarian repeated her words. She ate all the custard, and shortly after went home.

All our women were so glad to hear about this, for we have been having special prayer for the blessing of the Holy Spirit, for the outpouring that God has given in Wales to be given to us. They prayed for Mrs. Tiu, and on Sunday Mrs. Li went to her home and brought her to the services.

There are hundreds in An-ren who know the Gospel as this woman does, whom the Holy Spirit will convince of sin because they believe not on him. And so it must be in every place in China where missionaries have worked. May he soon come to China, for when 'the Spirit is poured upon us from on high the wilderness shall become a fruitful garden.'

Now I want to tell you about Mrs. Li, the Christian woman who brought Mrs. Tiu to us. This Mrs. Li was very business-like in the way she decided to follow the Lord. She came one day to Miss Fleming, saying that she had been to her home for the last time. Henceforth she would serve her father-in-law and mother-in-law no more, for she had made up her mind to worship God. 'But,' said Miss Fleming, 'you must not cease serving the old people because you are coming to worship God. You must help them all the more.' 'Help them,' Mrs. Li replied, 'they have been dead many years.' What she had actually done was to go to her late husband's home (she is a widow), light the incense in front of their ancestral tablet and tell them that she had faithfully served them as a daughter-in-law, then as the wife of their son, then as the mother of his children. 'Now, puh iao kua, I must see to my own future happiness. I am coming to worship you no more.' So she left them—a very real thing to her it must have been.

A STUDENT CONFERENCE.

The third Lake Erie Student Conference of college Young Men's Christian Associations will be held at Lakeside, Ohio, from June 16 to 25. This conference, established in 1903, for the training and inspiration of the leaders in the organized Christian work in the colleges of Ontario, Michigan, Ohio, West Virginia and Western Pennsylvania, has proved so valuable and successful that it has now become a permanent part of the regular series of training conferences conducted by the International Committee throughout the country.

Among the speakers at the conference this year will be:—Bishop Wm. F. McDowell, of Chicago; Dr. Ellmore Harris, of Toronto; Mr. Don O. Shelton, Mr. Clayton S. Cooper, Mr. Fred B. Smith, and Mr. Robert E. Speer, of New York city. Beside the platform address each morning, there is held at sunset on the lake front, a meeting where men conspicuous in different Christian calling, present the opportunities for life service which these callings offer. Among the lines of work thus presented are, the ministry, home and city missions, the association secretaryship, business, and foreign missionary service.

HOW MANY REAL NEW YORKERS ARE THERE?

(The New York 'Sun'.)

It is pretty generally agreed that the population of the city of New York, as it will be shown in this year's State census to be taken in May and June, will certainly reach and will most probably exceed 4,000,000. It is pretty generally agreed, also, that at the present rate of increase as shown by the Health Board and other reports, the population of the city by the next Federal census in 1910 will not be below 5,000,000.

How many New Yorkers—natives of New York—are there in the city at present out of the total population of 3,437,202 five years ago, and 4,000,000 now?

A Londoner writing under the name of 'Dagobert,' and making a specialty of local information for Londoners, made not long ago a private census of the house in which he lived, and was greatly surprised to find that of twenty-five persons in it only two were actual Londoners, the others having come from other parts of England, from Ireland or Scotland or from Continental countries. London has a much larger native born population than the city of New York, and receives much smaller accretions of population through immigration than this city.

By the last Federal census about a third of the whole population of the city—1,270,000—was born abroad, and none of these residents, of course, came under the designation of New Yorkers, strictly speaking. There are next those who, though born in the city of New York, are the children of parents born abroad. These number 1,375,000. Some of them were born here shortly after the arrival of their parents, and though legally native born, grew up under much the same conditions as their parents, usually speaking the language of their parents and being more familiar in childhood with foreign than with American customs of life.

There were in New York at the time of the last Federal census 400,000 residents who, though native born, were not natives of the city of New York. Of these, 125,000 were born in New York State, but not in New York city, 50,000 were born in New Jersey, 30,000 in Pennsylvania, 25,000 in Massachusetts, and 22,750 in Virginia.

These figures account for 3,045,000 out of the total New York population as returned by the last Federal census of 3,437,000, leaving about 392,000 persons, not all of whom are New Yorkers of the kind under consideration. It is customary to include in all census returns as natives of this city those concerning whom no actual knowledge is had and it is customary to return as natives of

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New York those who, while residents here, were not actually in the city at the time of the census or, if in the city, were not accessible to the enumerators. The number of these is not far from 40,000, and the conclusion is clear, therefore, that not more than one in ten of the resident population of the city comes correctly under the designation of 'native born' New Yorkers of native parentage. The actual number of veritable and authentic New Yorkers, so to speak, those born here of native parents, is not probably in excess of 100,000, and may be considerably less than that number. There are probably not more than 50,000 persons resident in the city of New York, all boroughs, both of whose parents were native New Yorkers and the children of native New Yorkers as well.

THE LAST ENGLISHMAN WHEN WILL THE BIRTH RATE DWINDLE TO NOTHING?

In spite of the outspoken criticisms of the Bishop of Ripon and the Bishop of London on the subject of childless marriages and limited families, there are many who take a less pessimistic view of the matter.

William Schooling, the mathematician and insurance expert, discussing the case from the national standpoint, saw no reason for alarm.

'Though there has been a drop in the birth rate per 1,000 from 29.6 in 1897 to 27.9 in 1904,' he said to an 'Express' representative yesterday, 'there is no reason to suppose that we are about to share the fate of ancient Greece and Rome.'

'Taking the average decrease of 1.3 in ten years, with a birth rate of 27.9 per 1,000 in 1904, it is quite a simple arithmetical exercise to prove that in 214.6 years births will have entirely ceased.'

'But it is obvious that this is merely an amusing mathematical diversion.'

'There will always be those who love children and will have them. Consequently, it is plain that the lower the birth rate gets the more slowly it will decrease until it arrives at a stationary figure—which it inevitably must do in time.'

Meanwhile, in spite of heavy emigration of young people, the population is increasing. The births are still a long way ahead of the deaths, and until the two figures threaten to equalize the depopulation theory should have no very great terrors. There is no pressing reason, in my opinion, to fear that this equalization will ever come to pass.—London 'Express.'

RARE FLASHES OF LIGHTNING. (The London 'Globe'.)

Some rare flashes of lightning, especially very brilliant linear flashes, seem to persist for a time and fade gradually. On the background of the sky, in the place of the flash, one sees a yellowish green or reddish image of the flash waning rapidly. Details can be distinguished in it which were invisible in the principal flash. According to M. Touchet, this image is not merely in the retina, for he has experienced the retinal image, as well as the other. The retinal image moves with the eye, the other does not. This afterglow has been compared to the train of a meteor or a fuse, to an incandescent electric filament and to a phosphorescence. The successive discharges of electricity in a lightning flash are so near the limit of persistence of vision (about a tenth of an inch) that flashes appear to tremble, but the same fact does not, according to Touchet, explain the luminous furrow above described, which he refers to incandescence of the elements of the air carried to a high temperature by the electric discharge. To prove this, he took a photograph of lightning during a thunderstorm on April 12. It has the aspect of a 'ribbon flash'—that is to say, bright wavering edge—to a dim band, which, he thinks, represents the afterglow caused by incandescent gas.

NOTES AND NOTICES.

St. Margaret's College, Toronto.—In the rapid progress of education in Canada, institutions such as St. Margaret's College, Toronto, have come to fill an important and necessary place. St. Margaret's College, which is a residential Collegiate School for Girls, has just issued a neatly-printed booklet replete with information regarding the school. The Academic Department gives instruction as far as complete preparation for University matriculation with honors. Arrangements are also made for those who wish to proceed with their studies as far as the second year of the University course in English and Literature, Latin, Greek, French, German, Italian and Spanish. Each department is in charge of a University graduate of the highest academic and professional standing. The teachers of Modern Languages have had the advantage of European training. Courses in Music, Drawing, Painting, Needlework, Scripture, Domestic Science and Physical Culture are provided. The staff of instructors in music and art is especially strong. The teachers are all artists in their several departments, many of them having studied under eminent masters in their several departments in Europe. The College is attractively situated in the finest residential part of Toronto. The classrooms were especially designed for the work and are not the rooms of a private dwelling house used for this purpose, and thus as fully as possible, St. Margaret's College combines the features of home and Collegiate life.

LITERARY REVIEW.

CANADA IN THE TWENTIETH CENTURY.

It might be thought that there is little more to be said, so much has been said already, about Canada as a field for English immigration. But a very charming book dealing in a general way with that subject, and incidentally with many fine distinctions, social and geographical, comes from the pen of A. G. Bradley, author of several books on early Canadian history. 'Canada in the Twentieth Century' (Morang & Co., Toronto, \$2), is intended primarily for English readers. To Canadians, many of the facts will of course be entirely familiar; yet the author's breadth of view and his very pleasing style will commend the book in this country, and the way that he earnestly seeks to explain us to Englishmen will perhaps go far to explain Englishmen to us. The description of French Canada, with the historical reasons for its various peculiarities, includes ground already traversed by the author, and some of his observations are worth noting:—

It is a happy dispensation of Providence that the French-Canadians should be in the possession of the Province of Quebec. If the British had settled Quebec in former days, I firmly believe they would have deserted it for the west in such numbers that its deterioration would be to-day a depressing spectacle. . . . On the whole, a country intended by Nature for grass is kept reasonably prosperous, and in reasonably good order.

Going west, for the Maritime Provinces are disregarded, being lands that send out emigrants rather than receive them, the industrial and social conditions of Ontario are delineated, the latter with a discrimination that is not always complimentary. But Toronto society is characterized as being freer from vulgarity on the one hand and snobbery on the other than is usual in Anglo-Saxon cities. The inadaptability of most young Englishmen to roughing it on the farm or ranch is considered at some length, and the Canadian's point of view explained for the benefit of English fathers. Of all places in the wonderful west, the region of Okanagan, in British Columbia, is ranked highest for its combination of pleasant climate, gently beautiful scenery, fertility of soil and facility of transportation. This is where Lord Aberdeen's fruit ranch is, and Mr. Bradley comments on the methods there employed with the haphazard style of apple culture in England.

Such serried ranks of well-trimmed apple trees, of full size and bearing, standing up in clean soil, tilled for the sake of the trees alone, is a sight we never see in England, where apples fetch three times the price. Why, our orchards are mainly turned into subjects for the landscape painter, pruned in primitive fashion, or not pruned at all, and above all, matted with carpets of perennial pasture, and knocked about by the horns of milch cows when their produce is an expensive necessity to almost every housekeeper in the kingdom, I do not know.

Mr. Bradley is quite familiar with Canada, and has also lived in the United States; so comprehends his subject better than many English writers. His book has some four hundred pages, with several engravings and a large map. Its manner is not only intelligent and literary, but often lively. The anecdotes admitted lose nothing in the telling. The club house at Brandon was, after the early collapse of values in that region, opened as a hotel by a man who planned particularly to please the Englishmen then forming an important part of the population. This ingenious person had gathered from books and the conversation of the young sparks about him that fox-hunting was the noblest of sports. He determined, therefore, to have the walls of the public room frescoed with large-scale, colored illustrations of an English fox-hunt. It was done on the quiet, and as a pleasant surprise to his English patrons, and burst, so to speak, on their enraptured gaze with the re-opening of the room. It had been the delight of

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the neighborhood for a full year when I first saw it, and the survivors of the boom wanted something at that time to cheer them up. I do not think, however, that the well-meaning and enterprising landlord had even by then grasped the situation, or the reason why his efforts to please had been so amazingly successful, or why all the young Englishmen in the neighborhood brought their friends to his picture gallery, and, of course, had a drink, and perhaps even a meal or two, and made so uproariously merry over it. I can only remember two of these frescoes, and there were, I think, half a dozen. But of these two the one represented a horse baulking suddenly at a fence with its forefeet planted firmly against the bottom rail in a sufficiently natural attitude. The fence, it may be remarked, though the scene was presumably Leicestershire, was of the ordinary American 'snake' variety. In the background, lofty snow-capped mountains looked down upon the chase. But the point of the illustration was the rider, who, attired in breeches and boots, red coat and huntsman's cap, was flying through space in the attitude of a man who is accustomed to leap through paper hoops, and though at least thirty yards away, was still continuing his upward flight. The horse which had performed this marvellous trick was looking up at its late rider with one ear cocked and in evident satisfaction at his success. The final picture of the group was 'the kill.' In this masterpiece Mr. Reynard was comfortably seated on the branch of a pine tree regarding with leisurely composure the huntsman, who, with a couple of hounds, was standing below, shaking a hunting whip at his mean-spirited quarry. Here also the scenery was Alpine. The humor of the situation was greatly increased by the injured air of the landlord, who had supplied the rustic artist with the subjects and with no little pride in the composition. He never could understand why English visitors went off into hysterical and prolonged fits of mirth the moment they crossed the threshold, and the longer they looked the louder they laughed. There was something almost pathetic in this simple-minded person's bewilderment.

ALSO RECEIVED. Magazines: For June—'Leslie's Monthly,' 'The Cosmopolitan,' 'Scribner's,' 'The Century,' 'McClure's,' 'The Windsor Magazine,' Canadian Edition (Montreal News Company), 'Good Words,' 'The Sunday Magazine,' Books: 'The Twentieth Century New Testament' (new edition), (\$1.00); 'The Culture of Simplicity,' by Malcolm J. McLeod (\$1.00); Fleming H. Revell, New York and Toronto. 'Duncan Polite,' by Marian Keith; Westminster Company, Toronto, (\$1.25). 'The Coming Power, 1889-1905,' by Michael J. F. McCarthy, Hodder & Stoughton, London (six shillings). 'The Social Evil in University Life,' by Robert N. Wilson, M.D., Vir Publishing Company, Philadelphia (50 cents). 'Word Pictures of Chinese Life,' edited by A. S. Dyer; All Nations Missionary Union, Exeter Hall, London.

LITERARY NOTES

The Paris correspondent of the 'Evening Post' makes the recent publication of the life of Fouquet the subject of an interesting letter. The superintendent Fouquet, he says, achieved the reputation of being a great patron of letters. He counted among his friends Lafontaine, the immortal fabulist; Madame de Sévigné; Mlle. de Scudéry; Pellisson. They all remained faithful to him at the time of his misfortunes, when he incurred the ill-will of Louis XIV. Sainte-Beuve, in his 'Causeries du Lundi,' which are an inexhaustible source of information, twice analyzed the character of Fouquet. M. Chatelein has just published a huge octavo volume on 'Nicolas Fouquet, Patron of Letters, Arts, and Sciences,' the result of protracted labor.

'I have long interested myself,' he says, 'in N. Fouquet and his courtiers. I lived several years among them, and if I did not succeed in liking them, I at least tried to understand them. Every human soul is an enigma, and if the well-marked personality of a man of genius seems sometimes to facilitate the solution of the problem, I did not find this precious help in the present study. But this only made the problem even more captivating in my eyes. The psychology of this singular man; his historical and considerable part in the evolution of letters, science, and art, as well as in the evolution of monarchy; the extraordinary exactitude with which it reflects the spirit and the fashion of his time and the average intelligence of his contemporaries—all excited men to make greater efforts to understand him.'

Nicolas Fouquet belonged to the high parliamentary bourgeoisie which bordered on nobility and often mixed with it by buying estates and titles. He pursued his studies at the Jesuit College de Clermont, in Paris. He left college at

the age of sixteen, and was presented to Richelieu, who, pleased by his good looks and his intelligence, pledged him not to take orders, but to follow, like his father, a parliamentary life. He at once gave him a commission to make an inventory of the titles of the chancery of Vic, which brought him into relations with a learned German, John Freinsheim. 'Fouquet saw all the members of the Parlement fond of rare and precious books, searching for them and glorifying themselves with them. He was, during the years of his debut in Paris, a frequenter of the salons of two great ladies, Madame du Plessis Bellière and Madame du Plessis Gueugraud. The latter lady was a Jansenist, and it was in her house that were read for the first time some of Pascal's 'Provincial Letters.' Fouquet was thrown also in with the world of the Précieuses; he became a lady's poet and wrote sonnets; he became attached to Mlle. de Scudéry, and to Pellisson. Mlle. de Scudéry and Pellisson were inseparable; she was Sappho and he was Herminius. Fouquet had a deep admiration for Pellisson, who was a great scholar, a poet, and a philosopher.

Later Fouquet rose to the dignity of a statesman; he had great views; he was filled with the traditions of Henri IV. and Richelieu. The patronage which he exercised in the world of literature and of the fine arts seemed to him only a part of his duties. He wished to direct public opinion, he inspired pamphlets and newspapers. He had a list made of all the men who, in France or abroad, had in his opinion a right to obtain royal favors. He was anxious to pension all writers of merit. He often made presents with his own money. It was a somewhat wearisome work. There is a long chapter on the books which were dedicated to him; the only ones worth noticing are Scarron's 'Roman Comique,' the second part of which was dedicated to Madame Fouquet; a work by Perrault the famous author of the 'Contes,' entitled 'Dialogue between Love and Friendship'; and the 'Mort d'Adonis,' by Lafontaine. This poem was a fragment of the description of Vaux, Fouquet's magnificent chateau, and was never finished. The Chateau de Vaux witnessed performances, given by Molière, of 'Sganarelle' and 'L'Étourdi.' Molière's troupe played afterwards at Vaux 'L'École des Maris' before the Queen of England, Madame and Monsieur. Another festival on Aug. 17 (a famous date in Fouquet's life) appears like the final apotheosis of his life. 'It was honored by the presence of the King, the Queen Mother, Madame, Monsieur, Monsieur le Prince (Condé), the Duke de Longueville, M. de Beaufort, M. de Guise; the whole court coming from Fontainebleau. The King wished to see everything—the fine paintings of Lebrun, the statues, the tapestries, the gardens, the cascades, the canals. After the repast, was played Molière's 'Facheux.' Twenty days had not elapsed after this famous fête when Fouquet was arrested at Nantes (on Sept. 5, 1661). All the details of this drama are known. Colbert had denounced the extravagance of Fouquet, and made the King afraid of his ambition. His fall and his long imprisonment are a chapter of history.

Under the caption 'Children and Children, Good, Bad and Horrid,' the 'Globe and Commercial Advertiser' criticizes Mr. Edward Cooper's book on the 'Twentieth Century Child,' which it considers well worth reading. Innocence, faith, wonder, joy, reverence, says the author, these are common to all ages; while many a thousand children lack them all. The story of one child life may be spiritual beyond the power of words to tell, a book of faith and innocence written in white on white; the thoughts and daily life of another could be adequately described only by the dullest and most rigidly realistic pen. But Mr. Cooper is willing to generalize to a certain extent in another direction. He notices 'the increasingly rapid development of the nursery intellect. On the whole, he does not deplore the change. Children of the patrician classes, English, French, and German, are the ones that have been chiefly studied, though he seems to know well the boys and girls of so remote a country as Finland, and next to his own young countrymen deems them the most charming little ladies and gentlemen of the world. Of anecdotes and children's sayings he has collected a rich treasury, all of them 'quite genuine, for the simple reason that I had taken any trouble, and it is so much easier to tell real child stories than to make them up.' For the rest there are interesting chapters on France, an extremely eulogistic estimate of Charlotte Yonge as 'the greatest of writers for boys and girls'; a pathetic biography of a girl who died at fifteen, the autobiography of a precocious eleven-year old, and several original compositions by the author's child friends. Altogether it is a pleasant and suggestive book,

well written from a fresh point of view. (London: John Lane.)

From the columns of the same paper we take short reviews of two of the four new books on Nature. A fascinating bird book is not what one would look for from the pen of Lord Lawrence's biographer, the author of 'Mohammed and Mohammedanism,' 'Carthage and the Carthaginians,' etc. 'Bird Life and Bird Lore' nevertheless, is the work of R. Bosworth Smith, and it is certainly written con amore. Mr. Smith says that birds have been to him 'the solace, the recreation, the passion of a lifetime.' He takes no pleasure in shooting and could not dissect a bird if he would; but he has always been a painstaking and loving observer of bird habits, has collected a wonderful store of ornithological anecdotes and has called from the world's classics an astonishing number of references to the bird kingdom. The English birds are the ones he is most familiar with—the raven, the rook, the magpie, alas, also the English sparrow. But we have the raven over here, too—though not throughout the country, as this author seems to suppose—and by all means the owl, who is a special favorite of Mr. Smith's and has the place of honor in the volume. He tells an owl story with a fitting background—the ancient keep of Arundel Castle.

As you entered and saw one and another of these truly regal birds sitting in each niche or window of the keep, in stately repose, you felt somewhat as the rude Gaul or as the envoy of Pyrrhus felt when he entered the Roman senate, that it was an assemblage, if not of gods, at least of kings. . . . The finest of that whole assemblage was known by the strange name of 'Lord Eldon.' One of the daughters of the famous Lord Chancellor, entering one day the keep, in ignorance of what was there, and catching sight of the venerable bird sitting in its post of state and blinking its eyes with all the sleepy majesty of the law, had exclaimed, 'Dear me, how like papa!' The name, thenceforward, stuck to it, and years afterward the butler, whose business it was to see after the eagle owls, and who was not a little proud of his charge, rushed up in a state of pleased excitement and of domestic importance into the Duke of Norfolk's study. 'What is the matter?' said the duke. 'Please, your grace,' was the reply; 'Lord Eldon has laid an egg.'

(E. P. Dutton, New York.) The second volume receives the very hearty commendation of John Burroughs, the dean and arbiter of our nature writers, and introduces George W. Peckham and Elizabeth G. Peckham's study of 'Wasps, Social and Solitary.' He speaks of it in particular as breaking new ground. 'It opens up a world of Lilliput at our feet, wherein the little people amuse and delight us with their curious human foibles and whimsicalities, and surprise us with their intelligence and individuality. I had been saying in print that I looked upon insects as perfect automata, and all of the same class, as nearly alike as the leaves of the trees or the sand upon the beach. I had not reckoned with the Peckhams and their solitary wasps. . . . I am free to confess that I have had more delight in reading this book than in reading any other nature book for a long time.'

(Houghton, Mifflin and Co.) Of three recent publications (fiction) on China and the Chinese, 'Rice Papers,' by H. L. Norris, is spoken of by the 'Spectator' with great appreciation. Viewed simply in the light of entertainment, according to the reviewer, Mr. Norris's volume is far the most attractive of the three. His outlook is neither humanitarian nor optimistic. He simply finds the Chinaman, with his strange mingling of equanimity and cruelty, good nature and fanaticism, childishness and shrewdness, an extremely interesting study, and while careful to make it clear that his stories 'have the merit of not being true,' and are not necessarily founded on fact, he has none the less contrived to throw a good deal of light on the removable causes of friction between the natives and 'foreign devils.' His attitude is primarily that of the amused onlooker, and his aim is plainly to entertain rather than to instruct. In this he is almost uniformly successful, especially in the wonderful yarn spun by Hong the gate-keeper, for the detection of Jack and Dorothy, the children of the British consul. Hong is a sort of Chinese 'Uncle Remus' with a wonderful gift of 'drawing the long-bow'—which he justifies by quoting the proverb, 'A bad liar is a better companion than a deaf mute,'—and a complete master of external gravity. The recital of Hong's adventures as an actor, as confederate to the life-saver—his duties consisting in pushing people into the river, and so supplying his employer with material on which to exercise his professional skill—and as confidential ser-

vant to the melancholy magistrate, is so hugely diverting that we hope Mr. Norris may be tempted to give us further specimens of his skill in this engaging genre. For though there is power in the gruesome tale of 'The Hunohbaek's Piety'—a vivid illustration of the Chinaman's infinite capacity for patience in carrying out a vendetta—while in the strange extravaganza entitled 'Kwa Niu's Derby' tragedy and farce go hand-in-hand, Mr. Norris is at his best when he acts on Dorothy's instructions: 'Hong, baby no wanchee hollible stoly; s'pose you speakee hollible ting, baby go away.'—(London, Longmans and Co., 6s.)

Though Mr. Oliver G. Ready's 'Tale of Chinese love and tragedy' is not likely to appeal to so wide a circle of readers as Mr. Norris's lively sketches, it is based on a much more exhaustive acquaintance with the language, literature, traditions, and customs of the country, while its sustained maintenance of the Chinese point of view and Chinese phraseology gives it a consistency and completeness that are highly impressive. The story, he assures us, is founded on fact, the principal 'dramatis personae' having really lived and played their parts during the stirring period of the Taiping Rebellion; and the writer's sympathy with the Chinese is sufficiently proved by his choosing for his leading motive as romantic an attachment between two sorely tried and mutually devoted lovers as ever adorned a Victorian romance. The narrative and dialogue abound with curious and circumstantial evidences of the writer's intimate knowledge of Chinese manners, etiquette, superstition, and the oriental flavor of the whole is enhanced by the illustrations, which have been executed by a Chinese artist, and are excellent examples of Chinese art.—(London: Chapman and Hall, 6s.)

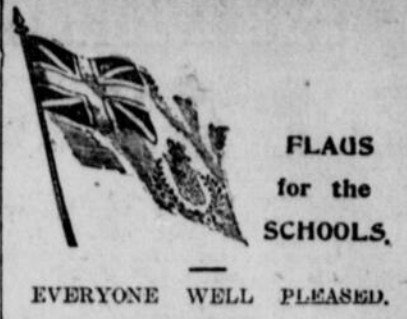
Perhaps the best recommendation of 'The Mirror of Kong-Ho,' by Ernest Bramah, is simply to say that it is by the author of that very humorous volume, 'The Wallet of Kai Lung.' It purports to give, in the form of letters to the writer's father in China, the experience of a Chinaman in a Bloomsbury boarding-house, and, in so far as it has any aim beyond that of amusement, partakes of the nature of a veiled satire against our insular limitations. As in the earlier volume, the chief attraction resides in the proverbs or sententious sayings with which the narrator illustrates or emphasises his meaning. We confine ourselves to two:—'The person who deliberates sufficiently before taking every step will spend his life standing upon one leg'; 'Cheng-Lu was too considerate; he tried to drive nails with a cucumber.' (Chapman and Hall, 6s.)

THE FRENCH 'GREEN PERIL'

(London Telegraph.) Paris.—Writers are again warning the public against what is termed 'the green peril,' in other words, absinthe, the consumption of which is fearfully on the increase in France. In Belgium an interdiction has been placed on the terrible drink, and its manufacture and sale are now forbidden in that country. According to one of the anti-absinthe writers, M. Maurice Talmeyr, 133,000 hectoliters, or 2,926,000 gallons, in round numbers, of the stuff are annually absorbed by French people, men and women, for the women have also learned to like the fee verte, now the green peril. Fifty years ago only 735 hectoliters of absinthe were consumed in France. The increase of lunacy is attributed to the deleterious drink. Sixty years back there were only 10,000 registered lunatics, and now there are 80,000. The increase in crime is also traced to the love of absinthe among the masses. Dr. Garnier, in his 'Folie Paris,' and his 'Criminel Instinctif,' gives numerous cases in proof of this, but he says that if absinthism and alcoholism are not the sole motors of moral perversion they may, in his opinion, be considered the predominating causes of the same. The doctor further says that in a family addicted to alcoholic stimulants absinthe is put into the soup, and also 'alcoholism, lunacy and crime form a sombre trilogy closely united and intertwined.' M. Talmeyr, who quotes Dr. Garnier, is more emphatic than the medical man in his denunciation of absinthe, which, he says, makes maniacs, epileptic victims, idiots, murderers and monsters. He accordingly calls upon the government to do something, but he is doubtful if the example of Belgium with regard to absinthe will be imitated here.

LORD GRIMTHORPE A ROMAN.

Obituary notices of Lord Grimthorpe all omitted to record that this veritable 'ultimus Romanorum' was once conclusively proved to be a Roman by a promising archaeologist. A few years ago a small street-arab, who had been sent by the Holborn church of the same name for a fortnight in the country' to St. Albans, wrote a scholarly monograph on the famous abbey for his parish magazine. 'This here abbey,' he said, 'was built by a rich Roman nobleman called Lord Grim Fault, who came over to England along with Jules Caesar. I know this is true because I seen the Roman bricks in the wall.' Curiously enough, Lord Grimthorpe at the moment was waging war against the alleged 'Romans' of the Established Church in the letters parodied by 'Punch.'—'Westminster Gazette.'



FLAUS for the SCHOOLS, EVERYONE WELL PLEASED.

The brilliant draperies of the 'Witness' Office windows have called forth many expressions of enthusiasm and admiration during the past week. On Victoria Day, in particular, exclamations of delighted surprise on the part of school children were the order of the day as the merry groups transferred to the various car lines at the 'Witness' corner, bent on a happy celebration of the festive occasion. The decorations were in place the greater part of the week, fine three-yard or four-yard flags being around the bulletin containing the long lists of schools that have already won these flags or are working to win them. The way these bulletins were read and our flags examined, spoke well for public interest in and approval of our generous offer.

That the quality of our premium flags is the best obtainable, and the terms very liberal indeed, may be readily gathered from the following enthusiastic letters. They come from schools that have widely separated from one another, and have all won different sizes of the flags, yet all are more than satisfied with the splendid reward for what was really a very little work.

Kamloops, B.C., May 17, 1905. John Dougal & Son, 'The Witness,' Montreal: Dear Sir,—The flag arrived in good order a few days ago. It is in every way satisfactory. We are all very much pleased with it. The pupils saw me coming with the parcel and immediately there was great excitement, but on opening the parcel their enthusiasm almost passed beyond bounds. There is no doubt of their being good, loyal Canadians, and that you have helped them along this line.

The trustees have called and express themselves very much pleased, promising the best flag pole they can get. I hope to get you a picture of the school before very long.

Thanking you for enabling me to place so fine a flag in this school. I am yours truly, ALLAN BENNETT.

[Kamloops school may well be proud of the class that did most of the flag work, securing the four-yard flag and some five or six books in addition.]

Arcola, Assa., May 13, 1905. John Dougal & Son, Montreal:

Dear Sirs,—The flag sent by your firm arrived last week, and I am pleased to state that the pupils and staff are delighted with it.

We will be pleased to send you a picture of the school as soon as it is finished. As there are over a hundred pupils we cannot promise you the picture of pupils with the school, but will send building with flag flying. Thanking you for the flag, and assuring you that it has even exceeded our expectations, I remain, Sincerely yours, M. M. CAMPBELL, Principal Arcola Public School.

[From Arcola the list for a three-yard flag came to us as the first intimation that they were taking the matter up. This will show the ease with which the work can be done. The pupils subsequently received our flag cards as souvenirs of their work for the flag.]

Hudson Heights, May 22, 1905. John Dougal & Son: Gentlemen,—I am delighted with the flag, which reached me this evening, in good time to be hoisted for Empire Day. Please accept thanks. If I succeed in getting a picture of the school, I shall be pleased to send you one.

I have selected 'With Buller in Natal,' by Henty, price \$1.00, from the catalogue you sent. Again thanking you for your handsome premium, I am Sincerely yours, M. INA ROWAT.

In just three weeks from date of first writing us about the Flag offer this energetic school had secured their two-and-a-half-yard flag, and some books to be sent shortly for their library.

Schools all over the country, and not only schools, but Sunday-schools, clubs, or individuals wanting a flag are invited to correspond with our Flag Department. For terms, etc., see our advertisement on another page.

BEARD NOVELTIES ABROAD.

(Chicago 'Chronicle.') 'The most remarkable whisker novelty,' the barber said, 'is to be found in France. Frenchmen for the last six months have been wearing box beards. A box beard is as square as a piece of carpentry, nine inches long, five inches wide, two inches deep, every corner sharp and true and all the surfaces, upper and under and side, smoothed as if with a plane. The box beard is neat and queer. It was introduced by the king of the Belgians.

The English have a new moustache—the butterfly. The butterfly is not more than two inches long. It is just a feathery little thing under the nose, with ends turning upward and inward. It has been adopted by all the young army officers. The King has stamped it with the stamp of his approval. 'You will hardly believe it, but in Italy the patch is being worn. The Italian has his chin shaved smooth except for a tiny circular patch the size of a shirt stud, and in this patch he grows a little tuft a half inch long. It is as though the Italian had a mole there, but he has no mole really. The patch is just his coquetry.'

Agricultural.

GRANDMOTHER'S DAY

A short time ago I found myself in the company of one of Montreal's successful merchants...

What this gentleman said about the excessive labors of his own mother might with truth be said of many hundreds of the grandmothers...

In winter when there was no work for her to do outside, she, in addition to her regular household duties, did a good deal of wool carding and spun the yarn from which the cloth was made...

The following mixture is advised by Prof. Jones for one acre: Ten pounds timothy, six alsike clover, four re-cleaned redtop and ten pounds fowl-meadow grass in chaff...

RUSTICUS.

PROFITABLE BEE-KEEPING.

(Eben Bumstead, Boston, in 'Union Gospel News.') The season for bee-keeping will soon begin.

Possibly this war-like attitude of the bee keeps some from going into the business, but a little experience by being stung and applying salt and water will overcome the fear...

The kind of hive is even more essential than the kind of bee. Hives sold in store are very handsome, but if Mr. Bee were a mechanic, he would never make a store-hive.

In hollow tree trunks, and so great was the yield on one occasion that an army was fed.

The writer's hive is made of pine boards, and has no paint on the inside. In every particular it appeals to the tastes and desires of its tenants...

Other points could be mentioned, but the reader who is interested may write and we will furnish what information we can without charge.

It was only by accident the writer stumbled upon it in an old book which described the fabulously large harvests of honey a farm had got from these hives for half a century.

VALUABLE GRASS FOR LOWLANDS

Low-lying, wet meadows will not produce grass equal in quality and quantity to best redtop or timothy, which does better on dried land.

The following mixture is advised by Prof. Jones for one acre: Ten pounds timothy, six alsike clover, four re-cleaned redtop and ten pounds fowl-meadow grass in chaff.

GROWING THE EGG PLANT

(Dennis H. Stovall, in the 'Epitomist.') There are few vegetables that are more difficult to grow than the egg-plant.

THE WAY TO CARE FOR THE HIVES AND BEES.

Probably the most critical period for cellar-wintered bees is during early spring. The long confinement of five or six months is very hard on bee life...

HANDLING AND FEEDING THE COLT.

(J. O. Potter, New York.) I deem it very important that a colt should be carefully trained to make the right kind of a horse.

When two or three weeks old I put the halter on and get it accustomed to being led about in the box stall.

I prefer to wean the colt by degrees instead of taking it from the mother at once, thinking it better for mother and foal.

HOW CROPS WERE DOUBLED

Experiments carried out recently in England demonstrate what liberal fertilizing may do with naturally poor clay land.

The Board of Agriculture estimates the mangold crop of the country for 1904 at eighteen and three-quarter tons per acre.

An experimental oat crop followed a crop of roots. Without manure the yield was twenty-seven bushels of oats and 1,904 pounds of straw per acre.

BEES IN THE SPRINGTIME

THE WAY TO CARE FOR THE HIVES AND BEES.

Probably the most critical period for cellar-wintered bees is during early spring. The long confinement of five or six months is very hard on bee life...

they can all be set out at once. Select a pleasant day, so the bees can enjoy a cleansing flight.

Bees often become badly mixed up if a great number of hives are set out at one time, some hives getting too many bees and others not enough.

FUNGUS DISEASES

IT PAYS TO SPRAY POTATOES.

The potato rot played havoc in many fields last season. Many farmers did not spray and lost heavily, while others sprayed thoroughly and sustained material losses through rot.

The spraying was done on a portion of a potato field, situated beside one of the most travelled roads leading into Burlington.

The late blight (which directly or indirectly causes most of the loss from the rot of the tubers) was first seen on the unsprayed rows on Aug. 21.

The crop was dug on Oct. 3. The sprayed rows yielded at the rate of 344 bushels per acre, and the unsprayed rows at the rate of 301 bushels per acre.

These results are exceptional; but there were many fields the past fall, especially in northern Vermont where there was a great or even greater loss from rot.

HONEY FOR THE TOILET

Apart from the medicinal uses to which honey is and may be applied, are those connected with the toilet.

A CURRANT BUSH PEST

The currant worm is the young of a fly which can be distinguished by its rather deep, yellow body.

THE MANAGEMENT OF CARNATIONS

(E. Dolby, Berkshire County, Mass.) The carnation prefers a moderately light loam, with addition of about a nice part of well-rotted cow or horse manure.

After planting they should be thoroughly watered. Light and frequent syringing overhead will be necessary for a week or two, and if very bright weather some light shading should be given them.

As the flowers grow they will require some kind of support. The practice most followed by commercial florists is to stretch wires lengthwise of the benches, between each row of plants, and on the outside rows, across which string is stretched on either side of the row forming a square for plants to grow upright in.

Disbudding should be attended to as soon as the flower buds are large enough to be broken off, leaving only the central buds.

From January to April the cuttings should be taken and inserted firmly in sand, with a bottom temperature of about fifty-five degrees, and kept shaded from the sun.

There are numerous kinds of fertilizers that can be applied during the flowering season after benches begin to get full of roots, such as cow and horse manure in liquid form, or sheep manure.

NEW SEED BILL

GROWING CLOVER TO MEET REQUIREMENTS OF THE MEASURE.

(William Rennie, Sr., Fairbank, Ont.) To meet the requirements of the new seed bill coming into force in September, it is necessary that the farmers of Ontario make preparations to grow clover seed free from weed seeds.

Hoe crops (roots and corn) kept thoroughly clean make a good preparation for seeding with clover.

The following rule should be observed after the roots and corn are harvested in the fall: Instead of ploughing, rib the land with a double mould plough or a ribbing attachment fastened to the frame of a riding cultivator.

It is important to sow all clovers and grass seeds in front of the grain spouts of the drill, so that the grass seeds will be scattered between the rows of grain.

grown for seed purposes, twelve pounds per acre is required. This should be free from other clovers and grasses.

If any weeds or timothy appear in the alsike crop, they should be weeded out without cutting the early heads off the alsike as these have usually the best seed.

PARSNIPS FOR COWS

It is said that parsnips are by far the richest of the root crops for feeding. In a reference to this matter of parsnips for cows, Mr. H. A. Franklin, in referring to his own experience in the 'American Dairyman,' says: 'While the yield of parsnips is not so great as the yield of turnips, mangels or carrots, their extra value as well as appetizing qualities should make them especially valuable as feed for milk cows.'

CARE OF STRAWBERRIES

(Press Bulletin from the Ontario Agricultural College, by H. S. Peart.) May is the best month for planting strawberries.

As soon as possible after setting, the ground should be cultivated to a depth of about two inches in order to loosen up the soil.

Mulching is of first importance in strawberry culture. As soon as the ground becomes frozen fairly hard in the fall, the plants should be covered with a mulch of straw manure or marsh hay.

It is seldom advisable to harvest more than one crop from a plantation, but if one desires to take a crop the second year, the old rows should be narrowed down to about six inches, the weeds and many of the old plants taken out, and just enough old plants left to start a new stand.

Stock Breeders Directory.

- ATYSHIRES. CLARK, J. G., Woodroffe Farm, Ottawa. OWENS, HON. W., Montebello, Que. STEPHEN, W. F., Box 101, Huntingdon, Q.

Watch it grow. Send your name in to the Directory, only one dollar for three months.

FARMYARD NOTES

Goose-eggs under hens must be sprinkled with warm water occasionally to prevent the shells becoming too hard for the goslings to break.

The Wisconsin station has found a very valuable pasture for hogs, that they gain, with a corn ration additional, more on rape than on clover, and concludes that it is the cheapest green feed for hogs that is grown, but must be fed with a little corn to show its great value.

If the corn is to be shucked by hand and shelled or sold for milling purposes, a variety that produces one large ear to the stalk can be most economically grown; but if shredders are to be used and the ears are to be fed to cattle, a variety that produces a greater number though smaller ears per stalk will give better satisfaction.

To bring about best results in the rearing of calves, it is best to omit all ground feeds. From the time the calf is old enough to begin to eat grain, up until ten or twelve months old, shelled corn is the best form in which to feed grain.

Bulletin 101 of the Illinois station reports a pretty thorough test as to the influence of silage on the flavor of milk. Experts and users of milk most generally agreed that silage feeding does not unfavorably affect milk, and this test should settle the question occasionally raised against silage feeding.

In the recent egg laying contest in Australia, 70 pens each containing six hens were entered in competition. The five leading pens at the close were White Wyandottes, which laid 1,308 eggs; Black Orpingtons, 1,274; Blue Andalusians, 1,233; White Leghorns, 1,225; Brown Leghorns, 1,233.

If the barn is full, build a tool house, crude, perhaps, but adequate. Better have a make-shift shed than none at all. A tool house may be built upon posts, firmly set in the ground, with board floors, and boxed up with cheap lumber, having a double door at one end for convenience in removing the large implements and small door at the other.

I made a success last year raising a fine crop of potatoes and a good crop of sunflower seed—both on one piece of ground, says Mr. E. R. I. Freeland, of Fairmount, West Virginia, after working the potatoes the second time I planted a sunflower seed between each potato hill and in almost every row. Result was a fine crop of potatoes and the same of sunflower seed.

A good practical suggestion for the everyday farmer in the breeding of horses is when you have bred such a mare as you happen to have to a good horse and get a good filly, keep it, and sell your geldings. She will in the end replace your old mare, and every cross is a step higher.

SIXTY-FOUR FEEDS TO THE POUND

There are sixty-four feeds in a pound of Herbageum. A pound of Herbageum costs 12 1/2 cents. That is five feeds for one cent. A feed is an even tablespoonful and it is not necessary to increase this feed. In fact, an even tablespoonful is just the right quantity to give the best results.

As proof, kindly read the following:—'I have found Herbageum of great benefit to all stock, whether sick or well. I am satisfied that it is of far more value than any stock food on the market. It is certainly of greater value than any I have used, and there are very few that I have not tested.'

'I am satisfied that there is good profit from the regular feeding of Herbageum. I feed it to my stock and the results are always satisfactory.'

as buyers will know where to go for that kind of horse every time, instead of having to roam the whole country for any kind of horse.

A writer in an exchange says:—I have lately seen some who advocate top-dressing in the spring. If a man would work for nothing and board himself I would not have it done so on my farm; for I should know that not only would the value of the manure be lost as far as the present season is concerned, but also that it would be much of it gathered up when the rake goes over the ground the following season.

THE NOON SPELL

New York city consumes on an average 35,000 sheep and lambs weekly.

The peach grower must not forget to thin some of the peaches from his trees as soon as they are formed.

Good breeding may produce a good strain of hens, but there it stops. Good feeding must be added to produce eggs or meat.

It will pay to weigh and test the milk of each cow at least once a month, as no farmer should keep a cow that is not paying for herself.

An Englishman writes that he has a lamb which three hours after its birth weighed 21 pounds. It is from a half-breed ewe by an Oxford ram.

The philosophy of spraying as a preventive of blight and rot in potatoes is this: The leaves are coated with Bordeaux, which either prevents the germination of the spores or else kills their delicate germ tubes before they can penetrate the leaf tissue.

Mr. J. H. Dennis, who has charge of the C. P. K. irrigation work at Calgary, states that at the present rate of progress water will be turned into the main canal or the irrigation system by Nov. 1 next and that ditch A of the secondary system will be ready about the same time.

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A loading acre, like a loading man, generally gets into mischief. If it is not required to produce paying crops it will produce weeds, for it is against the law of nature that anything should be idle in this world. It is bad enough to pay taxes and keep up fences for acres that produce nothing, but it is a good deal worse to go to this expense for acres that pollute the land with weeds and make it an eyesore.

So much mischief can be done by applying manures of the wrong kind or in excess that it is doubtful if we do not lose more by manuring than by neglecting to manure. Frait trees do not require at any time barnyard manures, or their equivalent.

A good practical suggestion for the everyday farmer in the breeding of horses is when you have bred such a mare as you happen to have to a good horse and get a good filly, keep it, and sell your geldings. She will in the end replace your old mare, and every cross is a step higher.

probability perish from frost or dry weather. Sow the best seed, even if it is more expensive. From four to six quarts an acre is a good amount to sow.

HANDLING YOUNG CHICKS.

(D. E. Shields, Darke County, Ohio.) I use a two hundred-chick and a fifty-chick size brooder of my own make, placed in an ordinary weather-boarded house, papered on the inside with tar paper. It has a board floor, covered with about six inches chaff, or other sepearable material.

Separate the cockerels from the pullets as soon as they can be recognized. They will thrive far better in flocks by themselves and so will the pullets. Fights will thus be obviated with their possible injuries, which would prevent sales later on.

FEEDING YOUNG TURKEYS

(A New York Farmer's Daughter.) We have good luck with young turkeys, and this is how we treat them: Never take them from nest until they are at least 24 hours old, then put them in a pen made of four long boards one foot wide.

We never feed anything but good bread and milk, with sometimes a boiled egg, until they are a month old. Then you can make a bread of cheaper flour. We never give any meal until two or three months old, and then it is cooked and a very little mixed with the bread and milk.

Probably some poultrymen are not aware that with proper care ducks can be made to lay almost as many eggs as the best hens. And certainly duck eggs command at least three cents more per dozen on the markets than hen eggs.

THE EGG DUCK

Just as the Jersey cow, although one of the smallest of breeds, takes front rank as a butter producer, likewise the Leghorn chickens, although not recommended as making good broiling stock, are nevertheless acknowledged to be possessed of remarkably good egg-producing qualities.

Some duck raisers advise keeping ducks away from ponds or streams, but we know that in warm weather especially a running stream, while not at all necessary, is nevertheless a valuable addition to the farm of any one who contemplates raising ducks, as the birds can find a large amount of food in summer in and around a stream or pond.

Ducks can be confined more easily than any other fowls. As they will neither jump nor fly, a 2 1/2-foot wire netting makes a good fence. By simply driving stakes to tack the wire on, 50 ducks can be fenced in in fifteen minutes.

The average farmer's garden is a small corner or patch that could not be profitably tended in the regular farm crops, and too often, it is deserted after being planted, the weeds take possession, and the farmer says: 'I don't pay to fool with a garden' True, it don't pay to 'fool' with a garden, yet there is no five acres devoted to farm crops that will give to the farmer's family one half the comfort, health, and enjoyment that they can secure from a half acre, well cared for, and devoted to growing vegetables, berries, and small fruits.

As to the part which the British and Canadian Governments should play in this scheme, it may be safely surmised that the Dominion Ministry will gladly place at the disposal of the Salvation Army colonists free grant lands in the Canadian North-West, and also do what long experience may suggest in the way of the suitable reception and settlement of these new-comers.

FOOLING WITH A GARDEN

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LANDLESS-MANLESS

(Canadian Gazette, London.)

The mission to Canada and the United States from which Mr. Rider Haggard returned last week is likely to have important results. We all want to get the landless man on to the manless land, to quote the phrase of Comandant Booth-Tucker, and it would seem as though Mr. Haggard is to help us forward to this end.

Mr. Rider Haggard properly refuses to disclose the character of the scheme he is laying before the British Government, but one or two things may be safely anticipated. One is that Mr. Rider Haggard will propose to use the agency of the Salvation Army; and, looking back over the emigration work of that body, he could not do better.

At this season of the year the foals are coming on many farms. It is an ideal time, as the herbage is springing and the mare can get a bite of grass to help out her supply of milk. Too much dependence should not, however, be placed on this. If a mare has been steadily in the harness and has had a fairly liberal ration of grain, it is suicidal to turn her out on the pasture when she has her foal and not give her more dry feed.

At the meeting of the Association of Economic Biologists, held recently at Birmingham, Eng., Dr. Macdougall addressed the meeting on 'Lucilia sericata as an enemy of sheep.' At the outset he pointed out the unsatisfactory state in which one found the literature dealing with insects which attacked stock.

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Advertisement for U. S. Cream Separator. It's Easy To Wash. With the special stiff bristled brush which comes with each machine it takes about four minutes to wash the four simple parts that make up the bowl of the U. S. Cream Separator. VERMONT FARM MACHINE CO., Bellows Falls, Vt.

Canadian settlers out of these Western States' farmers, but because Canada, after all, is a British country; its traditions and institutions are British, and it is the desire of Canadians that its population should be essentially British, too.

MARE AND FOAL

At this season of the year the foals are coming on many farms. It is an ideal time, as the herbage is springing and the mare can get a bite of grass to help out her supply of milk. Too much dependence should not, however, be placed on this.

CAUSE OF THE FLY

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THE WEEDER

The value of the weeder in the cultivation of the corn crop is not fully understood by the majority of farmers, at least one would be led to believe this to be a fact judging from the comparative few in use on farms where corn is generally grown.

Advertisements.

TWENTY-TWO

Singer Sewing Machines

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Look for the Singer Sign when in need of a Sewing Machine or Supplies. Needles for all makes of Sewing Machines

Sewing Machines Rented or Exchanged

MAKING BEANS GROW BY INOCULATION

(Ch. B. Champion, Franklin County, O.) I have made but one trial of inoculation with nitrogen-fixing bacteria, that being with green and also dwarf wax beans. In good garden soil manured two winters before, I planted the beans in drills 3 1/2 feet apart, seed 4 inches apart, putting in 12 rows without any inoculation and 12 rows with inoculation. I inoculated the seed, not the soil, as directed. Planting was done May 4 and the first beans went to market June 29, the vines continuing to bear well up to July 29.

The results seemed very conclusive to me that inoculation is a decided success, at least with beans. The vines and pods grew to enormous size on the inoculated rows, and pods were borne in much greater profusion. Just how much greater the yield was on the inoculated vines I cannot say, as I was unable to market the beans separately. But the increase was so marked and the additional trouble so little, that I would advise inoculation.

I probably spent not over 30 minutes altogether in inoculation of a peck of seed. It would take no longer to inoculate several bushels, except for time needed for handling that much and the space for spreading it out to dry. Both inoculated and uninoculated seed received exactly the same culture after planting. They were planted and grew side by side, and I am sure the test was fair in every way.

Writing to the same journal, Mr. V. P. Sanker, of Cambria County, Pa., says I have owned and been living on my farm for the last 26 years. I cleared the entire place out of the forest. We have a family of nine children, six of them being boys and all of us are greatly interested in farming. We have always raised most excellent crops of everything except beans and peas. As we are all very fond of them, we have tried every means which we could contrive or heard of to secure a good crop,

Advertisements.



EVERY WIFE

should have a GROCERY CABINET. They are Dust, Damp and Mouse Proof. 14 Metal and Wood Drawers.

Size of Cabinet 18 in. x 14 in. x 9 in. Ask your hardware merchant for it. If he hasn't it write to us direct. We will ship one for \$3.00. You can't afford to do without it.

BENNETT MFG. CO., Pickering, Ont.

WELL DRILLING MACHINERY. PORTABLE and drill any depth, by steam or horse power. 43 DIFFERENT STYLES. We challenge competition. Send for Free Illustrated Catalogue No. 25. KELLY & TANEYHILL CO., Chestnut St., Waterloo, Iowa.

ful action as the harness Hackney is expected to have with even the remotest possibility of a comfortable ride. The two things are antagonistic. It must not be inferred that conversely the most comfortable hack is, therefore, what the horse man knows as a 'daisy-cutter,' but there must be a medium between the two whereby fancy action for saddle as well as harness purposes can be secured if the dual purpose type of horse is to regain pre-eminence. Unfortunately for this project, there are few, if any, judges in the show-ring to-day who would overlook a lofty and lengthy mover in harness for one which would afford a more comfortable seat. That may be regarded as a truism. Moreover, the very fact that hack classes have practically been given up in almost every show of importance, so far as the Hackney is concerned, is yet another proof of the exceptional value of the single purpose horse.

It will be conceded by most breeders that it is infinitely more satisfactory to have a first-rate harness horse, with harness conformation and fine use of its shoulders and limbs, than an animal which, while suitable for hack purposes, has not the same vigorous action in harness. It is clear enough on which side the money lies, and while breeders are naturally very loath indeed to give up, if they can possibly retain, saddle conformation, yet they are almost unanimously to-day looking for the harness horse which commands a big ring-side and has money behind it. It seems to us an ineffective argument to point with approval to the fact that an animal has saddle conformation, when obviously it was harness action. The two things cannot be squared, and only a veteran of what is popularly known as the 'Liver Brigade' would have the courage to adapt modern harness requirements of pace, and action to saddle purposes.

VALUE OF RAPE FOR SWINE

Many experiments have been conducted at one time or other in the United States and elsewhere with the object of estimating the value of the rape crop for pigs. The latest experiments are those which have been conducted by Prof. Carlyle at the Wisconsin University. In summing up the results of these experiments, he states that for pigs from four to ten months old an acre of rape properly grown possesses a feeding value, when combined with a maize and shorts ration, equivalent to 2,436 lbs. of a mixture of these grain foods, and the equivalent money value of about \$4 an acre. He further states that rape is a better grain food for pigs than clover pasture, and that on the average pigs fed upon rape have made 100-lb. gain on 33.5 lbs. less grain than that required by pigs fed on clover pasture. It was also found to be an advantageous supplementary food; that pigs made greater gain when rape was used along with grain than fed on grain alone. He recommends the crop to be sown in drills 30 inches apart, in order to properly cultivate; nor does he recommend the turning out of pigs upon rape until the plants are at least twelve inches to fourteen inches high; also that they should be prevented from rooting while in the rape field. Rape, however, is not satisfactory when fed alone, if it is desired to have any live-weight gain recorded.

GAPES IN CHICKENS

An exchange says: There are so many remedies recommended for gapes in chickens, and all of them said to be effective, that it looks as if there is no need of chickens dying of the gape worm. All agree that the immediate cause of gapes is small worms that collect in the chicken's throat, but as to what causes this worm, or how it is propagated from year to year, are questions that are the foundation of about as many theories as there are remedies. Some attribute the gape worm to chicken lice, others to allowing chickens free access to old chip yards. The first theory seems unreasonable, except that the lice will weaken the vitality of the chicken so that it is not as able to overcome the gapes as it would if it had no lice. As to the second theory, I will say that our chickens have free access to the oldest chip yard in this part of the country, and we are about the only ones that are not bothered with the gapes. Have we not reasonably good ground for arguing that old chip yards are a preventive for gapes? No, it would rather indicate that the chip yard has nothing to do with gapes. I had many inquiries about the cause and remedy for gapes in chickens, some time ago, that I went to some trouble to get views of the authorities at several Experiment Stations. From the replies I learned that it was generally accepted that the gape worm lived over winter as a parasite of the angle worm, and that when a poultry yard once got infested, about the only practical remedy was to remove the poultry to fresh ground. The chickens get the worms by eating the angle worms. If a farm neglects the gape worm started in the ground of course there will not be any gapes, no difference how old the chip yard is; but if the gape worms once get a start there will be gapes whether there is a chip yard or not. The gape worm will not stop to consider whether his host is lousy or not, and he does not seem to care who is made to bear the responsibility for his ravages. The only thing that he seems to care for is to be allowed to go on undisturbed in his course of destruction.

FEEDING THE CHICKS

(Maine Experiment Station Bulletin.) For feed for young chicks we make bread by mixing three parts corn meal, one part wheat bran, and one part wheat middlings or flour, with skim milk or water, mixing it very dry, and salting as usual for bread. It is baked thoroughly, and when well done, if it is dry enough so as to crumble, it is broken up and dried out in the oven and then ground in a mortar or mill. The infertile eggs are hard boiled and ground,

FARMERS' SALES AND WANTS.

Live Stock.

REGISTERED SHORTHORNS FOR SALE. Three choice young Bulls ready for service, from imported sires, at reasonable price. JOHN ROSS, Box 308, Mount Forest, Ont.

YORKSHIRES - PIGS FROM MAPLE Grove Herd of Large English Yorkshires, all ages, at reasonable prices. My herd won all the reds at four exhibitions last fall. Correspondence solicited. T. J. COLE, Box 158, Bowmanville, Ont.

CANADIAN BRED REGISTERED Clydesdales for sale—One Stallion rising three years, one Stallion rising two years. For further particulars apply to GEO. BOTHERAM, Bradford, Ont.

CARRIAGE STALLION FOR SALE - Beautiful chestnut in color, well made, fast traveller; getter of first prize stock; bred from carriage and trotting stock. For particulars address X.Y., Witness' Office, Montreal.

FOR SALE, JERSEYS—SEVEN A. J. C. Cows and Heifers; also one registered Ayrshire Cow. R. JAMIESON, Perth, Ont.

Personal.

PERSONAL - MRS. MARTHA JANE Hearns Boyce Stewart, Oxford, Idaho, and Benjamin Hearns Boyce, of Old Mexico, wish to trace money or stock that was placed in trust by their grandfather, Thos. Hearns, by their mother, Jane Hearns Boyce, when their grandparents separated. This property was placed in the hands of Daniel Blake, who died in 1851. They have learned that this property had been in the hands of George Hearns and John C. Hearns since then, and it is still in the Hearns family. George Hearns died in 1904, and John C. Hearns was drowned in Hay Bay in 1904. Mrs. Martha Jane Hearns Boyce Stewart is the eldest granddaughter of Thos. Hearns and Martha Cronk Hearns, and was born in Lobar, Upper Canada, March 2, 1836. Her mother, Jane Hearns Boyce, was Thos. Hearns' eldest daughter. The other of Jane Hearns Boyce's children, Thos. Hearns Boyce, died on the same date as his mother, Feb. 15, 1840. He was born at Lobar, Upper Canada. Benjamin Hearns Boyce was born at Barry, Ill., Oct. 7, 1832. Mrs. Martha Jane Hearns Boyce Stewart has had drawn out seven advertisements in 1905 before her grandfather's death. In 1885, at the death of my grandfather we were called to come at once. In 1889 we were called for at the death of Martha Cronk Hearns. I received two letters from George Hearns before his death.

Miscellaneous.

BABY FOR ADOPTION. WRITE J. J. KELSO, Toronto.

DR. FULTON, MASCOUCHE, QUEBEC, cures by correspondence, Piles, Catarrh, Teblity.

THE BEST LIVER REGULATOR FOR Ladies is Satis Media; for Men, Satis Livera. 25c box, 5 for \$1, postpaid. Booklet free. SATIS REMEDY CO., Box 156, Galt, Ont.

SATIS-SULPHURE ACTS DIRECTLY ON the blood and cures pimples, sores and all eruptions of the skin. 50c box, 5 for \$2.00, postpaid. SATIS REMEDY CO., Box 156, Galt.

SATIS-KIDNA—THE KIDNEY SPECIFIC cures all disorders of Bladder and Kidney, weak back, etc. 50c Box, 5 for \$2.00, postpaid. SATIS REMEDY CO., Box 156, Galt, Ont.

shell and all, in a sausage mill. About one part of ground egg and four parts of the bread crumbs are rubbed together until the egg is well divided. This bread makes up about one-half of the food of the chicks until they are five or six weeks old. Eggs are always used with it for the first one or two weeks, then fine sifted beef scrap is mixed with the bread. It may be that the bread is not necessary, and that something else is just as good. We have tried many other foods, including several of the most highly advertised prepared dry chicken foods, but as yet have found nothing that gives us a good health and growth as the bread fed in connection with dry broken grains.

When the chicks are first brought to the brooders, bread crumbs are sprinkled on the floor of the brooder among the grit, and in this way they learn to eat, taking in grit and food at the same time. After the first day the food is given in tin plates, four to each brooder. The plates have low edges, and the chicks go on to them and find the food readily. After they have had the food before them for five minutes the plates are removed. As they have not spilled much of it, they have little left to lurch on except what they scratch for. In the course of a few days light wooden troughs are substituted for the plates. The bottom of the trough is a strip of half inch board, two feet long and three inches wide. Laths are nailed around the edges. The birds are fed four times a day in these troughs until they outgrow them, as follows: Bread and egg or scrap early in the morning; at half-past nine o'clock dry grain, either pin head oats, crushed wheat, millet seed or cracked corn. At one o'clock dry grain again, and the last feed of the day is of the bread with egg or scrap.

Between the four feeds in the pans or troughs, millet seed, pin head oats and fine cracked corn, and latter whole wheat, are scattered in the chaff on the floor for the chicks to scratch for. This makes them exercise, and care is taken that they do not find the food too easily.

One condition is made imperative in our feeding. The food is never to remain in the troughs more than five minutes before the troughs are cleaned or removed. This insures sharp appetites at meal time, and guards against inactivity which comes from overfeeding. Charcoal, granulated bone, oyster shell and sharp grit are always kept by them, as well as clean water. Mangolds are cut into slices, which they soon learn to peck. When the grass begins to grow they are able to get green food from the yards. If the small yards are

Farm and Other Lands.

FOR SALE, FARM OF 117 ACRES, Well-land Co., with stock, implements, crop; everything for \$3,500; good title; possession at once. For particulars write Box 436, Chantler, Ont.

CENTRAL ALBERTA FARM LANDS—near the thriving town of Red Deer, can be bought for six dollars an acre up; why pay rent? Buy a farm of your own before prices increase; write for particulars. MICHENER & CARSCALLEN, Red Deer.

RANCH FOR SALE, TEN MILES FROM station, near Calgary, 400 acres rich soil, 50 under cultivation, owned by seller, with adjacent range of 2,000 acres, maintains 500 head cattle; unfailing water supply; timber; good dwelling, stable, sheds, corral, improvement; cost \$2,800; game and fish; \$5,500; half cash, balance, 3 years. A. W. WARD, General Stores, Calgary.

FOR SALE, \$4,500, HALF CASH, balance to suit purchaser, at 6 percent, 320 acres in Belmont district, 1 1/2 mile from thriving town, with elevators, churches, schools, etc., 180 acres in crop; good stabling, fair house, excellent water; all fenced. A snap for any one wanting a good home. Immediate possession if desired. Apply Box 3, Belmont P.O., Man.

ARE YOU WANTING A HOME IN MANITOBA?—If so I would ask you to correspond with me; it would be to your advantage, as I have a number of improved farms to offer at right prices in the tried district of Manitoba, situated 100 miles west of Winnipeg; I have farmed and done business here for over 25 years, and am in a position to recommend what I offer; good land, good buildings convenient to churches, schools and the best market in southern Manitoba, with cheap freight rates; money cannot buy them in a new district; write me what you want and I will locate you. G. E. DAVIDSON, Manitou, Man.

FOR SALE, LEXINGTON FARM, 150 Acres of land, 2 1/2 miles from Granby Village, half mile from school and cheese factory, water in house and barn, good sugar bush, orchard and nursery, 25 milk cows and other stock; will sell with or without stock. Address WM. KAY, Prop., or DOZOIS & TARTRÉ, Notaries, Granby.

GREATEST POSSIBILITIES - WE HAVE some of the best farms in Ontario, 'the land of opportunity,' on our list of 'prospect for sale.' Values that cannot be duplicated. Send for our lists—they will cost you nothing and will aid you much. WESTERN REAL ESTATE EXCHANGE LIMITED, London, Canada.

FARMS FOR SALE.

In one of the best Fruit and Dairying sections in British Columbia. For information, write JOHN McCALLUM, Salmon Arm, B.C.

Trees Plants, Seeds, &c.

STRAWBERRY PLANTS

AND SEED POTATOES (23 varieties). Don't buy till you get our prices, one-third others, all the new kinds, Queen Partridge Wyandottes, Buff Orpingtons, Eggs, \$1.00 per 12. Mammoth Bronze Turkey Eggs, 30c each, or \$2.50 per 9 eggs. The above stock is in excellent condition, and will produce a good percentage of show birds. D. A. GRAHAM, Tredford, Ont.

FOR SALE - EGGS FOR HATCHING from specially mated Wyandottes, Plymouth Rocks, Leghorns, etc., 15 \$1.00; 100 \$4.00; safe arrival and good hatch guaranteed. WADE & SON, Sarnia, Ont.

RHODE ISLAND REDS, ROSECOMB, bred six years from carefully selected, heavy winter layers; large, brown eggs. Sitting, \$1.50. JNO. LUSCOMBE, Merton, Ont.

FOR SALE, TANTRAMAR ORPINGTON farm breeder of single comb buff and Jubilee and rosecomb black Orpingtons. Write for catalogue of price and matings of breeding pens; eggs, \$3, \$2 and \$1.50 per 15. EDGAR AYER, Box 51, Sackville, New Brunswick.

'NITH GROVE' BUFF ORPINGTONS - Eggs, \$1 per 15; \$5.00 per 100. E. BROWN, Breeder and Importer, Haysville, Ont.

BUFF ORPINGTONS, \$1 PER 15; Imported stock. R. TAYLOR, Allenford, Ont.

Agents Wanted.

MEN WANTED - RELIABLE MEN in every locality throughout Canada to advertise our goods, tack up show cards on trees, fences, along roads and all conspicuous places; also distributing small advertising matter, Salary \$300 per year, or \$75 per month and expenses \$2.50 per day. Steady employment to good, reliable men. No experience necessary. Write for particulars EMPIRE MEDICINE CO., London, Ont.

AGENTS WANTED FOR 'WORLD WIDE' in every City, Town and Village. Large commissions allowed, netting Agents five dollars a day—often more. If no Agent has called on you, you may conclude your district is not being worked—and you have your opportunity. Address, at once, JOHN DOUGALL & SON, Publishers, Montreal.

AGENTS WANTED, TO PUSH 'WORLD WIDE' on special trial rate offer. Nothing else to be done. Generous commissions. It is just what intelligent people are looking for. Write for terms, samples, etc. JOHN DOUGALL & SON, Publishers, Montreal.

Earn Over \$10 a day

Agents Wanted all over the world. Experience not necessary. Ten dollars a day easily earned taking subscriptions for 'World Wide' Write for full particulars and our hints for easy canvassing. Address, the publishers of 'World Wide', Montreal, Canada.

Business Chance

FOR SALE - STORE, WITH POST-OFFICE, excellent house, with or without stock and furniture. Apply G. W., Larchwood, Ont.

worn out before they are moved to the range, green cut clover or rape is fed to them.

After the chickens are moved to the range they are fed in the same manner, except that the morning and evening feed is made of corn meal, middlings and wheat bran, to which one-tenth as much beef scrap is added. The other two feeds are of wheat and cracked corn. One year we fed double the amount of scrap all through the growing season and had the April and May pullets well developed and laying through

Eggs and Poultry.

EGGS FOR HATCHING, 15 for \$1.00; 50 for \$1.75; 100 for \$2.50; 100 for \$4.00. Assorted if desired. S. C. White Leghorns, Utility White Wyandottes, and B. P. Rocks. Quality superior. Poultry and Bees specialties. Correspondence solicited. E. L. COLPITTS, Petticoat, N.B.

CHOICE STANDARD-BRED WHITE Leghorns; famous layers. Yearly average, 196 eggs each. Fifteen eggs for \$1.50. Thirty for \$2.50. \$5 per hundred. R. C. ALLAN, Cobourg, Ont.

FOR SALE, EGGS FROM PURE BRED S. C. White Leghorns, large white birds and best laying strain on earth; always prize-winners, 15 eggs \$1, or 30 for \$1.60. J. BOOTHBY, Collingwood, Ont.

FOR SALE - PRIZE WINNING BARRED Rock and Andalusian Cockerels, large birds; eggs for hatching. Barred Rocks, Buff Orpingtons, White Langshans, Andalusians, \$1 per setting. Cayuga, Pekin, Rouen and colored Muscovy Duck Eggs. \$2 ISAAC T. KNIGHT, Guelph, Ont.

FOR SALE - EGGS FROM QUEBEC'S best Buff Leghorns, hens, with records of 20 eggs a year; winners wherever shown; pen A contains all first prize winners, \$5 per setting; pen B contains all second and third prize winners, \$3; pen C and D, birds that have never been to show; perhaps equally as good. \$1; satisfaction guaranteed. Address H. A. CLARK, Box 403, Lennoxville, Que.

BUFF ORPINGTON EGGS, \$1 PER 15; \$4 per 100. E. C. BROWN, Breeder and Importer, Haysville, Ont.

BUFF ORPINGTON EGGS - Exhibition stock, \$2 per 15; utility stock, \$1 per 15; extra heavy layers; nine chicks guaranteed. HUGH A. SCOTT, Galedonia, Ont.

FOR SALE, EGGS FROM PRIZE-WINNING White Rocks, breeding pen first at Sherbrooke, silver cup for highest scoring pen in American class, at Granby; \$1.00 per setting. A. F. SANBORN, South Roxton, Que.

BUFF ORPINGTONS, PURE WILLOW Brook Farm Strain. Bred true to type, to produce winter eggs. Eggs, \$2 per 15. W. O. BURGESS, Box 48, Queenston, Ont.

LARGE SNOW-WHITE WYANDOTTES, Baldwin Strain, great winter layers, strongly-fertilized eggs, \$1.00 per 15. Incubator lots special. CHAS. A. GOULDING, Vinemount, Ont.

EGGS FOR HATCHING FROM THE very best of stock and careful breeding. Barred P. Rocks, White, Silver-laced and Partridge Wyandottes, Buff Orpingtons, Eggs, \$1.00 per 12. Mammoth Bronze Turkey Eggs, 30c each, or \$2.50 per 9 eggs. The above stock is in excellent condition, and will produce a good percentage of show birds. D. A. GRAHAM, Tredford, Ont.

FOR SALE - EGGS FOR HATCHING from specially mated Wyandottes, Plymouth Rocks, Leghorns, etc., 15 \$1.00; 100 \$4.00; safe arrival and good hatch guaranteed. WADE & SON, Sarnia, Ont.

RHODE ISLAND REDS, ROSECOMB, bred six years from carefully selected, heavy winter layers; large, brown eggs. Sitting, \$1.50. JNO. LUSCOMBE, Merton, Ont.

FOR SALE, TANTRAMAR ORPINGTON farm breeder of single comb buff and Jubilee and rosecomb black Orpingtons. Write for catalogue of price and matings of breeding pens; eggs, \$3, \$2 and \$1.50 per 15. EDGAR AYER, Box 51, Sackville, New Brunswick.

'NITH GROVE' BUFF ORPINGTONS - Eggs, \$1 per 15; \$5.00 per 100. E. BROWN, Breeder and Importer, Haysville, Ont.

BUFF ORPINGTONS, \$1 PER 15; Imported stock. R. TAYLOR, Allenford, Ont.

Situations Vacant.

MEN WANTED—WE WANT ONE GOOD man in each district, local or travelling; \$540 a year and expenses, \$2.50 per day, to tack up show-cards and distribute advertising matter in all conspicuous places, introducing New Discovery. No experience necessary. For particulars, write SALUS MEDICINAL CO., London, Ont.

WANTED, A RELIABLE LADY in every town where we are not represented, to take orders for our tailor-made costumes and other specialties. DOMINION GARMENT CO., Box 308, Guelph, Ont.

A FEW CANVASSERS WANTED BY AN established wholesale and manufacturing house, selling a full line of articles of daily consumption direct to consumers. Samples free or returnable, freight charges prepaid; exclusive territory; regular customers; no cash advance or security required; salary or commission. Write quick to COOPER, Drawer 311, London, Ont.

September and October. To our sorrow they nearly all molted in December, and that month and January were nearly bare of eggs.

A FEW DON'TS

Don't sow alfalfa on poor soil. Don't sow alfalfa on wet soil. Don't forget to clip it three times the first year. Don't turn any stock on it until the next May. Don't let alfalfa hay get dry before raking. Don't fail to cut your hay in time. That means to be ready to cut by June first. Don't let stock on your alfalfa meadows in cold weather. Don't sow alfalfa seed on unprepared soil, as you do clover. If it fails with you, manure the land and try again.

THE MARKETS.

Montreal Wholesale Prices

POTATOES STEADY, WITH GOOD DEMAND-A GLUT IN NEW YORK.

'Witness' Office, Monday Morning, May 29, 1905.

The market for potatoes is steady under a good demand, with sales of car lots at 60c per bag of 90 lbs. on track for Profits and 45c for Chills. There has been quite a glut of supplies in New York...

HONEY TRADE IS DULL, AND BUYERS HARD TO FIND. The market for honey still remains dull, and buyers are hard to find. White clover in comb, 12 1/2c; extracted, white, 7c to 7 1/2c in 10 lb. tins, and 6c to 6 1/2c in 60 lb. tins.

GOOD ACTIVE MARKET FOR BEANS. The market for beans still maintains a good active demand. Stocks both here and in the west are held in very few hands. Sales of several car lots were made during last week at \$1.60 on track...

MAPPLE PRODUCTS UNCHANGED. There is little or no change to note in maple products, and prices rule at last week's quotations. There is no change to note this week in evaporated and dried apples, and prices remain at 6 1/2c for the former, and 2 1/2c per lb. for the latter.

STRAWBERRIES. Two cars of Maryland strawberries sold at the Montreal Fruit Auction Rooms on Saturday. The quality of the berries was very fine, and were cleared up at mostly 12c to 12 1/2c.

THE EGG MARKET RULING VERY FIRM. Messrs. Hislop & Hunter's weekly circular of Friday says that receipts of eggs during the past week were 7,564 cases, as against 8,352 for the week previous, and 8,352 for the same week last year.

THE BUTTER MARKET IS AGAIN ADVANCED. PRICES IN COUNTRY HIGHER THAN IN THE CITY. During the past week there was quite a sprinkling of grass made butter received, and exporters picked up any fancy goods that were on offer.

CHEESE MARKET IS MUCH EASIER-ENORMOUS MAKE IN PROCESS. There is an easier feeling in the cheese market this morning, prices in the country being much lower than at this time last week. The average price on the leading Ontario boards was 9 1/2c to 9 7/8c, as compared with 9 1/2c to 9 5/8c the previous week.

FLOR- Manitoba, decline. Flour-Manitoba, decline. Flour-Manitoba, decline. Flour-Manitoba, decline. Flour-Manitoba, decline.

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FARMERS' MARKET PRICES, May 29.

The light rains this forenoon seemed to deter the farmers from coming to the city markets in large numbers, but the market gardeners turned out in full force, and green truck was very plentiful and pretty low in price. Only a few loads of oats were in sight, and \$1.10 was the price asked. There was no buckwheat offered by the farmers; dealers charge \$1.25 to \$1.30 per 100 lbs. for buckwheat. Potatoes were less plentiful than they have been for some time, and sold at 60c the 50 lb. bag; turnips, 50c to \$1.00; American sweet corn, \$2.50 the crate; celery, \$1 the dozen; bunch of superior size, sells at 20c the dozen bunches; radishes, 15c to 25c do.; lettuce, 10c to 35c do.; shallots, 8c to 12c the bunch; leeks, 15c do.; parsnips, 10c to 15c do.; young carrots, 40c to 80c the dozen bunches; asparagus, 40c the bunch; green beans, \$2.50 to \$3.50 the basket; dead turkeys, 10c to 17c per lb.; geese, 14c do.; live fowls, \$1.25 to \$1.75 the pair; but butter, 15c to 25c per lb.; print butter, 20c to 25c do.; new laid eggs, 25c to 30c the dozen; older eggs, 15c to 20c do. Very few apples remain on the market, and sell at \$4 to \$5 per barrel; California oranges, \$3.50 to \$4.25 the box; lemons, \$2 to \$3 do.; bananas are rather scarce; Junco-bell set up to \$2 the bunch; 8-hand bunches, \$1.50. Mr. George Vipond, of Commissioner street, received five carloads of strawberries from Maryland this week; they were of superior quality, and sold at 11c to 12c the crate; the farmers are not bringing much hay to the market, which sells at \$7.50 to \$9 per 100 bundles of 15 lbs.; straw, \$5 to \$6 per 100 bundles of 12 lbs.

CHEESE BOARDS.

Table with columns: Date, Place, Offerings, Sales, Price. Lists various cheese types and their market prices.

BUTTERS.

Table with columns: Name, Price. Lists various butter brands and their prices.

CATTLE MARKETS.

LIVE STOCK MARKET-MAY 29. About 600 head of butchers' cattle, 75 milch cows, 200 calves, 300 sheep and lambs, 200 fat hogs, and 25 young pigs were offered for sale at the East End Abattoir to-day. The butchers were out strong and trade was good with firm prices all round. Prime beefs sold at 5 1/2c to 6c per lb.; pretty good cattle 4c to near 5 1/2c; rough bulls, 3c to 4c, and the common stock 2 1/2c to 3 1/2c per lb. The milch cows were generally of rather poor quality; a lot of four of the best cows was sold for \$2, prices ranged from \$22 to \$52 each. Calves sold at \$2 to \$6 each. Shippers paid 4c per lb. for good large sheep, and the butchers paid 3 1/2c to 4c per lb. for the others. Lambs sold at from \$3 to \$5 each. Fat hogs sold at from 6c to a little over 7 1/2c per lb. The young pigs sold at from \$1.25 to \$2 each.

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Butcher Cattle-The demand for cattle was only fairly active, and the run was moderately large. Heavy runs the past week or so have given the butchers fair supplies, especially in fair to medium cattle, and to-day's trade lacked that snap which the market has had lately. Prices had an easier tone, and are quoted slightly lower. Good to choice are quoted at \$3.20 to \$5.50; fair to good at \$1.80 to \$3.10; mixed lot medium at \$1.40 to \$2.75, and common at \$1 to \$3.50. Cows sold at \$2.50 to \$4.50, and bulls at \$2.50 to \$3.50. Stockers and Feeders-The run of these cattle was not heavy. The demand was fair and everything was sold, with prices slightly easier in tone. Feeders are quoted at \$4 to \$5.40; bulls at \$3.40 to \$3.80; stockers at \$2.50 to \$4.25, and stock bulls at \$1.75 to \$2.50.

Milch Cows-Trade is fairly active. The market is quoted about steady at \$35 to \$45 the cwt. with somewhat higher prices for really choice cattle.

Calves-The run was light and the market is firm in tone. Quotations are higher at \$11 to \$12 each and 3 1/2c to 3 3/4c per pound.

Sheep and Lambs-Beyond an easier tone in grain-fed yearlings the market was steady. The run was light, but about enough was offering. Spring lambs had a dull tone, and dealers say the prospects for a better one are lower. Export sheep are quoted at \$3.50 to \$2.25 per cwt.; grain-fed lambs at \$4 to \$6.50; harnyard at \$3 to \$4, and spring at \$2 to \$4 each.

BRITISH CATTLE MARKETS.

London, May 29.-To-day's supply of beasts, compared with Monday last, showed decrease of 250. Trade for both price and second quality dull and dragging, lower rates having to be accepted to effect sales. Irish consignments included 60 Dublin which were difficult to sell at 1d to 2d per 8 lbs. decline. Fat butchering cows and bulls met very limited demand, at about level rates. Top value-8 1/2c; medium black polled Dublins, 4s 4d; 90 stone Normfolds, 4s 4d; 100 stone shorthorns, 3s 10d to 4s; 95 stone Dublins, 4s; extreme, 4s 2d; 90 stone fat cows, 3s 6d; fat bulls, 3s to 3s 2d per 8 lbs. Arrivals-109 Irish, 826 Norfolk, Suffolk and Essex, 129 midland, home, and western counties, 3 Devon. Decrease of 179 in sheep market. Trade was extremely dull for both wethers and ewes, even at decline of 2d per 8 lbs. Scotch sheep also 2d per 8 lbs. lower. Lambs met fairly steady trade at advanced rates, anything choice finding ready buyers. Quotations for 8 lbs.-Beasts, 3s to 4s; sheep, 3s 10d to 5s 8d; lambs, 3s 4d to 7s. Total supply-Beasts, 1,050; sheep and lambs, 9,700; calves, 1,650; milch cows, 50.

London, May 29.-Fair supplies, and slow trade. English beef, 3s 6d to 3s 9d; Scotch sides, 2s 10d to 3s; shorts, 4s to 4s 4d; Deptford and Liverpool killed, 3s 4d to 3s 8d; refrigerated hindquarters, best, 3s 8d to 4s; seconds, 2s 8d to 3s 2d; forequarters, 2s to 2s 4d; inferior beef, 2s 4d to 3s. Mutton-Scotch wethers, 4s 3d to 5s; tegs, 3s to 3s 4d; ewes, 3s 4d to 3s 8d; English wethers, 4s 4d to 4s 8d; ewes, 3s 4d to 3s 8d; foreign sheep, 2s 2d to 4s 4d; English lamb, 5s to 6s; corned beef, 3s 4d to 4s 8d; English pork, 3s 8d to 4s 2d; Dutch do., 3s 6d to 4s per 8 lbs.

Liverpool, May 29.-Cattle, 540; sheep and lambs, 6,994. Best beasts, 6d to 6 1/2d; second, 5 1/2d to 5 3/4d; third, 4d to 5d. Best Scotch sheep, 8 1/2d to 9d; other sorts, 8 1/4d. A decrease of 371 cattle, and an increase of 2,465 sheep and lambs. Demand slow for all classes at about late rates.

ONTARIO MARKETS.

Ingersoll, Ont., May 29.-White wheat, 92c to 95c per bushel; red fall, 92c to 95c; corn, 52c to 56c; peas, 60c to 61c; barley, 50c to 54c; oats, 35c to 38c; oatmeal, \$2 to \$2.50 per 100 lb. cornmeal, \$3 to \$3.50 per cwt.; flour, \$2.65 to \$2.85; bran, \$1.50 to \$2.00 per ton; shorts, \$20 to \$21; butter, 15c to 20c per lb.; creamery, 22c to 25c per lb.; eggs, 12c to 13c per dozen; potatoes, 60c to 75c per bag; live hogs, \$6.75 to \$6.85 per cwt.; hay, \$8 to \$9 per ton; hides, \$6 to \$7 per cwt.

Toronto, May 29.-Wheat-Ontario continues dull; prices steady. No. 2 red and white, 97c; nose nominal at 85c to 80c. Manitoba, No. 1 northern, 99 1/2c; No. 2 northern, 95 1/2c; No. 3 northern, 90 1/2c lake ports. Flour-Quiet 90 percent patents are quoted at \$4.32 to \$4.45 in buyers' sacks, west; fifteen cents to twenty cents higher for choice. Manitoba, \$4.40 to \$4.50 for first patents, \$3.10 to \$3.20 for seconds, and \$5 to \$5.10 for bakers. Millfeed-Easy tone; bran, \$14.50 to \$15; shorts, \$17.50 to \$18. Manitoba, \$18 for bran and \$20 for shorts. Barley-Quiet, 45c for No. 2; 43c for No. 3 extra, and 41c for No. 1 maling outside, Toronto freight. Rye-Dull, 68c to 70c for No. 2 f.o.b. outside. Corn-Canadian nominal at 47c for yellow and 46c for mixed, Chatham freights. American No. 2 yellow limited drier is easier at 59c to 59 1/2c, Ontario points. Oats-Firm, No. 2 white, 42c outside. Rolled oats-44.35 for cars of bags and 44.60 for barrels on track here, 25c more for broken lots here and forty cents outside.

Peas-68c to 69c for No. 2 west and 70c for milling. Buckwheat-59c to 60c west. Butter-Receipts continue heavy. Dairy trusts offering well. Prices unchanged. Eggs-Firm, 15c to 16c.

Ottawa, May 29.-There was considerable business done on By Ward market this morning. The attendance of both buyers and sellers was all that could be asked for. On the dressed meat there was little or no beef to be bought from \$9.50 to \$10 per cwt. Mutton hinds and fronts changed hands at from 7c to 10c per lb. Other prices remained practically the same as last market day. The quotations this morning was as follows:-Mutton, fronts, 8c to 9c; hinds, 9c to 10c; carcass, 9c; fronts, 7c to 8c; hinds, 6c to 6c; carcass, 6c; beef, per cwt, hinds, \$8 to \$8.50; carcass, 6c to 7c; fronts, 4c to 5c; pork, light, 4 1/2c to 5c; heavy, 4 1/2c to 5c; tallow, 4c to 4 1/2c; lard, per lb., 13c to 15c; lard, 20 lb. pail, \$2.25 to \$2.50; honey, extract, 10c; honey in run amounted to 75 cars, and included 1,075 cattle, 439 sheep and lambs, 1,000 hogs and 119 calves.

Export Cattle-Not many cattle were offering on the market, and the quality of the run was not up to what was offering on Tuesday. The demand, too, was hardly as keen, and prices had a decidedly easier tone. The market is quoted at a decline of about 1c per cwt. There are many buyers who are keeping out of the market except where they are compelled to take cattle to fill space contracts. They say the condition of the market in the Old Country is such that cattle bought at present prices here means a loss of at least \$8 per head. Choice are quoted at \$5.40 to \$5.65; good to medium at \$5.10 to \$5.40; others at \$5 to \$5.10, and bull at \$4.25 to \$4.50.

SHIPMENTS OF LIVE STOCK.

Shipments of live stock from the port of Montreal for the week ending May 28, 1905:

Table showing shipments of live stock to Liverpool, London, Glasgow, Bristol, and Manchester.

LONDON WOOL ARRIVALS.

London, May 27.-The arrivals of wool for the fourth series of auction sales amount to 31,321 bales, including 3,550 forwarded direct to spinners.

The demand for Canadian cheese is only one of a hand-to-mouth character, prices showing a gradual decline.

CANADIAN COLORED COTTON.

FLAN OF CONCENTRATION HAS BEEN INAUGURATED.

At the annual meeting of the Canadian Colored Cotton Mills Company, which was held Thursday, it was stated that the control of the corporation, which has for some time been held in the United States, has now passed into the hands of Canadians. Mr. David Morrice, president, said that the management had entered upon a plan of concentration, and with this end in view, one of the old mills has been disposed of, and the plant of the Cornwall Woolen Mills, a defunct corporation, had been acquired. Other contemplated changes would give the company three mills at Cornwall, one at Hamilton, and one at St. Croix. A serious feature during the year has been the decline of raw cotton values. The company had kept the minimum stock on hand during the time cotton prices ruled high, but notwithstanding the loss was heavy, owing to the fact that raw cotton went as high as 13c and then dropped to 8 1/2c per pound.

The retiring directors were re-elected. Mr. David Morrice, president; Sir George Drummond, vice-president; Mr. Theophilus King and Mr. E. Clouston.

CHICAGO MARKETS.

Table showing Chicago market prices for Wheat, Corn, Oats, Pork, Lard, and Ribs.

WHEAT MARKET.

CHICAGO AND WINNIPEG SLUMP ABOUT TWO CENTS. The wheat market opened about steady this morning, but during the day, under the bearish influence of the Far Eastern news, was about two cents lower. May closing at 96c; July, 89 1/2c asked, and Sept. 82 1/2c asked. Winnipeg opened steady but fell away with the United States market, and finished at 91 1/2c May, 92 1/2c July. Corn was up at 51c for May and 49c for July.

RAIL AND CANAL RECEIPTS.

Table showing rail and canal receipts for Wheat, Flour, Butter, Cheese, Meats, Hams, Leather, and Raw hides.

CHEESE CABLE LOWER.

The public cable quotes cheese down at 50c for white and 48c for colored, a decline of 3s and 2s respectively.

DAIRY EXPORTS.

Table showing dairy exports for Butter and Cheese.

BANK OF ENGLAND.

London, May 25.-The weekly statement of the Bank of England shows the following changes: Total reserve, increased, £914,000; Circulation, increased, £6,000; Bullion, increased, £7,747; Other securities, decreased, £1,370,000. The proportion of the bank's reserve to liability this week is 52.15 percent, as compared with 49.80 percent last week.

CONTEMPLATED MINING MERGER.

Arrangements are nearing completion by which the War Eagle and Centre Star mining properties will be combined with the C.P.R. smelter at Trail, B.C. The company, according to information, will have a capital of about \$7,000,000, of which \$1,500,000 will be cash for development purposes.

FINANCIAL REVIEW.

BANK FAILURES.

Banking Institutions Closing Their Doors in Rapid Succession in the United States.

SECURITIES ON LOCAL STOCK MARKET SHOW A SLIGHT PRICE IMPROVEMENT, BUT VOLUPTUOUS BUSINESS IS SMALL AND DULL.

SECURITIES ON LOCAL STOCK MARKET SHOW A SLIGHT PRICE IMPROVEMENT, BUT VOLUPTUOUS BUSINESS IS SMALL AND DULL. The market is steady for most small sizes. There is liberal supply at present for sale.

SECTIONS OF LOCAL STOCK MARKET SHOW A SLIGHT PRICE IMPROVEMENT, BUT VOLUPTUOUS BUSINESS IS SMALL AND DULL.

Judging by the rapid succession of bank failures throughout the United States, the people of that country seem to be incurring more risks than should beset them in depositing their savings in those institutions for safe keeping. A large proportion of the failures which have taken place within the past few months have been caused by the funds of the institutions having been used for purposes of a personal, rather than a business, character. High living and speculation is a combination that will close the doors of a banking, or of any other institution, in a very short space of time. A period of depression following a long session of boom prices usually brings financial misdoings to the light and the widespread feeling of distrust which is thus created is a powerful influence in prolonging the low-price epoch, as was illustrated by the market value of securities after the crash of 1902.

Another advice states that the First National Bank of Lexington, Oklahoma, has closed its doors, and also the Goldfield Bank & Trust Company, of Goldfield, Nevada, with liabilities of eighty thousand dollars and assets of \$1,821, of which \$4,800 were notes. The odd twenty-one dollars was made up of a five-dollar gold piece (found under the counter), and sixteen dollars in the safe.

There are no details beyond a statement which the president is reported to have made, to the effect that the liabilities would reach a hundred thousand dollars, with assets enough to cover that amount. On Friday news came from Buffalo in connection with the recent failure of the German Bank of Buffalo stating that the government superintendent of banking, F. D. Kilburn, will be examined by a committee appointed by the government to investigate the failure.

Another big failure was reported from Boston on Friday, the banking firm of Burnett, Cummings & Co. having filed a voluntary petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities placed at \$1,714,000 and assets stated to be uncertain. The Worcester Five Cents Savings Bank is one of the heaviest creditors, with claims amounting to \$800,000. It is impossible to imagine just what effect this failure may have on the small savings bank, but the poor people whose 'five-cent' savings may be their all, will not be in a mood to take any chances on the stability of the bank, and may force another suspension in that direction.

The market for oats was easier at 31 1/2c May and 30 1/2c July.

THE CLEARINGS.

Table showing clearing amounts for Montreal, Toronto, Winnipeg, Ottawa, Halifax, Vancouver, Quebec, Hamilton, St. John, Victoria, and Mackay.

Central lines in Canada. These are the first rails of that grade to be made by the plant, and are the heaviest in use on any railway.

CANADIAN RUBBER MERGER.

The possibility of a Canadian rubber merger has been much discussed of late, owing to the purchase of the St. Jerome plant by several of the rubber companies. The plan for the purpose of a combination of the property was purchased with the object of securing control, which might otherwise have fallen into competitive hands. It is understood that goods for export only will be manufactured at St. Jerome, and their manufacture and sale will be controlled by the leading Canadian rubber interests.

CANADIAN PACIFIC.

Return of traffic earnings of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company from May 14 to May 21, shows \$967,000 against \$944,000, a decrease of \$14,000.

NEW INVENTIONS.

The following American patents have been recently secured through the agency of Messrs. Marion & Marion, patent attorneys, Montreal, Canada, and Washington, D.C.: Nos. 787,432, Frederick E. Woodworth, Grafton, N.S., saw-mill feed; 787,606, James C. Anderson, Victoria, B.C., preserving jar; 787,929, Robert Oliver, Portage la Prairie, Man., shucking machine; 788,195, Percy H. Eaton, New Castle, N.B., fire alarm; 788,623, George S. Cushing, St. John, N.B., process of making wood pulp; 788,634, George S. Cushing, St. John, N.B., grinding machine; 788,665, Richard Michael, East Selkirk, Man., potato seeder; 788,822, William Gust, Winnipeg, Man., harness tuck securing and releasing device; 788,841, Walter S. Morris, Halifax, N.S., improvements in manuscript holders and lighting appliance.

Mr. D. A. Moulton, vice-president of the Corn Exchange National Bank of Chicago, in an address read at Kansas City this week, argued strongly against the practice of bank officials, who lend their personal credit by endorsing notes, etc., thus giving support to outside corporations with which they are connected, and at the same time asking the correspondents of their banks to make them personal loans to be used for the purpose of assisting these outside personal enterprises. Mr. Moulton said: 'A man who engages in the banking business either closes his door on speculation and outside schemes of the least doubtful character, or invites serious results.' The banking business is one of the safest and one of the most beneficial in which a man may engage, provided it is conducted on sound conservative principles, but the moment it becomes linked with speculation and promotion that are in the nature of gambling the banking system then becomes dangerous to all concerned. That there is too much of this 'outside' interest in the United States is shown almost daily by the closing of the doors of so many institutions that are carrying the earnings and savings of an industrious and hard-working people.

Another dull week has to be recorded in the stock markets of this country and the United States. In the case of the latter, there has at least been some liquidation which has caused a more or less interesting market, according to the point of view. Locally, conditions were little removed from those existing since the present depression started. With a holiday in the middle of the week, and a tendency on the part of holders to place their stocks in a strong box until the present tide of low values should have passed, it is not surprising that the local market was on the dull side. The market throughout is a difficult one, and outside operators certainly take a gambling chance if they persist in dabbling in it at the present time. As an effect to the many bearish influences in the United States, railway earnings continue most satisfactory, bank clearing show large gains over last year, and the general commercial and industrial activity is undoubted throughout the entire country. Foreign markets have retarded progress, owing to many internal and external influences, the greatest of which is that of the anticipated conflict between the two rival fleets in the Far East. In the meantime, Canadian trade flourishes and increases, but the stock market must await the cue from the larger interests and operations in London and New York.

The tables show the fluctuation of active and inactive stocks respectively, their dividends, and the return on the investment at the last sale, up to this morning's close.

Table showing fluctuation of active and inactive stocks.

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The following American patents have been recently secured through the agency of Messrs. Marion & Marion, patent attorneys, Montreal, Canada, and Washington, D.C.: Nos. 787,432, Frederick E. Woodworth, Grafton, N.S., saw-mill feed; 787,606, James C. Anderson, Victoria, B.C., preserving jar; 787,929, Robert Oliver, Portage la Prairie, Man., shucking machine; 788,195, Percy H. Eaton, New Castle, N.B., fire alarm; 788,623, George S. Cushing, St. John, N.B., process of making wood pulp; 788,634, George S. Cushing, St. John, N.B., grinding machine; 788,665, Richard Michael, East Selkirk, Man., potato seeder; 788,822, William Gust, Winnipeg, Man., harness tuck securing and releasing device; 788,841, Walter S. Morris, Halifax, N.S., improvements in manuscript holders and lighting appliance.

QUESTIONS & ANSWERS.

Who sends questions on all possible subjects of general interest, to which we shall do our best to obtain correct answers, and shall insert such queries and replies as we can make room for.

GENERAL.

POEMS WANTED. Mrs. H.A.T. is anxious to obtain the words of 'A Gentleman Still.'

CANARIS.

Mrs. M.—Who was Canaris? Ans.—Constable Canaris (1790-1877) was a Greek admiral and politician who distinguished himself in the Greek war for Independence, 1821-1825.

NO DUTY.

A.F.B.—What is the duty on photographs entering the United States by mail from Canada? Ans.—There is no duty on a few photographs.

RHUBARB WINE.

J.R.—Please give a recipe for making rhubarb wine without alcohol? Ans.—We know of no recipe for making rhubarb wine which will not ferment.

QUOTATION.

H.L. asks who is the author of the quotation: 'And such is life, still passing swiftly on: It glimmers like a meteor and is gone.'

POEMS RECEIVED.

S.D.W., New Glasgow, N.S., and Mr. James Fraser, Perth, have courteously sent a copy of the poem asked for by M.H.M., 'The Covenanters' Dream,' which has been forwarded, as it is too long to republish.

Mrs. H. A. T. kindly sends the poem, 'A Woman's English,' which has been forwarded to E.A.S.

GENERAL HOSPITAL.

Regina Reader.—Please give the address of some of the general hospitals of Ontario. Ans.—General Hospital, Gerrard street, Toronto; Hospital for Sick Children, College street, corner Elizabeth, Toronto; General Hospital, Ottawa; General Hospital, Kingston; General Hospital, London, etc.

AGRIPPA AND BERENICE.

G.H.C.—Will you kindly tell me something about King Agrippa and Berenice, mentioned in Acts xvii.7 or tell me where I can get the information. Ans.—Herod Agrippa the Second, was the seventh and last king of the family of Herod the Great. He was the son of Herod Agrippa the first, was born about 7 A.D., and was only 17 years of age when his father died.

THE LOST KITTY.

Miss Lizzie A. Davis, Rockville, N.S., has sent the little song asked for by 'Teacher':

I've lost my kitty, so cunning and pretty, Who played by my side all the day, I fear our girl Mary, so cross and contrary, Has frightened my kitty away.

Chorus— Oh, kitty, my kitty, my dear little kitty! I've hunted the house all around, I've looked in the cradle, And under the table, But nowhere can kitty be found.

I've sent little 'Rover' to hunt the fields over, And bring back my kitty to me, No dog could be kinder, but he could not find her, Oh, where can my poor kitty be?

I've looked 'mong the roses, the lilacs and posies, I pecked in an old wooden spout, I went to the wood-pile and stayed there a good while, But never no kitty came out.

So I took my crook and went to the brook, To see if my kitty was there; My kitty I found, but alas! she was drowned, And so I gave up in despair.

'MEN OF THE NORTH.'

Miss E. Jean MacCammon, Grenfell, Assa, kindly sends 'Men of the North,' by H. H. Godfrey, recently asked for by 'A California Reader.'

Come, if you dare, to the North man's lair, The tramp of your armies shall not shake us; Shout if you will we are free men still; Words cannot break us; For we have the brain and the brawn and the blood Of the Saxon and the Celt and the Gaul; And we fear not any man But we'll do the best we can When we march at our country's call.

Chorus:

Canada, dear Canada, men of the North are we; For these we live, for these we'll die, But aye thou shalt be free; Canada, dear Canada, men of the North are we; For these we live, for these we'll die, But evermore thou shalt be free.

We are the men of the fair far North, The land of the maple spreads around us; Here shall we live, not an inch we'll give; None shall confound us; For we have the land and the grain and the gold.

GARDEN TALKS

This department is conducted by Mrs. Annie L. Jack, Chateauguay Basin, Que., to whom all questions should be sent. All questions answered through the 'Witness.'

'Have courage! Keep good cheer; Our conquest time is brief; To those you hold so dear, Add no more grief, But cherish blisses small, Grateful for least delight, That to your lot doth fall, However slight.'

A letter is before me in which the writer asks the old question that has disturbed many lives, 'Why am I in duty bound to remain at home while others, who were only my peers, have gone out into the world and are enjoying advantages and successes that might have been mine but for the sense of duty that do not really accept?'

It is so easy to look fine on dress parade, but how about being caught unaware in a rain-storm without an umbrella? I have no doubt you are one of those whom the Lord has chosen that you may fulfil your mission of brightening a home, and elevating by your example what seems commonplace in other lives.

And you are not one of the street angels, who keep their suavity and pleasant talk for their outside acquaintances, and neglect the duty to the home. The life example of many every-day people preaches a better sermon than is found sometimes in the pulpit when the right spirit guides the work.

George Eliot wrote when in the zenith of her fame: 'I have been a great deal happier since I have given up thinking about what is easy and pleasant, and allowing myself to encourage discontent,' which proves that even amid literary success, there was not always complete satisfaction.

It is not an overestimate of talent that places in an everyday position, one who could do other work successfully, but a proof that they are intrusted with the necessary qualities to carry blessing and comfort to the dear ones that need it, and have the happy gift on which all domestic harmony depends of making 'things pleasant in one's little place.'

It is one of the pleasures of observation to be able to see things. So many people go through the world with unseeing eyes. The grasses, the weeds under our feet, the blossoms that we pass, the pebbles on the sea shore, and the birds on the wing, are all objects of interest to observing eyes.

The world's great men have been students of Nature, and noticed the little things, and their value to the world. So hands, too, have a part in the training, and much is done in the public schools to cultivate a love for Nature, once unthought of. It is interesting to note the trees, to learn their names by their bark, their leaves and their shape, a new delight opened in Nature's book.

Backyards are regenerated, and it is wonderful the success that will attend the cultivation of even a few feet of earth when children once see the change. Eyes and hands are both needed to collect the minerals, plants or insects, and the nucleus of a valuable collection of these may be started while the boys and girls are learning to understand the wonderful works of Nature, and to use eyes and hands in the service of the vast storehouse in which they live.

CULTIVATION OF THE DAHLIA. Mrs. C. S.—There are so many opinions as to the proper method of cultivating the dahlia, that it is not easy to know which to choose. A great deal depends on soil, and climatic conditions, and where in an ordinary garden, with the simplest culture they will succeed to perfection, they will fail to bloom if the ground is hot and dry, especially if untrained, or rather if the bases of the plants are bare.

The Dahlia needs a good mulch, especially if high winds prevail, or if drought sets in. For although some growers disapprove of watering, stating that it makes a soft sappy growth that wilts easily, it is a truth that this tuber will not thrive in hot, dry weather. Under these conditions it is best to water thoroughly, and then apply the mulch to prevent evaporation.

The dahlia has not many insect enemies, although the cut worm sometimes makes a dinner of the young sprouts, and must be searched for and destroyed, but as a rule insects do not like the taste of the foliage.

This plant was found growing in a Mexican garden, in a climate that is neither hot nor cold, and was named by Andrew Dahl, a pupil of the great Linnaeus. It is one of the most satisfactory of the autumn flowers.

'October's proudest queen, Among the flowers that linger, Ours, superb, serene, In beauty original, The dusky Dahlia blooms.'

THE PINEAPPLE. N.E.B. asks for information regarding the pineapple as a digestive aid, and its value in throat troubles. The highest medical authorities state that to obtain the full digestive value, one quadrant of a moderately thick slice is ample for a meal. It must not be cooked and must be just ripe, in which condition it has a powerful solvent action upon diphtheritic membrane.

in grass, but deteriorate the second year if planted in cultivated ground. The bulbs should be set in with a dibble, and only one variety in a group.

Princeps, Praxos-Ovularia and Poeticus are suitable for this purpose, also Golden Spur and Abscisus. In planting under trees it is well to avoid where the drip from the branches is the greatest, also where the main roots come close to the surface.

Mrs. D.—Sorry not to be able to help you in your difficulty, but it requires time and great caution to work out your problem. An answer has been sent by mail that contains a few suggestions, but it is difficult to advise in such a personal matter.

PLANTS FOR EDGING. Eliza.—Sweet Alyssum sown out of doors at this season will be the most satisfactory to raise from seed as a border for your beds. Ageratum is good, but needs to have been earlier started. Some of the Sedums are beautiful and neat for edging, and the blue Lobelia contrasts well with gay reds and white.

Portulaca is a favorite with some amateurs for this purpose, and has many colors, but the Alyssum is easiest of culture. For a perennial border there is the beautiful little Campanula Turbinata that never grows more than a foot high.

PRUNING A PLUM TREE. W.W.—Plum and cherry trees need less pruning than other fruit trees, and the object in doing this work is the equal distribution of bearing wood, as well as making a shapely tree.

It is not wise to allow branches to cross one another, or to grow lop-sided. Unfortunately, in our climate, the plum trees suffer from its severity, and the dead branches have to be pruned off, and this often results in spoiling the symmetry of the tree.

TO PROPAGATE A HONEYSUCKLE. H.M.—Honeysuckles can be propagated from green cuttings, or from ripened wood. The former method is the one usually practiced if they have bottom heat, and a close atmosphere, but cuttings of the ripened wood may be made from the time the leaves fall in autumn until new growth starts in spring.

Sometimes there is good success by layering—that is putting down a branch and covering with earth, after it roots it is cut away from the parent plant.

INSECT ENEMIES OF THE STRAWBERRY. Wilson.—In cultivating the strawberry this writer is troubled by the white grub, and one can only judge that the land has but lately been in sod. The only safe way is to cultivate for several years before planting strawberry plants, having had the last ploughing and preparing done in the autumn. There is no present remedy but to search for and catch the enemy.

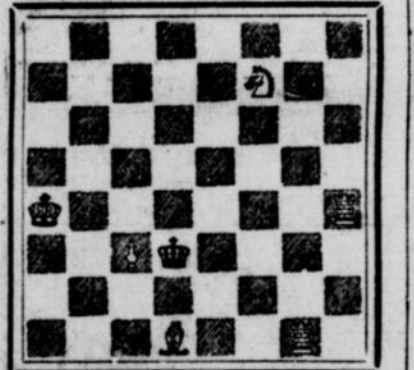
If very destructive it will be safer to lift the plants and put them in land that is not so infested.



Tuesday, May 30.

PROBLEM NO. 971.

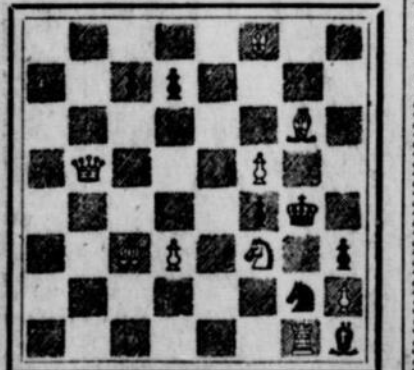
(By P. G. L. F.) Black—One Piece.



White—Six Pieces.

PROBLEM NO. 972.

(By J. H. Blackburne.) Black—7 Pieces.



White—9 Pieces.

GAME NO. 1013.

Played in a recent tourney at Vienna. Score and notes from 'The Field.' Schlechter vs. Vidmar.

White. 1 P-Q 4, 2 Kt-K B 3, 3 P-K 3, 4 P-B 4, 5 Kt-B 3, 6 P-Q R 3 (1), 7 K P x P, 8 B-Q 3, 9 B x P, 10 B-K 3, 11 Castles, 12 B-K 3, 13 Q-K 2, 14 Q R-B 1, 15 Kt x Kt, 16 Kt-K 5, 17 P-B 4, 18 R x B, 19 B x R, 20 Q-Q 3, 21 P-K Kt 4, 22 B-B 1, 23 K-R 1, 24 P x P, 25 P-R 3 (11), 26 K-R 2, 27 Q x P, 28 Kt-K 6 ch, 29 Q x Kt P, 30 R-K 1.

P x P, K B x P, B-B 5, threatening Kt-K 6 with advantage. 3. This is not similar to White's P-Q R 3, for which there was a reason, which does not exist here, Black having no Q B P.

4. Questionable. B-Q 3 or Kt might have been played instead. 5. 11. Kt-Q R 4 followed by 12. B x Kt, would be premature, because of 13 Q x Kt, and the Q P could not be captured, the Rook being en prise. 6. P-Kt 5 might be considered here. 7. P-B 3 having to be moved sooner or later, it would have been better to do so at once; the complications do not seem insurmountable.

8. A lost move at this stage, because of 20 Q-Q 3, when 20. P-B 4 becomes compulsory. Therefore he could have continued at once, as in the text, 19-Kt-B 5; 20-Q-Q 3 P-B 4; 21-B-B 4 sq. etc. 9. If P-Kt 3, then obviously 21..Kt x P.

10. 34-Q x P; 35-Q-K 2, Q-R 6 would be the attractive. 11. A necessary precaution, because of the somewhat hidden threat.

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

Black. M. Morgan. 1 P-K 3, 2 P-Q 4, 3 P x P, 4 Kt-Q 2, 5 K Kt-B 3, 6 B-Q 3, 7 P-Q Kt 3, 8 P-K R 3, 9 B-Kt 2, 10 Castles, 11 P-K 4, 12 Kt x Kt, 13 B x P, 14 K-K sq, 15 Q-R 5, 16 Q-B 3, 17 B-Q 3, 18 Kt-K Kt 5, 19 Q-B 4 ch, 20 Kt-K 6, 21 Q x B, 22 B-B 4, 23 B x R ch, 24 Q-K B 4, 25 P-Kt 3, 26 Q-Q 4, 27 Q x Q P ch, 28 Q x P, 29 Q x R P, 30 K R-Q sq, 31 R-Q 6, 32 R-Q sq, 33 B x Kt P, 34 R-Q 7, 35 Resigns.

White. M. Morgan. 1 P-K 4, 2 P-Q 4, 3 Kt-Q B 3, 4 Kt x P, 5 P-Q 4, 6 P-K 5, 7 B-K 2, 8 K-R, 9 B x Kt, 10 Kt x P, 11 Kt x P B 3, 12 B-K 3, 13 Kt-B 5, 14 Kt x B ch, 15 Q R x Q, 16 R-Q 2, 17 K R-Q, 18 R x R, 19 P-B 4, 20 P-K Kt 4, 21 P-B 5, 22 Kt-K 4, 23 B-Kt 5, 24 Kt-K 3, 25 B-K 2, 26 B-B 4, 27 K-K 3, 28 Kt-K 4, 29 K x B, 30 B-Kt 5, 31 R-Q 3, 32 P-Kt 3, 33 P-K 6, 34 P x P, 35 K-K 5, 36 B-R 6, 37 R-Q 4, 38 B-P x P, 39 B-K 6, 40 R-Q 7, 41 K-K 5, 42 R-Kt 7 ch, 43 P-K 7, 44 K-K 6.

Black. Eppens. 1 P-K 4, 2 Kt-Q B 3, 3 P-Q R 3, 4 Kt-B 3, 5 P x P, 6 Kt-K 5, 7 B-K 2, 8 Kt-B 4, 9 Q P x B, 10 Castles, 11 R-K, 12 Kt-K 3, 13 Q x Q, 14 R x Kt, 15 R-K, 16 R-Q, 17 R x R, 18 K-B, 19 K-K, 20 P-Q K 3, 21 Kt-B 4, 22 P-B 4, 23 B-Kt 2, 24 P-Kt 3, 25 Kt-Q 2, 26 R-Q B, 27 P-Q Kt 4, 28 B x Kt, 29 Kt-K 3, 30 Kt-B 5, 31 K-B, 32 B-Kt 4, 33 P x P, 34 R-K, 35 K-Kt, 36 P-B 5, 37 P x P, 38 P-R 4, 39 P-B 3, 40 Kt-Q 4 ch, 41 Kt-Kt 3, 42 K-R, 43 Kt-Q 4, 44 Resigns.

White. Ruy Lopez. 1 P-K 4, 2 Kt-K B 3, 3 B-Kt 5, 4 B-R 4, 5 P-Q 4, 6 P-K 5, 7 B-K 2, 8 K-R, 9 B x Kt, 10 Kt x P, 11 Kt x P B 3, 12 B-K 3, 13 Kt-B 5, 14 Kt x B ch, 15 Q R x Q, 16 R-Q 2, 17 K R-Q, 18 R x R, 19 P-B 4, 20 P-K Kt 4, 21 P-B 5, 22 Kt-K 4, 23 B-Kt 5, 24 Kt-K 3, 25 B-K 2, 26 B-B 4, 27 K-K 3, 28 Kt-K 4, 29 K x B, 30 B-Kt 5, 31 R-Q 3, 32 P-Kt 3, 33 P-K 6, 34 P x P, 35 K-K 5, 36 B-R 6, 37 R-Q 4, 38 B-P x P, 39 B-K 6, 40 R-Q 7, 41 K-K 5, 42 R-Kt 7 ch, 43 P-K 7, 44 K-K 6.

Black. Eppens. 1 P-K 4, 2 Kt-Q B 3, 3 P-Q R 3, 4 Kt-B 3, 5 P x P, 6 Kt-K 5, 7 B-K 2, 8 Kt-B 4, 9 Q P x B, 10 Castles, 11 R-K, 12 Kt-K 3, 13 Q x Q, 14 R x Kt, 15 R-K, 16 R-Q, 17 R x R, 18 K-B, 19 K-K, 20 P-Q K 3, 21 Kt-B 4, 22 P-B 4, 23 B-Kt 2, 24 P-Kt 3, 25 Kt-Q 2, 26 R-Q B, 27 P-Q Kt 4, 28 B x Kt, 29 Kt-K 3, 30 Kt-B 5, 31 K-B, 32 B-Kt 4, 33 P x P, 34 R-K, 35 K-Kt, 36 P-B 5, 37 P x P, 38 P-R 4, 39 P-B 3, 40 Kt-Q 4 ch, 41 Kt-Kt 3, 42 K-R, 43 Kt-Q 4, 44 Resigns.

White. Ruy Lopez. 1 P-K 4, 2 Kt-K B 3, 3 B-Kt 5, 4 B-R 4, 5 P-Q 4, 6 P-K 5, 7 B-K 2, 8 K-R, 9 B x Kt, 10 Kt x P, 11 Kt x P B 3, 12 B-K 3, 13 Kt-B 5, 14 Kt x B ch, 15 Q R x Q, 16 R-Q 2, 17 K R-Q, 18 R x R, 19 P-B 4, 20 P-K Kt 4, 21 P-B 5, 22 Kt-K 4, 23 B-Kt 5, 24 Kt-K 3, 25 B-K 2, 26 B-B 4, 27 K-K 3, 28 Kt-K 4, 29 K x B, 30 B-Kt 5, 31 R-Q 3, 32 P-Kt 3, 33 P-K 6, 34 P x P, 35 K-K 5, 36 B-R 6, 37 R-Q 4, 38 B-P x P, 39 B-K 6, 40 R-Q 7, 41 K-K 5, 42 R-Kt 7 ch, 43 P-K 7, 44 K-K 6.

Black. Eppens. 1 P-K 4, 2 Kt-Q B 3, 3 P-Q R 3, 4 Kt-B 3, 5 P x P, 6 Kt-K 5, 7 B-K 2, 8 Kt-B 4, 9 Q P x B, 10 Castles, 11 R-K, 12 Kt-K 3, 13 Q x Q, 14 R x Kt, 15 R-K, 16 R-Q, 17 R x R, 18 K-B, 19 K-K, 20 P-Q K 3, 21 Kt-B 4, 22 P-B 4, 23 B-Kt 2, 24 P-Kt 3, 25 Kt-Q 2, 26 R-Q B, 27 P-Q Kt 4, 28 B x Kt, 29 Kt-K 3, 30 Kt-B 5, 31 K-B, 32 B-Kt 4, 33 P x P, 34 R-K, 35 K-Kt, 36 P-B 5, 37 P x P, 38 P-R 4, 39 P-B 3, 40 Kt-Q 4 ch, 41 Kt-Kt 3, 42 K-R, 43 Kt-Q 4, 44 Resigns.

White. Ruy Lopez. 1 P-K 4, 2 Kt-K B 3, 3 B-Kt 5, 4 B-R 4, 5 P-Q 4, 6 P-K 5, 7 B-K 2, 8 K-R, 9 B x Kt, 10 Kt x P, 11 Kt x P B 3, 12 B-K 3, 13 Kt-B 5, 14 Kt x B ch, 15 Q R x Q, 16 R-Q 2, 17 K R-Q, 18 R x R, 19 P-B 4, 20 P-K Kt 4, 21 P-B 5, 22 Kt-K 4, 23 B-Kt 5, 24 Kt-K 3, 25 B-K 2, 26 B-B 4, 27 K-K 3, 28 Kt-K 4, 29 K x B, 30 B-Kt 5, 31 R-Q 3, 32 P-Kt 3, 33 P-K 6, 34 P x P, 35 K-K 5, 36 B-R 6, 37 R-Q 4, 38 B-P x P, 39 B-K 6, 40 R-Q 7, 41 K-K 5, 42 R-Kt 7 ch, 43 P-K 7, 44 K-K 6.

Black. Eppens. 1 P-K 4, 2 Kt-Q B 3, 3 P-Q R 3, 4 Kt-B 3, 5 P x P, 6 Kt-K 5, 7 B-K 2, 8 Kt-B 4, 9 Q P x B, 10 Castles, 11 R-K, 12 Kt-K 3, 13 Q x Q, 14 R x Kt, 15 R-K, 16 R-Q, 17 R x R, 18 K-B, 19 K-K, 20 P-Q K 3, 21 Kt-B 4, 22 P-B 4, 23 B-Kt 2, 24 P-Kt 3, 25 Kt-Q 2, 26 R-Q B, 27 P-Q Kt 4, 28 B x Kt, 29 Kt-K 3, 30 Kt-B 5, 31 K-B, 32 B-Kt 4, 33 P x P, 34 R-K, 35 K-Kt, 36 P-B 5, 37 P x P, 38 P-R 4, 39 P-B 3, 40 Kt-Q 4 ch, 41 Kt-Kt 3, 42 K-R, 43 Kt-Q 4, 44 Resigns.

White. Ruy Lopez. 1 P-K 4, 2 Kt-K B 3, 3 B-Kt 5, 4 B-R 4, 5 P-Q 4, 6 P-K 5, 7 B-K 2, 8 K-R, 9 B x Kt, 10 Kt x P, 11 Kt x P B 3, 12 B-K 3, 13 Kt-B 5, 14 Kt x B ch, 15 Q R x Q, 16 R-Q 2, 17 K R-Q, 18 R x R, 19 P-B 4, 20 P-K Kt 4, 21 P-B 5, 22 Kt-K 4, 23 B-Kt 5, 24 Kt-K 3, 25 B-K 2, 26 B-B 4, 27 K-K 3, 28 Kt-K 4, 29 K x B, 30 B-Kt 5, 31 R-Q 3, 32 P-Kt 3, 33 P-K 6, 34 P x P, 35 K-K 5, 36 B-R 6, 37 R-Q 4, 38 B-P x P, 39 B-K 6, 40 R-Q 7, 41 K-K 5, 42 R-Kt 7 ch, 43 P-K 7, 44 K-K 6.

Black. Eppens. 1 P-K 4, 2 Kt-Q B 3, 3 P-Q R 3, 4 Kt-B 3, 5 P x P, 6 Kt-K 5, 7 B-K 2, 8 Kt-B 4, 9 Q P x B, 10 Castles, 11 R-K, 12 Kt-K 3, 13 Q x Q, 14 R x Kt, 15 R-K, 16 R-Q, 17 R x R, 18 K-B, 19 K-K, 20 P-Q K 3, 21 Kt-B 4, 22 P-B 4, 23 B-Kt 2, 24 P-Kt 3, 25 Kt-Q 2, 26 R-Q B, 27 P-Q Kt 4, 28 B x Kt, 29 Kt-K 3, 30 Kt-B 5, 31 K-B, 32 B-Kt 4, 33 P x P, 34 R-K, 35 K-Kt, 36 P-B 5, 37 P x P, 38 P-R 4, 39 P-B 3, 40 Kt-Q 4 ch, 41 Kt-Kt 3, 42 K-R, 43 Kt-Q 4, 44 Resigns.

White. Ruy Lopez. 1 P-K 4, 2 Kt-K B 3, 3 B-Kt 5, 4 B-R 4, 5 P-Q 4, 6 P-K 5, 7 B-K 2, 8 K-R, 9 B x Kt, 10 Kt x P, 11 Kt x P B 3, 12 B-K 3, 13 Kt-B 5, 14 Kt x B ch, 15 Q R x Q, 16 R-Q 2, 17 K R-Q, 18 R x R, 19 P-B 4, 20 P-K Kt 4, 21 P-B 5, 22 Kt-K 4, 23 B-Kt 5, 24 Kt-K 3, 25 B-K 2, 26 B-B 4, 27 K-K 3, 28 Kt-K 4, 29 K x B, 30 B-Kt 5, 31 R-Q 3, 32 P-Kt 3, 33 P-K 6, 34 P x P, 35 K-K 5, 36 B-R 6, 37 R-Q 4, 38 B-P x P, 39 B-K 6, 40 R-Q 7, 41 K-K 5, 42 R-Kt 7 ch, 43 P-K 7, 44 K-K 6.

Black. Eppens. 1 P-K 4, 2 Kt-Q B 3, 3 P-Q R 3, 4 Kt-B 3, 5 P x P, 6 Kt-K 5, 7 B-K 2, 8 Kt-B 4, 9 Q P x B, 10 Castles, 11 R-K, 12 Kt-K 3, 13 Q x Q, 14 R x Kt, 15 R-K, 16 R-Q, 17 R x R, 18 K-B, 19 K-K, 20 P-Q K 3, 21 Kt-B 4, 22 P-B 4, 23 B-Kt 2, 24 P-Kt 3, 25 Kt-Q 2, 26 R-Q B, 27 P-Q Kt 4, 28 B x Kt, 29 Kt-K 3, 30 Kt-B 5, 31 K-B, 32 B-Kt 4, 33 P x P, 34 R-K, 35 K-Kt, 36 P-B 5, 37 P x P, 38 P-R 4, 39 P-B 3, 40 Kt-Q 4 ch, 41 Kt-Kt 3, 42 K-R, 43 Kt-Q 4, 44 Resigns.

White. Ruy Lopez. 1 P-K 4, 2 Kt-K B 3, 3 B-Kt 5, 4 B-R 4, 5 P-Q 4, 6 P-K 5, 7 B-K 2, 8 K-R, 9 B x Kt, 10 Kt x P, 11 Kt x P B 3, 12 B-K 3, 13 Kt-B 5, 14 Kt x B ch, 15 Q R x Q, 16 R-Q 2, 17 K R-Q, 18 R x R, 19 P-B 4, 20 P-K Kt 4, 21 P-B 5, 22 Kt-K 4, 23 B-Kt 5, 24 Kt-K 3, 25 B-K 2, 26 B-B 4, 27 K-K 3, 28 Kt-K 4, 29 K x B, 30 B-Kt 5, 31 R-Q 3, 32 P-Kt 3, 33 P-K 6, 34 P x P, 35 K-K 5, 36 B-R 6, 37 R-Q 4, 38 B-P x P, 39 B-K 6, 40 R-Q 7, 41 K-K 5, 42 R-Kt 7 ch, 43 P-K 7, 44 K-K 6.

Black. Eppens. 1 P-K 4, 2 Kt-Q B 3, 3 P-Q R 3, 4 Kt-B 3, 5 P x P, 6 Kt-K 5, 7 B-K 2, 8 Kt-B 4, 9 Q P x B, 10 Castles, 11 R-K, 12 Kt-K 3, 13 Q x Q, 14 R x Kt, 15 R-K, 16 R-Q, 17 R x R, 18 K-B, 19 K-K, 20 P-Q K 3, 21 Kt-B 4, 22 P-B 4, 23 B-Kt 2, 24 P-Kt 3, 25 Kt-Q 2, 26 R-Q B, 27 P-Q Kt 4, 28 B x Kt, 29 Kt-K 3, 30 Kt-B 5, 31 K-B, 32 B-Kt 4, 33 P x P, 34 R-K, 35 K-Kt, 36 P-B 5, 37 P x P, 38 P-R 4, 39 P-B 3, 40 Kt-Q 4 ch, 41 Kt-Kt 3, 42 K-R, 43 Kt-Q 4, 44 Resigns.

White. Ruy Lopez. 1 P-K 4, 2 Kt-K B 3, 3 B-Kt 5, 4 B-R 4, 5 P-Q 4, 6 P-K 5, 7 B-K 2, 8 K-R, 9 B x Kt, 10 Kt x P, 11 Kt x P B 3, 12 B-K 3, 13 Kt-B 5, 14 Kt x B ch, 15 Q R x Q, 16 R-Q 2, 17 K R-Q, 18 R x R, 19 P-B 4, 20 P-K Kt 4, 21 P-B 5, 22 Kt-K 4, 23 B-Kt 5, 24 Kt-K 3, 25 B-K 2, 26 B-B 4, 27 K-K 3, 28 Kt-K 4, 29 K x B, 30 B-Kt 5, 31 R-Q 3, 32 P-Kt 3, 33 P-K 6, 34 P x P, 35 K-K 5, 36 B-R 6, 37 R-Q 4, 38 B-P x P, 39 B-K 6, 40 R-Q 7, 41 K-K 5, 42 R-Kt 7 ch, 43 P-K 7

EMPIRE DAY.

THESE-DIGM
SCHOOL.

Popula attending the Montreal High Schools gathered to the number of about eleven hundred in their assembly hall at noon on Tuesday for the celebration of Empire Day.

Principal Peterson, of McGill University, gave an address, in which he dwelt upon the virtue of patriotism which lay at the root of such festivals as they were celebrating.

He showed why Canadians were so proud of their country by describing its extent, 'unrivaled in geography of modern times'; by speaking of its grand climate, and by dwelling upon the many industries, affording employment in uninterrupted succession to it people.

There was still another reason. Civilization began on the shores of the Mediterranean and made its way to the Atlantic. The centre of gravity now seemed to be passing to the Pacific Ocean, and between that great ocean and the Atlantic, Canada occupied an unequalled strategic position.

So much for Canada. But let them not forget that Canada was but a part of the great British Empire whose name they were celebrating. They were citizens of an Empire that embraced within its organization no less than four hundred millions of human beings, for all of whom Britain had succeeded in working out the problem of self-government within the limits and under the jurisdiction of an Imperial Government.

But let them ever bear in mind that moral greatness was more essential than material greatness. Righteousness it was, that exalted a nation—righteousness both in the family and the state. Goodness and greatness ought always to go together.

Principal Rexford, of the Diocesan Theological College, also gave an address. He referred to the pride of the children in their flags. He could remember the time, he said, when the boys looked on carrying a flag very much as they looked on wearing a new suit of clothes to school for the first time. But South Africa changed all that.

He touched on the advantages offered to children within the empire, and cited successes of past scholars of the High Schools—how one was now representative of the British government in Egypt, and how four others had won Rhodes scholarships, enabling them to take advantage of the highest educational course the empire offered; and how a Montreal girl had made her debut in London as a great singer, able to command a queenly salary.

The proceedings closed with the National Anthem.

McGILL NORMAL SCHOOL.

Empire Day was celebrated in the McGill Normal Schools on Tuesday afternoon by an entertainment in which all the scholars took part. Songs and recitations dealing largely with Canada and its position in the British Empire were rendered, and a patriotic address was given by Mr. William McNab. The exercises were held in the Assembly Hall, and a pretty effect was produced by the entrance of the scholars singing the 'Maple Leaf.'

Mr. E. M. Campbell presided, and read the hundredth Psalm to the scholars, because, as he said, he wanted them to realize that the Bible was one of the foundations of the British Empire. Considerable pains has been taken

Advertisements. LADIES UNDERSKIRTS. From Maker to Wearer by Mail. Prices 75c to \$5.50 each. Write for our money saving catalogue. THE GEM GARMENT CO., Toronto.

EVERY HOUSEHOLD and TRAVELLING TRUNK ought to contain A BOTTLE OF

ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT.'

A SIMPLE REMEDY FOR PREVENTING AND CURING BY NATURAL MEANS All Functional Derangements of the Liver, Errors in Diet (Eating or Drinking), Biliousness, Sick Headache, Constipation, Feverish Cold, and Fevers of all kinds.

Prepared only by J. C. ENO, Ltd., at the 'FRUIT SALT' WORKS, LONDON, ENGLAND, by J. C. ENO'S Patent.

Flags! Flags! Flags!

Remember! Our Diamond Jubilee offer of Canadian Flags may be taken up by Clubs, Societies, or Individuals, as well as schools. For particulars write to FLAG DEPARTMENT, JOHN DOUGALL & SON, 115 St. James Street, Montreal.

this year to make the students thoroughly acquainted with the Union Jack. Its history has been explained to them, and every scholar has been required to draw a Union Jack in colors, and in the proper proportions. The drawings thus made were hung round the walls of the hall.

THE WESTMOUNT CELEBRATION.

There was to have been an imposing demonstration Tuesday at Westmount Academy, in connection with a flag-rising for which elaborate preparations had been made, but owing to the fact that the flagstaff did not arrive from Kingston, the proceedings were postponed till Friday afternoon.

However, there was a very pretty spectacle at the King's School at noon, when two beautiful flags were presented to the school board by the children—a Dominion flag and a Union Jack, subscribed for by the five hundred children of this important and successful school.

The flags had, first of all, a practical significance, though sentiment was not lost sight of. They are intended to act as a stimulus to good attendance, for the idea is to put these flags alternately over the door of the class room which can show the best attendance for the month—the test being ninety percent. On the other hand, the Dominion flag is meant to encourage national pride, while the Union Jack is to signify citizenship in the grandest and greatest empire in the world.

It was thought that Mr. Thomas Harling and the other commissioners would be present, but Mr. Harling telephoned that he had been unavoidably detained at the Academy, while as for the other members of the Board, none were available.

The function of receiving the flags, then, on behalf of the Board, fell to Principal Smith.

First of all, the children were marched to the playground, which is large and spacious, and all about which is the greenery of the country—vivid fields, and flowers blowing in the wind, while in front is the mountain, dotted here and there with beautiful homes, about which are the trees in their fresh spring dress.

Here they were formed into a square, three feet deep—the little tots being placed near the centre. Two bright young girls held the flags at the south end of the square, where all the teachers—thirteen in number—were grouped.

The children were fresh and bright; the sun shone upon their young heads; five hundred animated upturned faces made a picture full of charm.

Principal Smith advanced and said he was sorry that Mr. Harding, the chairman of the board, was not present to receive the flags on behalf of the board, but he had been detained and could not come. He was sure he would be disappointed, for this was a scene full of interest. He would undertake himself, under the circumstances, to receive the flags on behalf of the board.

In the first place, the flags were the gifts of the children themselves. They had subscribed for them spontaneously. They were beautiful, and they had a three-fold signification. In the first place, they were to be considered 'attendance flags.' Alternately, they would be placed over the door of the class which, every month, could show the largest attendance. The attendance was excellent, and, indeed, he could say that any school day of the year any person coming into their school would find the work going on regularly. Four years ago they had neither flag nor shield, except the flag which floated from the top of the building. The Mayor of the day had placed the shield, which they now had in the hall, and now they were to have those two new flags, in regard to which he would point out their other significations. The Dominion flag showed that they took an interest in their country, to which they were proud to belong, and the Union Jack meant that while they were citizens of Canada, and loved their country dearly, yet that they remembered they belonged to the greatest empire in the world.

After this the children sang 'The Maple Leaf' and 'God save the King.' In the open air something, perhaps, was lost in volume, but it was worth a good deal to note the animation of the young people, the feeling which they threw into the words, and their candid delight in the swing of the songs.

It was a pity the public had not been invited, for the function, though marked by the utmost simplicity, had that beauty and wistfulness which are always associated with child life.

Three cheers for the flags and for the principal brought the proceedings to a close.



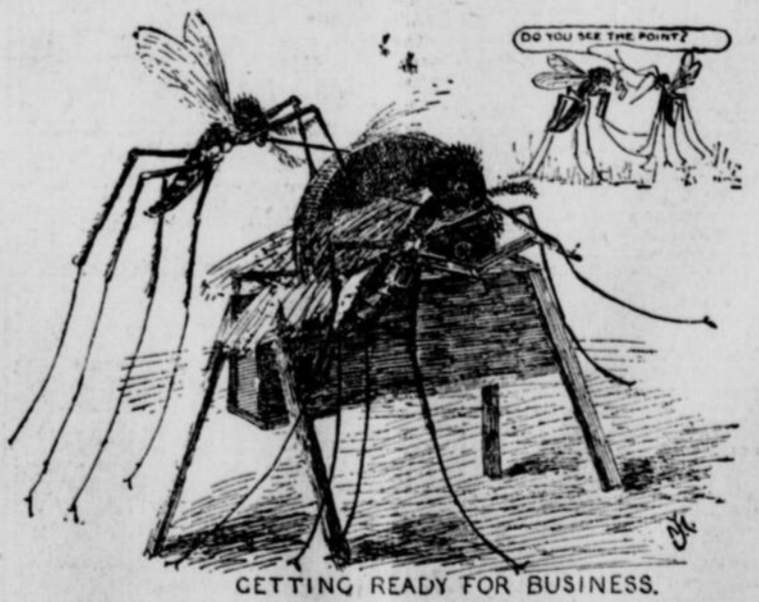
—AND SO AD INFINITUM—

Old Lady (sympathetically)—'Why are you crying, my little man?' Six-Year-Old—'Boo-oo! Pat Murphy licked me, and feyther licked me 'cos I let Pat Murphy lick me, and Pat Murphy licked me again 'cos I told feyther, and now feyther'll lick me again 'cos Pat Murphy licked— Boo-oo!' —The Sketch.

SKIT SKETCH.



COMING JOYS (?) FOR OUR CITY BOYS. Contributed by Edith Karley, Westmount.



GETTING READY FOR BUSINESS.

Contributed by James Moodie, Chesterville, Ont.



FORMOSA STRAIT

WAITING FOR ROJESTVENSKY.

He cometh not, she said. —Contributed by Burgoyne Edwards.

The storm-swept Sable Island, eighty miles to the eastward of Nova Scotia, three centuries ago, they resemble the wild horses of Mexico and the horses of the Parthenon frieze.

EXPORT FREIGHT CHARGES

BOARD OF RAILWAY COMMISSIONERS ISSUE AN ORDER CALLING FOR REDUCTION.

Ottawa, May 23.—The Board of Railway Commissioners has issued an order calling for a reduction of the export freight charges on cattle. It recites the complaint of the Farmers' Association of Canada and the Dominion Cattle Dealers' Association, against the Grand Trunk, and the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, alleging that discriminatory and excessive rates are charged for the transportation of cattle, in carloads, from stations on the respondent companies' lines to Montreal for export; and proceeds:

Whereas, by order of the board, dated the sixth day of March, A.D., 1905, the respondent companies were directed to submit for the approval of the board a proposition for rates scaling down from twenty-three and a half cents from stations in Canada west of Stratford, London, and St. Thomas, and twenty-five cents from the territory north of Goderich contiguous to Lake Huron and the Georgian Bay, through reasonably graduated groups, to fifteen cents from Toronto, the rates from the Niagara district not to exceed the rate from Brantford, the present rates in no case to be exceeded, and section 252, sub-section 3, of the Railway Act, 1903, to be observed.

And, whereas, the respondent companies applied to the board for a rehearing of their case, which was held at Toronto on Tuesday, April 25, A.D., 1905.

Upon hearing Mr. Gregory on behalf of the complainants, and Mr. Loud, for the respondent companies, and upon the report and recommendation of the chief traffic officer of the board, and the evidence adduced;

The board doth order that in place of the rates at present being charged, the respondent companies substitute rates not exceeding those following, namely: FROM THE UNDER-MENTIONED GROUPS TO MONTREAL.

- Per 100 lbs. 1. Windsor, Sarnia and Point Edward to, but not including, St. Thomas, London and St. Mary's. \$0.22 1/2 2. St. Thomas, Port Rowan, London and St. Mary's to, but not including, Simcoe, Brantford, Harrisburg, Galt and Berlin. 22 3. Simcoe, Brantford, Harrisburg, Galt, Waterloo and Berlin to Fort Erie, Niagara Falls, Port Dalhousie, Dundas, Guelph Jct. and Guelph, incl. 21 4. Hamilton, Campbellville and Rockwood to Oakville, Streetsville and Brampton, incl. 20 5. East of Oakville, Streetsville and Brampton to and including Mimico, Lambton and Weston. 18 1/2 6. Toronto and Toronto points. 17 7. North of Toronto to and including Maple and Woodbridge. 18 1/2 8. North of Maple, Woodbridge, Brampton and Georgetown to and including Newmarket, Cardwell Jct. and Caledon East. 20 9. North of Newmarket to and including Barrie. 21 10. North of Caledon East to and including Beeton, North of Cardwell Jct. and Inglewood to and including Orangeville. 21 1/2 11. North of Waterloo to Elmira, North of Guelph to Fergus, C. P. R. Elora Branch and north and west of Orangeville to Crombie and Grand Valley. 22 12. North and west of Beeton to and including Colwell, but excluding Allandale. 22 1/2 13. North and west of Colwell, Beeton, Crombie, Grand Valley and Fergus to and including Pheasanton, Stayner, Creemore, Dundalk, Mount Forest and Harriston. 23 1/2 14. North of Stratford and Hyde Park to and including Goderich, Harriston and Mount Forest. 23 1/2 15. Beyond groups 13 and 14 to and including Kincardine, Southampton, Warton, Owen Sound, Meaford and Penetanguishene. 24 1/2 16. East of Toronto to and including Oshawa and Myrtle; also to and including Lindsay (via G.T.R.) and Woodville (via Lindsay); stations between Whitby and Manilla, and C.P.R. north of Burketon to Lindsay. 17 17. North of Stouffville to and including Mount Albert, north of Blackwater Jct. to and including Lorneville Jct. 18 1/2 18. West of Lorneville Jct. to Brechin, north of Mount Albert to and including Sutton. 20 19. West of Brechin to Orillia and thence to Barrie. 21 20. North of Orillia to and including Midland. 22 21. North of Lindsay to and including Fenelon Falls and Bobcaygeon. 19 22. North of Fenelon Falls to and including Kinmount, north of Lorneville Jct. to Cobocook. 20 23. North of Kinmount to Haliburton new home. 21 24. East of Oshawa, Myrtle and Lindsay to and including Cobourg, Peterborough and Lakeside. 16 25. East of Cobourg and Peterborough. 15 (Present special livestock tariff rates not to be exceeded.)

NOTES AND NOTICES.

A Land of Lakes and Islands.—At a point 145 miles north of the city of Toronto, Canada, on the Grand Trunk Railway System is reached one of the most magnificent districts in the 'Highlands of Ontario,' known as the 'Lake of Bays' District. The region comprises a series of connected lakes, over which large steamers are navigated. What greatly adds to the Lake of Bays' value as a health-giving and sportsman's resort is the unmatchable purity of the air one breathes upon its heights. The visitor forgets his ills under its reviving influence in less than a week. Its bracing morning breeze, which rivals the celebrated atmosphere of Pike's Peak, Col., imparts new lung power and fresh vitality. Handsome illustrated publications sent free on application to G. T. Bell, G.P. and T.R., G. T. R. system, Montreal.

READABLE PARAGRAPHS

TRY IT. The man who gets out of bed on the wrong side and starts to work with the wrong attitude is elected to rub somebody against the grain or throw sand in the business bearings and create more friction in a day than can be overcome in a week. It pays to get a good firm hold on yourself every morning.

Biliousness Burdens Life.—The bilious man is never a companionable man because his ailment renders him morose and gloomy. The complaint is not so dangerous as it is disagreeable. Yet no one need suffer from it who can procure Parmelee's Vegetable Pills. By regulating the liver and obviating the effects of bile in the stomach they restore men to cheerfulness and full vigor of action.

Teacher—Williams, this essay of yours is so abominably bad that I shall send it home to your father and ask him to chastise you. Williams—Please, sir, father wrote it for me!

Useful at all Times.—In winter or in summer Parmelee's Vegetable Pills will cope with and overcome any irregularities of the digestive organs which change of diet, change of residence, or variation of temperature may bring about. They should be always kept at hand, and once their beneficial action becomes known, no one will be without them. There is nothing nauseating in their structure, and the most delicate can use them confidently.

The weather around here does not agree with me,' remarked a stranger. 'Indeed, why?' asked a native. 'Well, you see, I'm a weather prophet, and the weather here always does the opposite to that which I say it's going to do!'

Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator has no equal for destroying worms in children and adults. See that you get the genuine when purchasing.

She—I thought the Johnsons said that uncle of theirs had such bad manners they couldn't invite him to visit them.' He—'They did; but since he has come into a million pounds they have decided that he was only eccentric.'

Thos. Sabin, of Eglinton, says: 'I have removed ten corns from my feet with Holloway's Corn Cure.' Reader, go thou and do likewise.

The curious effect of the English language when it is mixed with the Irish brogue is funnily shown in the reply of an Irishman to a man who sought refuge in his cabin during a heavy shower and who, finding it nearly as wet inside as out, said: 'You have quite a pond on the floor.' 'Yes; sure you have a mighty big lake in the roof!' Pat replied.

A Soothing Oil.—To throw oil upon the troubled waters means to subdue to calmness the most boisterous sea. To apply Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil to the troubled body when it is racked with pain means speedy subjugation of the most refractory elements. It cures pain, heals bruises, takes the fire from burns, and as a general household medicine is useful in many ailments. It is worth much.

An absent-minded professor was observed walking down the street with one foot in the gutter, the other on the pavement. A pupil, meeting him, saluted him with, 'Good evening, professor! How are you?' 'I was very well, I thought,' answered the professor, 'but now I don't know what's the matter. For the last ten minutes I've been limping!'

We have no hesitation in saying that Dr. J. D. Kellogg's Dysentery Cordial is without doubt the best medicine ever introduced for dysentery, diarrhoea, cholera and all summer complaints, sea sickness, etc. It promptly gives relief and never fails to effect a positive cure. Mothers should never be without a bottle when their children are teething.

'Close up, boys, close up!' said a colonel to his regiment. 'If the enemy were to fire on you when you are straggling along like that they wouldn't kill a single man of you. Close up!'

CASTORIA. The Kind You Have Always Bought. Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. CASTORIA. The Kind You Have Always Bought. Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. CASTORIA. The Kind You Have Always Bought. Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

Young Hopeful—'I say, dad!' Father—'Well, what is it?' Young Hopeful—'Do you laugh in your sleeve because that's where your funny-bone is?'

CASTORIA For Infants and Children. The Kind You Have Always Bought. Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

OLD WOO PON AND SMALLIE

The morning sun's first rays shone through the laundry window upon Yen Tsien, commonly called 'Li-gaok,' because of his lameness. He sat reading the note, written upon a piece of wrapping-paper, which had just come from Lee Kwi, the Chinese storekeeper. Woo Pon, an aged pensioner of Yen's, was an early riser, too, and the old man sorted linen clothesmarkers, or 'tallies,' while waiting for his patron to speak.

upward around the tablet. Woo was satisfied with the omen. 'Get up!' he cried to the dozing laborer. 'Cousin Yen has done, and I am going now; you must take care of the place.'

ward, and a few years later the same girl with all the roses washed out of her cheeks, bringing home a little boy or girl to say good-bye to them in England, and to go back to some plantation in the hills, where, perhaps, her husband's is the only white face she sees for most days in the year.

think me very morbid and imaginative,' she added in her deprecatory little way, 'but I think I have based all my possibilities of hearing things upon the question of whether or not my dog knows me again and is glad to see me.'

return if the commandant be merciful to his slave.' 'May Allah inspire him, then!' The mule driver continued on his way. A kilometer distant he made a halt before the farm of Gadrovo, stopped by the sentinel at the gateway. As the two talked together the driver felt in one of his baskets and produced a small box, which he handed to the guard.

When You Get Bilious

YOU MAY BE CERTAIN THE LIVER IS DERANGED AND THAT THERE IS CURE IN

DR. CHASE'S KIDNEY-LIVER PILLS

'Bilious' is the word used by many people to describe the condition of ill-health into which they are thrown by derangement of the liver. Biliousness is caused by the failure of the liver to filter the bile and other poisonous impurities from the blood. The result is a clogging and poisoning of the whole system.

Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills, one pill a dose, 25 cents a box, at all dealers, or Edmondson, Bates & Co., Toronto. Portrait and signature of Dr. A. W. Chase, the famous receipt book author, on every box.

WHERE THE INDICTMENT WAS WEAK.

(From the Philadelphia 'Public Ledger.') Representative Smith of Michigan tells this story: 'A certain citizen of my district was called upon to defend a man who had soundly whipped a worthless individual. He had been indicted for assault and battery, "contrary to the peace and dignity of the people of Michigan."

A WAITER'S WALK.

Some interesting particulars are given as to the ground covered by a waiter in dancing attendance upon the guests in a restaurant in Christiania. The waiter had provided himself with a pedometer before starting his work. According to his calculations, he took rather under 100,000 steps, covering some thirty-seven miles, between 8 a.m. and 12.30 a.m.

Advertisements.

No Breakfast Table complete without

EPPS'S

An admirable food, with all its natural qualities intact, fitted to build up and maintain robust health, and to resist winter's extreme cold. It is a valuable diet for children.

COCOA

The Most Nutritious and Economical

Fits Cured Free

KLINGE'S GREAT NERVE RESTORER Cures all kinds of Nervous Disorder - No Fits after Sunday's use. Send to Dr. H. H. Klinge, Co., 631 Arch Street, Philadelphia, for trial bottle. Agent for Canada, J. A. HARTE, DRUGGIST, 2070 Notre Dame Street, Montreal.

THE MULE DRIVER OF RILO-DAGH.

(From the 'Hungarian'.)

All through the gorge of the Barenta floated a delicious odor, the odor of thousands of roses borne by the warm winds from the gardens and distilleries of Riilo-Dagh, a valley almost as famous for its roses as the vales of Kezanlik and Iran.

In other years at the same season the steep, perfumed slopes of the Turkish Balkans were the scene of extraordinary animation. Along the numberless paths, winding in every direction, came donkeys laden with baskets of flowers and looking as if adorned for a fete of roses. But to-day all the countryside was quiet and deserted.

Ten thousand Turks occupied the Barenta from Riilo-Dagh as far as the Shipka passes on the Bulgarian frontier, and this time it seemed as if they could not fail to capture the famous bandit chief, Boris Schokol, who, with his Macedonian followers, had been completely surrounded and cut off in his mountain retreat.

It could be only a question of hours at the most. And in order that not one of the band should escape in disguise the Turkish soldiers had orders to arrest all travelers, whoever they might be, and journeying for whatever reason.

A man must, indeed, care little for his life who would run the gamut of crossing from the sentinels in ambush at each corner of the ravine. Nevertheless, there was one traveller brave enough, for a mule driver had just appeared on the path which leads to the Gadrovo farm, situated half way up the mountainside.

He was a peasant of simple, peaceful appearance, dressed in rags and with bare feet and a rose stuck in the crown of his tattered hat. Thirty steps before him trotted a little, silvery gray mule carrying two baskets full to overflowing of fading roses, and fastened to the saddle was an enormous flowering rose bush, whose soft leaves rustled caressingly.

The driver, whose white hair was in striking contrast with his youthful, almost childish face, strode along with an easy step, glancing about indifferently at the desolate countryside. Once or twice at the sight of the charred ruins of what had formerly been a prosperous farm, a pile of smoking timbers from which arose the dreadful odor of burned flesh, the old man turned away his head, and a dark shadow crossed his bright face.

Still walking at a discreet distance from his donkey, the peasant had just reached the summit of a steep hill when a bullet whistled by his ear. 'The music has struck up for the dance,' he murmured to himself, quite undisturbed. 'The Turks are going to have a good time now!'

But he trembled an instant and turned slightly pale as the rosebush which was fastened to the saddle stirred as if by a sudden wind. A shower of petals fell to the ground, while a rose, evenly severed from its stem, was carried twenty feet.

Advertisement for DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS. The old man filled a tiny bowl of tea, and another with a colorless liquor called woi-qui-lo. These he placed before the small carved slab of wood supposed to contain one of the three spirits of Yen Tsien's father. Then, lighting three punk-sticks, he put them in a jar in front of the bowls. The smoke curled

CONSOLATION.

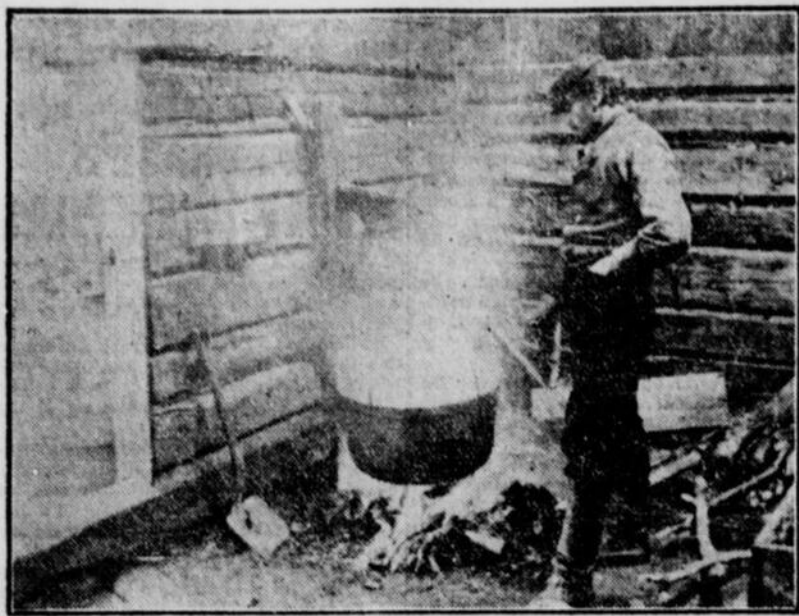
(By S. MacNaughton, in 'Temple Bay'.)

Mrs. Jefferson was not more than thirty-five years of age, and she had spent fourteen years of married life in India. She had seen three of her children buried in an unhealthy station, and had been to England once, seven years before, to take two little girls home to be educated. It was on her return voyage from visiting her children that I met her.

Piles

To prove to you that Dr. Chase's Ointment is certain and absolute cure for each and every form of itching, bleeding and protruding piles, the manufacturers have guaranteed it. See testimonials in the daily press and ask your neighbors what they think of it. You can use it and get your money back if not cured. 50c a box, at all dealers or EDMONSON, BATES & CO., Toronto. Dr. Chase's Ointment.

The Boys' Page.



IN THE SUGAR CAMPS.
(Robert Hicks, Portneuf, Que.)

The Defeat of Roxham College.

A SCHOOL CRICKET STORY.

(By L. G. Barnard, for the 'Witness' Boys' Page.)

'Say, Tom, the list is up! Come and see!' cried Fred, Burton, rushing into his friend's study.

'Who's playing?'

'Don't know, I'm sure. I haven't seen it yet, but one of the kids told me it was up.'

Tom Gleeson followed his clam to the school notice-board where a great crowd of yelling juniors and several seniors were collected. Gleeson quite expected to see his name on the list of those who were chosen to play in the cricket match against Rockham College on the morrow. He now elbowed his way through the crowd and quickly scanned the list. Then he rubbed his eyes. Was he dreaming? To be sure his name was there, but only as a spare. Instead of his was the name of Allan Macfarlane, a Scotch lad some two years his junior, who had but lately come to Cross-tree House, but who had been brought under the notice of the keen-eyed school captain, Marlow, on account of his fine bowling and fielding, and although not a remarkable bat by any means, yet he could be classed as a very good all-round player.

Gleeson gave a snort of contempt and disgust and turning to Burton, said:—

'Well, if that doesn't—' He stopped short; words could not express what he thought of the choice.

'Will you play spare?'

'Will you play spare?' inquired his chum.

'Play spare!' echoed the other. 'I'd like to see myself. If that ass of a Marlow wants a spare he needn't ask me, that's all. I'd see him to Jericho first!'

'He needn't ask you, eh?' said a voice behind him. 'Well, he won't miss much, that's certain.'

Gleeson turned round angrily and saw Marlow, the school captain, standing behind him.

'Oh, it's you, is it?' he sneered. 'I may as well let you know once and for all that I refuse to play spare for you, and you've got mighty good cheek to put me off the team to give Macfarlane a place. Of course, he went on in a very sarcastic and cutting tone, 'you won't need me, anyway. Even if one of your men doesn't turn up you will not need a spare to fill his position. Why, really, with two such invincibles as you and that wonderful Scot, surely one man more or less will not make the slightest difference.'

'Stop talking rot,' was the cool rejoinder. 'Now, listen to me for a minute. I made this change for the good of the team, and I haven't the slightest idea of altering the list again to make room for your precious self.'

'Well, don't, then!' cried Gleeson, passionately. 'I didn't ask you to, did I? Only you need never ask me to play again. I'll give it up.'

Marlow turned away in disgust not in the least disconcerted. He was not going to waste his breath arguing such a trifling point. 'Least said soonest mended,' he said to himself. Gleeson was not at all unpopular among his school-fellows, however, and not a few were inclined to side with him, especially among the juniors. They did not consider it right that a fellow like Gleeson should give up his place in the team to a lad quite a bit younger than himself. However, the captain had the choosing of the team entirely in his own hands, and was free to do as he liked.

'He'll be jolly sorry when he sees that Macfarlane is no good,' one youngster remarked with the air of one who knew all about the matter; and quite a number of lads of his size agreed with him. Gleeson took care to encourage them in this belief, and for the next few hours, the poor Scotch lad had rather a trying time of it, all of these malcontents doing their best to make it 'hot' for him. He bore all this quite patiently, and showed them that he did not care a snap for anything they said about him. The senior fellows, for the most part, upheld the captain's action, and praised it as a very wise one. Naturally, this only made the infuriated Gleeson all the more furious, and he went about telling all his sorrows to his sympathizers; so that there was quite a diversity of opinion about the matter,

and the morrow was looked forward to with great eagerness and interest, as the match was to be played on a neighboring cricket ground which the school had the use of.

The following day being a whole holiday, an all-day match was to be played. The weather was all that could be desired, beautifully clear and bright, and yet the temperature was not hot enough to cause any inconvenience to the players. The pitch was in excellent condition. The match was to start at 10 a.m., sharp, at least the notice said so, though you can never believe anything you read. The Rockham College team arrived half an hour earlier in order to give themselves plenty of time to prepare. Rockham College was no great distance from Crosstree House and consequently many of the College boys accompanied the team to cheer for their side; and they certainly fulfilled this task very satisfactorily. The two schools were great rivals, and the match was expected to be an exciting one, to say the least of it.

At a little after ten (matches never begin at the specified time) play started. Crosstree having won the toss and elected to put their opponents in first. It is unnecessary to enter into a long description of their innings. Suffice to say that they stayed in until just about half-past one, making exactly 162 runs.

The players then adjourned to the pavilion where they enjoyed a sumptuous repast given, of course, by Crosstree House.

After dinner play was resumed, Marlow and Simpkins opening the innings. Bates, the college captain, put on Jones and Harris to bowl. The former sent down a couple of trial balls, and then, when the umpire called 'Play,' he delivered his first ball. It was straight and swift, but the captain blocked it dead; the second was returned carefully; the third resulted in two; the fourth received the same treatment as the first; on the next they stole a bye, and Simpkins got the bowling. He blocked the next, and over was called. Harris now started bowling to Marlow, who played very steadily and runs came but slowly, but they came. It was a case of 'slow but sure.' Simpkins made eight and was then caught in the long-field. One wicket for 17.

The next batsman was a tall, loosely-built fellow named Leet. He took his guard carefully and stood in a peculiar attitude waiting for the ball. Harris took a few paces backwards and then with a swift run delivered the ball. Unfortunately for Leet, Harris was one of those who bowl with their heads, so to speak. Leet fully expected a swift ball and prepared for such, but the bowler, deftly changing his pace at the last moment, sent down a slow break, and his victim straightway joined Simpkins in the pavilion. Two for 17.

Black now joined the captain, but he very soon succumbed to a shooter. Three for 20. Things did not look very bright with three of the best batsmen gone for a trifle. Of course the captain was still in, but without a good partner he could do but little. The college spectators seemed to be enjoying it.

Sparle was next, and he and Marlow continued to score. Presently Bates took the bowling from Jones, and the interest increased. The Crosstree supporters held their breath as their captain stood up to face him. But the next moment they breathed quite freely, for the batsman turned and hit the ball energetically to leg. It was a boundary, and counted four. For a couple of minutes the cheering was tremendous, for was not Bates said to be the best bowler the college could boast of? After this all went quietly for a while, runs being few and far between. Then Sparle's wicket fell, and he walked slowly back to the pavilion. Four for 47.

Gibson was then seen to march out with a confident air. Alas, he was taken first ball! Five for 47.

Jordan then went in, and after making several good hits, retired with ten to his credit. He received quite an ovation from the crowd, for there is nothing so much appreciated by the spectators as big hitting. During this time Marlow had been far from idle, having hit

several fours. Everybody agreed that he was playing splendidly. Six wickets had now gone for 70 runs. Money-three to win and four more wickets to fall. Could they do it? Some thought so; others didn't. Gleeson was one of the latter.

'You don't suppose they can make 93 more, do you?' he said when asked whether he thought there was any chance for Crosstree. 'Especially when one of them is that young donkey.' And the speaker nodded towards Macfarlane.

'I don't know about that,' remarked Burton. 'You know the fellow can play well.'

'Oh! most beautifully,' said Gleeson, with a sneer.

'Well, he can.'

'Certainly, quite as well as Dr. W. G.,' retorted Gleeson with emphasis on the quite.

'Well, there goes Butler in now. We'll see what he can do. Not much, I'm afraid.'

The captain met this player and gave him a few words of advice.

Harris had now been changed for Radleigh, a tricky slow bowler. There was a hush among the spectators as they awaited results. Poor Butler was rather nervous, and this was a failing that spoiled him as a batsman, and now it caused his downfall once more, for he mistimed the second ball he received, and—centre stump! Something like a groan went through the Crosstree fel-



VILLA MARIA AVENUE.
Junior Second Prize.
S. C. Stevens, Westmount.

lows, for a glance at the telegraph-board showed seven wickets for 70.

Parks was next, and he blocked the rest of the over. The captain then made a beautiful drive from his companion for four, to the huge delight of the spectators—that is—all except the visitors from the college. And then—'How's that?' cried the wicket-keeper as he snapped off the balls. 'Out!' was the umpire's dread verdict. Eight for 83. There were only Larkins and Mac-



AN UPSET.
Junior First Prize.
Fred. R. E. Whittell, Westmount.

farlane to go in now, and as the former took his place at the wicket the on-lookers said that only a miracle could save Crosstree from defeat. It certainly looked like it.

(To be Continued.)

LADDIE.

'Be true, my laddie, be true,
From your cap to the sole of your shoe.
Oh, we love a lad with an honest eye,
Who scorns deceit and hates a lie;
Whose spirit is brave and whose heart
Is pure,
Whose smile is open, whose promise
Sure;
Who makes his mother a friend so near,
He'll listen to nothing she may not
hear;
Who's his father's pride and his sister's
joy—
A hearty, thorough, and a manly boy;
Who loves on the playground a bat and
a ball,
But will leave fun bravely at duty's
call;
Who's as pleasant at work as he is at
play,
And takes a step upward with each new
day,
Then be true, my laddie, be true.'
—Australian 'Christian World.'

A CHASE AFTER CONTENT BY A BILLIONAIRE'S SEVENTH SON.

(Concluded.)

There, swinging up and down, up and down in the great rollers were the fishing smacks. The men in them had faces cut by the wind and hands made sore by the brine, and they never knew when they went out if they should see land and home again.

But they were laughing and singing while they swung, and as the shining wet fish came over the sides they appeared happier than the seventh son had been in many long days.

'I am looking for Content,' he cried to them. 'Surely she is with you.'

Then they stared at him while the eldest fisherman answered bitterly:

'What! Do you expect men to be contented when they must wrest poor wages as we do from the sea, while others, like you, speed over it as a pleasure ground?'

The seventh son sighed, and turned his prow homeward. He jumped into his swiftest automobile and drove it across over the land.

He found a mountaineer who sat on a rock gazing over the world with such placid eyes that the seventh son felt certain that his quest had ended at last.

'Content is with you, is she not?' he asked.

The mountaineer looked at him cheerfully, and said, 'Yes.' But the next instant he rubbed his hands over his brow and added, 'At least she would be if I did not know that the riches of the world are so unequally distributed.'

When he left the mountaineer he came to a tramp—dirty and foul—lying half asleep in the sun by the side of the road. And when he asked him the question, the tramp answered, 'Yes, I am content.'

The seventh son shuddered and fled. But he couldn't get over wishing for her, for all that. So he jumped into his swiftest special train, but the train was not swift enough to catch her.

'You must make me a swifter locomotive,' he cried to his locomotive builders and engineers.

They built him the swiftest engine that had ever been made, but still it was not swift enough.

Immediately he sat down at a desk and began to draw plans. And after the plans were finished, he carried them to his machine shop himself to explain them to his workmen.

Day after day he went to the noisy, hot, dirty shops, and before long he was so interested that he put on overalls every day and worked over forges and lathes till he was ready to drop with fatigue. But he was too proud to let the workmen see it, and so he labored as long and hard as they every day.

'You are getting to be as skilful as any locomotive builder in the place,'



THE BOY WITH THE SHOVEL.
Junior Second Prize.
Denovan Jones, Amherst, N.S.

said the old, one-legged foreman to him, one day. It made him feel prouder than he had ever felt before in his life.

At last the wonderful new locomotive was finished. Shining and immense, full of vast power, she stood in the roundhouse. Grouped about her were experts from everywhere, who talked learnedly about economy of combustion and feed and speed centres.

But the seventh son, standing by the side of the old foreman, looked at the locomotive and thought, 'How very strange! Now that I have built a locomotive fast enough to find Content I do not seem to be anxious for her at all.'

The old man and he climbed into the cab of the great locomotive, and she slipped scilicet out of the yard and into the open country. Her mighty wheels went round as if they were running on velvet. She took the switches like a vaulting horse.

Sitting close to the old foreman the seventh son told him why he had built her; but, said he, 'now that she is finished, strange to say, I do not feel at all anxious to pursue Content.'

'The old foreman smiled. 'That is because you have found her,' said he.

'I do believe you are right,' said the seventh son, clapping his hands. 'But how and where? I have been so busy over this locomotive for the past half-year that I have had no time to look for her.'

'I will tell you,' said the old man, 'as soon as we have taken on water here.'

The locomotive stopped at a little way station in a ravine. While she was drinking, the seventh son looked out, and lying by the side of the track, asleep in filth, was the same tramp whom he had seen once before.

He said to the old foreman, 'That tramp there once told me that he knew Content.'

'That creature?' said the old man, contemptuously. 'He never saw Content. He only knows Non-Ambition, a low cheat who masquerades as Content, but can deceive only lazy persons.'

'How did I find Content?' asked the seventh son.

'Look at me!' said the old man.

The seventh son looked and saw, as he had often seen before, a gnarled, brown-fisted old man with a wooden leg; but he noticed, as he had not noticed before, that the very spirit of calmness and strength and certainty seemed to shine from the simple figure.

'I called to bring you a gift,' said the old man, 'when you were born; but your father refused it. Now you have won it for yourself, and through it you have found what you have been seeking. I am Work, and only those who first find me can find Content.'—Julius Muller, in Otago 'Witness.'

A SONG FOR SCHOOL.

Some boys, when they come into school
(And some girls, too),
I grieve to be obliged to say
That this is what they do:

They wriggle
And jiggle;
They hang their heads
And giggle;
They twitter
And titter,
They bounce and flounce
And flitter.

Whatever thoughts their minds may fill,
They've no idea of keeping still.

Some boys, when they take up their books
(And some girls, too),
I weep to be obliged to say
That this is what they do:

They batter them,
They tatter them;
They crumple, rumple,
Scatter them;
They scrawl them,
And maul them;
They scratch and pull
And haul them.

It makes me very sad to state
A school book's is a wretched fate.

Some boys when they stand up in class
(And some girls, too),
Imagination it will pass
To see the things they do!

They shuffle,
And scuffle;
They sneeze and wheeze,
And snuffle;
They splutter,
And mutter,
And stut-tut-tut-tut-tutter;
They fumble,
And stumble;
They grin and gasp
And grumble.

O if they knew how they appear,
They'd try to mend their ways, that's clear!

—Laura E. Richards.

Gaiety in Examinations

HOW MANY OF THESE QUESTIONS CAN THE BOYS' PAGE READERS ANSWER?

Dr. McClure, the headmaster of Mill Hill School, believes in lightening the tedious sorrows of terminal school examinations with a leaven of mirth. He has just set for his Upper School a general knowledge paper that makes a very searching, all-round test of a boy's, or indeed a man's, vigilance in matters of every-day life and newspaper reading. But he has also displayed his humor in some of the questions by bringing into ridiculous juxtaposition unconnected and dissimilar ideas. For instance:

Explain: Blue blood, blue stocking, blue John, blue Peter, Blue-Book, an old Blue, bluebottle, bluejacket, blue moon.

What do you know of: The Golden Horn, the Golden Fleece, the Golden Calf, the Golden Mean, Golden Rod?

Questions like these come as a refreshing surprise after a boy has been cudgeling his brains in a vain endeavor to write 'clear explanatory notes' on 'The Transvaal Loan,' 'The Previous Question,' 'Dumping,' 'Court of Criminal Appeal,' 'A Count Out,' or to 'Explain and illustrate the difference between Direct and Indirect Taxation.' A demand to 'Explain clearly what is meant by a "waxing" and a "waning" moon,' and to say how you can tell one from the other, is followed by this serio-comic 'teaser':

What reasons (chemical or physiological) are there for eating: (1) mustard with beef, (2) butter with bread, (3) apple sauce with roast goose, (4) treacle with porridge, (5) mint sauce with lamb?

After that one can face with equanimity the enquiry:

What is a spectroscope, a kaleidoscope, a telescope, a stethoscope, a stereoscope, a microscope, a bioscope?

At the end, however, we are left with a startling hodge-podge of quotations, and are asked to determine by whom and under what circumstances they were spoken:

'Stone dead hath no fellow,' 'This man, I trow, hath gotten the right sow by the ear,' 'I can smell a Presbyterian forty miles,' 'I never undress until I go to bed,' 'It does not much matter what we say but we must all say the same thing,' 'E pur si muove,' 'Mehr Licht!'

As the boys finishing their papers, saw those last words they surely echoed with feeling Goethe's dying cry for 'More light, more light.' But such a paper, with its 'Alice in Wonderland' humor, must make many an 'old boy' thirst to be back once more in the thick of school life.

PUZZLES.

LADDER.

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Left side, terrifies. Right side, natives of America. Lower rung, middle of day. Second rung, a soft, magnesium mineral. Third rung, dress. Fourth rung, twenty quires of paper.

Answers to Last Week's Puzzles.

DIAMOND.

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Beholding—Longfellow.

INDOOR AND OUTDOOR

The Eyes of Animals

(C. William Beebe, in the New York 'Evening Post'.)

Look at the eye of a deer and marvel at its liquid depth and beauty; the eye of a dog and see your affection mirrored in his worshipping gaze. This wonderful organ, though small, is the principal factor in giving character and expression to a living being. When a creature is dying, it is the glazing eye which quietly and most surely betrays the passing vitality; and the history of eyes is as wonderful as their function.

If we recall the saying that, with no eyes to see, color has no existence, we will realize that at one time the earth and its surroundings were perhaps uniform. But even our 'mind's eye' refuses to image such a state of affairs; sky, sea, land, crystals, flowers, all a dead neutral tint. However that may have been, there was certainly a time long ago when no eyes or anything like them has appeared.

In creatures now living upon the earth, we may trace a series of eyes from the highest and most efficient to the simplest dot of black pigment. The eye of the eagle may stand for the first, and the eye-spot of the amphioxus or the eight sense-germs of a jellyfish for the extreme of the series.

The amphioxus is a little worm or fish-like creature which most of the time lives buried in the sand of our seashores. He is interesting and important out of all proportion to his size, two inches, for he is one of the lowliest creatures to be honored with a backbone, the class-mark of all higher animals. He has no skull and no brain, but near the front end of the thin thread of nerve (the foreshadowing of our spinal chord) is a tiny black dot. By means of this, he distinguishes light from darkness, which is all his simple life requires. Let us not forget the position of this single, most primitive of eyes—in the centre of what would be the brain if the lowly creature had one.

The eye of a jellyfish is so primitive that we can hardly say whether it sees or feels. That is, when a floating jellyfish begins to sink below the surface of the water as the shadow of an advancing ship falls upon it, it is probably affected by the sensation of darkness, but perhaps the pressure of the onrushing wave has something to do with it.

Insects have eyes which as a whole are much more highly developed than that of the amphioxus, but in a different direction from the creatures which stand higher in the scale of life. Their compound optical apparatus consists of many nerves leading to a honeycomb-like mass of lenses, each cell of which is a very simple lens, so that the image is reflected like a mosaic. And yet insects must be able to perceive colors, as the differing hues of the two sexes are appreciated by many of them and the various tints of flowers are recognized, while blossoms attracting certain species, yellow blooms being visited more constantly by others.

That the eye is considered a vulnerable and precious organ is shown in certain fishes, which have a 'false' eye outlined upon the long tail-fin, which, perhaps, attracts the attention of any enemy, which bites at it supposing it to be the head, thus taking a piece harmlessly out of the tail, while the fish is given a chance to escape. This is even more plainly seen in the wings of certain moths and butterflies, and the pieces torn out by birds are very often these conspicuous blotches of bright color. But the strange thing about this is that the 'eyes' in the wings of the insects are not like real insect's eyes, but somewhat like those of higher animals about which the insect, of course, knows nothing. And we, too, know little as to how these things came about, through methods of evolution more wonderful than fairy tales.

But insects and fishes have two eyes (or at any rate most insects have two clumps of eyes), and what has become of the central single eye of amphioxus? If we will examine a bottle of water from almost any stagnant pool or even from the edge of a pond, we will find many tiny creatures somewhat related to crabs and lobsters with a single great eye in the middle of their 'forehead.' On account of this scientists have named these Celopods, and at night this eye occasionally glows with a strange unearthly light, and, indeed, the whole creature becomes phosphorescent, and our oars may disturb thousands of them making the water shine as with a myriad sparks.

(To be Continued.)



CANADIAN FLAGS FOR ALL.

Are you looking out each week for flag news? You will find it on some page or other. If your school is not working for a flag, will you show some of our flag notes to your teacher? Perhaps he has not seen our offer and would be glad to drop us a post card for particulars and a supply of 'hose flag cards, particularly if you assured him the boys would put their shoulders to the wheel and get the necessary subscribers. This is a chance for boys and girls to do something for their own school.

Not only schools may have these flags. Anyone who chooses to do a little work. See our advertisement elsewhere.

Home Department.

Every Day.

(Dinah Mulock Craik.)

Every day hath its dawn,
Its soft and silent eve,
Its noontide hours of bliss or bale;
Why should we grieve?

Why do we heap huge mounds of years
Before us and behind,
And scorn the little days that pass
Like angels on the wind?

Each turning round a small, sweet face
As beautiful as near;
Because it is so small a face
We will not see it clear.

We will not clasp it as it flies,
And kiss its lips and brow;
We will not bathe our wearied souls
In its delicious now

And so it turns from us, and goes
Away in sad didalain;
Though we would give our lives for it,
It never comes again.

Yet, every day has its dawn,
Its noontide and its eve;
Live while we live, giving God thanks;
He will not let us grieve.

Hysteria.

(The 'Independent,' New York.)

Hysteria is a very old disease. Hippocrates and Democritus exchanged letters about it. And doubtless Adam humored Eve through 'spells' of it. No other disorder has so many symptoms. It is a voluntary or involuntary affliction, and there are many phases of it for which the sufferer is morally responsible. Yet it is about the only one we have with a distinctly religious history. During the middle centuries it appeared as an epidemic from time to time. Visions, demoniac possession and witchcraft were common symptoms.

And while we outgrow some phases of it, we still have the disease according to the mental, moral and physical fashions of the times. Some think that it is peculiar to women—'simply an exaggeration of certain female traits,' according to one writer. But men are also subject to it. The difference is not in the disorder, but in the expression of it. Women, being more or less subjective by nature, make an emotional display of it; while a man, being objective in temperament, shows the same nervous distraction by hitting something, or accomplishing something, either foolish or heroic. If it is a fact, for instance, that fighting between men is an evidence of physical courage, it is also a sore of aboriginal hysteria, and when women fall into a similar rage it is recognized as the most disgusting virago form of the disease. And as a cackling, house cleaning irritability is another symptom in women, so 'business' is the name of many a man's nervous disorder. His neurons have often caused panic in the Stock Exchange, and they have more than we suspect to do with his 'bull' and 'bear' performances in the markets. But if women bid angrily against one another at an auction for a candlestick, the same men who have yelled themselves hoarse on Wall Street do not recognize the symptoms of a common disease. The difference is in the pressure necessary to produce the same result. A candlestick seems trivial compared with a million dollar deal. And this presents the chief distinction which sex makes in the character of hysteria. A woman may fall into hysterics over anything or nothing. As a rule men do not. They hold together longer and do more damage when they go to pieces.

There is an intellectual form of the malady, very prevalent, and peculiar in that it has the same effect upon men and women. They are those people who pursue a course of conduct by rote, with a sort of ethical hysteria (or it may be logical) which places them out of touch with real life. They have the doctrinaire symptoms, and always incurable, because they have founded their error with nervous rigidity upon an ideal of righteousness. The trouble is with the ideal. It does not, and probably never will, fit into the scheme of things. And they are among the most trying people in this world because their very attitude convicts all comfortably wise and adaptable people of sins, crimes and cowardice.

According to physicians, hysteria results in a weakening of the will power, but this reflex action or inaction of the mind is what laymen call stubbornness. And of course men are as grievously afflicted with it as women are. But it is possible to wheedle a man out of his nervous perversity, because his instincts are not involved. The case is different with a woman, whose obstinacy becomes hysterical. Her traits are involved, and by nature they are tolerated in this direction. She is like the hen whose maternal instinct is satisfied with 'setting.' If she never hatches a descendant she goes on setting because she has become the victim of a cataleptic kind of hysteria. So many a woman loses sight of the ultimate purpose of her low course of action, because her mind is obsessed by some fixed idea. She will lie in bed thirty years, deny herself all the joys of a normal existence, and for the same reason that the hen wears her breastbone bare upon a nest full of brickbats. They have both lost the impatience of hope, the power to expect results. The woman does not hope to recover, and the hen does not really expect

Home Thoughts.

SCATTER SUNSHINE.
(By Miss Maria Bruce Lyman, in N. Y. 'Observer'.)

A minister, in writing of the large gathering in the church where he now lives, commemorating the fiftieth anniversary of

his work in the ministry, says:—'I seemed like attending my own funeral and listening to my own obituaries. I felt out of place. I was more than surprised by the kind words spoken, in regard to my work of fifty years, yet I am truly grateful to all who sought to make this a joyful occasion.' It is so generally the custom to leave

all sweet, loving tributes to the time of burial, when the faithful worker has heard the divine welcome, 'Well done!' and has passed beyond the need of human appreciation, that it is not strange that the good man referred to was surprised.

How much better it would be, if these kind words, expressive of true Christian sympathy and full appreciation, could more frequently be spoken and personal tributes rendered, while the warm beating heart may be quickened to new life, by their cheer and encouragement! In tender sympathy, and appreciation, let us place crowns on the faithful living workers, where they belong, and not wait to place them on the casket. Some one has said, 'Tenderness is not weakness, but the gentleness and sympathy of strength.' We could all afford to expend more of this kind of strength in this line.

Phillips Brooks once said, 'Some people seem to be here in the world just on their guard all the while, always so afraid of doing wrong, that they never do anything really right.' Many of us belong to this class, always waiting for somebody else to say, or do, what we think ought to be said, or done. Would it not be better, if we followed the advice of the little song:

'Scatter sunshine all along the way,
Cheer and bless and brighten every passing day.'

Rather than wait for anniversaries and funerals?

'BURN THIS LETTER.'

There's another good lesson
'Twere well that you learned,
When you've written a letter
That you wish to have burned,
Save trouble and rature
Regretting pre-ent
By making it ashes
Before it is sent.
—Wait.

HAPPY MIDDLE AGE.

My experience of life has been that the great happiness and sense of blessing belong to middle age. We then have youth as it ought to be, we see it stripped of youth's unreasoning sorrow and illuminated by the light of its eternal typification; we remember little things that seem trivial when we were really young—and find humorous suggestions in the tragedies of our early days. Middle life straightens out for us the puzzles of youth, and old age soothes the broken ambitions of our working years. Can we doubt that another stage of existence follows in which all is disclosed—the secrets for which 'eager life has sought in vain'?—Country Contributor in Indianapolis 'News.'

With the Children

SAINT AND HERO.

(By Anna S. Reed.)

'Auntie, who are heroes?
Tell me, or don't you know?'
I looked up from my sewing:
'Mother and Uncle Joe.'

Mother's eyes so peaceful
Gave a reproachful look,
'Ester, why don't she answer
Read to her out of a book.'

Dutifully I obeyed her,
Read of the olden days;
Of knight and bold explorer,
And deeds that men will praise.

But mother has lain there suffering
Without a word of complaint,
Until—though she doesn't know it—
She is our household saint.

And Joe? My darling brother!
Bravely he put aside
His love and strong ambition,
And all his youthful pride:

He hid them away forever,
Thinking no one would see;
To care, as was just his duty,
For mother and Sue and me.

And when that child is older,
I'll see that she shall know
That none of the saints and heroes
Equal mother and Joe.
—'Congregationalist.'

THE LITTLE PITCHERS WITH EARS.

Parents often fail to realize how important is the choice of subjects which they discuss in the family circle, especially in the presence of the younger members thereof. Children very often hear stories and remarks, which it was never intended they should hear, and which they innocently repeat, perhaps to the children of the persons under criticism, with the result that neighbors and friends alike are alienated. Whatever is said by father or mother is certain to be true and right, and the little folks, imitating their elders in their gossips, carry tales to their playmates and school companions. Is it to be wondered at, if parents sit in censorious judgment on ministers and office-bearers, Sunday after Sunday, that their young people as they grow up, frequently absent themselves from church or give up the habit of church-going altogether? If father and mother criticize teachers and their methods, can it be matter for surprise if their boys and girls are severely punished for insubordination or for neglect of their lessons? If the husband and father indulges in expressions of doubts as to this, that, or the other man's honesty, suspects every second person of ulterior motives, or gives vent to feelings of hatred and envy, he is poisoning the home atmosphere for his family, and sowing a harvest of evil which he may reap to his cost in future years. When a mother delights in gossip, in retelling scandal, and in backbiting, or even in the less harmful practice of ridiculing her neighbors or visitors, and making fun of them behind their backs,

whilst professing great friendship for them to their faces, need she marvel if her daughters are guilty of numerous little insinuations, or even come to her with stories which she would have blushed to repeat as a young girl? If they follow the example unconsciously shown by their parents, then they may become highly unpopular, or may even create enemies wherever they go. On the other hand, parents, if you accustom yourselves to see good in every one, to rejoice over the good fortune of your friends, and to grieve over their troubles and adversities, then, as has been well said, you are setting in motion powerful vibrations of love which will bless you and those with whom you associate as you pass along life's highway. You can give your children no higher, better heritage than to teach them charity in word and deed, and induce in them a sympathy and love for humanity and an abhorrence of all meanness and bitterness of speech and behavior.—'People's Journal.'

OUR GIRLS.

The financial education of girls is usually so systematically neglected, says a writer in the 'Presbyterian Banner,' that their ignorance of everything pertaining to business has come to be considered as a constitutional disability. There is no reason why the mental training of the two sexes should not be similar. Equal advantages and liberty should be given to one as well as to the other.

A boy starting out for himself has usually a stated salary, and soon realizes that a dollar means much more than one hundred cents; that it means labor to earn it, and possibly self-denial to earn that sum. He learns to ascertain what a thing is worth, to learn what he must pay for it, and the ultimate result is what? Foresight, accuracy in estimating expenses, and, if governed by prudence, the maintenance of a just equilibrium of salary and expense. Consider for a moment the position of a large majority of our girls, who have no regular amount for personal expenses, for during childhood all wants have been supplied without thought on their part.

Financial education should be especially inculcated in girls where there seems a possibility that due provision cannot be made for them on the death of their parents.

The daughter of the house should early learn to select and decide for herself; for instance, if she needs a new dress, she goes to her father for the means to purchase it; the money having been obtained, how can it best be expended? Can she afford to buy one handsome article or is it advisable to make it cover a whole suit. According to her temperament and previous experience she decides the question.

If a girl of good taste and educational refinement, she will base her decision on the congruity of other accessories of her attire, and strive to have all in unison. Some one may say: 'Why! any girl should have a general idea of how she can afford to dress, regardless of financial knowledge.'

The attempt to bring expenses within a certain unknown limit, with only the aid of a general idea of what could be indulged in, would prove a task beyond the ken of most young ladies. Fortunate indeed is she, with a strong, well-developed intellect and energetic, independent habits, who can fight her way through these perplexities and conquer them.

Many who would make excellent managers if properly trained, lacking that training, take things as they find them, and accept an ignominious or purposeless position, with singular composure, the mind ill-trained, ill-regulated, and neglected, a miserable prey to idleness and insignificance.

Others, if they have higher aspirations, are yet so devoid of character, courage, and fortitude, that they can neither originate or carry out any plan of action for themselves, yet confident meanwhile that they will get along somehow—a way of managing that generally results disastrously.

After marriage it is still worse, innumerable, small, unforeseen expenses, confusing in their multitude, and so pressing in their demands that, unless a definite limit can be set to the expenditures in each department, the encroachment of one upon another is the inevitable result.

The system of buying on credit, so much in vogue, is not a promoter of thoughtful expenditure, neither does it assist in forming an accurate knowledge of values.

In conclusion I would add, that when this great deficiency in the education of our girls is regulated, there will be no reason to complain of the financial incompetency of women.—Exchange.

Health Hints

NATURE'S SPRING TONICS.

'When I get cross and out of fix in the spring I take to oranges.'

'But if you should lose your temper with oranges out of season?'

'I find it's usually in the spring we all become irritable. The stress of work and all that. Eat three or four oranges a day. You'll become cheerful and have a beautiful complexion.'

'You always did have cures for things.' The other girl gathered up her bundles.

'And isn't it funny, when one has a cure one always wants others to try it. Though I meant nothing personal—but the complexion.' Every typhoid patient who has endured the modern ten weeks' hospital cure will tell you how his doctor fairly stepped him in orange juice. There is something which sounds wonderfully tempting about a glass of pure, red-orange juice until one has nothing more filling

than that with a dash of albumen every four hours for six weeks.

It is fairly disillusioning to have too much of anything, though the frantic typhoid convalescent will tell you that life is all human emptiness, and the words too much a lost meaning. However, that has nothing to do with the merits of orange juice. If such fluid is the chosen one for a long continued internal bath to wash away the germs of typhoid, naturally it is properly elected for a more brief treatment, as a preventive of the less intrepid germs of spring fever, headaches, achey colds, and tired feelings. And when taken at will, in reasonable doses, proves a most refreshing cure.

Another one of Nature's spring tonics in the way of stewed fruit is rhubarb. It is at its best when young, tender, and of a pinkish color when cooked. Doctors always talk about the healing and purifying powers of fruit juice. They do say there is nothing which has the faculty of starting more different kinds of germs away.—The 'Globe and Commercial Advertiser.'

Our Correspondents.

THANKS FROM THE SAILORS.

It is pleasant to find that our sailors, while absent from us during the winter, have not been forgotten. Sincere thanks are accorded to the hosts of friends who have supplied the institute with such an abundance of good reading in the shape of books, magazines, illustrated papers, etc. Comfort bags, too, are coming in which have been made and filled during the winter by thoughtful friends. Among those who have been heard from this season are the women of the Danville W.C.T.U., who have prepared 21 bags; Ormstown W.C.T.U., 16 bags; Fitch Bay W.C.T.U., 6 bags; Coastbrook W.C.T.U., 51 bags, and Mrs. Ritchie Bell's thimble party, 15 bags. Any number of bags can be used, and may be sent to the Institute at any time. Pieces of carpet for 'hand-rags' for ship's foremen are asked for. These will be sent for if a message is telephoned to Main 2635.

Communicated by Mrs. Margaret Ritchie Kerr, Montreal Sailors' Institute, May 17, 1905.

HAND RAGS.

The hand rags asked for by Mrs. Kerr might be sent to her all ready for use by those of our readers who have a little time and would like to earn the blessing of men whose work is of the hardest. The sailor of the old ideal type with his rollicking songs and unburned face facing many dangers and enduring many hardships appeals to us all, but in these days of steam his place is to a great extent taken by a no less courageous and hard-working set of men. The engineers and firemen may have faces grimy and oily instead of rough and tanned, but they are as faithful to their duty and as worthy of our help and sympathy as any who go down to the sea in ships. Now these hand rags give us a chance to express our interest and appreciation in a practical way and there are few households in which there are not bits of carpet old or new ends left from a stair carpet, or the edges of a square which never wear out and seem too good to throw away yet cannot be made use of. All these may be sent to Mrs. Kerr, or better still, sewed together into pads like good-sized iron holders all ready for the fireman. The pads should not be too thick to take hold with, but thick enough to keep out the heat, and just large enough for a man's hand.

For the Housekeeper.

THE BEST BLEACHER.

Among the bleachers used in the laundry are salsoda, ammonia, borax, turpentine, chloride of lime, Javelle water and the various washing powders. Borax and turpentine are the mildest on the list, and are especially good for whitening cotton and are especially good for whitening cotton and linen. Salsoda is very caustic, it softens the dirt, and makes its removal easy, but if used too strong and not removed it rots the clothing and makes it of a bad color.

The action of washing powders is practically the same. Ammonia is less caustic. Chloride of lime and Javelle water are only used to remove obstinate stains or discolorations. If these chemicals are used very strong, the articles treated should be rinsed in ammonia water to neutralize the acid.

Soda and ammonia have a tendency to make silk and woolen goods yellow; borax makes them white. Nature supplies the best bleachers in the form of sunlight and the oxygen of the air. If the clothes are not thoroughly rinsed, the color will always be bad, no matter what agent may be used to make them white.

THE BOILING OF LOBSTERS.

There has been a correspondence in one of the daily papers on the cruelty and iniquity of boiling lobsters alive. As custom, says the 'House Beautiful,' is as cruel as it is needless and senseless. There is nothing easier than to kill a lobster before it is put into the pot of boiling water. The method to adopt is as follows: Take a pair of scissors, open and reverse them; hold the head of the lobster firmly between the open handles, and with the other hand give the body a very slight twist, and the creature is dead instantly. The reason is not far to seek. The spinal cord, which runs just under the shell, is broken by giving a twist to the body while the head is held, and the lobster has 'its neck wrung' as surely as the chicken. The distressing cry of the lobster while it is being boiled alive need never be heard

Advertisements.

SAFETY FOR CHILDREN.

Mothers should never give their little ones a medicine that they do not know to be absolutely safe and harmless. All so-called soothing medicines contain poisonous opiates that stupefy the helpless little one without curing its ailments. Baby's Own Tablets is the only medicine for infants and young children that gives the mother a positive guarantee that it contains no opiate or harmful drug. Milton L. Hersey, M.D., (McGill University), has analyzed these Tablets and says: 'I hereby certify that I have made a careful analysis of Baby's Own Tablets, which I personally purchased in a drug store in Montreal, and the said analysis has failed to detect the presence of any opiate or narcotic in them.' This means that mothers can give their little ones these Tablets with an assurance that they will do good—that they cannot possibly do harm. The Tablets cure indigestion, colic, constipation, diarrhoea, simple fever, teething troubles and all minor ailments. Sold by druggists everywhere or sent by mail at 25 cents a box by writing the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

again it is be humanely and instantaneously killed in the way indicated before boiling.

A dainty way to keep wax for the work basket is to fill half shells of English walnuts with melted wax, fastening the two half shells closely together at one end. There will then be a small space at the other end, through which the thread will slip when the wax is being used.

Selected Recipes.

Orange Pudding.—One cupful of cracked crumbs, or soft bread crumbs, one and a half cupfuls of granulated sugar, one cupful of water, two scant tablespoonfuls of butter, the rind of three oranges, and the juice of six oranges and six eggs. Soak the cracker or breadcrumb in the water for an hour. Grate in the yellow rind of the three oranges, squeezing in also the juice of six with the breadcrumbs. Beat two tablespoonfuls of butter in a warm bowl and add the sugar to it. Beat in the yolks of six eggs and the whites of three after they have been beaten together until they are light and foamy. Stir the orange and cracker mixture with the creamed eggs; butter and sugar and pour the whole into a large pudding dish holding over two quarts. Butter the pudding dish and dredge it lightly with sugar before putting in the pudding. Bake it slowly for one hour. Then take it out of the oven and make a meringue of the whites of the three eggs remaining, mixed with the three tablespoonfuls of powdered sugar. Return the pudding to the oven, leaving the door partly open for about twenty minutes, or until the meringue is perfectly firm and slightly colored. Set the pudding away and let it become perfectly cold before serving.

Rice Cakes.—Boil half a pint of rice very soft, and when cold sift into it one pound of melted butter, and salt to your taste. Beat five eggs very light, and stir them gradually into a quart of milk; beat the whole well. Bake in muffin rings or waffle irons. Send them to table hot. These cakes can be made of rice flour entirely, instead of whole rice and wheat flour.

Airy Nothings.—To three eggs put half an egg-shell full of sweet milk, and butter the size of a walnut; work in flour until you can roll the dough into as thin a sheet as possible. Cut into cakes with a saucer and stick as you do biscuits; bake them quickly, but not brown; heap them up on a dish, and strew them thickly with powdered sugar. Allow one pint of flour to the other ingredients named above, although every bit may not be required; always reserve a little for the rolling out of cakes on a board.

An Orange Pie.—The acid seedless orange makes a delicious pie, if made like a lemon pie, with a meringue. Boil two cupfuls of water in a saucepan. Put four heaping spoonfuls of powdered sugar and one heaping tablespoonful of corn starch in a large bowl. Grate in the rind of a juicy California orange, also squeezing in the juice of half a lemon. Beat in two whole eggs, one at a time, add the boiling water to the mixture, and let it boil over the fire, stirring it well, for one minute. Line a pie-plate with pastry. Fill it with bread crumbs, and let it bake for ten or fifteen minutes, until the crust is of golden color. Remove the bread-crumbs when the pastry is done and fill it with the meringue and orange thickening when it has become thoroughly cold. Beat the whites of two large eggs or three smaller ones, with three tablespoonfuls of sugar, and the juice of half a lemon. Spread the meringue over the pie, when the latter is done. Set it back in a slow oven, or one with the door partly open, so that the meringue will rise slowly and harden. Let the pie become perfectly cold, and then serve it, after sliding it from the pie tin to a dessert plate. The meringue should not sink in the slightest degree, and the orange and corn starch filling should not run, but be firm enough to remain in place when the pie is cut.—Tribune.

FLAGS FOR THE HOME.

REMEMBER!—Not only schools may earn a flag. Clubs, societies, communities, any group of people who will work together for a flag may have one, or individuals may on the same terms. See Flag Offer on another page.

Advertisements.

ONLY TEN CABINET GRAND PIANOS

will be offered for a limited time on the undermentioned most favorable terms, in order to reduce stock to summer level.

Built of guaranteed materials and warranted for 10 years.

In walnut and mahogany cases, handsomely designed. Composite metallic frame, tri-chord; and overstrung bass; Gold Medal action, full compass, ivory keys, three pedals and practice attachment.

The principal feature of these instruments is their beautiful tone.

WORTH \$350. SPECIAL PRICE \$300

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Any instrument shipped free of charge for 10 days' trial.

Write at once for full particulars and catalogue.

Layton Bros., 144 PEEL STREET, MONTREAL.

THE COMMERCIAL SPIRIT

SERMON BY THE REV. EDWARD ASHURST WELCH, OF ST. JAMES CATHEDRAL, TORONTO.

Isaiah lv. 2.—'Wherefore do ye spend money for that which is not bread? and your labor for that which satisfieth not?'

The striking paradox with which this chapter opens has helped to place it among the best known of the Old Testament prophecies. 'Ho, every one that thirsteth,' cries the Israelitish Prophet across the ages, 'come ye to the waters; and he that hath no money, come ye buy and eat; yea, come buy wine and milk without money and without price.'

We are essentially a commercial people, and the commercial language appeals to us at once. And this suggests that those to whom the words were in the first instance addressed must have been equally with ourselves open to this kind of appeal. So, indeed, it was. But—strange as it may appear to us who form our ideas of them from the part they have played, and do play, in modern affairs—the Jews were not always been a commercial people. They became such during the Captivity, when they were in close and intimate contact with Babylon, which was at the time the commercial metropolis of the world.

Morevoer, it is the fact that, though no doubt some very unrighteous have been undertaken for no higher purpose than to force open a door through which trade might enter, yet on the whole the exigencies of commerce tend to the preservation of peace.

Before we consider that, however, let us go back to the days a hundred and fifty years earlier—when as yet the Israelites were not traders to any great extent. In those days the original Isaiah, who was not only the greatest prophet of God whom the world has ever seen, not only one of the world's greatest poets, but also beyond question one of its greatest statesmen as well, had seen and had admired the enterprise and the success of a great commercial power on the north-west border of his own country. And in all probability he had also foreseen the approach of the time when his people, too, would become a mercantile people; and it so, he must, he to whom the religious interests of his people were of supreme importance, have forecast the probable effects of the change upon their relation to the Most High.

Now, how does Isaiah regard the enterprise and the success of Tyre and Sidon? As I have already said, he frankly admires it. He sees its greatness; he perceives the opportunity which it carries with it, though at the same time he is by no means blind to its dangers.

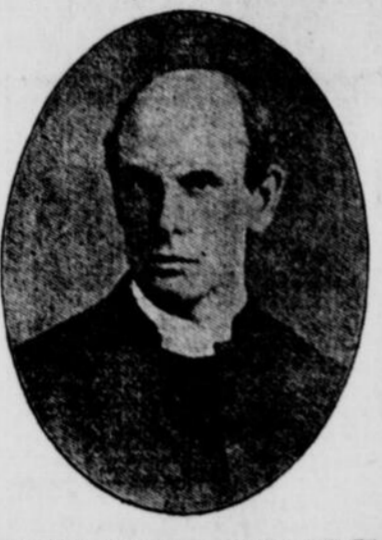
He addresses the people (chap. xxiii.), as the inhabitants of the coast: land which the merchants of Sidon, that pass over the sea, have replenished. He calls Tyre the joyous city, whose antiquity is of ancient days, whose feet carried her afar off to sojourn, the mart of nations, the city that giveth crowns, whose merchants are princes, whose traffickers are the honorable of the earth. And, though his oracle concerning Tyre is one of foreboding of doom for her, yet he recognizes the possibilities which lie before a people with these particular endowments, and he looks forward confidently to the time when her merchandise and her hire shall be 'holiness to the Lord; it shall not be treasured nor laid up; for her merchandise shall be for them that dwell before the Lord.' From such a spirit, says a well-known teacher, we have much to learn. How often has religion, when brought face to face with the new forces of a generation—commerce, democracy, or science—shown either a base timidity or baser jealousy, and met the innovations with cries of detraction or despair.

There was, as we all know, a great

development of industrial trade in England in the eighteenth century; new classes of the population were called into existence; and they were at first consistently neglected both by the Church of England and by the non-conforming bodies. It seemed that no man cared for their souls, until the great revival began which is inseparably connected with the name of Wesley.

When democracy first began to raise its head in Europe it was almost universally condemned as irreligious, not merely because of the methods adopted which no doubt were often indefensible, but quite as much because of the principles advocated, principles supposed to be inconsistent with the religion of him who was known as the carpenter of Nazareth, who chose fishermen for his earliest Apostles, who had not where to lay his head, who taught the essential equality of all men and their brotherhood when he bade them all alike address God as their Father in heaven, and of whom we are told that the common people heard him gladly.

So with modern science. Like most things that are new and young it took credit to itself for more than it was entitled to; it fancied itself to have solved the whole secret of the universe; sometimes, no doubt, it pushed beyond its



THE REV. EDWARD ASHURST WELCH.

mark and became 'procure to the lords of hell'; and religion took alarm, and talked of the antagonism between itself and science; then wiser counsels prevailed, and the reconciliation of science and religion became the text of many discourses; and now it may be that we are at the beginning of an era when it will be recognized that there is no essential antagonism to be reconciled, that what seemed to be such was the result of a misreading both of science and religion, and that the true relation between them is that science, and equally, we may hope, democracy and commerce, shall be the handmaid of religion. For that, surely, is the only right relation for all three.

Consider in this connection the achievements and the possibilities of commerce to which especially this chapter directs us. In the first place almost all the greatest empires of the world are built upon and sustained by commerce. The one point on which all who are taking part in the great fiscal controversy which is at this moment of such interest to all subjects of the British Crown, wherever they may be found, is stirring the Mother Land itself to its lowest depths, is that on the continuance of British trade depends the continued existence of the British Empire.

Morevoer, it is the fact that, though no doubt some very unrighteous have been undertaken for no higher purpose than to force open a door through which trade might enter, yet on the whole the exigencies of commerce tend to the preservation of peace. 'And if,' says a distinguished writer, 'it has not always preceded religion and science in the conquest of the globe, it has shared with them their triumphs. Commerce has recast the modern world, so that we hardly think of the old national divisions in the great social classes which have been its direct creation. Commerce determines national policies; its markets are among the schools of statesmen; its merchants are still princes, and its traffickers the honorable of the earth.' Commerce has already opened up a large part of the world that not very long ago was closed, and what is still closed will assuredly be opened before long. This is part of its achievement, and it suggests the possibility involved. If into the regions thus opened by commerce, the money that is made by its helps to send the knowledge of Christ, then in that direction—to mention only that—commerce may be in a very true sense the handmaid of religion.

But that it may be this, it is absolutely necessary that we who live in a commercial age, and are—as I said—essentially a commercial people, are there fore peculiarly liable to the commercial spirit, should not allow ourselves to be dominated by it. Let us understand exactly what it is. It is the spirit which imagines that everything worth having or doing can be expressed in terms of dollars and cents. It is the spirit which says always not 'What good will this do?' but 'How much will it cost?' or 'What is there in it for me?'

There is no sort of necessity for the prevalence of this spirit even in a community as entirely dependent on commerce as ours is. But there is perpetual danger of it, and I suppose it arises in this way. We have acquiesced too entirely in the view that almost the only concern of the business man is to do business, and to do it in such a way as to benefit himself. Now, we do not think in that way of other callings. We certainly do not regard it as the physician's chief concern to get all the fees he can. We honor, and rightly honor, the members of that most noble profession who give their talents and their services without money and without price to those who need them, and have not the means with which to make even such poor return as money can make;

and our admiration rises to reverence when—as sometimes happens—a doctor will sacrifice not only his pocket but his life in order to serve his fellows. Other examples might be given in other walks of life. And when men do similar things—artists, lawyers, statesmen, and others—we do not smile contemptuously and say it may be very fine, but it isn't business. Yet that is the sort of thing which would too often be said if similar things were done in the sphere of trade and commerce. Why? Because I repeat we have not sufficiently exalted ideas of the possibilities and opportunities for good which trade would offer, if men chose to open their eyes to see them. But even more than the danger to those who are engaged in business do I wish to emphasize the danger to all of us of being infected by the spirit I have spoken of as the commercial spirit, the spirit which looks in every connection for financial profit, or something equivalent to it. This was the danger which beset the Jews as they returned from their captivity, transformed for ever into a nation of traders; and in this splendid charge this most truly evangelical prophet tells them the truth which we, like them, are in constant peril of forgetting—that there are things to be had far better than money, things that no money can ever buy, the waters and the wine and the milk of the land which is our true home, and which may be had without money and without price. There are things every man's soul needs, even though he is unconscious of the need; there is the righteousness after which in his better moments every man among us hungers and thirsts; there is the peace which the world can neither give nor take away. Only by conscious surrender to the claims of Christ can the peace be gained; it is only God who satisfieth the empty soul and filleth the hungry soul with goodness. And that is the message of this wonderful prophecy. I don't intend to spoil its matchless music by trying to interpret it to you. But you might do worse to-night than take your Bible before you go to rest and listen to the prophet as he cries to you from beside the strange waters of Babylon across the twenty-five centuries that have passed since he spoke the words: 'Ho, everyone that thirsteth, come ye to the waters, and he that hath no money, come ye, buy and eat; yea, buy wine and milk without money and without price. Wherefore do ye spend money for that which is not bread, and your labor for that which satisfieth not? Harken diligently unto me, and eat ye that which is good; [only in surrender and obedience can satisfaction be found]; incline your ear and come unto me; hear and your soul shall live. Seek ye the Lord while he may be found, call ye upon him while he is near; let the wicked forsake his way and the unrighteous man his thoughts; and let him return unto the Lord, and he will have mercy upon him; and to our God, for he will abundantly pardon.

Is it too good to be true? is it more than we with our guilty consciences, our memory of all the sin-stained past, may dare to hope for? Nay, have we not our Lord's own assurance—'My thoughts are not your thoughts, neither are your ways my ways, saith the Lord. For as the heavens are higher than the earth, so are my ways higher than your ways, and my thoughts than your thoughts.'

SUNDAY-SCHOOL LESSON

June 11.

THE MESSAGE OF THE RISEN CHRIST.

Rev. I., 10-20.

Golden Text.—I am he that liveth, and was dead; and, behold, I am alive forevermore.—Rev. i., 18.

INTRODUCTION.

The book of Revelation is one of the most neglected of all the sixty-six in the Bible. Even serious and scholarly efforts to set forth its mysteries are looked upon with more or less suspicion, for it must be admitted that a book so full of figures and symbols may readily encourage all sorts of fanatical theories on the part of those whose zeal exceeds their knowledge. But we have no right to ignore or neglect any part of God's Word simply because it has been misused by persons who have attempted its interpretation.

In fact, the Lord seems to especially encourage the reading of this closing book of the Bible, containing the final verbal message of the risen and ascended Christ to his church. In the third verse of the first chapter we read these words: 'Blessed is he that readeth, and they that hear the words of this prophecy, and keep those things which are written therein; for the time is at hand.'

Revelation was written in the latter part of the first century of the Christian era, by John the apostle, the author of the Gospel we have been studying. It contains visions and prophecies similar to those of Daniel, Ezekiel and other Old Testament books. Its grand and impressive imagery would alone repay the reading, if there were no other objects. But, while the interpretation of many of its passages may not be clear to the casual reader, there are numerous others that are full of meaning to him. Again the reading of the entire book leaves its uplifting influence, its profound impression of the solemn meaning of God's judgments upon the world, and quickens the soul to a sense of the importance of being ready, whatever the exact time of the scenes that shall close this age, or their exact nature.

Numerous volumes have been written to explain Revelation. Many of them, however, are useless, if not harmful. One of the most helpful, according to Dr. C. I. Scofield, is the 'Lectures on the Apocalypse,' by the late Dr. Joseph A. Seiss. The reader of commentaries must remember, however, that the views of uninspired men, however reverent and scholarly, are not to be substituted for one's own prayerful study of the Word. Such a work is simply a staff to aid the

traveller in climbing the mountain path; it cannot carry him.

A MESSAGE TO THE SEVEN CHURCHES.

10. 'I was in the spirit on the Lord's day; and I heard behind me a great voice as of a trumpet.

11. 'Saying: I am Alpha and Omega, the first and the last; and, What thou seest, write in a book, and send it unto the seven churches which are in Asia: unto Ephesus, and unto Smyrna, and unto Pergamos, and unto Thyatira, and unto Sardis, and unto Philadelphia, and unto Laodicea.'

The term 'Lord's day' has occasioned much discussion. Some think the first clause of verse 10 means simply that John was in a state of trance or spiritual condition to receive divine communications upon the Lord's day, or Sunday, as we would say, so called because it was the day of the week upon which the Lord rose from the dead. Dr. Seiss at least gives it more significance when he says that the original Greek means that John was transported 'in spirit into the Lord's day,' that is, he was, as it were, carried forward in vision to the 'day of the Lord,' when the nations should be judged, in order that he might prophesy of the mighty events that should attend the great judgment.

In such an exalted spiritual condition John heard a voice of trumpet power which commands him to write the message about to be given in a book and to send it to the seven churches. 'These churches, which are located in Asia,' that is, Asia Minor as we would say, were contained within a territory no larger than Pennsylvania, so that it would not be difficult for one messenger to take the book to all the seven churches, as someone has suggested.

The number seven is the number of dispensational fulness,' says Dr. Seiss, and further, 'These seven churches, in their names, in their graces, in their defects, in their relations to Christ, and in his promises and threatenings to them severally, comprehend everything found in the entire church, as it then existed, or was to exist. That is to say, these seven churches had various characteristics, virtues or faults, which made them typical of various conditions of the Christian Church in the whole Christian era. These are brought out more in detail in chapters ii. and iii.'

THE VISION BEHELD BY JOHN.

12. 'And I turned to see the voice that spake with me; and being turned, I saw seven golden candlesticks;

13. 'And in the midst of the seven candlesticks one like unto the Son of man, clothed with a garment down to the foot, and girt about the paps with a golden girdle.

14. 'His head and his hairs were white like wool, as white as snow; and his eyes were as a flame of fire;

15. 'And his feet like unto fine brass, as if they burned in a furnace; and his voice as the sound of many waters.

16. 'And he had in his right hand seven stars; and out of his mouth went a sharp two-edged sword; and his countenance was as the sun shineth in his strength.

Turning to see the source of the voice that addressed him, John beheld a presence of majestic appearance, as described in these verses, in the midst of seven golden candlesticks. These candlesticks, as we learn in verse 20, represent the seven churches, while the great One who stood among them we learn from verse 18 is Christ. He thus appears as among his churches, the 'light bearers to the world.'

The appearance of Christ was in the form of a man, clothed in majesty; divinity presented to mortal eyes in the semblance of humanity. But notice the description of this 'one like unto a son of man.' (American Revised.) His garments suggest a priestly character. The appearance of the white hair would seem to indicate the fatherhood and eternal majesty of God. The flaming eyes are evidences of penetrating intelligence. The feet of brass might be taken to indicate the 'purity and fervor of the Lord's activity among his people.' The mighty voice was another sign of the power and authority of its possessor. The seven stars typify the ministers, or special human leaders of the church. Through them Christ is to communicate with his church. The sword suggests his character as judge of men. His shining countenance expresses his divine nature.

Peter to see for himself that Jesus had risen? But how vast the difference between the sorrowful Jesus on whose breast John leaned as though in tender sympathy, and this sublime and terrible vision that well nigh slew the beholder by its very presence! John saw what none of us must overlook, that in Christ we have a loving, tender, and self-sacrificing Friend, and also a Judge armed with divine authority and the power of the Almighty.

John is now commanded to write what he has seen and what is to be shown him as the revelation progresses. Notice the word 'mystery' used in connection with the stars and candlesticks representing the churches. The church period, in which salvation is proclaimed to Jew and Gentile alike, is a mystery. See Ephesians iii., 6. This establishment of the Christian church, coming, historically, between the close of the old Jewish dispensation and the future restoration of Israel is a mystery, for it represents a break, or interruption of the divine plan for the Jews, and the means of salvation through them if the Jewish people and leaders had received Christ as the Messiah instead of killing him.

The messages to the seven churches follow, and should be read with this lesson. The lesson for June 18 is, 'The Heavenly Home,' Revelation xxii., 1-11.

HOME READINGS.

- Monday, June 5.—Rev. i., 10-20. Tuesday, June 6.—Ezek. i., 22-28. Wednesday, June 7.—Dan. vii., 9-18. Thursday, June 8.—Dan. x., 5-15. Friday, June 9.—Mark ix., 1-10. Saturday, June 10.—Rev. ii., 1-11. Sunday, June 11.—Rev. iii., 11-22.

HUNTINGDON DISTRICT MEETING.

Huntingdon, May 24.—The annual district meeting for the Methodist Church of the Huntingdon District was held here to-day. The Rev. R. Robinson, chairman of the district, presided, and the Rev. J. W. Davidson, B.A., B.D., was elected secretary. At the ministerial session held in the morning all the ministers were present except the Rev. Wm. Henderson, of Valleyfield, who was absent through sickness. The questions pertaining to ministerial character and standing were satisfactorily answered.

At the general business session in the afternoon nine ministers and six laymen answered to their names. The reports of the circuits showed the following results: Total number of members on the district, 1,165; decrease, 46. Collected for missions, \$1,562; increase, \$137; for other connexional funds, \$1,318; decrease, \$5; for ministerial support, \$6,107; increase, \$346. On motion, Mr. John G. Fulcher was recommended to attend college. The Rev. R. G. Peever was elected district representative to the stationing committee, with the Rev. L. M. England alternate.

The following laymen were elected to attend Conference: Messrs. W. E. Lewis, Wesley Knight, W. S. McLaren, K. Keddy, J. W. Brisbin, F. S. Propar, W. I. Blair, James Winter, G. D. Atkinson.

The district appointments to the various conference committees were:—Sunday-school, the Rev. L. M. England and Mr. James Winter; Epworth League, the Rev. W. P. Boshart and I. W. Brisbin; contingent fund, the Rev. J. W. Davidson and G. D. Atkinson; sustentation fund, the Rev. W. Henderson and Mr. W. S. McLaren; temperance and moral reform, the Rev. J. H. McConnell and Mr. W. I. Blair; memorials and resolutions, the Rev. R. G. Peever and Mr. F. S. Propar; Sabbath observance, the Rev. S. Teeson and Mr. F. S. Propar; church property, the Rev. J. H. McConnell and Mr. Wesley Knight; state of the work, the Rev. J. W. Davidson and Mr. W. E. Lewis; nominating, the Rev. L. M. England, and Mr. W. S. McLaren.

In the evening a public meeting was held at which inspiring addresses on 'Men in the Church,' 'Missionary obligation,' and 'Prayer' were delivered by the Rev. Messrs. L. M. England, W. P. Boshart, B.D., and J. W. Davidson, B.D., respectively.

WEATHERLETS.

Spring, Spring, beautiful Spring. Laden with glory and light you come; With the leaf, the bloom, and the butterfly's wing. Making our earth a fairy home. The primroses glitter—the violets peep; And zephyr 'is feasting on flower and bloom. Arouse, ye sluggards, what soul shall sleep While the lark's in the sky, and the bee's on the palm? The sweetest song, and the loudest string, Should pour a welcome to beautiful Spring. —Eliza Cook—'Spring.'

What change has made the pastures sweet And reached the daisies at my feet, And cloud that wears a golden hem? This lovely world, the hills, the sword, They all look fresh, as if our Lord But yesterday had finished them. —Jean Ingelow—'Reflections.'

The hedges, luxuriant with flowers and balm. Are purple with violets, and shaded with palm; The zephyr-kiss'd grass is beginning to wave, Fresh verdure is decking the garden and grave. —Eliza Cook—'Spring.'

It never rains roses; when we want To have more roses, we must plant more trees. —

Open the door, let in the sun: He hath a smile for everyone; He hath made of the raindrops gold and gems; He may change our tears to diamonds, Open the door! Open the door of the heart; let in sympathy sweet for stranger and kin, It will make the halls of the heart so fair That angels may enter unawares. —Open the door! —'British Weekly.'

CHILDREN'S CORNER.

THE SLEEPY MAN.

I've tried to catch the Sleepy Man, I've shut my eyes and breathed So hard I thought he'd come and peep—I was the one deceived.

Just when I thought he'd surely come, And I would hold him fast— Somehow I can't remember what It was I thought of last.

But when I got awake again, And fixed my eyes upon The place where I expected him, Why, he'd been there and gone.

I've tucked my baby brother up, In my own little bed, And got behind a chair and watched The Man sleep him, instead.

But brother got his feet up, out, To kiss his little toes; He kept the Sleepy Man away, And that's the way it goes. —Charles McIlvaine, in the 'Delineator.'

UP TO THE SUNLIGHT. (By Mary Arden.)

Sleeping in the soft protecting earth lay a little grain of corn.

Up above the keen winds of February made the bare trees shiver, and the night frosts turned the clouds of earth into frozen lumps, but the little grain knew nothing of wind or frost. He lay in his dark nest, and slept on until suddenly one cold morning he awoke, when the spring sunshine threw shadows of the leafless beeches across the brown ridges of the cornfield. He felt a strange and new desire to bestir himself and to push upwards, he knew not whither. It was as if some wonderful voice was calling him, a voice which he could not help obeying, and which urged him to awake and move. And as he tried to do so he became conscious that a tiny green shoot was springing from him which had the power to grow, and to force its way up through the brown earth.

'Why, where are you beginning to go?' asked a fat red worm, which lay comfortably coiled near him.

'Up through the earth. Someone is calling, and I want to go.'

'I shouldn't trouble if I were you,' said the worm, in a slow drawing voice. 'It's much more peaceful down here. The farther you push up the more lonely and dangerous it is.'

'Why?' asked the little grain. 'Well, you leave all your old friends behind, and at last you stand up all alone in the cold on your own stalk, when you might have been resting here in the soft, warm earth. Then the wind blows you first one way and then the other until you don't know which way to lean, and if the birds don't peck you off, it's much to be thankful for. I can't make it out, it's the way with all you restless young seeds, pushing up to the light as you call it. I've never seen the light, and I've got on very well without it. What's more, my grandmother never saw it, and she was much respected when she died. Take my advice and stay where you are.'

The little grain felt discouraged. In fact, he felt half tempted to take the worm's advice. He hesitated for a moment, then thrusting forth his green shoot more resolutely than ever, he said, 'I shall go on. I cannot stay.'

The soft earth parted as if to help him, and the rain drops pattering above sank lower and lower until they reached him. He drank the moisture gratefully, and felt a throbb of triumph as he found his tiny shoot growing higher and stronger hour by hour.

'It's a fine thing to grow,' he said. But then a season of dry weather set in. The fields were parched with thirst, and the furrows gaped in wide cracks, longing vainly for a shower. The little grain felt his strength grow less and less, and his stem, now long and slender, became flabby and colorless. He lacked the power to push on, and for a time lay still, helpless and weak.

'I told you so,' he heard the worm call in the distance. See what a mistake you made, leaving all your old friends, only to die by the way. You wouldn't get so thirsty if you didn't exert yourself so. I'm not thirsty. You had better stop growing now, let your rate, and give up.'

'Never,' gasped the little grain, and once again he pushed on desperately. His delicate stem was bruised and bleeding. A sharp flint lay in his way, which he was too weak to remove.

'When the rain comes I will try again,' he said. 'Till then I must wait.'

And then the rain came in rich showers. The welcome drops bathed his bruised sides, and he drank them gratefully through his little parched roots.

'I shall conquer now,' he said, and the sharp hindering flint was turned aside, and the shoot grew into a strong young blade.

One fresh sweet morning in early April the wonderful thing happened. The last grain of earth yielded, and the young blade had reached the light. Little rosy clouds floated across the clear sky, and then the golden sun rose slowly above the horizon. 'The little blade gasped for breath. His slender stem quivered with emotion. 'What is that glorious thing?' he cried. 'An old blade of corn drew near. 'That is the sun,' he said kindly. 'You have come to the upper world, and you're a brave young blade, for you've done the journey very quickly, considering the drought. I had a fair start of you.'

The blade was still trembling. 'Now I know whose was the voice,' he cried. 'It was the sun who called me. It is a wonderful thing to grow!' 'You are quite right,' said the older blade. 'Grow on higher and higher, push on, don't stop; then one day we shall stand tall and strong, crowned with yellow light, and ready for the service of man.'

'I am glad I obeyed the voice,' whispered the little blade. 'It's a fine thing to grow.' —'Little Folks.'

DAUGHTERS OF THE EMPIRE

DECORATED THE GRAVES IN THE OLD MILITARY CEMETERY, PAPINEAU ROAD.

The Daughters of the Empire observed Victoria Day by planting small flags in the Papineau Road Cemetery on the graves of soldiers, who nearly a century ago helped by gallant deeds in building up the British Empire.

Those present were Mesdames McKenzie, McCormack, Bonner, Thurston, Albee, Chapman, Wallace, Collins, Houghton, Frost, Kearney and the Misses Thurston, Stone and Wilks.

At the conclusion of decorating the graves an impressive service was conducted by the Rev. Canon Renaud, who stood by the tall obelisk erected to the memory of Lieut.-General Dunbar, who died in 1840.

The Rev. John Macpherson Almond, rector of Trinity Church, delivered the oration. He was able to speak eloquent-

ly and feelingly as a soldier, having served as a chaplain during the South African campaign. In his opening remarks Mr. Almond spoke of the patriotism of the Daughters of the Empire as a potent factor in the realization of Imperialism. The greatest idea that could occupy the minds of statesmen was Imperial Federation. While he thought that Canada ought to remain under England's tutelage for many years to come, still he foresaw the time when this country would be sufficiently strong to form a nation by itself. As a chaplain who had been on active service he was much impressed with what he had seen that day. That same day the Prince of Wales was to unveil a monument to the memory of the officers and soldiers who fell in South Africa. His thoughts brought him back to Bloemfontein and he hoped the Daughters of the Empire at that place had not forgotten the graves of the brave Canadian soldiers.

The proceedings came to a close with the singing of the National Anthem.

THE GRAVES OF VETERANS.

Some sixty of the British Army and Navy and South African veterans, accompanied by their band, Wednesday morning visited St. Helen's Island and decorated with flowers the graves in the military cemetery. An address was given at the cemetery by Lieutenant-Colonel the Rev. H. Jekill, 11th Regiment Argentine Rangers.

He said, in part: Of all days in the year this seems to me to be the most fitting for such a function as we have now performed. It is appropriate, not only because of the evidences of resurrection life which surround us at this time, in plant and tree and flower, but also because it is a day of sweet memories to every British subject, bringing back as it does, tender recollections of England's greatest and best queen. And so to-day, in your humble way, give the truest evidence of England's greatness, in weaving into one loving memory the recollections of the greatest and best of sovereigns, one who for nearly three-quarters of a century ably and wisely guided the helm of national life to the highest, safest and best issue, and into this same loving memory we to-day weave the recollections of the private soldier, who quietly and unceasingly contributed his part towards the strengthening and upbuilding of this great country of which we are justly proud. Without the rank and file the sovereign, however wise and good, can accomplish but little. The man behind the gun, the man dusty and smoke-begrimed amidst the machinery of our great factories, the pioneer amidst the virgin forests, or the vast untrodden prairies of our country, is each one, in his respective sphere, if faithful, doing a work without which our empire could never attain unto the full stature of greatness to which it has been designed by the Creator, who gave it birth. Each one in his respective sphere is doing a work which should win for him the grateful remembrance of the generations that are to come.

EARL GREY AT TORONTO.



THE REV. J. M. ALMOND.

Toronto, May 23.—The celebration of Empire Day by the school children of Toronto was attended by scenes of enthusiasm. His Excellency Earl Grey and party witnessed the march past at Queen's Park. Earl Grey personally received the flowers which were placed on the Queen Victoria statue, and afterwards inspected the Cadet Corps. There were fully 20,000 people in the park, and from the band stand the Governor-General addressed the children, saying in part: "The city of Toronto and Province of Ontario are both to be congratulated on this imperial demonstration. You are also to be congratulated on the fact that your garden province can claim for itself the high and envied distinction of having been the first to celebrate what is now known all over Greater Britain as Empire Day. You gave the lead to the other parts of the British empire by passing a law six years ago that the anniversary of the birthday of Queen Victoria should be kept as a public holiday, and that the day preceding should be set apart as a day of patriotic exercises for the schools of Ontario and for impressing the children of your province with a knowledge of what the empire is and what are the high privileges and responsibilities attached to British citizenship. The knowledge that British children in every part of the British empire are chanting in unison the glories of their common destiny, are giving expression in the same words, at the same time, and with the same feelings of patriotic enthusiasm to their loyalty towards their sovereign, who is the visible incarnation of the British race, cannot fail to strengthen the feeling of unity throughout the whole of the British realms, and to create the most friendly feelings between all the subjects of the King, scattered, as they are, in five continents, over twelve million square miles, and numbering over 400 million souls."

London, May 24.—Empire Day (the anniversary of the birth of the late Queen Victoria, May 24, 1819), was more widely observed this year in London and the provinces than heretofore. Flags were displayed everywhere, and there were special commemorative exercises in the schools. The most prominent feature was a big review of troops at Aldershot by the King, while the leading event in London was the unveiling in St. Paul's Cathedral by the Prince of Wales of the sculptured memorial designed and executed by the Princess Louise (Duchess of Argyll), to the four thousand brave sons of Britain over the seas who laid down their lives for the Mother Country in the South African war. Telegrams from South Africa, Australia and the other colonies generally indicate a widespread observance of the holiday.

THE DAY IN LONDON.

London, May 24.—The Canada Club last night gave a dinner to Lord Minto, who stated that he was Governor-General of Canada in an epoch-making time, especially in 1899. The Empire in 1898 was very crude compared with 1905. Canada's sons had as an outcome rushed to arms out of British sentiment. He had that afternoon assisted at the unveiling of a memorial to the colonial troops fallen in the late war, which he described as the official seal to a magnificent page of imperial history. His period of office had seen great prosperity and development of wealth, with it a feeling of power and ambition of nationalities lined with imperial feeling. He hardly new whether the people of Great Britain grasped it all. He hoped Great Britain would always hold out the hand of friendship, and the little differences between them would never become the plaything of party politics. In conclusion he said in the future the Dominion would always hold a warm place in his heart.

CANADA CLUB.

LORD MINTO SPEAKS ON CANADA AT LONDON DINNER.

(Canadian Associated Press.) London, May 24.—The Canada Club last night gave a dinner to Lord Minto, who stated that he was Governor-General of Canada in an epoch-making time, especially in 1899. The Empire in 1898 was very crude compared with 1905. Canada's sons had as an outcome rushed to arms out of British sentiment. He had that afternoon assisted at the unveiling of a memorial to the colonial troops fallen in the late war, which he described as the official seal to a magnificent page of imperial history. His period of office had seen great prosperity and development of wealth, with it a feeling of power and ambition of nationalities lined with imperial feeling. He hardly new whether the people of Great Britain grasped it all. He hoped Great Britain would always hold out the hand of friendship, and the little differences between them would never become the plaything of party politics. In conclusion he said in the future the Dominion would always hold a warm place in his heart.

FUTURE OF FRENCH CANADIANS.

On the occasion of Empire Day, the Hon. Mr. Tarte published the following article in yesterday's 'Patrie': 'We belong to the empire, and it is because we belong to it that we do not hesitate to call the feast of May 24 a national feast. It is a great error to try to assimilate the races and nationalities that constitute the British empire. Cast a glance over the immense territories of that empire. You will hear one language in one place, and another in a different locality. You will hear French in the Province of Quebec, English in Ontario, Hindustani in India, etc. British institutions, the broadest in the world, are made up of toleration and equal rights. Those fundamental principles of the empire are often forgotten in Canada. They are ignored at this very

Advertisement for Joseph Rodgers & Sons' 'World Wide' Jack Knife. The knife is shown in an open position. Text: 'JOSEPH RODGERS & SONS. SHEFFIELD ENGLAND. The most serviceable and keen KNIFE FREE. Just for selling one dozen copies of our new century publication, 'World Wide', at 5 cents each. A fifty cent certificate accompanies each copy. Sells at sight to the best people in each community. It is the cheapest and best of its kind. This is a regular Man's Jack Knife, and any boy who gets it will have something to be proud of. Ask by post card for one dozen copies of 'World Wide', and they will be sent immediately. Lloyd Johnston Chatham, Ont., writes: I received the Jack Knife you sent for selling one dozen 'World Wide.' Am well pleased with it, and wish to thank you very much.'

Advertisement for 'Boys' Watch Free'. A pocket watch is shown. Text: 'WATCH FREE Boys' Watch Free. We will give this handsome watch free to any boy for selling only one dozen of our annual comic review of the year entitled "1904 CARICATURED," at ten cents each. The watch has a beautiful silver-plated nickel case, handsomely engraved, a hard enameled dial, gold-lined, a hard enameled dial, heavy bevelled crystal hour, minute and second hands, and reliable American movement. It will last for years with care. There is nothing on the market that compares with "1904 CARICATURED," and it is so cheap that it sells at sight. Delmar E. Workman, Campbell's Bay, Que., writes: Received my watch to-night. Accept my thanks. Am very much pleased with it. Write for your dozen of "1904 CARICATURED" to-day. Post card will bring them by return mail. JOHN DOUGALL & SON, Publishers Montreal.'

Advertisement for 'Salaries Paid' by John Dougall & Son. Text: 'Salaries Paid At the Rate of \$500.00 a Year To those sending in three or four new subscriptions a day to the 'Daily' or 'Weekly Witness' or 'World Wide.' We have a plan also by which agents may circulate the 'Northern Messenger,' and another by which they may secure large commissions or handsome Cash Bonuses over and above the \$500.00 a year. Many agents working for themselves could rope this in as a side line practically without encroaching on their other interests. For full particulars address JOHN DOUGALL & SON, Publishers MONTREAL. Mr. Lyttelton, colonial secretary, in giving the toast of the Dominion, described the Canadian Government as singularly free from corruption, and mentioned recent speeches of Sir Wilfrid Laurier as equal to anything in the oratory of the home Parliament. In evolution the Dominion could proceed along two lines. She could concentrate and centralize by federation and work out her destiny in partnership with the Mother Land, or she might be one of an aggregate of independent nations, owing allegiance to one sovereign. In either case she would attain a great place in the world. Lord Strathcona, in replying, said Canada would greatly appreciate it if the postage on newspapers to Canada were reduced in rate. He hoped the French convention would be a step towards union with Newfoundland and Canada. He ventured to say the Canadian people were anxious for closer union with the Mother Country and were prepared to give an even more substantial preference than now. The papers generally emphasize the fact that the Empire Day first originated in Canada. The 'Times' devotes an editorial to the subject. The postmaster here has been informed that the following post-offices in the Canada zone of the Isthmus of Panama are now United States territory: Cristobal, Gatun, Bohio, Gorgona, Matachina, Emperador, Culebra, La Boca and Ancon, and that letters, newspapers and all other kinds of mail matter addressed to the post-offices are subject to the same rates and regulations as mail matter addressed to the United States.'

Advertisement for 'The Oliver Typewriter'. An image of the typewriter is shown. Text: 'THE OLIVER TYPEWRITER. FACTORY has been removed to more commodious and suitable premises. THE OLIVER is the most largely sold typewriting machine in the world to-day. THE OLIVER is a Canadian machine through its inventor, and its being manufactured in Canada as well as in the United States. THE OLIVER, being manufactured in Canada, pays no duty, as all other Standard machines do. THE OLIVER is the Standard Visible writing machine. The record of THE OLIVER has never been equalled. Active and reliable agents are wanted, to whom will be given steady employment if found competent. You should send for our SPECIAL OFFER. CANADIAN OLIVER TYPEWRITER COMPANY, TEMPLE BUILDING, MONTREAL.'

Advertisement for 'Dollar values' by John Dougall & Son. Text: 'Dollar values. A dollar bill is easy to remit and will pay for:— Daily Witness World Wide Northern Messenger } All for 3 Months. Or it will pay for:— Weekly Witness World Wide Northern Messenger } All for 6 Months. Or it will pay for any one of the following:— Daily Witness for four months. Weekly Witness for twelve months. World Wide for eight months. These offers are good anywhere in the following countries:— Postpaid to Canada (Montreal and suburbs excepted, Newfoundland, Great Britain, United States and its Colonies, Transvaal, Barbadoes, Bermuda, British Honduras, Ceylon, Gambia, Sarawak, Bahama Islands, Zanzibar, Hongkong, Cyprus, New Zealand, Fiji, Jamaica, Malta, Trinidad, British Guiana, Gibraltar. Postal Union Countries other than the above, postage extra. For the convenience of the remitter the following blank may be filled in and wrapped around the dollar bill. JOHN DOUGALL & SON, Publishers Montreal, 1905. Dear Sirs,— Please find enclosed the sum of one dollar, for which please send me The Daily Witness for _____ months, The Weekly Witness for _____ months, World Wide for _____ months, The Northern Messenger for _____ months, as in your offer of Dollar values. Remitter's name and address

Advertisement for 'Weak Lungs' and 'Made Sound and Strong by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills'. Text: 'WEAK LUNGS. Made Sound and Strong by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. If your blood is weak, if it is poor and watery, a touch of cold or influenza will settle in your lungs and the apparently harmless cough of to-day will become the racking consumptive's cough of to-morrow. Weak blood is an open invitation for consumption to lay upon you the hand of death. The only way to avoid consumption and to strengthen and brace the whole system is by enriching your blood and strengthening your lungs with Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. They make new, rich, warm blood. They add resisting power to the lungs. They have saved scores from a consumptive's grave—not after the lungs are hopelessly diseased, but where taken when the cough first attacks the enfeebled system. Here is positive proof. Mrs. Harry Stead, St. Catharines, Ont., says: "A few years ago I was attacked with lung trouble, and the doctor, after treating me for a time, thought I was going into consumption. I grew pale and emaciated, had no appetite, was troubled with a hacking cough, and I felt that I was fast going towards the grave. Neither the doctor's medicine nor other medicine that I took seemed to help me. Then a good friend urged me to take Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. By the time I had used four boxes it was plain that they were helping me. I began to recover my appetite, and in other ways felt better. I took six boxes more, and was as well as ever, and had gained in weight. I believe Dr. Williams' Pink Pills saved me from a consumptive's grave, and I feel very grateful." Now, Dr. Williams' Pink Pills build up the strength in just one way—they actually make new blood. That is all they do, but they do it well. They don't act on the bowels. They don't bother with mere symptoms. They won't cure any disease that isn't caused by bad blood. But then, nearly all common diseases spring from that one cause—anaemia, indigestion, biliousness, headaches, sideaches, backaches, kidney troubles, lumbago, rheumatism, sciatica, neuralgia, nervousness, general weakness and the special secret ailments that growing girls and women do not like to talk about even to their doctors. But you must get the genuine with the full name, "Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People," on the wrapper around each box. If in doubt, send the price—fifty cents a box, or \$2.50 for six boxes—to the Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, Brockville, Ont., and get the pills by mail postpaid.'

Advertisement for 'Constipation Cure'. Text: 'CONSTIPATION. CAUSED BY INDIGESTION. N. D. G. and Co. Pills are guaranteed to CURE. 100 Samples, N. D. G. Co., Ltd., New Glasgow, P. O. Box 114, 127 State St., Boston, Mass.'

Advertisement for 'FREE TO SABBATH SCHOOLS' and 'FLAGS! FLAGS! FLAGS!'. Text: 'FREE TO SABBATH SCHOOLS. The 'Witness' Diamond Jubilee Flag Offer of Canadian Flags for the Schools. The 'Messenger' is at once the cheapest and most interesting paper published of its kind. The Subscription rate for Sabbath-school clubs is only Twenty Cents a year. If your school already takes another paper, perhaps some particular class would try the 'Northern Messenger.' The 'Messenger' stories would prove a real incentive to regular attendance and would be helpful in every home the paper entered. Our experience is that if one class gets it the whole school will order it before long. The circulation of the 'Northern Messenger' has grown with leaps and bounds, numbering to-day over sixty thousand copies a week. Superintendents or teachers may have it on trial for four consecutive weeks FREE OF CHARGE, in sufficient numbers to give a copy to each family represented. JOHN DOUGALL & SON. DO IT NOW AND BE READY FOR EMPIRE DAY.'

TEACHERS-IN-TRAINING.

Those who Receive McGill Normal School Diplomas

MISS JESSIE GODFREY WINS PRINCE OF WALES' MEDAL.

Following is the list of teachers-in-training who have passed the sessional examinations of the McGill Normal School, and have been awarded diplomas:—

- ACADEMY DIPLOMAS. (In alphabetical order.) Claude A. Adams, B.A. May C. Bickerdike, B.A. M. C. Coll McFee, B.A. A. Muriel Gillan, B.A. Flora Edna Hepburn, B.A. Mary A. Hitchcock, B.A. S. May Idler, B.A. David C. Logan, B.A. Fannie S. Moule, B.A. Laura A. Munn, B.A. Warren Simister, B.A. Ella L. Smith, B.A. May Smith, B.A. Marion M. D. Taber, B.A. MODEL SCHOOL CLASS. (In order of standing.) 1. Jessie Godfrey, of Black Cape, Prince of Wales' medal, honorable mention in arithmetic, history, English grammar, orthography and orthoep...

- 43. Eva V. Johnson, of Outremont Junction, intermediate certificate; passed in wood carving. 44. Jane G. MacRae, of Norton Creek, passed in cardboard-work. UNRANKED. Ruby J. Godue, of Knowlton. Pearle O. Holliday, of Dewittville. KINDERGARTEN CLASS. Harriet L. Pattison, of Clarenceville, intermediate certificate; passed in cooking. ADVANCED ELEMENTARY CLASS. (In order of standing.) 1. Mabel K. Simpson, of Montreal, the J. C. Wilson prize, second prize in French of the Alliance Francaise, honorable mention in English grammar, orthography and orthoep...

- 15. Laura C. Graham, of Inverness, passed in drawing and elocution. 16. Bertha E. Booth, of Waterloo, passed in drawing, gymnastics, and physiology and hygiene. 17. Eva E. Holt, of Aylmer East, passed in drawing, elocution and physiology and hygiene. 18. Olive B. Fortier, of Inverness, passed in drawing and elocution. 19. Gertrude A. Dowd, of South Durham passed in drawing, elocution and gymnastics. 20. Christina A. Cameron, of Lysander, passed in drawing and elocution. 21. Edna B. Hammond, of Christieville, passed in drawing and gymnastics. 22. Mary Cunningham, of Waterloo, passed in drawing and gymnastics. 23. Gladys E. Wateon, of Mystic, passed in singing and drawing. UNRANKED. Muriel M. Sullivan, of Westmount. Unranked because absent from some examinations through illness:— Ida M. Duff, of Inverness. Nellie G. Fair, of Black Cape. Mabel A. Martin, of South Stukely. Isabella B. Melrose, of Leeds Village. Lora B. Rolfe, of Lime Ridge. Charlotte E. Wilkins, of Brigham.

IMMIGRANT'S TRAGIC DEATH

HE FELL OFF THE TRAIN TRAVELING FROM MONTREAL.

A bereavement, terrible in its tragic suddenness, has overcome Mrs. Townsend, who, newly arrived in this country from England, with every hope of happiness in a life in Ontario, finds herself a widow with the care of seven children on her hands. Thomas Townsend had emigrated to Canada with his wife and family. They arrived in Montreal from Quebec on Saturday and shortly after midnight they left for Toronto on a special train. About an hour later, when the train had passed St. Lazare, Mr. Townsend, in walking from one car to another, slipped and fell off the train. His little boy saw the accident and at once gave the alarm to the conductor, who stopped the train. Search was made, but no trace of the missing man was found and the journey had to be resumed. Meanwhile sectionmen continued the search on the railway track and at dawn on Sunday the dead body of Mr. Townsend was found lying beside the rails between St. Clet and St. Lazare.

THE LIEGE EXHIBITION

CANADA'S COMMISSIONER COMPLEMENTED LE KING LEOPOLD.

Mr. George Strubbe, formerly of the city ticket office of the Intercolonial Railway, now on the staff of Colonel Hutchison, Canadian Commissioner at the Liege Exhibition, writes under date of Liege, May 12: "Yesterday was gala day at the Exhibition. For the last few days the exhibitors in the different halls have been working hard to put on the finishing touches, and must say that the grounds had a very fine appearance. "By one o'clock the commissioners and representatives of the different countries taking part had gathered in the large hall called 'Palais des fetes,' where they were presented to His Majesty the King of the Belgians. The latter, in a fine speech, showed that he was satisfied with the exhibition at large and with the directors in particular. "His Majesty then proceeded to the Central building, where the Belgian exhibits are. After admiring several of the exhibits, he started on a visit of the grounds, but did not enter any of the foreign buildings, as he intends to make special visits to take these in at leisure. "Coming to the building erected by the Dominion of Canada, outside of which all the members of the commission, with Commissioner W. Hutchison in the centre, had gathered. His Majesty was given a rousing Canadian cheer. King Leopold stopped, and, stepping away from the brilliant suite of generals, high officials, etc., who followed him, went up to Col. Hutchison, and, speaking in English, complimented him on the appearance of the building, said he would not visit the hall that day, but would return and visit it thoroughly. "He was greatly interested in Canada, and would have liked to visit that country, but this was hardly probable. He had heard of the excellent transatlantic service Canada had with Europe as well as other continents, and also of the advantages Canada offered. His Majesty finished by wishing success, and bade good-day to the Canadian members, and, heartily shaking hands with Commissioner Hutchison, he resumed his visit amidst deafening shouts of 'Vive le roi!' from the gathered crowds, but which were for a moment drowned by the 'Hip, hip, hurrah!' from the Canadian contingent."

CARNEGIE HERO FUND

ALEXANDER CAMERON, OF LINDSAY, ONT., AMONG THOSE REWARDED.

Pittsburg, Pa., May 24.—The Carnegie hero fund commission to-day disbursed \$12,200, as follows: Ernestine F. Atwood, aged 17, a student, of Melrose, Mass., for saving Harry M. Smith, 36 years of age, of Quincy, Mass., from drowning, on Aug. 22, 1904. Alexander Cameron, a painter, of Lindsay, Victoria County, Ont., Canada, was awarded a silver medal for rescuing Geo. H. Bryans, an eight-year-old schoolboy, from drowning on April 24, 1904. Gideon King Marshall, aged 39, a carpenter, lost his life at Springdale, Allegheny County, Pa., on May 25, 1904, while attempting to rescue Arthur Truby and Fernand Pilette, who were overcome by gas in a well. Marshall left a widow and three children. The commission awarded Mrs. Marshall a silver medal and \$500 for the liquidation of a mortgage on her home. Seymour J. Leighton, aged 41, a machinist, was drowned while trying to rescue two schoolgirls on July 4, 1904, near Lawrence, Mass. Leighton's widow was awarded a bronze medal and \$600. Thos. H. McCann, a draw tender on a bridge at Portland, Me., tried to save an eight-year-old schoolboy from drowning on June 29, 1904, but was lost. Mrs. McCann was awarded a bronze medal and \$600. Lavinia Steele, aged 27, a library cataloguer, of Des Moines, Ia., on Dec. 9, 1904, saved the life of Geo. E. Hill, a law student at Iowa City, Ia., by skating to where Hill had broken through the ice, and removing him to safety. Miss Steele was awarded a bronze medal. Louis A. Baummann, jr., aged 17, a farmer, was awarded a bronze medal for saving the life of a companion while swimming near Pennig township, Allegheny, Pa., on July 17, 1904. John J. Riley, aged 44, a ticket seller, for rescuing a would-be suicide, who jumped into the ocean at Coney Island, near New York, on Aug. 5, 1904, was awarded a bronze medal. John J. Healy, aged 24, hospital attendant at Ellis Island, was awarded a bronze medal for saving the life of a servant girl, who jumped into the water on May 16, 1904, with suicidal intent. Three sufferers from the Brockton, Mass., explosion were given \$10,000.

WRIGHT — DENNET — At the residence of the bride's sister, 27 St. Louis square, on Thursday, May 25, 1905, by the Rev. J. R. Dobson, Clifton Hazle Wright, son of the Hon. J. O. Wright, of Barbadoes, W.I., to Vené, youngest daughter of the late Mr. Wm. Bennet, of Montreal. DIED. ADAIR — At Three Rivers, Que., on Monday, May 22, 1905, James Adair, aged 75 years. ANDRIEN — On May 24, 1905, at his residence, 2065 St. Catherine street, Jean E. Andrien, clerk. ANDREW — At Bowmanville, Ont., on May 24, 1905, Mary Darlington, widow of the late J. B. Andrew, in her 80th year. CAMERON — On May 22, 1905, at the residence of her son-in-law, Mr. J. S. Adam, 522 Gilmour street, Ottawa, Flora, widow of the late John Cameron, of Buckingham, in her 61st year. CHALMERS — At Davistown, North Toronto, on May 24, 1905, John Gray Chalmer, late of 367 Markham street, Toronto. CHRISTIE — At his late residence, 559 Gilmour street, Ottawa, on May 24, 1905, the Rev. I. J. Christie, in the 75th year of his age. COCHRANE — At the Royal Victoria Hospital, on Sunday, May 28, 1905, at 3.30 p.m., James Cochrane, M.L.A., ex-Mayor of Montreal, native of Kincardine, Perthshire, Scotland. Glasgow and Edinburgh papers please copy. DE ST. AUBIN — At 603 Cumberland st., Ottawa, on May 24, 1905, Adolphe Blain, son of the late Emmanuel B. de St. Aubin, aged 21 years. DIX — Suddenly, at Kingston, Ont., on May 22, 1905, Martha A. Jones, beloved wife of Captain Joseph Dix. DONOVAN — At Quebec, on May 22, 1905, Patrick Donovan, at the age of 74 years, a native of St. Michael's parish, City of Limerick, and for the last 45 years a resident of Quebec. DUPUIS — At her home, 144 University avenue, Kingston, Ont., after thirteen months of illness, borne without complaining, Amelia Ann, the beloved wife of Professor N. F. Dupuis, of Queen's University. FINCH — On May 24, 1905, at his home, 731 Ontario street, J. Stanbury Finch, son of the late W. S. Finch. GALLWEY — On May 15, 1905, at Eastbourne, England, Alicia Dorinda Le Fanu, wife of Lieut.-General Sir Thomas Lionel Gallwey, K.C.M.G., Colonial Commandant Royal Engineers, aged 75. GRAVELLE — At St. Joseph's Hospital, on April 23, 1905, of blood poisoning, Henry Gravelle, fourth son of the late A. C. Gravelle, of Papineauville, aged 40 years and 2 months. GRAY — At his residence, 80 Wellesley street, Toronto, on May 23, 1905, Major Henry H. Gray, Engineer-in-Charge Public Works of Canada, in his 61st year. HARAM — On May 25, 1905, Fanny Allan, beloved wife of M. Haram, aged 75 years. HAYES — At Hemmingford, on May 22, 1905, Richard Hayes, brother to Mrs. George Buchanan, 59 Selby street, Westmount. HEWTON — At St. Raymond, Que., on May 22, 1905, Robert Hewton, aged 73 years. HENDERSON — At Ottawa, on May 27, 1905, Mary Hamilton, wife of John Henderson, City Clerk, aged 65 years. HILL — At the residence of Mrs. John H. R. Molson, Piedmont, on May 22, 1905, Jane Eliza Hill, aged 79 years. KIRK — In Kingston, Ont., on May 22, 1905, Mary Elizabeth Kirk, beloved wife of Malcolm Kirk. LAKE — At Battersea, Ont., on May 22, 1905, Christopher Lake, aged 97 years, 2 months and 22 days. LANGMAID — At 'Fairfield,' Darlington, Ont., on May 22, 1905, Elnsie Ann, beloved wife of Mr. Joseph Langmaid, in her 59th year. LOUIS — At No. 2 Mount Carmel street, Quebec, on May 25, 1905, Joseph Louis, aged 71 years. MAHEUX — On Feb. 23, 1905, Mary Fitzgerald, wife of Mr. E. Maheux. MCINTYRE — At 'Inveralla,' St. Catharines, Ont., on May 21, 1905, Almida Elizabeth, beloved wife of J. B. McIntyre. MCLAREN — On the morning May 23, 1905, Helen Taylor walker, relict of the late John C. McLaren, in her 66th year. MCLENNAN — At the residence of her brother, F. D. McLennan, 2nd Concession, Chas., Glengarry Co., on May 13, 1905, Christina D. McLennan, in her 82nd year. MCPHERSON — At Quebec, on May 22, 1905, David George McPherson. MORGAN — At Chicago on May 20, 1905, Isabella H., beloved wife of W. Thorne Morgan, Esq., and youngest daughter of the late Lt.-Col. Thos. Wily, director of military stores, Militia Department, at Ottawa. NETTLE — At Ottawa, on May 22, 1905, at his late residence, 159 Mackay street, N.E., Richard Nettle, Esq., in the 90th year of his age. PRIOR — At the residence of her daughter, Mrs. A. G. Reynolds, Toronto, on May 24, 1905, Elizabeth Rachel, widow of the late S. Prior, of the city of Quebec, and mother of Mr. B. Prior, of Chicago, Ill., in her 65th year. SCANLAN — At Quebec, on May 24, 1905, Catherine Scanlan. SISSONS — At Grand'Mere, Que., on May 25, 1905, Thos. Sissons, aged 81 years. THORBURN — At his residence, 418 Bloor street west, Toronto, on May 25, 1905, James Thorburn, M.D., aged 74 years. TYRWHITT — On May 21, 1905, at his late residence, 111 Vittoria street, Ottawa, Canada, Riehard Edmund, eldest son of the late Lieut.-Colonel Tyrwhitt, M.P. for South Simcoe, and grandson of the late Venerable Archdeacon Whitaker, of Toronto. WALKER — In this city, on May 29, 1905, Katie Leonard, beloved wife of Charles Walker. Chicago, Toronto and Spring City, Pa., papers please copy. WATSON — On May 24, Wm. Watson, aged 44, beloved son of John Watson, late with the H. R. Ives Co. WATSON — At Toronto, on May 21, 1905, Mary Ann Watson, widow of the late Wm. V. Watson, in her 87th year. WOODEN — At 48 Callender street, Toronto, on May 29, 1905, Harriet Jane, wife of Mrs. G. Wooden, in her 76th year.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

Notices of births, marriages and deaths must invariably be endorsed with the name and address of the sender, or otherwise no notice can be taken of them. Birth notices are inserted for 25c, marriage notices for 50c, death notices for 25c prepaid. The announcement of funeral appended to death notice, the extra; other extension to obituary, such as short sketch of life, two cents per word extra, except poetry, which is 10 cents per line extra—prepaid. Annual subscribers may have announcements of births, marriages and deaths (without extended obituary or verses) occurring in their immediate families, free of charge, in which case name and address of subscribers should be given.

BIRTHS.

KALEM — On May 17, 1905, at the manse, Beechgrove, South Osnow, a daughter to the Rev. H. T. and Mrs. Kalem. McRAE — At Lost River, Que., on May 21, 1905, a daughter to Mr. and Mrs. F. John McRae. PATERSON — At 'Aberdeen Villa,' Westmount, on May 18, 1905, a son to Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Paterson. SCOTT — At Holyrood, Scotstown, Que., on Monday, May 22, 1905, a daughter to Mr. and Mrs. Robert Scott. WOODBURN — At Maplevale, Lisgar, P.Q., on Victoria Day, a daughter to Mr. and Mrs. R. F. Woodburn.

MARRIED.

BELL-NEILL — On May 24, 1905, at Mattawa, Ont., Muriel M. C. Neill, daughter of W. C. Neill, to Joseph Bell. BURKHOLDER-SCOTT. — At Fairview Farm, on April 25, 1905, by the Rev. S. O. Nixon, Bella, eldest daughter of A. E. Scott, to J. H. Burkholder, principal of Greenfield Bee Hive. CLARKE-SLEETH. — At the residence of the bride's parents, 470 Danforth avenue, Toronto, on May 24, 1905, by the Rev. W. W. Walker, John Howard, youngest son of James Clarke, Esq., J.P., of Huntsville, to Ethel Maud, eldest daughter of John Sleeth, Esq. DALE — CHAMBERLIN. — At the residence of the bride's parents, Cumberland, Ont., on May 10, 1905, by the Rev. A. D. MacIntyre, William L. Dale to Amanda Chamberlin, both of Cumberland, Ont. DAWSON-NORTHCOTT. — On May 22, 1905, at the Church of the Messiah, Toronto, by the Rev. Robert Sims, rector, Jean Lawrence, daughter of Mr. J. R. Northcott, to Percy H. B. Dawson, C.A., Sault Ste. Marie, Ont. FARQUHAR-DOWD. — At St. James Episcopal Church, South Durham, Que., on Wednesday, May 24, 1905, by the Rev. H. Wright, Miss Laura Ellen Dowd, second daughter of Mr. James Dowd, of South Durham, to Mr. Robert Farquhar, of Windsor Mills. GREEN — ANDERSON — On May 24, 1905, at the residence of the bride's parents 22 Earl street, Toronto, by the Rev. Dr. McTavish, Henry third son of the late John Green, London, to Barrie, youngest daughter of George Anderson, Toronto. HAND-BROCKBAND. — At St. Andrew's manse, Sherbrooke, Que., by the Rev. C. W. Nicol, pastor of St. Andrew's Church, on May 24, 1905, Jas. Hand, to Miss Lilian Brockband, both of Ascot. HANCOCK — COURTICE. — At Courtice, Ont., on May 24, 1905, by the Rev. Samuel Tucker, of Toronto, Horace Jas. Hancock to Mary Eva Courcice, daughter of L. M. Courtice. HAYMAN-PAFFARD. — At St. Paul's Church, Toronto, on May 22, 1905, by the Rev. Canon Cody, the Rev. Philip Curling Hayman of Wapella, Assiniboia, son of the late Charles Christopher Hayman, M.D., of Eastbourne, Sussex, England, to Alice Mary, eldest daughter of Henry Paffard, Esq., of Niagara-on-the-Lake, Ontario. IRETON — BOTHWELL. — At the residence of the bride's parents, on May 24, 1905, by the Rev. W. Timberlake, Frederick H. Iretton, of Winnipeg, to Margaret C., daughter of John Bothwell, Esq., of the Township of Drummond, Ont. JAMES — TRESSIDDER. — On May 24, 1905, T. C. James to Alice F. B. Tressidder, daughter of C. Tressidder, and granddaughter of the late Capt. G. Puttock, both of Ottawa. LARMONTH-KEEVIL. — On May 19, 1905, by the Rev. W. W. McMaster, Florence Mabel daughter of Wm. Keevil, to Frank F. Larmonth, both of Ottawa. MCKINNON — MCLAREN. — At the residence of the bride's father, 3 Laurier avenue, Toronto, on May 25, 1905, by the Rev. Dr. Milligan, Etta I., daughter of Mr. John McLaren, to Archie L. McKinnon, of Paisley, Ont. SMITH-BAKER. — On Wednesday, May 24, 1905, in Zion Church, Montreal, by the Rev. L. B. Hubly, Edwin James Smith, of Toronto, to Eleanor Amalia Baker, daughter of Mr. B. Baker. SUMMERHAYES-JUPP. — On May 25, 1905, at St. Matthew's Church, Toronto, by the Rev. Canon Farncomb, M.A., the rector, assisted by the Rev. J. Scott Howard, M.A., of Newcastle, former rector, the Rev. Thornton Frank Summerhayes, of Gore's Landing, eldest son of W. F. Summerhayes, of Toronto, to Alice, eldest daughter of James Jupp, of Toronto. THOMSON — DAFOE. — At 698 Lake Shore avenue, Toronto, on May 24, 1905, by the Rev. Dr. McTavish, Mr. John W. Thomson of the Railway Commission, Ottawa, to Miss Laura Victoria Dafoe, of Utica, Ont.

Reford Agencies. DONALDSON LINE GLASGOW WEEKLY SERVICE. FROM MONTREAL. LAKONIA (Cold Storage) June 1 KALSTALIA (Cold Storage) June 1 TRITONIA June 1 THOMSON LINE LONDON WEEKLY SERVICE. FROM MONTREAL. FEVONA (cold storage & cool str.) June 1 KILDONA " " June 1 FREMONA " " June 1 LEITH SERVICE. JACONA " " June 1 ABERDEEN SERVICE. ESCALONA " " July 1 LEAD LINE CARDIFF SERVICE. LORD IVEAUGH " " June 2 THE ROBERT REFORO CO., Limited, 25 St. Sacrament street, MONTREAL. A. O. WOOD, Western Agent, Room 211 Board of Trade TORONTO. LEADING SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES.

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PROVINCE OF QUEBEC District of Montreal. CIRCUIT COURT of the District of Montreal—No. 4292. Calixte C. Rouillard, of Montreal, agent, Defendant. Oscar Gaudet, formerly of Montreal, and now absent from the Province, advocate, Defendant. John Ryan, of the City and District of Three Rivers, and the Hon. G. McCorkill, Treasurer of the Province of Quebec, Travers-Saleis. The Defendant is ordered to appear within one month. Montreal, 27th May, 1905. By order, J. CARTIER, Deputy Clerk of said Court. ANGERS, DE LORMIER & GODIN.

Books, &c REMOVAL SALE—BACK NUMBERS OF Magazines, bound and unbound, 10c on the dollar; 'Life of Sir William Wallace, and other stray leaves from English and Scotch History,' published at \$3.50, for 15c; 'Wandering Jew,' 'Mysteries of Paris,' 'Don Quixote,' 'Les Miserables,' by Victor Hugo; 'Arabian Nights Entertainment,' 'Vanity Fair,' by Thackeray; 'Adventures of Sherlock Holmes,' by Conan Doyle, and other popular novels, 7c each, in express parcels, or 15c post-paid, by mail; 'Murray's Broadside' and other famous religious and political pamphlets; 25c for lots of ten published at \$2.00, by express; collection of about 200 Songs, 10c. No express parcels to U.S. All must go by mail there. No notice taken of correspondence from strangers without enclosure. NORMAN MURRAY, 21 Beaver Hall Hill, Montreal.

IN MEMORIAM. CRIBB.—In loving memory of Ellen H. Cribb, beloved mother of J. E. Cribb and Mrs. A. W. Davison, who entered into rest May 20, 1904. MILLS.—In loving memory of our dear daughter, Agnes Gray Mills, who departed this life on May 26, 1902. 'So gentle in manner, so patient in pain, Our dear Agnes left us, for heaven to gain With Nature so gentle, and actions so kind, 'Tis hard in this world her equal to find. Eut Christ shall cease the broken chain, Closer when we meet again.' Inserted by her parents. ROSS.—In loving memory of our dear Willie, who died May 14, 1903. Alone unto our Father's will. One thought hath reconciled, That He whose love exceedeth ours Hath taken home His child.

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