

# Montreal Weekly Witness

## and Canadian Homestead.

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The People's Paper.

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### The Witness

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## The Week's Outlook

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 10, 1914.

Since the exposures of corruption in the Quebec Legislature there has been a great deal of noisy rage at the exposers, both within the houses and committees, and beyond their limits. There have been assumed to be wheels within wheels in the extent of the exposures planned, and men and interests in no way attacked by the evidence, so far made public, have been zealous in the defensive and in their efforts to limit evidence. It was well understood that the moving cause with Mr. McGibbon, the financial backer of the whole assault, was enmity to the Montreal Tramways Company, and that seemed to tinge a good deal of the by-play, although nothing whatever had been set forth that touched upon that interest, unless it was in the prologue to Mr. Beck's evidence, in which he said that these detectives had been summoned to Montreal because it was suspected that both the Tramways Company and the Montreal aldermen would have dangerous bills to bring before the present session.

One Tancredi Marcell, whose name has been for a good while familiar in connection with curious transactions, took upon himself, for some reason, to demand the arrest of the detectives for bribing, and for bringing in a bogus bill under an assumed name. The police magistrate refused a warrant, among other reasons, on the score that the accused were under the safe conduct of the legislature, which, whatever the power of that body to grant it, was a pledging of the good faith of the government of the province, and should be respected. The demand was then brought before the Superior Court for a writ of mandamus to require the warrant to be issued. The petition came before Judge Charbonneau, who holds an eminent place on the bench for wisdom and justice. He declared that the fictitious name was not shown to be a criminal offence, and as for the act of corruption, such an act involved two persons, the briber and the person bribed. The court must not be asked to punish one and not the other. To take action against one and not against the other indicates, not zeal for the public good, but malice. In order to be what it should be in criminal law it should have been an act of justice.

The danger and also the uselessness of giving to beggars are well illustrated by the experience of a Montreal gentleman last week. On his way to his work one morning, he says, he was accosted by a beggar who told him he was suffering intensely from the cold, that he could get no work, that he had had to tramp the streets all the preceding night, that he had had neither breakfast nor dinner and in consequence was nearly frozen. The gentleman adds that the beggar did not recognize him as the man who had taken him to his house, fed him, given him a bed for the night and a warm breakfast. Such an experience is enough to put an end to a man's impulse to be generous for a long time. There are a good many men begging just now. That there should be is the fault of the police. It is an easy habit to drift into and a very hard one to refrain from, once experience has shown how very profitable it is. Every hard spell makes a new crop of tramps and beggars. The workman will not be changed into the begging parasite unless those who have money pay him to do it. All the charitable institutions are united in saying that nothing but harm comes from indiscriminate charity handed out on the streets.

It is pretty hard to be a righteous man in the police service. Silas Carpenter, who was worried out of Montreal by the despotism of the police chief, got a better situation at Edmonton, taking with him from Montreal the highest approval of the best citizens. He has not been there more than a year or two, when he is abruptly dismissed on the score of corruption in the force without trial. If the service has made a good man corrupt, whose hopes in life depend on a good reputation, then the statement with which we began is proved. But we would need more than the say-so of a mayor to convince us that Mr. Carpenter is not the victim of the interests to which he would, as an honorable officer, be a terror. It seems plain that there is corruption enough in Edmonton, but we shall need evidence to be convinced that Mr. Carpenter is not the victim of it.

In the first issue of this year's "Witness" we gave an account of the small-pox situation as it then stood and

where the disease has become epidemic it would be wise for them to be vaccinated as soon as possible, preferably by a doctor, but if that is impossible by their own hand. If it takes at all, which, if successfully accomplished before, it may not, it will occasion from one to three days of soreness of the arm in most cases. Some will object on the ground that they have known cases where the vaccine causes trouble for a week or ten days. This does sometimes happen, though not nearly so frequently with the modern method as formerly. It is usually accounted that such people are just the ones that most need vaccination. That the longer the sore takes to heal the greater is the natural disposition of the person to take the disease. Far better a sore arm for a week than death or a pock-marked face for life.

All over the United States and Canada the laborers force all kinds of restrictions on the kinds of things that may be manufactured in reformatories, the quantity of them that can be made, and, where possible, place a restriction on their sale, often confining it to a sale to the public offices of the state. It is claimed by the labor unions that there is no way of selling such goods except to the injury of those workers who are engaged in their manufacture. If the institutions are allowed to place the goods on the market at a competitive price they are in a position, on account of the free housing and free clothing of the prisoners, always to sell without hardship, and, therefore, to reduce the price lower and lower till there ceases to be the natural relation between the selling price and the cost of production. As the socialists draw almost all their recruits from the ranks of the workers they are here confronted with a very awkward problem of what the workers find to be too much socialism. It would be practical constructive work on the part of the socialists to reason out how socialist labor can be made free to work and fairly remunerated in so far as we have already established socialist labor without offending those who have to earn their living by competitive labor. If they refuse this problem their only alternative is to say that socialism can only succeed if the whole industrial system is turned upside down at one fell stroke. That is altogether too big an experiment to ask of the world on theoretical grounds. It has not only to be convinced that the present way is wrong, but that an entirely different and apparently impossible way is right. That can only be done by object lessons.

"The relations between Great Britain and Germany are very good," said the German foreign minister, addressing a committee of the Reichstag. This statement was followed up by Admiral von Tirpitz, the Minister of Marine, who repeated his remark of a year ago, which gave Europe so much reassurance when uttered, that Germany was satisfied with the ratio of sixteen to ten as between the British and the German fleet. But both ministers took occasion to deny the assumption, held everywhere out of Germany, that it is Germany that is forcing



THE TORY PARTY—"Strange, but they don't seem to be quarrelling." —News and Leader.

comparison came to be based on what Germany did. These utterances will force some kind of rejoinder or explanation from British ministers, as a large and influential body of their supporters declare themselves unconvinced as to Britain's needs. But what is certain is that the British ministers will sincerely echo the expressions of the German ones with regard to the goodwill that prevails between the two countries.

The Bishop of Zanzibar has arrived in London to protest his fellow bishops of Uganda and Mombasa, for giving the communion to unconfirmed persons. The accused bishops are also to be on hand for the settlement of the dispute. This case has a very close parallel in the very beginning of the Church. The original Christians were Jews, and did not conceive of any one but Jews becoming such. When at a heathen centre certain gentiles began to consort with the believers, and when Paul and Barnabas were ready to receive them as fellow believers, the Jews of the straiter sort forbade their admission to fellowship unless they first became Jews by circumcision. Then appeal was made to the apostles and elders at Jerusalem. The problem was a serious one to them. In all their upbringing they had not been able to imagine any but a Jew worshipping acceptably the God of their fathers. But here were facts. These people were undoubtedly believers and gave evidence of being endowed with the divine spirit. The Apostles could not see that they could shut them out. There had been cases of such admission before, regarded as exceptional, but they now, in full view of the portentous change involved, made a general rule that all believers should be admitted to fellowship whether they had passed through the Jewish rite or not. The attitude of the accusers was: Except Peter in summing up his thoughts on the subject did not say he had concluded that those heathen were saved, but placed the orthodox of Jerusalem on a full par with them by saying, "We believe that, through the grace of our Lord Jesus Christ, we shall be saved even as they." That is delicious. The Archbishop has reserved his judgment; but that is what we expect him to say, if he holds his office by succession from St. Peter.

Britain did not claim that there was no government in the United States, as President Wilson now does with regard to Mexico. He is also, we must presume, through the intimate knowledge of the country which he lays claim to, in a position to see how constitutional government is going to emerge from his Kilkenny cat prescription. Whatever the apostle may have meant, he is plainly delivering Mexico to Satan. We have seen two successful revolutions and a third one is in progress. Each is bloodier and more fatal than the last, and there seems no reason why as many revolutions should not follow each other as there are coats to an onion. It does not look as though there would be much spirit left to be saved, or to make a constitutional government out of. In the case of the cats there was nothing left but the tails.

When "Punch" used to distinguish Gladstone in his cartoons with an outstanding pair of gills for a collar, the great statesman accepted an invitation to lunch at "Punch's" round table. There was, of course, an interest taken in the collar he should wear. But instead of the old-fashioned "gills" he appeared there in a turn down collar. "Punch," of course, did not cease to represent him with a collar up to his ears. The caricaturists of the British Conservative press — which means almost the whole British press, so powerful is money to-day in the indoctrination of the people — recently invented a story about a war in the Liberal Cabinet. It was a mystical war — that is, they got it, not out of any known facts, but out of their inner consciousness. But it was sent ringing with a ceaseless jingle along all the wires of the world. It was always Mr. Winston Churchill and Mr. Lloyd George who were the irreconcilables, but the matter of their difference changed like dissolving views. For a time it was Mr. Lloyd George's land programme that Mr. Churchill could not stand. Then it was Mr. Churchill's navy estimates that Mr. Lloyd George could not stand and now it is home rule they are quarrelling over. Anything will do. What is essential is that there must be a quarrel. Cabinet meetings are impenetrable. But people can watch at the doors to note the flushed countenances with which the fighters shall issue from the cockpit. They did watch, and saw the two protagonists come out pleasantly chatting arm in arm. Yet, of course, they did not for a moment cease to describe them as at daggers drawn. They are still giving news of the war in the Balkans. Yet there has been no war.

A worse charge against the Liberal Government of Great Britain than that accusing certain ministers of having bought Marconi stocks of a foreign brand has been made by a number of eminent men, and published by Mr. Gibson Bowles, who was long a very prominent member of parliament, to the effect that knightships and peerages are regularly purchasable by subscriptions to the party funds. These titles are, we are told, not the grateful rewards of uncalculating party patriotism, but are peddled about by brokers in search of buyers. This last statement, if there is any truth in it, the government may not be responsible for. The alleged brokers may be hitting off their own bats. But it is a matter of common belief that, ever since there was a party system, there has been a frequent relation between titles and subscriptions to party funds. The public does not quarrel with the recognition in this way of large public

THE ZABERN INCIDENT AS CARTOONED IN THE GERMAN PRESS.



CHRISTMAS IN ALSACE.

"Civil is the opposite of military, is it not, father?" "Yes, my son; and civilization is the opposite of militarism." —From Simplicissimus.

benefactions. Titles are understood to be a reward for public service, and such benefactions are a very tangible form of public service. But when it comes to subscriptions to campaign funds, or towards the purchase of newspaper advocacy, or the like, the people realize that instead of making their own choice between parties they are being bought and sold, and resent it perhaps all too faintly.

The defence of this practice, which cannot but greatly prejudice the respect in which titles are held, as well as that accorded to party managers, is similar to that which was successfully urged in our parliament a day or two ago in favor of what is known as the patronage list, namely, that it has been always practiced by both parties. All large contracts have to be in form at least, put out to public tender. Purchases or transactions for less than five thousand dollars are admitted to be distributed among such members of the party as have a pull with it, or a claim upon it. This admission is always made with the reserve that the public interest does not suffer. This, in the people's judgment, does not mean much. It is the common creed of the people generally that government should pay something like half as much again for work done, or for goods bought, as would be paid in the ordinary course of competitive business. So that the saving clause, however honestly urged by ministers, whose simplicity is sometimes real, is, practically speaking, rubbish.

The government has not only to pay government prices in return for whatever the party may be the gainer by the loyalty so paid for, but all down through the departments there are the lesser bodders, who can rebel against one form of supplies and demand another, and whom ministers, being themselves compromised by the patronage system, find it impossible to bring to book. The five thousand dollar limit is also a mere phrase. There are of course, some contracts not easily broken up into five thousand dollar lots, but in a very large number of cases that is easily done. Neither party is going to demand the production and exposure of the patronage list of the other; but this will be done some day. We have, as yet, had no administration that has not confessed to the favoring of partisans in public appointments and in financial transactions. This practice has, we believe, been pretty well got rid of in British parliamentary administration, though perhaps not in that of all the county councils. But there, it is probable that no government has yet emancipated itself from the fleecing of the tuft-hunters. These practices are all corrupt, and are destined to be looked back upon by a wholesome age as we look back upon the coarser and more open bribery of rotten boroughs in earlier generations.

Dr. W. W. Andrews proposes in the "Christian Guardian" that Canada should lead the world in matters of militarism by offering to a proposed central world committee twenty million dollars to create the nucleus of a fleet to act as a world police. Other nations will then be forced to follow. Indeed, they would have to fall in very completely before the central government or committee could be formed, a government whose function would seem to be to keep the nations constituting it, if necessary, by force, from going to war among themselves. This central power would need to be pretty strong, as any nation that felt aggrieved enough to want to go to war would be angry enough with it to refuse allegiance to it. It would really amount to a universal federal government, as all the nations would have to delegate to it power over their own foreign affairs, or rather over interstate differences, for foreign they would no more be. It is some such ideal as this that has been looming for a long while on the world's horizon. It is now sixteen years since the Czar of Russia — who but he? — then, a sort of apprentice ruler, summoned the nations to a conference for the limitation and reduction of armaments. That initiative has certainly been fruitful of much. The Hague court, established later, is the greatest step towards the abolition of war that has yet been accomplished.

In calling that conference, General Mouravieff, the Czar's foreign minister, expressed very much the same views as those with which Dr. Andrews urges his proposal. "The maintenance of universal peace and a possible reduction of the excessive armaments which weigh upon all nations represent the ideal towards which the efforts of all governments should be directed. The ever-increasing financial burdens strike at the root of prosperity. The physical and intellectual forces of the people are wasted unproductively. Even for war, the material on which the strength of the nations is exhausted soon becomes obsolete. National culture and economic progress are paralyzed or else misdirected." And so on — much more that is very sage. All the powers that assembled agreed as to the desirableness of limiting armaments, and the conference broke up after registering a resolution to that effect. Germany was the chief obstruction to practical progress; but all agreed that no power could act without the co-operation of the rest. Germany is the only one of the great powers that has not been seriously, and one might almost say aggressively, at war since then. Mr. Taft

tried his pretence hand at bringing the world into union, but though other nations agreed, his own Senate turned him down. Mr. Bryan is busy at it now. Things are moving, but it does not seem that the nations are just about to rush into each other's arms by creating a joint government to keep them from hurting each other, and that is what is implied in the proposal before us. The time cannot be distant, however, when they will feel the need of doing something. Each statesman in turn eloquently points this out. Sir Edward Grey is the latest to show most vividly the monstrous and tragic absurdity of the conditions that are developing and the impossibility of the process going on much longer.

**INDIA.**  
"The Hindustance" is the name of a monthly paper published at Vancouver. Hindustance is perhaps the best name under which to include the inhabitants of India as a whole. India is not the only country that lacks a comprehensive designation for its people. The same disability applies both to the British Empire and to the United States. The word British may be used to include all subjects, or only all subjects of British origin, or only the people of the British Isles, or only those of Great Britain as separate from Ireland. The name Indian has long had quite another meaning from its application to the people of India, having been from the first applied to the aborigines of the western hemisphere, excluding the Eskimos, under the notion that Columbus and other discoverers had reached the Indies. The name Hindu, commonly used to supply the lack thus created, really applies only to those who profess the religion of the Brahmans in its infinite variety of phases, and excludes the Mohammedans, the Parsees, the Sikhs and many others. Even the word Hindustance is the name of one of the many languages of India. But it properly means exactly what our word Indian properly does; that is, pertaining to Hindustan or India. And it seems to be the designation chosen by the people themselves in the English language, as in the languages of India.

This paper, devoted to the interests at home and abroad, of the people so designated, takes a very advanced position with regard to self-government in India, and it is safe to say that, if all the peoples of India were of the calibre of those which its publishers immediately represent, its proposition would be a very imminent one indeed. It takes the position that the common theory, that self-government in India is not to be thought of, is a figment of the selfish ruling bureaucracy, out of sympathy with the natural aspirations of the people. It comments bitterly on a letter received in Vancouver in answer to a telegram to the Viceroy, asking his intervention with regard to certain deportations. His Excellency says that the government of India regret that, as the law of Canada prohibits the entry of persons other than those who have come on a continuous voyage, they cannot usefully intervene in the matter. Like the dirt-smearing fakir, who sits under a tree and, if he does not get coppers enough from wayfarers to supply his hunger, beats his forehead and says Oh Kismet, the Viceroy has, Hindustance papers tell us, become infected by a helpless fatalism. This is pretty hard on him, for it is the same viceroy who recently got soundly rated for having reproached the dominions for its unfair treatment of the Hindus.

Foreign nations, Japan, China, Italy, Austria, have, our authority says, made treaties with Canada, securing to their subjects certain rights. This is a little too inclusive. An understanding, not a treaty, was certainly come to with Japan by which that power undertook to limit its output to Canada. But one case is sufficient. Why this cry of despair, it asks; cannot the Indian government do as well for its people as the government of Japan? The paper goes on to hint that fat salaries, derived from the people of India, gay Simla dances, iced Scotch and buffoonery of nominees councillors of the Hanji Han (yes, sir, yes) type may have contributed to this fatalism, and asks that Mr. Gokhale, or some member of the loyal opposition, in the next Imperial Legislative Council of India should call up the correspondence on this question, which would show that the Canadian fiat quoted had not been beyond puncture. It asks for this correspondence in order to learn whether there has been any kowtow diplomacy between the two governments, or whether anything has been done at all.

Referring to the recent interesting National Congress at Karachi the "Hindustance" notes with satisfaction that it was presided over by an eminent Mohammedan from far away Madras, as illustrative of the fact that "our Mohammedan brethren are catching up to the other communities of India in the race of progress, and have emphatically declared for solidarity and unity, and for the platform of self-government." We would expect that at least those Mohammedans who attended this gathering would be zealous to this end. The unanimity of the Congress in asking for self-government is said to have exceeded the bugbear, so far as "the incorrigible bureaucracy" of Hindu, Mohammedan and Sikh, division. No Mohammedan or Sikh, division. No Mohammedan and Sikh, division.

According to this paper, the Indian National Congress, instead of contenting itself with meeting once a year, should establish a permanent propaganda, and not confine itself to the English language, but utilize all the languages, even those that have to be reconstructed for the purpose, for the circulation of the national platform and for the advocacy of it. native

orators. It is for that congress, by its activities throughout the empire, to expose the selfishness of the bureaucracy and of the Indian civil service. The "Hindustance" makes the usual mistake of reformers, that of adopting the very most advanced ideas of modern civilization as a sine qua non for a people just emerging from a supine condition, whose languages do not even contain the means of expressing the ideas essential to constitutionalism. The platform which it wants to see circulated includes a demand for legislation at the next session of Parliament for the self-government of India. It demands free and compulsory education, yet a reduction of taxation, the enfranchisement of all who can read and write any language, nothing said as to women, freedom of conscience, minimum wage, treaties with the dominions, a Hindu lingua franca, in addition to English, and so forth. India it says is democratic to the core, and some such emancipation is the right way to prevent anarchism, now insignificant, from gaining ground. We have always been in the fullest sympathy with the aspirations of the National Congresses and have admired the moderate and constitutional way in which they have sought to promote constitutionalism. But the Congress probably realizes that it is neither possible nor desirable that events should move in too precipitate a manner. We do not want to develop there a Mexico or a Peru. And what call is there, and what is the import of the demand, for a common language for India, other than the English, supposing it to be possible to create one?

**A BAR TO CONCESSION.**

To-day opens a session of the British Parliament which is to surpass all others, even that which passed the Parliament Act, in the amount of intense interest that will be focused on it by every section of the British people and by those in other parts of the world who take an interest in the making of history. There is of course an attempt to re-arouse the passions which, though raised before and worked up to a white heat, could not possibly be sustained during the long recess. Sir Edward Carson and Mr. F. E. Smith will start in again to enmesh their Ulster Brigade if they do not think it too delicate a task in view of the nearness of trouble. If prudence checks the leaders, minor agitators will rush in. The bishops and the Cecils will probably again start up their crusade of garden parties and religious mass meetings against the bill for the Disestablishment of the Church in Wales. All the adverse forces that can be raised will be staged for moral effect on Parliament. There is no denying the fact that already these forces have had a considerable effect. Instead of running roughshod over their adversaries in their determination to force the Irish Bill through by a succession of majority votes the Government has made overtures to the enemy for peace. It has signified its intention to make for that as great concessions as it can see its way to do without stultifying its main purpose of giving a working measure of Home Rule.

Were it not for the Parliament Act there would be no question whatever of compromise on the part of the Conservatives. They would simply rest on the assurance that when the bill went to the House of Lords it would be slain. On the other hand the Parliament Act is the one thing that makes it almost impossible for the Liberals to make any concession whatever. The bill in its present form has been put through the House of Commons twice, at two consecutive sessions of one Parliament. In this it has exactly complied with the requirements of the Parliament Act up to date. To continue to fulfil the requirements of the Act it must be put through the next session of Parliament in the same form. If it is considerably altered it will cease to be the same bill and the rejection of the House of Lords will put an end to it. If, therefore, the Liberals now concede that the bill as framed might concede something, or should be convinced that it could be improved, they are left helpless to alter it without the concurrence of their political opponents, the Conservatives. Before they can alter the bill as they themselves may think wise on more mature consideration, or before they can consent to make concessions that will appease the Ulsterites, it is necessary that they get the pledge of the Conservative leaders that if the alterations are made the House of Lords will give a vote in favor of the Bill. This would be to make the Conservative leaders and the Lords a party to the passage of the Bill, a position which they would be exceedingly loath to take.

It is announced on what seems to be pretty good authority that the Government is now willing to take out of the bill the two sections that have raised most adverse comment on this side of the water, that giving Ireland charge of a part of the customs and that giving her control of her post office services. The present danger is that as it cannot do this without the Conservatives consenting to sanction the bill it will not be able to do it at all. Many of the Liberals seem to be convinced that the Government want too far in its bill and made it more operative than there was any need for. They would be only too glad for a compromise that would make the Irish Home Rule Bill a model on which legislation could be founded that would later give to Scotland, Wales and England Parliaments that would work under the Imperial Parliament and more or less correspond in their functions to the Provincial Parliaments of Canada, or to the State Parliaments of Australia. The burning question of the day is, will the Conservatives meet the Liberals at all in arranging a compromise, or will they by refusing to let them force them to put through the bill as it stands. In whatever

shape the bill goes through, it will not be this Government that will have to put it into force, but the Government that is returned to power after the next election. It would, therefore, be possible for the Conservatives to let it go through in its present form, though that is the least satisfactory to them, if they are convinced that they will be returned to power at the next election, and then, after having secured a mandate from the people, alter it to suit their own idea, before any action has been taken to set the wheels of an Irish Government in motion.

**CAUCUS GOVERNMENT.**

The antipodean dominions are the lands of political experiment. Their newness makes them willing and their insularity and comparative homogeneity make them free from the complications which result from race differences and from the clashing methods of neighboring communities. New South Wales is making a constitutional experiment just now. Under the British Constitution the way to form a ministry is for the King or his representative to send for some leader who has gained a majority in Parliament and let him form a cabinet. It is for him to find men who will work with him and by whose co-operation he can hold his majority. To this end he has to see first that they are sufficiently like-minded to work together on the matters before the country, as, on secondly, that they fairly represent the parts of the country and the various phases of opinion which prevail in the party, so as to hold a majority following together.

Pursuing the modern search after popular government the majority party in the state of New South Wales got together shortly after being elected and elected from among themselves, by secret ballot, the man who should hold each of the portfolios. This plan removes jealousies within the party, but the disadvantage is that it takes from the premier his position of command. The premier becomes servant of the ministers, who are liable to be of many minds; and it makes the ministers the servants of their party instead of its responsible leaders. It creates as it were a parliament within a parliament. Decisions will be made in caucus, and discussions in the House will be mere "buncom," that is, talk for the country, not for the purpose of convincing the house. The Opposition party would be inert. Decisions come to in secret caucus are likely to represent the clash of petty interests and ideas, rather than the broad conceptions of leading minds, in intimate touch with the facts and responsible to the nation — indeed, to the nation. Any one who has sat in parliament and noted the difference between front and back benches in ability to array facts and to reason from them will see the difficulty of allowing the control to pass into the hands of the party majority, instead of keeping it in the hands of those who are naturally endowed with the capacity which makes them outstanding figures. The New watched with wide interest.

**OUR CRIME FACTORIES.**

The county of Brant has refused to join the neighboring counties in the establishment of an industrial prison farm on the ground that the Provincial Government takes care of the long term prisoners, and that it is not practical to run such an institution with short term prisoners, especially as the output of their labor would enter into competition with free labor of some kind. With the substitution of the idea of reform for that of punishment in the treatment of prisoners, the terms of detention will be considerably lengthened. For instance, it is no benefit to any one, either the prisoner or the public, to detain the drunkard or the street-walker for a few days, or even weeks. Both are inevitably going back to their old haunts and companions when they get out; and in consequence back to their old sins. To put these in jail for months instead of days would only discourage and discredit them the more. In the newer form of reformatory offenders will be put into new surroundings until they have learnt, with the help of those about them, habits of steady work of a useful and wholesome sort, unfit and dislike for which are as often as not the true sources of crime.

The better the reformatories fulfill this service, the smaller will be the remnant of local prisoners to be taken care of by the municipal authorities. That, however, seems no reason why something should not be done to better their state. As schools where there are too few pupils are better for being combined, so that each teacher may be a specialist and the pupils taught in convenient groups, so counties can combine in large areas to assure sufficient prisoners to make the upkeep of a prison farm possible. The fear that an industrial farm prison run by three counties of western Ontario would produce work that will come into ruinous competition with free labor, and for that reason condemn delinquents to a demoralizing condition of uselessness and empty idleness, is neither economically nor morally credible. It would indeed be injudicious to sell the produce of prison labor, which is housed, fed and clothed by the Government, without regard to the whole cost of production and the workers' wage. It was just such action on the part of the monastic orders of Portugal that troubled the people till they drove them out of the country. It is not an easy thing to settle the rates at which such goods can be sold without injury, but it should not be at all impossible, considering what a small part they form of the total of production in these lines, to let the market decide. The object of the prison farm, however, is not to produce wealth, but to train the occupants to earn, which is likely to be an expensive process, and to teach as many ways of earning as the opportunity will permit, as a means to developing in them an ambi-

tion to take a respectable place among men, helping and being in turn helped by the needs, services, customs, and habits of thought in the community of which they find themselves a part.

**OUR KNACKERS.**

Of the immigrants arriving at our ports even in midwinter, about two hundred a month are condemned and executed without trial — that is, are refouled back to the country and sent back to their homes at the mandate of an official. In some cases it is a Canadian official who acts the autocrat, and in others it is a United States official. It was one of the latter who at Halifax turned back seventy-five Bulgarians on the charge that they were going to Chicago in violation of the law against coming to the country under contract, that is, that they were promised work when they should reach their destination and were regarded by employers as fit to do that work. These had money in their pockets. Those who do not have twenty-five dollars are criminals without further examination. "Dimes and dollars! — dollars and dimes! — empty pockets the worst of crimes!" But before being condemned for the other iniquity, that of being promised work, one would think they had a claim to a fair trial. For an alleged crime, of whose wrongness they could not be imagined to have any suspicion, these men, women and children are tossed back into the ocean of European hardship, after spending their life savings to reach a land of promise. We need a Harriet Beecher Stowe to write up the case so as to enable a generation, lacking imagination rather than heart, to grasp what it is doing in the name of the public welfare. A century ago our parents were weeping over the sorrows of the "Exiles of Siberia," and Russian cruelty was, and has remained, proverbial, though of course, those who ordered those Russian deportations did not, any more than our officials, allow their heart strings to be jarred upon, by entering into the distresses of undesirables. Mr. Ramsay MacDonald and the Glasgow trade congress which has been denouncing South Africa for deporting alleged revolutionaries without trial, might find here a parallel; but it is probable they would say: That is a horse of another color. If it is thought necessary to shut our gates for these or other causes against the emigrating poor, we should at least find them against such cruel and disastrous disappointment.

**A CHANGE NEEDED.**

The exposure of the methods of our Quebec Legislature has not come a day too soon, if only it shall put a stop to the lawlessness of that body. This expression does not apply to the members individually — though Mr. Gault declared: "we are all in it" when such accusations were made, adding that such a "reputation attaching to the body is generally discouraging to those who come to Quebec wanting to do their best." But it does apply to the Legislature as a whole so long as bills are passed that override law and righteousness, like the one that is just now notorious. This model bill is no new thing in according, among other things, licenses to sell liquor in contempt of the License Act. Such overriding privileges granted to certain companies are an old story. Time after time we have seen the Legislature stepping in by private act to override civic action and personal rights until recently come one even dared to bring in a bill requiring the city to buy a certain property for a library site. That bill was practically vetoed by the premier, who has more than once come to the rescue of Montreal. It was too notorious anyway for even the most brazen legislature to pass. But in the hurly-burly of small bills that pass the Private Bills Committee and are reroad through the House unopposed, there are many infringements of private right which the sufferers have simply to accept as coming from an irresistible power against which there is no appeal.

It is well understood how a group of Montreal aldermen have from the beginning planned and plotted for overthrow of the city's new constitution by which the aldermen are no longer able to farm out city contracts, to place their electors on jobs, and, in various ways, to profit by city transactions, all reckless of the civic purse. One of the best features of the new regime was an effort to make the city's income better meet the expenditure by making the proprietors of streets pay for the paving of those streets. This was obnoxious to aldermen, because it spends the money upon the streets on which it is assessed. No longer does the money pass through their hands to be apportioned to such streets or such jobs as, by log rolling, they find most advantageous to themselves. They have asked the Legislature to repeal that law; and it has empowered the Council to do so by majority vote. An excellent innovation made by the Controllers was to get options on all the property abutting on an intended improvement with a view to purchasing it all, and then selling the new frontages at their enhanced value. This is a simple method of doing justice all round. The method of purchase is just what any business man would follow under the circumstances. What are real estate brokers for but for this? By this means the city may hope to get the property it needs at its business value, as notoriously it has never done, by the former process of shaving off the front of lots and paying the proprietors, or the jobbers who have got the tip, a fancy sum for what really improves the property. Taking the whole lot and selling again automatically determines what benefit the property has derived from the improvement and assesses exactly that upon it, frequently securing the improvement for nothing, or even at a profit. This also was obnoxious to

aldermen, as it prevented an enormous amount of jobbery, and they besieged the Legislature to forbid it. Why the Legislature is looked to prefer the grafting method to the fair one, people may surmise as they like. But, without asking that question, it is clearly time we had a less reactionary body at Quebec.

**A NATION'S HONOR.**

President Wilson is going to make a serious attempt to secure from Congress an act abrogating the Panama Canal Tolls Act which gives a preference to the coastwise shipping of the United States by paying back the canal tolls to the owners of American ships plying between eastern and western ports. It was in the year 1850 that the United States, as a result of the annexation of the vast territory that she had wrested from Mexico, giving her control of one-third of the western coast of the continent, first began seriously to contemplate the digging of a canal. She then realized that Great Britain had forestalled her, Britain having in Canada a stretch of coast on both the Atlantic and the Pacific and being a Caribbean power holding Honduras, Jamaica, Trinidad, the Windward Islands and the Leeward Islands, and also the strip of land on the Caribbean, known as the Mosquito Coast, in which the only canal then contemplated by either of the powers must find its eastern outlet. Accordingly the United States sought a treaty with Britain that would give her equal control with Great Britain in any canal that should be built. In this it will be seen that the United States was the suitor not Great Britain. In this, the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, so-called by the Americans, who invariably put their own names first, it was stipulated that neither country should ever obtain or maintain any exclusive control over the ship canal. That neither should hold or acquire any rights or advantages in regard to commerce or navigation through the said canal. The treaty specifically stated that it held good for any canal or railway that might be constructed across the Isthmus, whether through Nicaragua or at Panama, or at Tehuacan in Southern Mexico, and that it should be equally thrown open to the ships of all other nations at tolls agreeable to both England and the United States, who would undertake to become equally its protectors.

Many years after the people of the United States grew restive under this treaty as their interest in the canal grew from a passive interest to an active one, and they again were suitors to Britain for a new treaty. From this desire grew the Hay-Pauncefote treaty which partially did away with the equality of control, but which guaranteed to the ships of all nations whether of war or of commerce equality of treatment. It is over this clause in the last treaty that the dispute with Great Britain has arisen. Many Senators hold that the United States having gone to the great expense of having built the canal, it is impossible to conceive that she should be bound in time of war not to take advantage of it to allow her vessels of war to pass and to stop the vessels of other nations. And if they can give advantage to their ships of commerce, they are equally at liberty to give advantage to their ships of war. The argument is not founded on treaty stipulations, but on inherent right. But on this same basis of inherent right it can be argued that the canals of all nations are open paths of commerce, and should be open on equal terms to all nations. Indeed the United States herself has strongly argued on this view with regard to the canals of Canada, and all our canals are open on equal terms to the boats of all nations. It is also argued for the United States that they are not breaking the treaty in that they are charging the ships of all nations equal tolls and are only handing back to the ships of their own nation engaged in coastwise trade a certain part of the fees collected from them. In this connection it is to be remembered that Canada had a treaty with the United States throwing her canals open to the ships of both nations on equal terms. Some years after the treaty was concluded, Canada undertook to give back to all ships using the canals in trading from one port in Canada to another eighteen cents a ton, out of the twenty cents charged. Against this action the United States protested.

Here are the words of President Cleveland in his message to Congress on the subject: "By article 7 of the treaty of 1871 provision was made to secure to the citizens of the United States the use of the Welland, St. Lawrence and other canals of the Dominion of Canada on terms of equality with the citizens of the Dominion, and to also secure to the citizens of Great Britain the use of the St. Clair Plats Canal on terms of equality with the United States. The equality with the inhabitants of the Dominion which we were promised in the use of the canals of Canada did not secure to us freedom from tolls in their navigation; but we had a right to expect that we, being Americans and being interested in American commerce, would be no more burdened in regard to the same than Canadians engaged in their own trade; and the whole spirit of the concession was, or should have been, that merchandise or property transported to an American market through these canals should not be enhanced in its cost by tolls many times higher than such as were carried to a Canadian market. All our citizens, producers and consumers, as well as vessel owners, were to enjoy the equality promised. And yet evidence has for some time been before Congress, furnished by the Secretary of the Treasury, showing that while the tolls charged in the first in-

stances are the same to all, such vessels and cargoes as are destined to Canadian ports are allowed a refund of nearly the entire tolls, while those bound for American ports are not allowed any such advantage. To promise equality, and then in practice to make it conditional upon our vessels doing Canadian business instead of their own, is to fulfil a promise with a shadow of a performance. It will be seen from this that the United States had not nearly as clear a case against Canada as Britain and the rest of the nations for which she acted in the drawing up of the Hay-Pauncefote treaty have against the United States at the present moment, and yet Canada made the concession asked. Is it not time that the United States did the same. It is only fair to say that there are many in the United States desirous of acting honorably, and that the above argument is largely based on the great speech of Senator Root in his demand before the Senate that his country live up to her treaty obligations.

**BILLINGHURST.**

Peru is again in eruption. It is not a great many months since it sent a president into exile. President Billinghurst of Peru has now been deposed by a revolution. This is the kind of thing that we have come to expect to happen periodically in the northwestern Latin republics of South America, which we mentally class with the republics of Central America as a collection of nations not quite educated up to a state. In which they are capable of self government. The Government of Peru has for the last quarter of a century been very irregular. In 1879 Peru was attacked by Chili, which coveted its three southern provinces because of their wealth in guano and polish beds. The resulting war lasted for only a year; but for five years after, until 1883, there was no settled government. In 1884 General Caceres was elected president for the usual term of four years. At the expiry of his term Senor Bermudez was elected to fill his place, and General Caceres, instead of allowing the constitutional course of procedure to put the first vice-president in his place, resorted to arms to force on the republic the second vice-president as his chief executive officer. The first vice-president, whom he supplanted, then took up arms and led an insurrection, or perhaps more correctly a constitutional movement, which had its seat of operations in the southern part of the republic; the struggle dragged on to 1894, when Caceres having been out of office for two terms again secured the presidency.

The movement claiming to be Constitutional grew steadily stronger. It had from its inception the support of a number of notable worthy Peruvians, and no doubt some ambitious ones, among whom was the Senor Billinghurst, who has now himself been ejected by an insurrection. In 1896 a settlement of the dispute was arrived at, and a peaceful government again established. This unfortunately did not last long, for in 1899 still another revolution broke out as a consequence of a high handed act of the President in suppressing the election committee. In the year 1899 Peru enjoyed one of the freest elections it has ever had and Senor Romana was made president. In 1903 he was succeeded by Senor Candamo, who in 1907 was replaced by Senor Pardo. Again there were slight insurrections which, however, were quickly suppressed. It will be seen from the above synopsis of the history of Peru for the last quarter century that while it has had a very exciting time with much fighting, sometimes resulting in battles where from two to three thousand people met death, it has on the whole enjoyed a constitutional government, and is today more capable of governing itself than is Mexico, which, during the same twenty-five years, enjoyed an era of continued peace and prosperity under the autocratic rule of President Diaz.

**TWO VIEWS OF LATE AUTUMN.**

The Winds their mournful music play;  
His face a sudden sunset wore.  
As gazed he, all the landscape o'er,  
"I hate this time of year," he said.  
"For grass and leaves and flowers are dead."  
The trees, like shivering specters, cold,  
Stand out, so cheerless, bare and bold:  
The ashens clouds begloom the day;  
And soon the coming Winter reign  
Will cast o'er all his icy bands—  
I hail the Springtime's waking breath,  
But deeply mourn o'er Nature's death.

A friend who heard these thoughts expressed,  
Another view of things possessed.  
With inward eyes, he saw right:  
And gave his thoughts of Autumn's night:  
"The Days," said he, "their gifts bestow.  
Then seek repose in sunset's glow;  
So Autumn gave the seasons' best,  
Then wrapped in splendour, sank to rest;  
And now, secure in Nature's tomb,  
Is gathering strength for Springtime's bloom."  
From Fall's unchanging stern decree,  
There comes a message, sweet to me,  
From vale and hill and mountain slope,  
I hear the whispering voice of Hope.

Each view, thus told, of Autumn time,  
Has lodged in hearts of every clime  
On upright forms and steep and face,  
When rolling years have left their trace,  
For when life's bloom has turned to brown  
And friends depart, like leaves blown down,  
The bygone years, of right or wrong,  
Will flood with gloom, or fill with song.

If life's pursuit is power or self,  
Without a care of aught but self,  
Its Autumn, like the dying year,  
Will furnish but an outlook drear.  
But if the seeds of Faith are sown,  
And into fruit of deeds have grown,  
The fragrance, sweet, of calm content,  
Will fill the close of life—thus spent

And when "The Fates," their shadows cast,  
And earthly light is waning fast,  
A radiance from the brighter sphere  
Will make the valley pathway clear.  
Then leaving pain and age behind,  
Each on his long lost youth will find,  
And live anew, where spring prevails,  
And dream away, no more to fail.

ORCHARD PARSONAGE,  
HENRY S. ERB.

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Any subscriber who would like to have specimen copies sent to friends, need only send upon a post-card the name and address to which he would like papers sent.  
**EXPIRING SUBSCRIPTIONS.**  
Would each subscriber kindly look at the address tag on his paper? If the date thereon is  
**FEBRUARY, 1914.**  
It is time that the renewals were sent in so as to avoid losing a single copy. As renewals always date from the expiry of the old subscriptions, subscribers lose nothing by remitting a little in advance.  
While the publishers of the "Witness" and other advertisements which they consider calculated or intended to take advantage of or injure the reader, it must be understood that they in no way guarantee advertisements, and must leave their readers to exercise their own discretion in the way of putting faith in them. It is, of course, impossible to know much about mining advertising, which offers the greatest chances of loss, and no one should invest in a very speculative property more than he can afford to lose.  
**WORLD WIDE.**  
The following are the contents of the latest issue of "World Wide" for Saturday, February 7th:—  
**ALL THE WORLD OVER.**  
The Liberal Party and Armaments—The "Spectator", London.  
Britannia's Contradiction—The "Nation", London.  
Does He Want a New Party?—Mr. Churchill's Position To-day—By a Political Critic in the "Daily Mail", London.  
Labour and the Community—The "Christian World", London.  
President Wilson's Anti-Trust Message Banned by the "Free Press", London.  
The Ruler of Atlantic Expedition Bill—The "Sun", New York.  
Inaulding Japan—The "World", New York.  
The First Garden City—The "Evening Post", New York.  
Turkey's Statesmen—Dr. E. J. Dillon, in the "Daily Telegraph", London.  
The Kaiser's Youth—The "World", New York.  
Some Important Accidents and After Effects—The "Standard", London.  
Twenty-five Years—By Ralph Garth, in the Manchester "Guardian".  
**SOMETHING ABOUT THE ARTS.**  
Music in the Feet—By C. L. G. in the "Spectator", London.  
**CONCERNING THINGS LITERARY.**  
Where Thou Art—By Herman Hagedorn in the "Outlook", New York.  
The Doom of the Superior Person—Extract from a New Novel—The "Eurasian", London.  
Was Edwin Dred Murdered?—By Sir William Robertson Nicoll, LL.D., in the "Daily Mail", London.  
Bismarck's Table Talk—Extracts from the Bismarck's Calendar.  
**HINTS OF THE PROGRESS OF KNOWLEDGE.**  
The Heavens in February—Henry Norris Russell, Ph.D., in the "Science", New York.  
\$200,000 Per Ounce—The Latest Price of Radium—By the Rev. Thomas H. Mann, in the "Daily Mail", London.  
**It will be a pleasure to introduce "World Wide" to you.**  
But we cannot know who you are unless you are sufficiently interested.  
It need not cost you a post card.  
John Dougall & Sons, Publishers, Montreal.





rise superior to all. Still, that did not offset the grave and serious danger which existed of a gradual drifting into the sale and purchase of honors.

REVIEW OF THE WEEK.

A Moderate Activity Prevails Generally.

MUCH UNCERTAINTY STILL EXISTS.

There are further evidences of reviving business activity, with the expansion in industrial operations continuing one of the best features of the situation.

in pig iron than for some time past. Bessemer ruling at \$14, Valley, basic at \$12.75 and No. 2 foundry at \$13, Valley, for the first half.

Moderate activity is noted in the primary dry goods market, but buyers apparently do not believe that current prices will be long maintained.

Although trading in leather is still along conservative lines, the undertone of the market continues strong. New business is restricted to some extent by the paucity of supplies.

While some steadiness was shown by wheat, corn receded in price. The markets for that staple were depressed mainly by the restricted cash demand.

FIELD CROPS IN CANADA.

Total Yield and Value for the Four Years 1910-1913.

Ottawa, Feb. 7.—Comparative statistics of the total yield of the principal crops in Canada for the four years 1910-13, are announced by the Department of Trade and Commerce.

BRITISH CATTLE MARKETS.

London, Jan. 29.—There was very little life in trade for plain cows, fat bulls, and rough cattle, but rates remained unaltered.

QUOTED FROM BIBLE.

Mr. W. F. Nickle, of Kingston, produced a Bible in support of his remarks on the subject of capital punishment.

HON. G. E. FOSTER'S VIEWS.

Hon. G. E. Foster congratulated Mr. Bickerdike on the manner in which he had dealt with the subject, but said he did not think the House would be disposed to affirm the principle.

CANADIAN STOCKS

Prices at the Close of the Week.

Table of Canadian stock prices including Ames Holden, Bell Telephone, B. C. Pack, Cal Power, Brazil, Canada Cement, etc.

Bonds and Debenture Stock.

Table of bond and debenture stock prices including Bell Tel., Calgary Pow., Can. Cement, etc.

FARMERS' MARKETS.

CHEESE.

According to the London public cable received on Monday a stronger feeling has prevailed in the market for finest Canadian colored cheese.

POULTRY.

A steady feeling prevails in the market for dressed poultry owing to the fact that supplies coming forward are small and stocks in first hands are now well cleaned up.

DRESSED MEATS.

The tone of the market for dressed meats is firm, but demand was rather quiet as buyers in most cases had filled their wants earlier in the week.

POTATOES.

The tone of the market for potatoes is firm under a good demand from local buyers.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

Chicago, Feb. 7.—Cattle. Receipts 200. Market steady; beefs, \$7.00 to \$7.50; Texas steers, \$6.50 to \$7.00; stockers and feeders, \$5.50 to \$6.00; cows and heifers, \$2.50 to \$3.00; calves, \$7.25 to \$10.25.

BEAUTIFUL STORIES

By CANON FREDERICK W. FARRAR (afterwards Dean of Canterbury).

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We feel particularly pleased that this splendid and latest edition of this great work should be available at this time, since the International Sunday School Lessons for 1914 are on the Life and Teachings of Christ.

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AN APPRECIATION.

Gentlemen—I thank you for the copy of 'Dean Farrar's 'Life of Christ,' that has reached me in perfect condition. It is a book that I have been trying to get ever since I first saw one that a friend of mine has.

WHAT EVERYONE THINKS.

I received my copy of 'Beautiful Stories' in good condition. It is a fine book. The pictures and simple language make it very instructive, and a great help in studying the Bible.

JESUS, TWELVE YEARS OLD. By H. Hofmann. HOFMANN, HEINRICH—Born in Darmstadt in 1824, he studied at the Dusseldorf and Antwerp Academies, and then spent several years in travel and the study of the Masters.



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Manitoba dairy ... 22c to 22 1/2c Western dairy ... 23c to 24c EGGS. The receipts of eggs to-day were 1,023 cases, as compared with 507 for the same date last week, and 757 for the corresponding date a year ago.

OTTAWA MARKETS.

Ottawa, Feb. 9.—There was a slight drop in the price of eggs on Saturday, when from forty-five to fifty cents per dozen was asked, although they were by no means plentiful.

THE MANUFACTURERS LIFE Insurance Company

Insurance Company TWENTY-SIXTH YEAR PREMIUM INCOME, 1913, \$2,996,878.01 INTEREST, DIVIDENDS, etc. 980,208.73 PAID TO OR SET ASIDE FOR POLICYHOLDERS, 2,725,443.16 RESERVES FOR POLICYHOLDERS, 15,155,320.00 ASSETS, 17,588,515.89 SURPLUS OVER ALL LIABILITIES, 1,518,936.41 INSURANCE IN FORCE, 80,619,888.00

The Manufacturers Life is the only old-established Company in Canada giving special terms and rates to Total Abstainers. The little booklet, 'Total Abstainers vs. Moderate Drinkers,' tells the reason why. It is free and will interest you. Just drop a postcard to-day.









LETTERS FROM READERS

It should be explained to correspondents that long letters are not welcomed by readers, and that, as our space is limited and very costly, many a letter has to be laid aside on account of its length.

VULGARITY IN BOOKS.

(To the Editor of the "Weekly Witness.") Sir, - It is not lamenable that such men as Prof. Stephen Leacock see fit to mark the pages of their cleverly written books with such vulgar if not profane expressions as "damned silly nonsense," or similar words.

(The Editor of the "Witness.") Sir, - The contrary, the whole spirit of the New Testament would seem to be directly contrary to it, etc. As a matter of fact, the New Testament where it condemns the execution of murderers, and several of our Lord's parables directly teach it as in the case of the wicked husbandmen who killed the servants and the son of the owner of the vineyard.

KIKUYU CONTROVERSY.

(To the Editor of the "Witness.") Sir, - The Church of England affirms in its Sixth Article that it requires no one to believe what it writes in Scripture, or proved thereby; in Article XX, it may be interpreted Scripture so that one part be repugnant to another.

ORIGIN OF FAMILIAR LINES.

(The Editor of the "Witness.") Sir, - Some time ago a certain preacher issued a sermon on the text "How can a man be born again?" In which occur the words: I think it is Shakespeare who tried to define love as "Two souls with but a single thought, two hearts that beat as one."

temptation. We don't want stumbling blocks. WHAT COLLECTIVISM SHOULD OPOSE.

Collectivism should be strenuously opposed to horse-racing and all kinds of gambling; and to the sport, that shoots, neither for food or fur, but for the cruel satisfaction of wounding or killing. Burns called it the "murder among eyes." If such reformation cannot be accomplished, let us have a Tennyson says, "Forward! forward! aye and backward; downward into the abyss."

teaching the ideals of Christendom to ignorant and illiterate people and watch for a change. Educate men to live better and do honestly to their neighbors. The footmen and lackeys of the outside. The industrial movements for the betterment of social conditions are better government.

THE NECESSITY FOR THE SIMPLE LIFE.

Sir, - A recent issue of the "Farm and Dairy" contains a foretelling written article under the heading, "The result of the unequal distribution of Wealth and the poverty of the masses." Policy of Protection, goes on to show some of its evil effects upon society. He says: "These idle rich not only withdraw themselves from useful social service but they take others to cater to their own fancy, thereby still further increasing the burden upon the workers."

A HINT TO THE WEALTHY

Since it is a moral impossibility to raise the scale of living among the common people up to anything of an equality with that of their wealthy neighbors, it would seem to be necessary for the wealthy class to adopt the simple life mode of living, together with an honest effort to follow the Golden Rule in order to check the further growth of a spirit of envy and discontent which is the greatest enemy to the future happiness of the country.

INCOME TAX GRADED.

In countries where an income tax is levied, the larger the income the greater is the proportion of taxes levied on it, and the same rule should apply to needless costly dwelling houses, costly furnishings, and costly apparel of the inhabitants. There is a common impression in society that in the administration of justice there is one code of law for the wealthy and a different code of law for the poor, and that legal counsel and legal expenses should be proportionately greater for the wealthy than for the poor.

THE INDUCEMENT TO LABOR.

Men work to better their conditions and by doing their work well they train the younger generation. True, man should be charitable to the poor and afflicted. But he who is charitable let him look well into the matter of increasing the wages of men. Each has his own two kinds of poverty; needless and unnecessary. It is god-like to help the needy in distress, but what right has any honest man help the shiftless, extravagant, drunken wretch. Charity in such cases is worthless and only fosters crime.

WHAT MAKES GREAT MEN?

It is that desire to gain world prominence that creates great men. It is recognition that makes a Rockefeller, a Morgan, and a Lord Strathcona. No man can labor for nothing. It is an insult to his dignity. Would you, socialist, labor for the same profit as your neighbor when you really know that his worth was five times less than your own? Here, again, we see the fallacy of the social ownership of the world's industry as held by the laboring class.

ITS PROPER AIMS AND ADVANTAGES

(To the Editor of the "Weekly Witness.") Sir, - I think collectivism may be described as that tendency on the part of the common people and the poorer classes to unite for self-defence and self-interest, when they are easily interfered with the liberty of the individual inasmuch as it compels him either to go with the crowd or appear to be on the other side. One or two placed, that he must take a side, or else offend both sides and suffer the consequences. If collectivism would have a conscientious following, then it should be subject to Christian principles.

WHY THE DOCTRINE DEVELOPED.

There is a collectivism that has been working against the common people since all ancient times. Trusts and other combinations and corporations that are said to have no soul, and this has been the cause, or one cause, of collectivism among the common people. And we know that a politician will use any means, and any means, to obtain the favor of the masses; and you will observe that better political principles are now prevailing in the United States. If Canada follows suit, then collectivism has a chance to promote its principles, and to work improvements.

GOOD ROADS CONGRESS.

Important Gathering at Montreal in May. MANY DELEGATES EXPECTED.

Montreal will be the scene from May 18th to 25th of one of the most important gatherings that has yet been held in any Canadian city, when the first Canadian and International Good Road Congress will take place. The Congress will be attended by representatives from practically every important municipality in the Dominion, as well as by road-making experts of international reputation and experience.

WELL KNOWN LADY JOURNALIST DEAD

Toronto, Feb. 3. - After an illness lasting only five days, Mrs. Grace E. Denison, known as "Lady Gay," social editor of the Toronto "Saturday Night," died yesterday morning in Victoria Memorial Hospital. Mrs. Denison was one of the most widely known women journalists in Canada, having been connected with the "Saturday Night" for upwards of twenty years.

Less than a week ago she was attending to her work as usual, but on Tuesday night she was taken ill, and on the same of the morning she was found necessary on Wednesday appeared to be making good progress towards recovery up to early yesterday morning, when suddenly she took a turn for the worse, and died shortly before noon. The cause of death was septic poisoning. The late Mrs. Denison was a daughter of the late Archdeacon Sandys of Chatham, Ont., and widow of the late Alfred Denison, who had preceded her three months ago. Though in her sixty-first year, her good health and high spirits were characteristic of a much younger woman.

NAVAL RESOLUTION AT VANCOUVER

Vancouver, B.C., Feb. 4. - Sir Richard McBride, Captain Olive Phillips, and others, spoke on the navy question at Victoria last night, when the following resolution was passed: "This meeting urges upon the Premier of Canada to continue to use every effort to remove immediately Canada's reproach in that she has so far done nothing to aid that navy which is the basis of our Empire's greatness and prosperity and also the insurance of the peace of the whole world."

New Testament in Braid Scots

Only New Testament in Lowland Scottish Dialect. Published in Paisley, Scotland. Copies from Translator, NEW WILLIAMS BOOK SERVICE, 159 Quebec Ave., Toronto. \$1.50 postpaid.

WRIST WATCH FRENCH

here is a splendid chance to buy a lovely small size Highly Polish, elegant watch with Gold Face and Crown, Brocetti. This is very stylish and leather wrist watch. We have both this \$1.50 worth of beautifully Lithographed and Colored Picture Post Cards at 10c for the card. In fact, you may order the Floral, Birthday, Comics, also Valentine, St. Patrick and Easter in season. Write today and we will send you a card which you can sell in every house and also be the proud owner of this elegant watch and calendar. Our agents are highly recommended. CEBALY GOLD PEN CO., Dept. A Toronto, Ont.

GREAT SALE

\$2 Spring Costume Skirt, for \$1. Car. Pd. Blouse or Overall. All Must Be Cleared. We will make for you. Reader of the Montreal Weekly Witness. A lovely tailored built Yankovich suit. Costume Skirt, with seven greens and raised waist, a good full walking width, and each garment made to your own measurements in either Navy, Blouse, Grey, Green, White, or Myrtle, together with our offer of a Blouse or Overall to go with it. We have received many thousands of testimonials from all parts of the world, praising our garments. Write us today and then send us a \$1 Bill to-day with correct length, waist, and hip measurements, and we will dispatch promptly. It is as easy as breathing air that enables us to supply this splendid costume skirt at the price. Address: Dept.

\$100,000 MORE FOR NATIONAL SANITARIUM

Toronto, Feb. 5. - Mr. W. J. Gage has given a further contribution of \$100,000 to the National Sanatorium Association, making his total gifts to this cause over a quarter million dollars. Mr. Rudolph Dunbar, treasurer of the association, states that the King Edward gift is additional to the King Edward gift of \$1,000,000 for convalescents, towards which the city subscribed almost \$200,000. Mr. Gage's present contribution is to assist in providing for the maintenance of convalescents in Muskoka.

A Natural Remedy

Time was when disease was thought to be due to the direct influence of evil spirits, and exorcism and magic were invoked to cast it out. Science has taught us wisdom. The evil spirits exist still. We call them "Disease Germs," and they also must be cast out. Once lodged in the stomach or intestines, fever with its hallucinations, or biliousness with its aches and pains, is the result.

ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT'

is the approved remedy for driving out disease germs. Its action is quick and thorough. It clears the intestines, rouses the torpid liver to new life, stimulates the mucous membrane to a healthy action, and cleanses and invigorates the whole digestive tract. Prepared only by J. G. ENO, Ltd., 'Fruit Salt' Works, London, England. Agents for Canada, Messrs. HAROLD F. RITCHIE & Co., Limited, 10, McCaul Street, Toronto.



A HEALTHY GROUP of Papers and Magazines, covering the entire range of human interest. Entirely owned and Edited by the Dougalls. In some homes they make a practice of taking one of the above papers in the father's name, one in the mother's name, and one in the name of the grown-up son or daughter, and in the name of the boy or girl, so they all have a personal interest in the family reading. It is a family group of publications that fulfil the needs of the family. Special Price for all, only \$2.70 a year. If you already get these papers, you will kindly pass on this announcement to some one else or slip it into the next letter you write to a friend? JOHN DOUGALL & SON, Witness Block, Montreal.

SUBSCRIPTION ANNOUNCEMENTS

MONTREAL WEEKLY WITNESS And CANADIAN HOMESTEAD Edited by JOHN REDPATH DOUGALL. Canada's Leading National Newspaper. Always Independent and Dependable. Strong and Courageous.

- 1. Weekly Witness - \$1.00 Canada's leading and most reliable National Newspaper. 2. World Wide - \$1.50 Canada's Leading Eclectic and Literary Review. 3. Northern Messenger - .40 Largest circulation of any review. Beautifully Illustrated Story paper in Canada. 4. Canadian Pictorial - 1.00 Canada's Best Printed and Most Popular Magazine. ALL FOUR, \$2.70, worth... \$3.90. SPECIALLY REDUCED COMBINATIONS. 1 and 2 for twelve months for only \$2.00. 1 and 3 for only 1.50. 1 and 4 for only 1.25. 2, 3 and 4 for only 2.25. 1, 2, 3 and 4 for only 2.50. 1, 2, 3 and 4 for only 2.75. These splendid bargains would not be available elsewhere. POSTAGE INCLUDED. Postages included for Canada (Montreal and suburbs excepted), Newfoundland and the British Isles; also for Barbados, Bermuda, British Guiana, Dutch Honduras, British North Borneo, Ceylon, Cyprus, Falkland Islands, Fiji, Gambier, Gibraltar, Hong Kong, Jamaica, Leeward Islands, Malis, Mauritius, New Zealand, Northern Nigeria, Norway, Penang, Port of Spain, St. Vincent, St. John's, Trinidad, Tobago, Turks and Caicos, and Vancouver. TO ALL OTHER FOREIGN COUNTRIES add postage as follows: "Witness," \$1.50 extra; "World Wide," 50c extra; "Northern Messenger," 50c extra; "World Wide," 50c extra; "Canadian Pictorial," 25c extra. For the City of Montreal and suburbs add postage as follows: "Witness," 25c extra; "World Wide," 50c extra; "Northern Messenger," 50c extra; "Canadian Pictorial," 25c extra. JOHN DOUGALL & SON, Publishers, "Witness" Block, Montreal.

Canada's Leading National Newspaper. Always Independent and Dependable. Strong and Courageous. This great paper has been loved by its subscribers for three generations - yes, and feared, too, by the enemies of society. The Witness is ahead of its age and leads the march of progress and reform. The editorial pages are acknowledged to be both fair and forceful, and are probably more quoted at home and abroad than those of any other Canadian journal. Besides its splendid News features it has a special Departments, edited by experts of interest to all members of the family, and to all walks of life. Its Financial Review is fair and most trustworthy. Its Literary Review, splendidly illustrated, covers a wide range of human interests. Its Saturday Morning Magazine, covering Agriculture, Veterinary, Poultry, etc., and its Farm and Home departments are equally interesting for their practical and timely hints and information. R. L. Borden says: "The responsibilities of a public journal are not less than those of a public man. In the hands of a man of such high character, integrity, and eminent degree, the qualities of courage and sincerity." "Whenever you differed from me and thought me in the wrong, your criticisms derived all their force from the high character and conviction that they were inspired by a sense of public duty. I am in every walk of life, and leading ministers of all denominations, have, time and again, expressed their admiration for the Witness." "The Witness" editorial pages are unique, and alone worth the full price to anyone. The Dollar a year. ON TRIAL to New Subscribers, one year, only sixty-five cents.

CANADIAN PICTORIAL The Canadian Pictorial is the best printed magazine in Canada. It is crowded with the most interesting pictures of recent happenings, pictures of beautiful and curious things, portraits of men and women in the limelight, pictures showing the world's progress, development of our great Dominion - pictures that tell the facts as no type-written pages ever could. It is the best thing to travel with and seeing people, places and events, with one's own eyes. The Canadian Pictorial contains between one and two thousand square inches of pictures in each issue, and is printed on enameled paper. Monthly, 15 cents a copy, \$1.50 a year. ON TRIAL to New Subscribers, one year, only sixty-five cents.

NORTHERN MESSENGER Our good old Sunday "story-teller" friend, the Northern Messenger, has been for over forty years a favorite with the Canadian people. It gives splendid value for the money, and contributes largely to a Sunday as well as a week-day's work of content. A strong ally to the temperance cause. A strong ally to the cause of civilization. ON TRIAL to New Subscribers, one year, only thirty cents.

WORLD WIDE Canada's Leading Review. A weekly G.S. RATE - In clubs of ten or more, to one address, ONLY TWENTY CENTS per copy per year.

OBEY THAT IMPULSE Send your trial subscriptions at the above reduced rates while they are to be had. If within four weeks any new subscriber to any of the above writes JOHN DOUGALL & SON, Montreal, we will promptly send him what he does not like his bargain. We will promptly send him what he does not like his bargain. We will promptly send him what he does not like his bargain.



# AGRICULTURE

## SOILS AND CROPS THAT NEED POTASH

### The Potash Manures and Their Value.

Although the area of land requiring dressings of potash is not so extensive as that requiring phosphates, there are undoubtedly very large tracts of soil that pay well for occasional dressings of potash. Generally speaking, these are soils of the lighter kinds, such as sandy gravels, or soils of the fair to good quality lying on the chalk and limestone where potash gives quite good results. Very few of the clay soils or even the clay loams, require any potash for ordinary crops, but even on these soils some potash manure to crops of potatoes and mangels. On all the lighter soils potash may be given with profit, not only to potatoes and mangels, but also to barley, particularly on soils of the heavy kind, but there are also some of the fairly stiff soils lying on the chalk and limestone where potash gives quite good results. Very few of the clay soils or even the clay loams, require any potash for ordinary crops, but even on these soils some potash manure to crops of potatoes and mangels. On all the lighter soils potash may be given with profit, not only to potatoes and mangels, but also to barley, particularly on soils of the heavy kind, but there are also some of the fairly stiff soils lying on the chalk and limestone where potash gives quite good results. Very few of the clay soils or even the clay loams, require any potash for ordinary crops, but even on these soils some potash manure to crops of potatoes and mangels. On all the lighter soils potash may be given with profit, not only to potatoes and mangels, but also to barley, particularly on soils of the heavy kind, but there are also some of the fairly stiff soils lying on the chalk and limestone where potash gives quite good results.

In three forms potash can be purchased, as a sulphate or sulphate of potash, muriate of potash, and kainit. The sulphate is the most commonly used, but the muriate is also used, particularly on soils of the heavy kind, but there are also some of the fairly stiff soils lying on the chalk and limestone where potash gives quite good results. Very few of the clay soils or even the clay loams, require any potash for ordinary crops, but even on these soils some potash manure to crops of potatoes and mangels. On all the lighter soils potash may be given with profit, not only to potatoes and mangels, but also to barley, particularly on soils of the heavy kind, but there are also some of the fairly stiff soils lying on the chalk and limestone where potash gives quite good results.

## FEED FOR THE HORSES

As a condimental food, intended to improve the palatability of the corn feeds, lucerne has a high value, and there is much to be said in favor of this food. Horses are extremely fond of it on account of its sweet taste, while its peculiar aroma appears also to be very attractive to them. It acts as an excellent tonic and can be most advantageously resorted to in the case of shy feeders. Its continued use may, however, eventually cause it to lose its attractiveness for a horse of this kind, and it is therefore advisable at intervals to discontinue it, for a week or fortnight, replacing it with some other accessory food, such as linseed meal, etc., for the time being, when the animal will eat it with increased zest on its return being added to the food. It is a good source of ribbed lucerne, which should be used in the stable when the lucerne demands it. These are residual products from the manufacture of sugar, and they are excellent for promoting a sleek, well-fleshed condition of the animal, while they are also usually greatly relished by horses. Hence they serve effectively to tempt the appetite. Given in moderation this kind of food is wholesome, and it has in particular a beneficial effect on the digestive organs. It will be found by most useful addition to the diet of a bad doer and of unthrifty horses. During the coat-changing periods, when horses can do with some extra good feeding, a little may also usefully be included in the fare. He meal is to be reserved for molasses in their original syrup and sticky form.

Finally, there are malt culms and dried porter and ale grains, these all being useful for the purposes indicated in this article, though their suitability in the present form is not generally known. They can safely be given in quantities ranging up to 2 lbs. daily, and make a welcome adjunct to the food both of horses that are in reduced condition, or which are afflicted with indigestion, and of uncertain appetite. The most satisfactory plan in using accessory foods as described above, is to ring the changes on the various kinds enumerated, so as to render the dietary more varied. "Farmer and Stockbreeder."

## SOLUBILITY OF BASIC SLAG

A good deal of interest exists regarding the form in which the most readily available portion of the phosphates in slag are present. It is of course a matter of common knowledge that different slags differ widely in respect to their solubility, and as it is this factor which so largely determines their ready assimilability as the phosphates when applied to the soil, the importance of the laboratory test will be apparent.

The matter is stated with great clearness and in terms to be understood by all by Professor James Hendrick, for many years chemical analyst to the Highland Society of Scotland, and now professor of agriculture at Marischal College, Aberdeen University. Professor Hendrick says: "In good samples of slag, by far the greater part of the phosphates present can be dissolved by a dilute solution of citric acid. This method of testing the solubility of slag is now generally adopted, and it is customary for sellers to guarantee the phosphoric acid in citric acid in the total phosphates in slag. The solubility of citric acid varies to a certain extent with the strength of the acid and the method of extraction. A standard method has therefore to be followed. The method generally adopted in all laboratories for determining the citric solubility of slag is known as Wagner's method, after the well known German chemist, Dr. Paul Wagner, of Darmstadt, who has done so much to determine the properties and value of slag. In this method, which has long been in use on the Continent and has been adopted as the official international method of slag is shaken with a two percent solution of citric acid. In the proportion of one grain of slag to 100 c.c. of solution, for half an hour. A similar method has recently been adopted by the Board of Agriculture under the Fertilizers and Feeding Stuffs Act, and is practically the only officially recognized method of agricultural analysis at present adopted in this country. The availability of slag and its value as a manure largely depends on its citric solubility, and it is just as important that it should be sold on its content of citric soluble phosphates as it that superphosphate should be sold on its content of citric soluble phosphates. Farmers purchasing slag should always obtain a guarantee of its citric solubility in the invoice. Ninety percent or more of the total phosphates of a good sample of slag will be citric soluble."

## SCIENCE TO THE FARMER'S AID

"Modern Science and Modern Agriculture" was the subject of a lecture delivered by Professor Ainsworth-Davis, Principal of the Royal Agricultural College, Cirencester, England, at the meeting of the Royal Agricultural Society at the Hotel, Montreal, on February 5th. Among the results of the scientific study of the soil was the discovery of the bacterial nature of the process of nitrification. On the other hand, denitrifying organisms were also discovered, and the problem was to destroy the latter without detriment to the former. More recently Dr. Russell and his colleagues at Rothamsted had found that partial sterilization of the soil was followed, after a short interval, by a marked increase in fertility. The theory put forward was that the soil contained microscopic animals which preyed upon the nitrifying bacteria. These animals were destroyed by sterilization, which at the same time was not sufficient to destroy the bacteria.

## POTATO CULTURE

Light or medium loams certainly give the best results with potatoes (said Mr. E. F. Barry, chief inspector of the horticulture branch of the Board of Agriculture, in a recent lecture), but under any conditions the soils have to be well worked.

Applications of lime as a means of neutralizing the soil and reducing acidity are necessary. It is not always wise to lime the soil immediately before planting; it is better that the lime should be applied for a preceding crop.

The potato is a sun-loving plant, and it is a mistake to expect crops when planting is done under fruit trees. Plenty of sun and air are essential for success; and wide planting is undoubtedly a great benefit to the crop. It is not safe to lay down hard and fast rules, but it may safely be advised that two feet should be allowed between rows for earlies, and three feet for late varieties.

Two well known potato growers, who have been cultivating many hundreds of acres for thirty years past, have agreed to the efficacy of the following as the best compound fertilizer: 18 to 20 tons stable manure, together with 6 cwt. sulphate ammonia, 6 cwt. superphosphates, 35 percent; 2 cwt. sulphate of potash, 50 percent; one cwt. guano.

When lifting, sometimes it will be found that the seed potato is entirely decayed, and sometimes almost as fresh as when planted. Best results are usually found when the seed has decayed. Cutting a small piece of the case just before planting encourages decomposition.

In the general way it is best to plant

## FERTILIZERS HAVE GOOD EFFECT

### Results of Experiments in Ontario

The most successful meeting yet held in the thirty-five years' existence of the Ontario Agricultural and Experimental Union was concluded recently at Guelph, Ont.

Officers elected for 1914 are: President, T. H. Martin, Ottawa; Vice-President, H. Grob, Stratford; Secretary, C. A. Zavitz; Assistant Secretary, W. J. Squire; Treasurer, H. L. Hutti; Directors, Dr. G. C. Creelman, O.A.C.; W. B. Webster, St. Mary's; H. Hart, Toronto; H. Strrett, Brighton; A. Cory, O.A.C.; Auditors, R. R. Graham, O.A.C., and A. W. Mason.

Prof. Zavitz reviewed the experimental work done in fertilizers. The work in Ontario had succeeded so well because it was started on a small scale and worked up from the bottom. One year's work with mangels showed good results from the application of nitrogen. One hundred pounds per acre increases the yield from 20 tons to 24 tons per acre, at a cost of two cents a bushel for the increase.

## HOLSTEIN BREEDING IN QUEBEC

The whole tubers though instances are sometimes found of cutting tubers from cut sets. This is attributed to the fact of cutting having reduced the number of eyes.

## President Predicts Prosperous Year.

Montreal, Feb. 4.—The annual meeting of the Quebec branch of the Holstein-Friesian Association of Canada, held at the Queen's Hotel, Montreal, yesterday, when there was a representative gathering of those interested in the famous Dutch milk breed.

A note of optimism was struck by the president, Mr. D. H. Brown (Belth), who, in his address, which has long been a high honor, notably at the milk tests at Guelph. Trade prospects were improving, they had many new breeders coming in, and the outlook for 1914 was very bright indeed. Last year a number of Holstein cattle were shipped to New Zealand, and he heard they had turned out very well; good profits being realized.

The secretary-treasurer, Mr. F. E. Came (Les Hurons), voiced a complaint with regard to the appointment of judges at the Quebec Show. These exhibitions, he said, were important as tending to the improvement of the breed, and only judges who were recognized experts should be appointed. A resolution on these terms was proposed by Mr. A. W. Park, seconded by Mr. J. D. McMartin, and unanimously carried.

Another resolution, moved by Messrs. C. A. Stevens, and W. J. Parnell, asked the Sherbrooke and Quebec Show Committees to provide proper judging arenas with seats, and that the judges should give reasons for their decisions, for the benefit of exhibitors; also that a special feature be made of the dairy cow.

The president said it had been hoped to persuade the association to hold its annual meeting at Montreal, instead of Toronto, this year, but the general opinion was that while holding the meetings at Montreal would greatly stimulate Holstein breeding in the province of Quebec, Toronto was the most convenient centre.

That the general secretary be asked to prepare a list of judges to be presented to the various Show Boards was approved on the motion of Messrs. A. Forget and R. A. Gillespie, Dr. L. de L. Harwood and Mr. J. D. McMartin sponsored a resolution asking the general secretary to prepare a list of all owners of one or more Holstein cattle, with a view to obtaining increased membership of the association. The meeting expressed itself in sympathy with proposed amendments to rules affecting buying at shows, sale of diseased cattle, etc., with the object of preventing sharp practices.

Other resolutions requested the Ministry of Agriculture to introduce legislation dealing with damage to pure bred cows caused by the attentions of trespassing bulls of a different breed or no breed at all.

Mr. F. E. Came (Les Hurons) was elected president for the ensuing year, and Mr. D. Raymond (Montreal), secretary-treasurer. A vote of thanks was accorded Mr. D. H. Brown for his services in the past year during the past twelve months, and he was named as past president. The other officials are

## MANURES.

The manure from sheep has a higher fertilizing value than that derived from any other animal. Next in strength come the excreta of manure from pigs and horses. Cattle manure is less concentrated, but as regards quantity produced cattle come first, then horses, while pigs and sheep naturally produce less per animal. The fertilizing value of manure, however, does not altogether depend on the animal producing it, as the character of the food consumed influences in a great measure the quality of the manure, and even the manure from the same animal may vary daily in quantity and quality.

## FREE SHORT COURSE IN HORTICULTURE

### At Macdonald College, Quebec.

We have made arrangements to have some of the leading men in horticulture from Quebec, Ontario, and New York State take part in the free horticultural short course at Macdonald College, St. Anne de Bellevue, Feb. 9th to 14th inclusive, written by Prof. T. G. Bunting. You are welcome; the course is open to anyone from any province or state or elsewhere. If you cannot spare the time to come yourself, send your son, wife or daughter.

Many important questions will be discussed. If you have any special problems to solve, bring them along. Lectures, some of which will be illustrated with lantern slides and practical demonstrations will be given including pruning, grafting, spraying and packing of apples. Mr. Carey is a recognized leading authority on box packing of apples, and will have charge of the packing of apples.

Classes for the course will be as practical as possible, and ample time will be devoted to discussing your personal problems. If you have an apple orchard, or intend planting one, or have a plum orchard, raspberry, currant, or cherry plantation, or are raising vegetables, or interested in greenhouse work, come prepared to take part in the discussions. It will pay you.

Spend the week at the college, getting in touch with the staff, inspecting the different departments and listening to the speakers, who will be in attendance at the short course from Feb. 9th to 14th. Among the lecturers and experts who will give lectures and demonstrations are: Mr. W. T. Macoun, Dominion Horticulturist.

## SALT FOR DAIRY CATTLE.

Dairy cows in milk require salt daily to do their best work. A lump of rock salt thrown somewhere in the yard may do for the young stock, but cows need a greater quantity than they can get by occasionally licking rock salt. Cows will take a tablespoonful of salt every day, and when they get this quantity they will milk more regularly and give more milk.

Salt is required in the system, and animals that are deprived of salt entirely lose their vitality. In Henry Wood's feeding an experiment in the use of salt for dairy cows is described, as conducted at the Wisconsin Experiment Station, and the following facts are cited: "In every case the cows exhibited an abnormal appetite for salt after having been deprived of it for two or three weeks, but in no case did the health of the animal, as shown by the general appearance, the live weight, or the yield of milk appear to be affected till a much longer time had elapsed. There was finally reached a condition of localitv, in which a sudden, complete breakdown occurred. This stage was marked by a loss of appetite, a general haggard appearance, lustreless eyes, a rough coat, and a very rapid decline in both live weight and milk. If salt was applied at this stage, recovery was rapid." The time from which the salt was withheld until bad results showed varied with different animals, from a month to a year. Salt is cheap medicine, and is far more valuable than condition powders.

## CANADA'S 1913 CROP

A bulletin issued by the Census and Statistical Office gives final estimates of the area, yield and value of the principal field crops of Canada in 1913 as compared with 1912. Last year's harvest was very favorable for grain-growing in the Northwest provinces, where during the ripening, harvesting and threshing periods conditions generally speaking were ideal. In Ontario, Quebec and parts of the Maritime provinces, on the other hand, the yield of grain was adversely affected by prolonged drought. For the whole of Canada the principal field crops occupied a total estimated area of 35,375,000 acres, as compared with 35,575,000 acres in 1912, and their value computed at average local market prices, was \$557,711,000 as compared with \$557,344,100 in 1912. Wheat upon 11,615,000 acres produced 231,120,000 bushels of the value of \$156,462,000, the corresponding figures in 1912 being 10,995,700 acres, 224,159,000 bushels and \$129,900,000. Of the total wheat area 79,000 acres were irrigated, all wheat the production being \$2,592,000 bushels, and the value \$18,185,000 as compared with 871,000 acres, 20,287,000 bushels and \$17,157,000 in 1912. Oats yielded a total of 404,669,000 bushels from 10,434,000 acres, and the value, \$218,959,000, the corresponding figures in 1912 being 9,966,000 acres, 331,529,000 bushels and \$126,304,000. Both the wheat and oat crops of 1913 are the highest on record in Canada, wheat as regards area, yield and value and oats as regards area and yield. The value of the oat crop was exceeded in 1911, when the amount was \$132,945,000. Barley upon 1,613,000 acres yielded 43,319,000 bushels of the value of \$26,144,000, against 1,554,000 acres, 49,395,000 bushels and \$23,354,000 in 1912. Flaxseed occupied 1,552,500 acres, and the production was 17,539,000 bushels of the value of \$17,084,000, as compared with 2,021,500 acres, 28,130,000 bushels and \$23,608,000 in 1912.

## SURFACE FIRES WILL DESTROY FORESTS.

The effect of light surface fires on pine timber is to kill or damage more than half of the mature trees, according to findings just announced by the U. S. Forest Service.

The studies were made on the Wallowa and Whitman national forests in the Blue Mountains of eastern Oregon. Several typical stands of mature pine trees were burned, were selected. The region had been periodically run over by such fires for a long time. The most recently burned stands were carefully surveyed and the effect of the fire.

As a result of this survey the following facts were verified: a surface fire kills or injures 25 percent of the trees, it kills or injures 50 percent of the trees, it kills or injures 75 percent of the trees, it kills or injures 90 percent of the trees, and it kills or injures 95 percent of the trees.

The stands were selected to insure results representative of the region, and investigators, who draw the conclusion that deliberate light burning in such localities to remove brush and undergrowth is distinctly uneconomical, particularly since it heightens the injury of burnings and makes it cumulative.

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Spend the week at the college, getting in touch with the staff, inspecting the different departments and listening to the speakers, who will be in attendance at the short course from Feb. 9th to 14th. Among the lecturers and experts who will give lectures and demonstrations are: Mr. W. T. Macoun, Dominion Horticulturist.

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Dairy cows in milk require salt daily to do their best work. A lump of rock salt thrown somewhere in the yard may do for the young stock, but cows need a greater quantity than they can get by occasionally licking rock salt. Cows will take a tablespoonful of salt every day, and when they get this quantity they will milk more regularly and give more milk.

Salt is required in the system, and animals that are deprived of salt entirely lose their vitality. In Henry Wood's feeding an experiment in the use of salt for dairy cows is described, as conducted at the Wisconsin Experiment Station, and the following facts are cited: "In every case the cows exhibited an abnormal appetite for salt after having been deprived of it for two or three weeks, but in no case did the health of the animal, as shown by the general appearance, the live weight, or the yield of milk appear to be affected till a much longer time had elapsed. There was finally reached a condition of localitv, in which a sudden, complete breakdown occurred. This stage was marked by a loss of appetite, a general haggard appearance, lustreless eyes, a rough coat, and a very rapid decline in both live weight and milk. If salt was applied at this stage, recovery was rapid." The time from which the salt was withheld until bad results showed varied with different animals, from a month to a year. Salt is cheap medicine, and is far more valuable than condition powders.

## CANADA'S 1913 CROP

A bulletin issued by the Census and Statistical Office gives final estimates of the area, yield and value of the principal field crops of Canada in 1913 as compared with 1912. Last year's harvest was very favorable for grain-growing in the Northwest provinces, where during the ripening, harvesting and threshing periods conditions generally speaking were ideal. In Ontario, Quebec and parts of the Maritime provinces, on the other hand, the yield of grain was adversely affected by prolonged drought. For the whole of Canada the principal field crops occupied a total estimated area of 35,375,000 acres, as compared with 35,575,000 acres in 1912, and their value computed at average local market prices, was \$557,711,000 as compared with \$557,344,100 in 1912. Wheat upon 11,615,000 acres produced 231,120,000 bushels of the value of \$156,462,000, the corresponding figures in 1912 being 10,995,700 acres, 224,159,000 bushels and \$129,900,000. Of the total wheat area 79,000 acres were irrigated, all wheat the production being \$2,592,000 bushels, and the value \$18,185,000 as compared with 871,000 acres, 20,287,000 bushels and \$17,157,000 in 1912. Oats yielded a total of 404,669,000 bushels from 10,434,000 acres, and the value, \$218,959,000, the corresponding figures in 1912 being 9,966,000 acres, 331,529,000 bushels and \$126,304,000. Both the wheat and oat crops of 1913 are the highest on record in Canada, wheat as regards area, yield and value and oats as regards area and yield. The value of the oat crop was exceeded in 1911, when the amount was \$132,945,000. Barley upon 1,613,000 acres yielded 43,319,000 bushels of the value of \$26,144,000, against 1,554,000 acres, 49,395,000 bushels and \$23,354,000 in 1912. Flaxseed occupied 1,552,500 acres, and the production was 17,539,000 bushels of the value of \$17,084,000, as compared with 2,021,500 acres, 28,130,000 bushels and \$23,608,000 in 1912.

## SURFACE FIRES WILL DESTROY FORESTS.

The effect of light surface fires on pine timber is to kill or damage more than half of the mature trees, according to findings just announced by the U. S. Forest Service.

The studies were made on the Wallowa and Whitman national forests in the Blue Mountains of eastern Oregon. Several typical stands of mature pine trees were burned, were selected. The region had been periodically run over by such fires for a long time. The most recently burned stands were carefully surveyed and the effect of the fire.

As a result of this survey the following facts were verified: a surface fire kills or injures 25 percent of the trees, it kills or injures 50 percent of the trees, it kills or injures 75 percent of the trees, it kills or injures 90 percent of the trees, and it kills or injures 95 percent of the trees.

The stands were selected to insure results representative of the region, and investigators, who draw the conclusion that deliberate light burning in such localities to remove brush and undergrowth is distinctly uneconomical, particularly since it heightens the injury of burnings and makes it cumulative.

## MANURES.

The manure from sheep has a higher fertilizing value than that derived from any other animal. Next in strength come the excreta of manure from pigs and horses. Cattle manure is less concentrated, but as regards quantity produced cattle come first, then horses, while pigs and sheep naturally produce less per animal. The fertilizing value of manure, however, does not altogether depend on the animal producing it, as the character of the food consumed influences in a great measure the quality of the manure, and even the manure from the same animal may vary daily in quantity and quality.

## FARMERS SHOULD NOT TAKE "BACK SEAT"

"We hear a good deal of the high cost of living," said Prof. Dean, at the Eastern Ontario Dairyman's convention, "and all the blame is laid on the farmer. That is no new thing. In the seventeenth century men and women went to London, England, for monopoly, knighthood, or marriage. Had they not similar conditions in Canada and in Ontario? If anyone coveted honors of the kind he must go into the cities. Who had heard of a farmer being the recipient of these honors? Women now advised their daughters not to marry, a farmer because it made them practically slaves on the farm.

"Farmers," he continued, "are determined to find better markets. A large proportion of those who come to college find, however, that they can make more money in other walks of life. Conditions must be changed so that the money can be made on the capital invested by farmers.

"It is the price that makes the profit in dairying, all other conditions being equal. Too much in the past we have been told that farmers should simply look after the production and never mind the selling end of the business. The time has come, however, when the farmer should look at this end. What of the future? The day is not far distant when farmers, the men who are real producers, should be receiving honors in every way as city men. We are the real producers of wealth. Our dairy farmers should be relieved of the burden of heavy interest charges paid on mortgages. In 1912 mortgages in the Province amounted to over \$60,000,000. Half of that was on the farmers."

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**THE GATE THAT SERVES YOU BEST**

Illustration of a gate and fence.

**THE PEERLESS**

**Brood Like a Steel Bridge**

JUST as the engineer strengthens the points of strain in a big, mighty bridge, so we have designed braces, stronger than was necessary, to make our gates stiff and rigid. They can't sag—they can't twist—they are a great improvement over gates made the old way.

**Peerless Gates**

are made of first-class material. Frame work of 1 1/2 inch steel tubing electrically welded together. Peerless pipe braced gates are all filled with heavy No. 9 Open Hearth galvanized steel wire—built for strength and durability—weather proof and stock proof.

Send for free catalog. Ask about our farm and poultry fencing, also our ornamental fences, and gates. Agents wanted in every territory. Write to—**Wanted in every territory.**

**RAVWELL-HOXIE WIRE FENCE CO. LM.**

Winnipeg, Man. Hamilton, Ont.

**595**

**AMERICAN CREAM SEPARATOR**

Send for proposition, it is well guaranteed, a new, well made, easy running, perfect separator for 25¢. It separates milk into cream and milk. Make the best of both. **AMERICAN SEPARATOR CO.**

**ABSORBINE**

Will reduce Inflammation, Swollen Tendons, Ligaments, Muscles or Bruises. Stops the lameness and pain from a Splint, Side Bone or Bone Spavin. No blister, no hair gone. Horse can be used. \$2 a bottle delivered. Describe your case for special instructions and Book 2K Free.

**ABSORBINE, JR.** the antiseptic liniment for making Red, Swollen, Torn Ligaments, Enlarged Glands, Veins or Muscles, Heals Cuts, Sores, Ulcers. Always pain. Price \$1.00 a bottle in dealers. Distribute by **W. T. YOUNG, P.O. Box 180, Montreal, Can.**

**ENGINES**

New & 2nd Hand, CHEAP

Send for Catalog. Guarantee Motor Company, Hamilton, Ont.

**MILLER'S CANADIAN FARMER'S ALMANAC**

For 1914.

This Old and Reliable Almanac is now ready. It has been published for 70 years. Price, each copy 25c. 25¢; 100, \$2.50. Please order from **ROBERT MILLER** 824 Lorne Crescent, Montreal.

**Bone Spavin Cure**

No matter how old the blemish, how lame the horse, or how many doctors have tried and failed, use **Fleming's Spavin and Ringbone Paste**. Use it under our guarantee—your money refunded if it does not make bones sound. Most cases cured by a single application. This is the best remedy for Spavin, Ringbone, and Side Bone. **Fleming's Vest-Pocket Veterinary Adviser**

Write for Catalogue **Wm. RENNIE Co., Limited** 190 McGill Street, MONTREAL.

**CENTRAL NURSERIES, ST. CATHARINES, ONT.**

Have a fine assortment of Trees, Vines, Plants, Roses, Grasses and all other plants. For satisfaction, plant Everbearing **RED BEARS**—**HERBET AND HIMALAYA BEERLIPS**. Our prices are right, and we are the best. Send for **FREE CATALOGUE** if you have one, also your want list for special prices on APPLE trees when 100 or more is wanted. We can please you. **CUSTOMERS TALK BACK** Locust Hill, Ont., Nov. 15th, 1913 "Trees opened up O.K. as to quality and quantity, a large order follows. Look over our Price List. No Agents." **A. G. HELL & SON, St. Catharines, Ont.** (Mention Witness)

**BRANTFORD GASOLINE ENGINES**

are as well made as the machinery that makes them

**GRAIN GRINDERS 8 TO 15 INCH BURR, PUMPS, TANKE, WATER BOXES, STEEL SAW FRAMES, CONCRETE MILKERS, POWER SPRAYING OUTFITS**

**GOODYEAR SUPPLY & RUBBER COMPANY**

Montreal, Winnipeg, Calgary.

**Send your Raw HALLAM'S TRAPPERS GUIDE**

Sixty thousand trappers use it and send for their own. It tells you where to go, what to do, how to do it, and why. It is the best guide you can have. It is the only one of its kind. It is the only one that is up to date. It is the only

POULTRY

THE MATING SEASON Selection of the Breeding Pens

There is no more important task upon a poultry farm than the mating. With the very highest class exhibition stock weeks of thought may go to the final decision, and the hand of the mother and the hand of the father may help to decide with what stock she shall be placed. With best utility stock it is much simpler, but even then requires knowledge which is not gained in one year or two.

DRAFTING THE HEAVY BREEDS.

A morning's work among the heavy breeds may not be without useful lessons. Several turkey hampers are required, and the pullets are shut in each of the breeding pens upon which they have been culled after the first rough sorting. All birds with any deformity have been already rejected, and many a slight not see. If chickens have been healthily reared from sound stock there will not be one in fifty that shows hereditary defect.

POINTS IN HEN FEEDING

Some of the most experienced poultry breeders claim that the best results can be obtained by feeding mash in dry form in hoppers where fowls have access to it at all times, as this allows a more equal distribution of the food. A slight feed of moist mash about three times a week in addition to this dry mash is good, and it is essential in preparing mash that the mixing process should be as thorough as possible.

EGG-PRODUCERS ARE COMBINING Co-operative Marketing Movement in Saskatchewan.

Probably for the first time in the history of any province in the Dominion, a movement has been started in Saskatchewan to form associations in different districts for the co-operative marketing of eggs. An attempt is being made to place this industry on a profit producing basis without increasing perceptibly the cost to the consumer.

PREPARING TO HATCH

The time is already upon us when we should be making preparations for the raising of strong, healthy chicks. Every year we have to hatch a number of chicks to replace the old birds which have passed their usefulness and have ceased to be profitable.

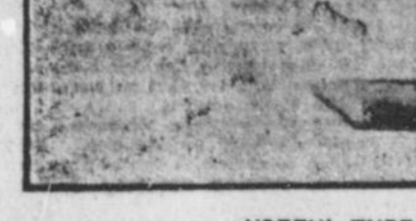
BETTER SELLING METHODS WANTED.

The marketing of poultry produce is just as important as the production. It is little use expending time and money on the production of eggs or table chickens unless the final processes receive careful attention. The securing of better methods is the aim and object of all the efforts of organization which have been put forward during recent years.

THE BRED TO KEEP HOW TO PROCURE STOCK

How to Choose a Breed.—The old question often arises, which is the best breed? Various answers are given. It is often said that the one you like best is the one for you. Others will say that it does not matter what breed is chosen, the whole thing is in the strain. Both of these replies are more or less correct, but neither answers the question.

The Hardier Breeds for the Colder Climates.—Where one has not given the breed question serious thought, it is well to consider what has given good results in one's own locality. As a rule the breed that is most popular in a farmer's neighborhood will be the best for him. It is never good to choose a breed just because no person in the locality has it. It would be better for everyone if only one breed was kept—not only each farm, but every



USEFUL TYPE OF BREEDER.

The movement has been under way only a very short time, and the applications from all of these points have been received within the past week or two. According to the text of the proposed constitution the object of the association is "to increase the profits of the poultry raisers by the co-operative marketing of strictly fresh eggs."

THE BRED TO KEEP HOW TO PROCURE STOCK

Pure bred stock can be obtained by various methods. The most common is to buy eggs. One can also buy breeding stock. The latest method is to buy day-old chicks. There is still much to be said for the practice which is thought not so sure. That is, to buy pure bred males and grade up the flock already on the farm.

The day-old chick method of procuring breeding stock is not practised to any great extent in this country, though the tendency seems to do more of it each year. These hatching facilities are not at hand, and the buying of day-old chicks may be an advantage. One must take into consideration, however, that during the early breeding season, brooders do not always sell day-old birds at their best prices.

The buying of a pure bred male and a hen from the same farm stock is probably one of the most popular methods of keeping up a flock. This system, when used for getting pure bred stock, is not to be recommended, as one never knows just when by such a method his flock can be termed pure bred. Where this is practised there are several things that must be considered.

The quantity of the poultry and egg supply, summer and winter months, must be considered. If there is a good local summer demand, a different breed might be kept than where the demand is for winter eggs. The broiler and roaster market, the breeding trade, and many other points might be well considered in the selection of the breed. For the average farmer in Quebec good results should be obtained from a hardy breed that will lay a fair number of eggs throughout the year and a number of these during the early winter months and one that will give good table birds when killed.

WORLD'S EGG-LAYING CONTEST

On December 1, at the State Poultry Experiment Station at Mountain Grove, Mo., 1,940 hens began to make poultry history in the greatest egg-laying and feeding experiment ever conducted at any point in the world. These hens were from some of the best bred-to-lay flocks to be found in any part of the globe.

THE EGGMAN'S "WHAT'S WHAT."

- 1. Keep the poultry house clean, sanitary and free from vermin. 2. Provide plenty of clean, dry nests in darkened places. 3. Gather eggs at least once a day in cool weather and twice in hot or wet weather. 4. Keep eggs in the coolest, driest place possible. 5. Cover eggs with a cloth to prevent fading. 6. Never keep eggs near kerosene, oil, etc.; they readily absorb odors. 7. Never eat eggs found in stolen nests unless they have been candied. 8. Do not wash eggs. 9. Do not market dirty or stained eggs nor those that are very small, loose or otherwise abnormal in shape and size. 10. Never expose eggs for market to direct sunlight nor to extreme heat from any source. 11. Kill off, dispose of or get rid of the market eggs after the first of August. These are the general purpose varieties and are being fed a ration which...

FARMERS' SALES AND WANTS

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TREES, PLANTS, ETC.

STRAWBERRIES AND RASPBERRIES reach their highest development here in the Province. Our Free Catalogue describes 50 leading kinds, with cultural directions, etc. THE LARK VINE FRUIT FARM, Inc., McCONNELL & SON, Grovesend, Ont.

SHAFTESBURY HOTEL, LIVERPOOL

A First Class Temperance Hotel, Homelike and Modern. Adjoining Central Hall and Boozie Gardens, and near the station. Telephone 111. Rooms from 10c to 25c. Dr. Higgs and Rev. Dr. Coyne, of Toronto.

BOOK ON DOG DISEASES

Mailed FREE to any address by the author. 118 W. 31st St., N.Y.

CANADIAN NORTH-WEST WHEAT LANDS

Improved wheat farms, with buildings at \$16 to \$20 per acre. Wild prairie land at \$10 to \$25 per acre. Close to school, station, and town. Large block prairie land in 1,000 to 16,000 acre blocks. Write for description. McIntyre Block, 2, McAllister, Can.

THE VALUE OF BOOK-KEEPING.

It is surprising what a comparatively large number of poultry-keepers do not know exactly how much profit or loss they have made or are making. I should be exaggerating if I say that the majority of these farmers altogether unknown, and they possess a very vague and foggy idea as to how they stand financially in regard to the poultry. This is particularly the case with those who are engaged in the business of bookkeeping; why, therefore, should not poultry be included. I know many of whom I have heard who are making very good money, and they are able to tell what the results of the previous year's trading have been. If the former, there will be indications as to how it may be increased; if the latter, how it may be converted into a profit. No practical farmer would ever think of running his farm without bookkeeping; why, therefore, should not poultry be included. I know many of whom I have heard who are making very good money, and they are able to tell what the results of the previous year's trading have been.

INCUBATION ITEMS

Eggs should be selected, as well as breeders. Discard all poorly-shelled or unevenly-shaped eggs. This normal egg weighs about two ounces and is oval in shape. Its shape should be even, slightly larger at one end than at the other. An extra large egg, or a small one, should be rejected. Large eggs are seldom fertile. Small eggs mean small chicks. From every flock you will get a percentage of eggs that have never been fertilized. Beware of "buttermilk" eggs; they are seldom fertile. You will know them by the spotted or mottled appearance of the shell when candied. When setting hens, see that proper surroundings are provided. Poor accommodation means poor hatches. The nest should be large and roomy, and not too far from the floor. Moist earth is the best bottom. It approaches nearest to nature and helps to retard evaporation in the egg. See that the slope is towards the center, or the eggs will roll out and be chilled. Fine cut straw, hay or excelsior are needed to prevent the moist earth chilling the eggs. Remember that the hen wants exercise sometimes, give her room to get it. Yearling or older hens are more reliable than pullets. Medium-sized birds are best; they do not crush the eggs. The nest-box should be at least eight inches deep. A liberal quantity of powdered sulphur mixed with the dust will help the hen to rid herself of vermin. Place a pan of white corn, or corn meal, or other grain, in the nest, and when the hen is about to lay, provide green food. Change the drinking water frequently. See that the eggs do not get soiled.

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It is surprising what a comparatively large number of poultry-keepers do not know exactly how much profit or loss they have made or are making. I should be exaggerating if I say that the majority of these farmers altogether unknown, and they possess a very vague and foggy idea as to how they stand financially in regard to the poultry. This is particularly the case with those who are engaged in the business of bookkeeping; why, therefore, should not poultry be included. I know many of whom I have heard who are making very good money, and they are able to tell what the results of the previous year's trading have been. If the former, there will be indications as to how it may be increased; if the latter, how it may be converted into a profit. No practical farmer would ever think of running his farm without bookkeeping; why, therefore, should not poultry be included. I know many of whom I have heard who are making very good money, and they are able to tell what the results of the previous year's trading have been.

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Poultry Market

Want to buy or sell anything in the poultry line? The "Weekly Witness" is your best medium. Its greatest circulation is amongst the rural and agricultural communities of Canada. The Poultry Expert of Macdonald College (affiliated with McGill University), conducts its Poultry Department.

ON ACCOUNT OF ITS PRINCIPLES, IT IS OFTEN THE ONLY PAPER THAT GOES INTO THE HOME.

A small want ad. on this page will cost you only a cent a word, six insertions for the price of four. Cash with order. It may mean a lot of money to you. Try it. JOHN DOUGALL AND SON, WITNESS BLOCK, MONTREAL.

THE EGGMAN'S "WHAT'S WHAT."

- 1. Keep the poultry house clean, sanitary and free from vermin. 2. Provide plenty of clean, dry nests in darkened places. 3. Gather eggs at least once a day in cool weather and twice in hot or wet weather. 4. Keep eggs in the coolest, driest place possible. 5. Cover eggs with a cloth to prevent fading. 6. Never keep eggs near kerosene, oil, etc.; they readily absorb odors. 7. Never eat eggs found in stolen nests unless they have been candied. 8. Do not wash eggs. 9. Do not market dirty or stained eggs nor those that are very small, loose or otherwise abnormal in shape and size. 10. Never expose eggs for market to direct sunlight nor to extreme heat from any source. 11. Kill off, dispose of or get rid of the market eggs after the first of August. These are the general purpose varieties and are being fed a ration which...

EGG-PRODUCERS ARE COMBINING

Co-operative Marketing Movement in Saskatchewan. Probably for the first time in the history of any province in the Dominion, a movement has been started in Saskatchewan to form associations in different districts for the co-operative marketing of eggs. An attempt is being made to place this industry on a profit producing basis without increasing perceptibly the cost to the consumer.

PREPARING TO HATCH

The time is already upon us when we should be making preparations for the raising of strong, healthy chicks. Every year we have to hatch a number of chicks to replace the old birds which have passed their usefulness and have ceased to be profitable. The breeding season is now upon us, and the time has come when we should be making preparations for the raising of strong, healthy chicks. Every year we have to hatch a number of chicks to replace the old birds which have passed their usefulness and have ceased to be profitable.

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SHIP YOUR RAW FURS

TO B. Levinson

A MAGAZINE PAGE FOR HOME-MAKERS

MORE MOTHERS' TEXTS.

"TRAIN UP A CHILD." Dear Editor,—I am sending the verses you asked for in the Home Page: (1) Train up a child in the way he should go...

the command to bring the little ones to Jesus: Suffer the little children to come unto me, and forbid them not...

passed on to help some other mother. I am a mother and I find that I cannot live a day without getting strength and help from Him that is my strength...

when thou shalt say, I have no pleasure in them.—Ecc. 1:1. For other foundations can no man lay than that is laid, which is Jesus Christ.—I. Cor. 3:11.

admonishing one another in psalms and hymns and spiritual songs, singing with grace in your hearts to the Lord.—Col. 3:16. MRS. A. P. MacLEOD.

little children, that he should put his hands on them and pray, and the disciples rebuked them, but Jesus said, Suffer little children, and forbid them not...

together for fifteen or twenty minutes. Have ready dumplings made of prepared flour, mixed with water and a little salt...

THE UNIVERSAL NEED—A VALENTINE STORY.

(By LOUISE MONTGOMERY, in the "Congregationalist and Christian World.")

"Did I ever tell you how I gave me old man a Valentine party?" asked Mrs. Mahoney. "You never did," replied Mrs. Hoising, gravely.

Kathleen Mahoney lets anybody else order beans an' useless charity truck for her. Haven't I always returned them for cash? I asked her, holdin' up me head an' lookin' her ears in the eye.

street number. Thin I give him two cents for the stamp an' wint out an' put it in the box. 'Twas not tin o'clock when I got back, an' I was in a hurry.

"I doubt it," says I, "but 'tis so, 'tis better that way. The Lord made Adam first, but second thoughts is best," says I.

Our talk of last week on the making of soup stock, left us with a space for the promised recipes for soups suitable as the main dish at a home lunch or dinner...

Puree of Chestnuts.—Shell one pint of chestnuts, blanch them, put them into a quart of water and a root of celery, cut into small pieces...

Questions and Answers in Practical Housekeeping. Dear Madam.—Could you through your cooking column tell me how to bone a chicken, or is it too elaborate an operation for me at home.



They heart beats true for you and no other, it said under the lace.



BY FIRE AND FAGGOT

Scathing Indictment of Duke's Misdeeds.

Of all the dark deeds perpetrated in the Highlands of Scotland, none has left behind memories more shameful than the "Sutherland clearances." The Sutherland estates have been much before the public in connection with the present Duke's offer to sell to the Government...

THE FINEST SOLDIER IN EUROPE

Thousands of the men of Sutherland were in every battle of the Peninsular war, and hundreds of them were

standing in the squares of Waterloo at the very moment that the Duke of Sutherland was hounding out their wives and children as if they were wild beasts. The Mackays or Strathnairs possess the proudest name in the military annals of Great Britain...

PRESERVING WATER POWERS.

Consistent with the policy of the Dominion Government to preserve the water powers for the people, the Department of the Interior is placing under reservation all vacant Dominion lands that the superintendent of water powers may recommend to be valuable for the development of water power.

GEMS OF ETHIOPIAN KINGS

Jewels and Gold Found in Ruins of Royal City Meroe.

RARE STONE CARVINGS.

Official Buildings of Queen Candace's Ancient Capital.

London Correspondence New York "Sun."—The story of Queen Candace's ancient capital should make interesting reading when the excavations now in progress under Prof. Garstang are completed. The royal city of Meroe lies between Asaba and Khartoum, on the Nile.

FOUNDED IN EIGHTH CENTURY.

The historical material confirms these evidences, showing the city to have been founded about the eighth century B.C., possibly when the Ethiopian power in Egypt began to decline before the advance of Assyria.

ETHIOPIAN KING'S TREASURES

Adjoining the royal palaces in which a considerable hoard of gold and silver vessels and jewelry of the Ethiopian kings has been recovered there was found an extensive series of buildings forming the royal baths.

warded with remarkable and instructive finds. Statues of local execution based upon familiar classical ideas decorate the colonnade and the facade of its central features.

CONSERVATION OF LOBSTER FISHERY

The wonderful productiveness of the Canadian sea shores is such that the lobster industry is still carried on on a vast scale, and the total money value of the lobster fishery is greater than ever, but the annual returns are really misleading, because, while the supply of lobsters is declining, the price has also materially advanced.

ON TRACK OF REMEDY FOR SLEEPING SICKNESS

Paris, Feb. 1.—Prof. Paul Ehrlich, the noted German scientist, who is spending his vacation in Paris, is engaged in experimenting on a remedy for sleeping sickness and he believes that he will be successful in his research.

"SAINT OR HUMBAG"

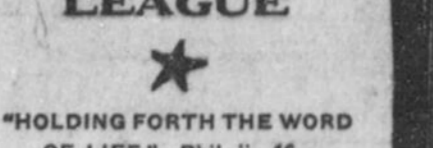
Dean On Preachers of Gospel in Unalloyed Form.

A SOCIALISTIC BUREAUCRACY.

London, Feb. 2.—Dean Inge, of St. Paul's Cathedral, analyzing some currents of present-day thought in a speech delivered to-day, said that the current of social reform had invaded the pulpit for reasons upon which Christians could not altogether congratulate themselves.

"POCKET TESTAMENT LEAGUE"

"HOLDING FORTH THE WORD OF LIFE."—Phil. ii, 16.



EVERYBODY SHOULD JOIN

ON TRACK OF REMEDY FOR SLEEPING SICKNESS

Advertisement for Vest Pocket Testament League, including text about the benefits of the league and subscription information.

THE CHILDREN'S CORNER

A BRAVE BOY'S OPPORTUNITY

Probably the first resolution Jeff made was that some day he would be a railroad man. His training to that end began at a very early age, for his father held a responsible position in a great locomotive building works.

A VALENTINE.

Oh! little loveliest lady mine, What shall I send for your valentine? Some roses and flowers are away; Gloomy old winter is king to-day; Buds will not blow, and sun will not shine; What shall I do for a valentine?

Prithen, St. Valentine, tell me here, Why do you come at this time of year? Plenty of days when sunbeams are bright, But now, when everything's dark and drear, Why do you come, St. Valentine, dear?

OUR MAIL BAG.

To-morrow you will be watching for the postman, or if he does not come, your way will be waiting for the big brother or father who brings your mail. I wonder how many valentines you will get; will it be twenty like "True," or only one, I hope none of you will send or receive an ugly one.

THE WIND AND THE OAK TREE.

Helen was a little girl who loved the fields and the woods, the flowers and the birds, and every day seemed to love her. The birds sang their sweetest songs to her, and the summer breezes whispered pretty tales in her ear.

OUR MAIL BAG.

As the little ones if you get upon a box or chair so you can get at them and use warm soapy water, and a good deal of clear water to rinse them in. Why don't you pretend they are giant tea-party dishes or a picnic and the dishpan is the lake. Pretending helps a great deal sometimes.

VALENTINE COLOR COMPETITION.

Dear Editor, I am sending in my pig picture and I hope it will suit the Judge and he will give me a prize. I thought I would tell you about my pets. Well, I have two goats and they drive, and a little dog came to us three weeks ago. We tried to find his owner, but could not; so we kept him. My goats are very useful to me. Mother does think they are useful. They eat the clothes on the lines and horn up the rose bushes. Everyone is afraid of them so let them run about and am not afraid they will be stolen, but they do not butt me for they know what is good for themselves.

very good (or Dick's either), after I painted it, it spread. I will close for now. ALMA COLE. The plaid shirt is very nicely printed Alma, and the colors good, but try taking less paint on your brush at once. The patches are jolly, but when the picture got to me there was a real hole in one patch where you had wet it so much.

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# EVERY WOMAN'S PAGE

## Woman as a Citizen

### THE CASE OF ANGELINE.

(By Sarah Cory Ripley.)

Angeline was in trouble. In that section of Chicago where Angeline lives girls are frequently in trouble. The tenements about Halsted and Maxwell Streets offer everything to make trouble and little to prevent it. It would have been a wonder if Angeline had not been in trouble.

If Angeline had had a home worth the name, its influence might have helped to counteract Halsted and Maxwell Streets, for even the three crowded, dark rooms of a tenement hold possibilities of homeship when they hold love also. But family love had long since ceased to exist in Angeline's household. Sordid poverty, drunkenness, and abuse are poor fuel for affection, and its flame flickered out before little Angeline had commenced to realize its warmth. Other babies had followed her in quick succession, and Angeline's mother soon came to regard her solely as a care-taker of the many horses attractive prospective contributors to the family income.

Angeline's father was a good worker—when he didn't drink. B. T., as he was frequently called, the lights of the roomer's saloon to the dreariness of the three back rooms, the family purse was seldom otherwise than quite flat. Her mother's efforts to plump it up a bit with days' scrubbing were all right so far as they went, but they were not far at all. Under the circumstances, it is not strange that Angeline herself shared the family ambition and looked eagerly forward to getting a "job." To her a job stood for nickel shows and "swell clothes." All that just meant that Angeline's natural youthful craving for amusement had never been gratified; also that her budding womanhood was finding normal expression in a wholly commendable desire to make herself attractive. Trouble was creeping closer to Angeline.

She was just fourteen when she finally got her job. It was not a very good job. Angeline's fitful education, pursued in intervals of baby-tending, had carried her only through the fifth grade; therefore she had only a fifth-grade mentality. Fifth-grade mentalities cannot command high wages. Angeline's equipment fitted her for nothing better than her five-dollar-a-week candy factory. To her, however, it was a "gran' job," possessed of infinite possibilities in the way of "swell clothes" and fun. It might even mean a "fella," Angeline's mother had had a "fella." Other girls with "swell clothes" had "fellas." Why not she?

But Angeline's joy was doomed, almost at birth, to destruction. When pay day came, "ma" demanded the entire contents of her envelope. "Pa" stood ready to reinforce the demand with his fists. Angeline had before felt the persuasive force of those fists; she handed over the envelope without a word. "Swell clothes" and nickel shows became once more remote, but they were no longer impossible. She still dreamed, with this difference, that now her dreams took on an aspect of determination. Her brief contact with

industrial life had awakened in her new impulses and vague longings and emotions, stirrings of life which, lacking previous outlet, had been crushed back into the drudgery of every day. With them came a strange, unaccustomed sense of power. She would find a way, somehow, to the "swell clothes" and the fun.

Angeline at length confided her difficulty to the girl who worked next to her.

"That's easy," said Mame, tersely, "quit home." And Angeline quit.

#### SECURED A FORTUNE.

Mame directed her to a rooming-house where she could stay for two dollars a week, and there she settled herself and the poor little bundle of clothes, anything but "swell," which accompanied her flight. The five dollars still seemed a fortune to Angeline.

By the end of the first week, however, Angeline found that, save for her independence, she was no better off than she had been at home. Car fares and food had eaten up what her room rent left; and still there had been no "swell clothes," no shoes. But one dream bade fair to come true—a "fella" rose on Angeline's horizon. There was no one to tell Angeline that strange men in rooming-houses must sometimes be regarded with suspicion by unprivileged girls. For that matter, Angeline didn't even know she was unprotected. Her instruction at home had been solely along domestic lines peculiar to the standards of Halsted and Maxwell Streets; and while her street playground had given her a certain smartness and shrewd wisdom, it had never taught her that there could be any reason why a girl shouldn't get a "fella" in any way she could, or that he might by any chance have motives less honest than just "to give a girl a good time." To Angeline the advances of the strapping young blond teamster meant simply the opening of a door to hitherto untasted delights. That trouble crouched beside the door she was blissfully unaware.

But a fly soon found its way into Angeline's pot of golden ointment. She knew that to "hang on to a fella," a girl must look "swell." Angeline had no "swell clothes," neither had she the money to buy them, and she fell into a panic of apprehension and distress. The blond teamster was not slow to take advantage of a state of mind which Angeline was far too inexperienced to conceal. It gave him the opening for which he had been waiting. In all seeming kindness he offered to take Angeline money—till she "got started."

Again there was no one to warn Angeline, any more than there ever had been any one to warn her against anything. She took the money. Halsted and Maxwell Streets had done their worst to Angeline—she had sold herself to the blond teamster. Angeline's mother, in the meantime,

had begun to wonder what had become of her. Not that she was concerned for Angeline's safety; not at all. Her anxiety was solely for the weekly five dollars that she hoped represented. She needed the money, therefore Angeline must be brought home. When inquiry among the girl's friends failed to discover her, her mother reported her disappearance to the police. She was traced to the rooming-house, arrested, and taken to the Juvenile Detention Home, there to await her summons to trial before the Juvenile Court on a charge of delinquency.

It was an anguished Angeline who passed the hours between arrest and trial; an Angeline who would pay, ere many months, the tragic penalty of a primal instinct, blindly followed because no one had opened her eyes to the fact that what she meant was safety. The full extent of that penalty ignorant little Angeline could by no means comprehend. It was the thought of the law that filled her with terror.

"The judge's postman brought me a note from a girl recently arrested for a similar offense and released on parole. 'Answer all the judge's questions, said the note, and tell her everything, and she'll treat you square.' Angeline read and took courage.

She came before the Court clad in all the pitiful finery that told its own story to the initiated, to find herself facing the harsh tribunal of relentless judges; but a gentle little woman whose brown eyes looked sympathetically into her own, and whose quiet questions soon won from her the halting story of the poverty-stricken, homeless, struggling for existence, the flight from it all, the haste which was to mean a good time, the blond fella, the destruction of her maidenhood.

"Did no one tell you these things you were doing wrong, Angeline?" asked the judge.

"No," sobbed Angeline, burying her face in her handkerchief.

"Didn't you know you would have to give that man something back for the money he gave you?"

Angeline shook her head. "Little girls who run away from home so they can keep the money their mothers need, and live in rooming-houses, and go about with strange men always get into trouble sooner or later," the judge went on.

Angeline threw back her head defiantly. "I wanted to have some fun," she flashed out. "I never had any fun."

"Yes, I know," sympathized the judge. "Every girl needs to have fun, but it must be the right kind. There's fun that's good, you know, Angeline, and fun that's bad."

Angeline hadn't known, but she was learning now.

#### A GLIMPSE OF LIFE UNKNOWN.

Then the judge—who seemed not a judge at all, just a woman trying to help another woman—explained to Angeline, very simply, so her child mind could comprehend, the laws she had broken, and wherein lay her offense. It was Angeline's first instruction in womanhood and citizenship; her first glimpse into a side of life of which she had never dreamed. Her first realization that there might be something better, somewhere, for little girls who keep within the law and try to be good.

And now, Angeline, the judge concluded, "would you like to go back home and try again?"

All the wretchedness of Angeline's fourteen dreary, unloved, drudgery-filled years was compressed into her quick, panic-stricken cry: "Oh, I don't want to go home! I don't want to go home!"

And so Angeline has come to one of the institutions that Cook County maintains for girls who have slipped as she has slipped; the Angelines whom Halsted and Maxwell Streets and kindred localities have created; the disinherited Angelines who "never had any fun." The judge drew upon every resource of her office and of her noble womanhood to "treat square" this child whom society in the large had neglected. But the law's is of necessity a corrective institution.

What the case of Angeline called for was not correction but prevention. Angeline had been forgotten just when she most needed remembering.

#### COURT PRESIDED OVER BY A WOMAN.

It was the Angelines of Chicago who gradually convinced Judge Merrit W. Pinckney, Chief of the Juvenile Court, by a woman presiding over the trial of a woman offender. Not that he believed such a court would be in any sense a cure of the conditions that produce these Angelines, in Chicago and elsewhere, but he believed that a preliminary step in the solution of the problem was to throw upon the girl problem—a gleam which could flash only from a woman's understanding of a girl's wrongs and needs and impulses and temptations.

The judge who believed that to oblige a girl to tell the story of her downfall (most girl delinquents are offenders against sex) to a man, however wise or sympathetic he might be, could only help to destroy such modesty as his experience might have left her. And of course there was always present the difficulty of getting her to tell her story to him at all. A girl's court would, he thought, teach such delinquents that there are some matters which are not to be discussed with or before men, or even to be spoken of at all, save in hushed whispers of shame. This would help the Angelines to realize, he believed, how the world looks upon such offenses.

The wisdom of Judge Pinckney's conviction has been amply proved by the results of Miss Bartelme's work in the months since she assumed charge of the Girls' Court, March 2, 1912. That she has won an comparatively short a reputation for treating offenders "square" speaks more eloquently than could any word of mine of the quality of womanhood which drew Judge Pinckney's eye to her. Mary M. Bartelme, when a judge was to be chosen for the unique and newly created court, Miss Bartelme's genius has turned a court-room into a family conference chamber, in which offender and offender against are given an equally fair hearing, and has softened the stern features of the law into an aspect of friendliness—yes, and of love.

#### THE DELINQUENT GIRL.

But Miss Bartelme alone cannot love girls into the light. Neither can those who work with her, nor the occasional privileged visitor who goes out from the court to spread the gospel which is in practice there. Every spark of love for human kind in every heart must be brought to bear on the problem of the delinquent girl. Preventive philanthropy, promoted by womanhood, is the only way to see that, alone can create the new condition of things which must prevail if the coming generation is to be saved

for respectable home-making and honest citizenship. The most important contributing causes of girl delinquency—virtually only another word for immorality—have been adequately summarized by a body of social workers, of which Miss Bartelme was one, as: weakness of mind and will; individual temperament; immoral associates; lack of ethical and religious training; injurious home influences; cramped living accommodations, rendering privacy difficult; lack of industrial efficiency; idleness; unwillingness to accept available employment; love of finery and pleasure; unwholesome amusement; and inexperience and ignorance of social temptations. Many of these conditions were operative in the case of Angeline.

According to the best judgment of these workers, it has not been satisfactorily demonstrated that low wages are a direct cause of loss of virtue. Observation leads them to the belief that "it is usually the low wage of the parent or person supporting the family, resulting in a low standard of living, which includes inferior food, inadequate housing, and accommodations, as well as insufficient living accommodations and the evil social influences arising therefrom." I have delinquent girls that is almost unheard of for girls to start to do wrong for money. The girl who sells her virtue in order to support her family, as she sometimes does, belongs in a class by herself. Among the others it is usually what these pitiful, tempted children call love that presses the wedge into the opening to vice created by the low standard of family living. This was true in the case of Angeline. The making instinct comes early to the slum girl, who develops physically, as she frequently is, while at the same time underdevelops mentally, uneducated, and with no knowledge of control of self, her impulses drive her to acts which are horrible to the girl whose parents have surrounded her with every safeguard that loving care can devise. Angeline's frank longing for "fellas" and its results will be duplicated and reduplicated wherever Angeline's environment exists.

#### TO AVOID CONTAMINATION.

So much for the delinquent Angelines. It is about the Angelines before they become delinquent that social workers are growing more and more concerned. What can be done to offset the contamination of their present environment and prepare them to make stanch, good-citizen-producing homes in the future? For it is generally recognized that the bad can be eradicated only by bringing in the good; that the only lasting benefit

must come from prevention. Just what shall we do to "treat square" these little ones within our gates?

Miss Bartelme has a fivefold answer to this another question. 1. Establish more public playgrounds and have amusements supervised by policemen. Policemen, Miss Bartelme believes, can render invaluable service, not by exercising the functions of regular policemen, but as official chaperons of boys as well as of girls.

2. Make the school a social center, where parents and children can take their pleasures together and develop mutual interests. This would enable foreign parents to learn new ways, and so better to understand their children and share their viewpoint. Anything which makes for community of family interest increases the solidarity of the home.

3. Raise the compulsory education age limit from fourteen to sixteen. Delinquency is more likely to occur between those years than at any other period. This is the crucial time in a girl's life. She is just beginning to feel her powers. New experiences, physical and spiritual, are coming to her; and with them, new temptations. She can be better safeguarded in school than in either factory or home. She also needs for her better physical development the vitality which she would otherwise be exhausting in work. Records show that only ten per cent of the delinquent girls are in school.

4. During these additional two years Miss Bartelme suggests that girls be taught things that will be valuable in home-making, for the betterment of their present homes as well as for the creating of possible homes of their own. With the lessons of practical house-keeping must also go instruction in simple, wholesome cooking, and in sewing.

Vocational training comes in here, too. Angeline, at sixteen, and fitted for some calling suited to her talents and ability, need not have worked for five dollars a week in a candy factory.

#### TEACH SEX HYGIENE IN THE SCHOOLS.

This has recently been tried experimentally in Chicago. 5. Educate boys in self-respect and in respect for girls and women. All of these constructive measures must, however, be strongly infused with some element, spirit—call it what you will—which will create that within the girl by which she must inevitably save herself. No individual or agency can impose morality on her, any more than culture can be imposed on her. Society's part in girl conservation is to surround her with influences which shall implant and nourish in her soul the love of struggle, that empowerment which shall lift her above her environment, set her feet steadily on solid ground, and then hold her there.—The Outlook.

## A Royal Mother and Child



Princess Ingeberg of Sweden and her little son. Formerly a princess of the House of Denmark, Princess Ingeberg married in 1897 Prince Carl, the second brother of King Gustave of Sweden.

very much, and he will know happiness in as far as the demands which are made upon the time and strength of a rich person will allow. But for real happiness, I think we can go to the middle class, who have "just enough." Is an occasional luxury, say an opera, not more enjoyed than when it is a weekly event or oftener?

And concerning the women of the middle class, who can gain say the fact that they, as a class, are happier in their planning and care for their homes and families than the women of wealth who leave that to others, and devote their time to teas, dances, and the social world.

In the long run, the middle class I think is the best, for what one of them is there who is not able to help a friend in need.

#### HAPPINESS IN SMALL THINGS.

I think the happiest people are those who are neither wealthy or poor, but who are in moderate circumstances. Those who can with some sacrifice send their children to school and college although the young folk too may have to work and sacrifice for an education. These who are able to dress respectably and comfortably without following every freak of fashion; who can with careful planning take the little trip or buy the longed for book, and thus break the monotony of life. These who are content with what they are contented and a contented mind is a great start toward happiness. They do not despise the poor—they are not far from poverty—they do not want the rich for they are not in want. They are not lonely because they are always busy; having been brought up to work—for first for an education and later for a living. They are happy for they find their happiness in all things which would be unnoticed by those surrounded with greater luxuries or by the

#### HOME OR CIRCULATING LIBRARY?

The general opinion on this question was definite. Almost all our readers believe in getting a library for the home, however slow. The circulating library has its uses, but cannot take the place of the specially selected collection in the home.

First Prize—A set of the "Queens' Letters" has been awarded to the "Twin," who believes that ownership makes books doubly useful and precious.

Second Prize—A dainty penknife has been awarded to the writer signing "M.M.," whose ideal is a generous fireplace and a home library.

Third Prize—A set of gilt-edged books has been awarded to "Young Reader," who believes a library to be an essential part of a home.

Dear Editress.—I want to thank you for this opportunity. It is the most interesting competition that ever was in the "Weekly Witness." It gives me something new to think about and sharpens the wit. Again, thank you for the prize I have won. You are more than generous, and I, for one, take a keen interest in your very wide-awake problems.

Yours very truly,  
MRS. W. G. M.

#### AN OLD VALENTINE.

It came that day across the snow. A note of love, almost divine: Though years have passed you speak again

Through this old valentine. And while I read the simple lines That tell of love so true I feel my heart still beating time With every throb for you.

Though you have gone beyond the blue, I know you still would write "I love you, my valentine." On this old page to-night.

Beyond the misty year your ship has sailed; You're reached unending day. Yet in my night I hear content, Your voice from far away.

—Selected.

#### LEARN DRESSMAKING BY MAIL.

We have a complete system of lessons on dressmaking, 15 in all. These lessons will be of lasting benefit to you, and instead of being tedious and tiresome, you will find dressmaking one of the most interesting of all your diversions. It will no longer be a duty, but a pleasure such as few women can accomplish. Our method will teach you how to cut, sew, and make a dress, and to make elaborate dresses.

Write for free booklet, terms, and information.

ELLISON DRESS CUTTING CO., Dept. B, Berlin, Ontario.

poor who have not had their advantages. I would say to Solomon—"Give me neither poverty nor riches." ALICE.

#### MONEY AN EXCELLENT FRIEND.

When you hear people say—they do not desire wealth, it is very often a case of "sour grapes." Money, in wise hands, is a very excellent friend in time of need; a strong wall between man and the pitiless old world, and it enables him to help his less fortunate brothers. But wealth in many hands is a mixed blessing. People with abundance of this world's goods are often utterly selfish. They get the name of "light-wads," and they well deserve it. Then again wealth incites to exert themselves—develop into "weeklings." They fritter away their opportunities; they are bored and tired of everything at an early age—more tired of themselves than of anything else. Like paper boats—on money expectations—having no incentive to exert themselves—develop into "weeklings." They fritter away their opportunities; they are bored and tired of everything at an early age—more tired of themselves than of anything else. Like paper boats—on money expectations—having no incentive to exert themselves—develop into "weeklings." They fritter away their opportunities; they are bored and tired of everything at an early age—more tired of themselves than of anything else.

C. A. B.

## You and Me

### AFTERNOON TEAS AND RECEPTIONS—ARE THEY WORTH WHILE?

"I'm just dead tired! And what have I gained? I've shaken hands with a lot of people and pretended I heard what they said; I've stood for one mortal hour, and I've spoiled my good gloves with a nasty jammy cake!" This was heard after one of the afternoon teas, and an smiling, successful crush too, one of which the hostess was proud. The decorations were most elaborate, and the caterer's menus, what more could be desired? A facetious male relative insisted that the trouble was, there was no time for anything but "go, gobble, git" at such things now, and that his fair cousin was angry because she had been down for an hour on the programme, the "gobbles," which from time immemorial had been the staple of such occasions.

What do you think about it, are these crushes worth while from any standpoint, what purpose do they serve, and what would be better? We will give three prizes for the three most interesting letters discussing the question.

Write not more than two hundred words, on one side of the paper only; put your full name and address at the top of the page, sign with any name or initials you wish to have published, and mail as quickly as possible to the Competition Editor, "Weekly Witness," Montreal.

### RICHES, POVERTY, OR JUST ENOUGH.

"LOVE IN A COTTAGE."

I think those who live in humble circumstances and on a moderate income get more real, genuine enjoyment out of life than those who have wealth and worldly honors bestowed upon them. They, without doubt, have more time to enjoy the beauties of the hills and rivers, etc., and more time to think of the things that are worth beyond.

They learn to appreciate the good things of earth and look forward with greater joy and pleasure to the bright events of life beyond.

The rich have their time so engaged with business transactions, social duties, etc., that little time is left to enjoy home and nature; whereas the poor, with no such obligations, find time to meet his loving wife and baby at the door of his humble cottage. There follows a few happy hours spent together, enjoying a delightful sunset in the western summer sky, or maybe some simple amusement, and at the close of the day they jointly thank God for the many, many mercies bestowed upon them through the day.

"Tis not the house that makes the home, but the love that dwells inside." OLD TIMER.

### WEALTH BUYS HAPPINESS.

An old proverb says something to the effect that riches cannot buy happiness or gold a contented mind. Be that as it may, there is no doubt that riches can, and do buy happiness in such an extent that it is hard to get the edge of the old saw in some way dulled. Never in the history of the world has there been such an uplift with regard to the conditions of the poorer classes as there has been in existence so large a number of societies and associations for the relief of the poverty stricken and helpless as there has been today. The judicious use of money, to bring happiness to others, then is that happiness reflected a thousand fold to the giver. Jesus Christ, both man and God, said to his disciples: "It is more blessed to give than to receive." Then, indeed, are the rich (with all the advantage of wealth at their command), thrice blessed if they use it to help the poor, and give freely of their store of this world's goods, with which, through God's goodness they are blessed. E. E. E.

### THE MIDDLE WAY.

In my opinion, the middle class are the happiest people. The wealthy may seem to have many advantages and many opportunities of benefiting those less fortunate, but as a rule everything wanted is so easily procured that very soon these people become discontented and satiated with pleasure, and all that money can give and, very often, character and morals suffer neglect.

Those who no worldly possessions are also unfortunate. They have few responsibilities, therefore, many of them do not strive to become good citizens. They lack proper food, sufficient clothing and an opportunity to gain a common education which is a drawback through life.

Now if the possessor of justly attained wealth is one who is not troubled with the care of wealth, the care of poverty. Of course, we must practice economy so that the income which

### NO NEED OF WEALTH.

In my opinion wealth and ease are not needed to make a comfortable and happy home. But rather, where there is just enough income to live on, and by a little economy now and again, add small luxuries to the home again, and their need is felt. There are many poor homes where happiness is found because love, cheerfulness, and contentment are there, and without these no amount of money could ever buy happiness. On the other hand money, if used in the wrong way to ward making happy homes, and the wealth of them, must be happy beyond measure, with the one thought, that they are able to help others less fortunate than themselves.

Ollie.

### NOT LESSEND BY POVERTY.

Neither riches, poverty, or just enough, makes people happy. Those who are content with what they have and make the best of it in every possible way, hiding the rough edge, and showing only the good side of things to the world, are the happiest people, and the ones most likely to live long and happy.

Never mind about the things desired, if you get the things desired, content and thankful.

True happiness can not be bought with money or lessened any by poverty.

F. M. F.

### A COMFORTABLE COMPETENCE.

In a very old book we find a record of an individual who wanted "neither poverty nor riches," and from that day to this, it seems to be the choice of the majority of people. There are some abnormal folks who crave riches for the sake of it, and some who are the exceptions. Having a "comfortable competence" is the state most to be desired, to be able to get along without giving too much thought to "sordid cares," but still have the pleasure of "contributing" for some much-to-be-desired but not easily-obtainable thing. This, to my mind, is financial happiness.

T. H. B.

### BEST IN LONG RUN.

Wealth, just enough, or poverty? The advantages of the latter state being so visionary, it is little to be desired, for who, with any gift to be desired, is to be poor, rather than shoulder a few heavy responsibilities which the possession of money involves.

Now if the possessor of justly attained wealth is one who is not troubled with the care of the good of others; I think that his conscience will not bother him

## PRESERVE BABY'S SKIN



## With CUTICURA SOAP

Assisted when necessary by Cuticura Ointment. They keep the skin and scalp clean and clear, sweet and healthy, besides soothing irritations which often prevent sleep and if neglected become chronic disfigurements.

Custom Soap and Ointment are sold throughout the world. A liberal sample of each, with 25-cent bottles for the use and treatment of the skin and scalp, sent post-free. Address: Cuticura Soap Co., Dept. 255, Boston, U. S. A.



LITERARY REVIEW

THE STORY OF PITT.

The life of Chatham might fitly be told in an epic of all our statesmen he was clearly the greatest, both in native genius for rule and in an almost fanatical devotion to national service...

ton, creator of a new nation out of a dozen petty squabbling provinces. CHARACTER AND GENIUS. A fierce, terrible man, as we have said, inhuman and unlovable, we might think; but we should be wrong.

WANTED AN EPIC. The life of this great patriot, as we have said, could be best told in an epic with the majesty and exploits of Clive, Wolfe, Amherst, Boscawen and Hawke.

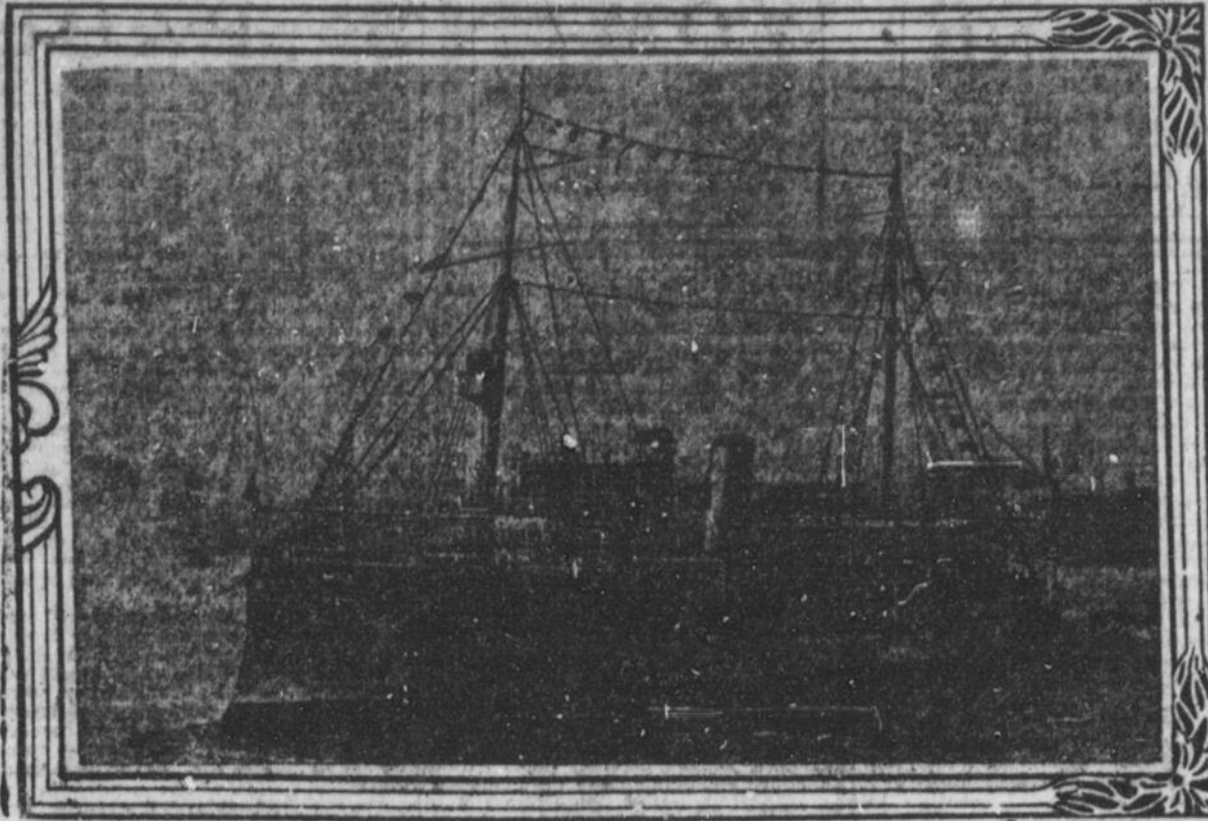
A RARE FIGURE

Pitt is one of the rare figures that fulfill our expectations of a great man, in achievement, in person and in personal relations. Like most other statesmen of the first rank, he was an outsider.

no kindly honors. Such a man, laboring incessantly for national good without a single thought of self-aggrandizement or private gain, is a thing of which the world is in need.

Such a man, laboring incessantly for national good without a single thought of self-aggrandizement or private gain, is a thing of which the world is in need. The story of his life is a study in the virtues of the Great Commoner.

A Smart Cruiser for Canadian Customs Patrol



A broadside view of M.M. Canadian Customs Cruiser "Margaret" just after launching at Southampton, Mrs. J. B. Kiteen, granddaughter of the late Lord Strathcona, officiated at the christening.

torial narratives of recent expeditions have brought the subject home to everybody. The newspapers, by virtue of special arrangements with explorers, now secure the ipsissima verba of the latter, while still in the field.

novel. The inspiration of meeting Marriot was such that Walpole threw up his job, and, with the disapproval of his family and a sum of thirty pounds, set out to win fame in London.

MANY CATTLE INFECTED

Tuberculosis Prevented in Quebec Province, VETERINARY EXPERTS NEEDED.

Quebec, Feb. 2.—The spread of tuberculosis among cattle of the province was discussed at the sitting of the House of Assembly this afternoon and after adjournment, the Hon. Mr. Caron, Minister of Agriculture, stated he did not believe it necessary to have the herds of the province inspected by competent veterinary surgeons.

A SONG IN HEAVEN

I dreamed that I went to Heaven— Day dreams that come anon When the cares of the day And the noise of the world to me gone.

Where to know and to feel, Are the things that are real, And those without senses are given. Then I listened in rapturous wonder, To a song that was sweeter than sound.

LIVED 20 MINUTES WITH SPIKE IN HEAD

St. Hyacinthe, Que., Feb. 4.—One of the worst accidents witnessed in this district happened at St. Dominique, six miles from here, on Tuesday, Magloire Bernard, 35 years of age, went to an old shed to get the horses for a funeral.

LITERARY NOTES

The Putnam publish a volume entitled "Mountaineering and Exploration in the Selkirk" by Howard Palmer. The author has measured and measured new features and has extended a system of triangulation over about six hundred square miles.

CONCRETE WALKS

Concrete walks need no repairs. THEY are not only best at first but are cheaper in the end than any other kind of walk. They are clean, permanent and safe.

if the Laurier Government were in power it would obtain this omission would not have occurred. The item under discussion was for \$27,000, which is inscribed for the encouragement of the dairy industry generally.

THE LATE MR. D. MCLEOD.

(From a Correspondent.) In the death of Mr. Daniel McLeod at the family residence, 774 Halmuth avenue, London, Ont., there passed away a pioneer of the early Ontario days.

MISSING RELATIVES.

Graves (Mary).—Left London for Chicago 1891. Married Arthur Asks. Butler (John).—Native of Carbonate, N.Y., served in Boer war, and was invalided, 1901-1902. Brother Asks. Edmondson (Arthur James).—Has not been heard since he left Vancouver for Australia, 1908. Father Asks.

RUPTURED PEOPLE

Try This For Relief and Cure. Only Thing Good Enough To Stand a 60-Day Test.

Here is something you can try for sixty days—just a test—without having to risk a cent. Something which in the last twenty-four years has saved thousands of ruptured people from having to undergo operation.



Concrete walks need no repairs. THEY are not only best at first but are cheaper in the end than any other kind of walk. They are clean, permanent and safe.

WAS TROUBLED WITH Weak and Dizzy Spells.

Heart Would Beat Something Awful. Those feelings of weakness, those dizzy spells which come over people from time to time, are warnings that must not go unheeded.

They indicate an extremely weakened condition of the heart and a disordered state of the nerves. One dizzy spell may pass off, but eventually they will come frequently, and at the same time more serious.

Those who are wise will start taking Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills before their case becomes hopeless, for they have no equal for restoring the heart to its usual strength, and making the nerves firm and steady.

Mrs. Len Kinney, Moose Mountain, N.B., writes:—I was troubled with weak and dizzy spells, and my heart would beat something awful. I got so I had those spells every day. I got so I would try one medicine, and then another, but nothing did me any good until I got Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills.

Dublin, being living Brooklyn 12 years ago. Sister Mary Asks. Lefort (Joseph).—Was last heard of Montreal, 26 years ago. Brother Jack Asks.

REPLY.

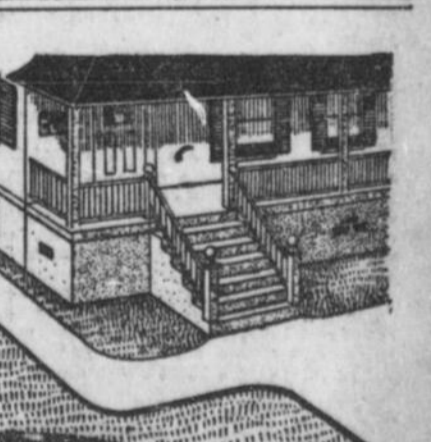
Marjorie Maud Ashcroft (nee Chadwick), from Everett, Mass.

GET WORLD'S GREATEST RUP-TURE BOOK.

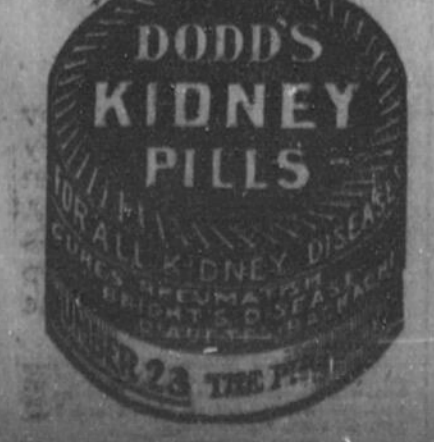
So that you can judge for yourself, we want to send you a free book of advice. People who have read it, including physicians—say it is the best book ever written on Rupture.

THIS BRINGS IT

Box 278—Clute Company 125 East 23rd St., NEW YORK CITY Send me your Free Book and Trial Offer.



Concrete walks need no repairs. THEY are not only best at first but are cheaper in the end than any other kind of walk. They are clean, permanent and safe.



MOUNTAINS. It will be recalled that Amundsen made his impromptu dash to the South Pole because he was desirous of obtaining financial support for his proposed north polar drift without the reclaim of an sensational achievement at the other end of the globe.

Arnold Bennett writes rather enthusiastically in the Book News Monthly of a young author of thirty—Hugh Walpole, who has recently published in "Fortitude" his sixth novel. Walpole spent his childhood in Australia and America, and since then has lived in England.

Statistics Prove Ninety-seven Per Cent of Canada's Population is Infested With the Germs of Catarrh. This disease is most dangerous owing to its tendency to extend to the Bronchial tubes and lungs where it causes Consumption.

MANEY'S BALSAMIC ESSENCES CURE CATARRH NO DRUGS TO TAKE—A DIRECT BREATHING CURE. healing balsams that go to the remotest parts of the nose, throat and lungs, carrying health-giving medication to every spot that is infested or weak.

AGRICULTURAL TRAIN. Some criticism was expressed as to the success of the agricultural train which was sent to different points of the province. The reply from the Government was that the train would be better equipped next year, but that it had performed good work last summer.

Concrete walks need no repairs. THEY are not only best at first but are cheaper in the end than any other kind of walk. They are clean, permanent and safe.

THE MYS-TERIES AND THE HEARTH By CHARLES READE.

CHAPTER I.

There is a rusty chronicle, written in intolerable Latin, and in it a chapter where every sentence holds a light... The variety of life, the vigor of action, the straight-forward and easy mastery displayed at every step...

Its tender truthfulness of sympathy, its ardour and depth of feeling, the glow of its emotions, the humor, the frequent passion of its pathos...

CHAPTER II.

Duke raised him just now into manifest complacency. Yet at the sight of the faded old man and his bright laughter... "Thank you, little Kats. You shall pray to our Lord, and our own shall burn me vellum and the colors to illuminate with."

MYS-TERIES AND THE HEARTH By ETTA ANTHONY BAKER. Copyright 1914, by LITTLE, BROWN AND COMPANY. Published by Special Arrangement.

SYNOPSIS OF PREVIOUS CHAPTERS

We are introduced to the home of the Porter family in St. George, a suburb of New York... Mrs. Porter receives a letter, telling her that her father has died in Australia, leaving a fortune of a million dollars... "Thank goodness!" Mrs. Porter ejaculated fervently...

CHAPTER XIII.—Continued.

In spite of Miss Mig's non-commitment, her appearance on the morning after the widow's visit from the west of slung had furnished the text for many a sermon... "Thank goodness!" Mrs. Porter ejaculated fervently...

Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills are not a new and untried remedy—our grandfathers used them. Half a century ago, before Confederation, they were on sale in nearly every drug or general store in the Canada of that day...

Do not suffer from a cold or a cough... Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills... Cure Common Cold...

THE PLEASANT PROBLEMS EXPLAINED By JAMES H. GRAY, D. D. This valuable book... The Original and Only Genuine Beware of Imitations Sold on the Merits of... The Original and Only Genuine Beware of Imitations Sold on the Merits of...

# WARD'S WELFARE

## AN UNPRECEDENTED WORLD SITUATION.

(Report of an address by John R. Mott, LL.D., at the Student Volunteer Convention at Kansas City, January 3, 1914.)

Recent visits to many of the principal battlefields of the Christian Church have impressed me with the sure conviction that the forces of pure Christianity are facing an almost unprecipitated world situation in the non-Christian world.

It is unprecedented in point of opportunity, for there has been nothing like it in the annals of the Christian religion. There are but few times when the opportunity in some one part of the world was as wonderful as now; but there never has been a time when, in Far East, in Near East, in Southern Asia, in all parts of Africa, in the East Indian island world, in many parts of Latin America, as well as Latin Europe, and Greek Europe, doors were simultaneously as wide open as they are before the forces of the Christian religion to-day.

This is unprecedented also in point of danger. This is due to the shrinkage of the world, through the greatly improved means of communication which has caused the nations and races to act and react upon each other with startling directness and power and virulence. The world has become a dangerous place in which to live and nothing save the expansion of Christ into His purest form can make the world a safe home for man. It is not a matter of external arrangements. We must enter into the life of the nations and only Christianity has shown itself able to do this wonderful work.

The situation is unprecedented also in point of urgency. This is true because so many nations are now in a perilous condition, and must soon become set like plaster. Shall they set in Christian molds or in anti-Christian molds? Christianity alone can answer that question.

More urgent a situation is the situation because of the rising tides of nationalism and of racial patriotism sweeping over the continent of the non-Christian world. Everywhere I have gone I have become conscious of the thrill of new life—nations coming to their own, peoples being reborn. These national and racial aspirations, if taken advantage of by Christianity, will bring unexampled victories; if not, these nations and races will become opponents and will greatly retard Christianity's peaceful ministry to the world.

Again, the situation is more urgent than ever because of the spread of the cancerous and leprous growths of the non-Christian civilizations that are eating with great deadliness into the very vitals of Christendom. If I were not a Christian, I would believe profoundly in Christian foreign missions, because at this time, when the world has at last found itself in its unity, no one in any part of the world can longer be indifferent as to what is taking place in other parts of the world.

The situation is also more urgent than ever because of the process of syncretism, spreading not only in the non-Christian nations, but even in our Western nations, as the result of this impact.

### TRIUMPHS OF CHRISTIANITY.

But, thank God, we are facing the most urgent situation the Church has ever faced because of the recent unparalleled triumphs of Christianity. Wherever I have gone, I have found a rising spiritual tide. The Christ-

ward movement among the peoples of the world is increasing not only in volume but, in many parts of the world, also in momentum. Let me give you a glimpse of some of the remarkable things I have seen with my own eyes that reveal these Christward world tendencies and movements.

**RUSSIAN CONTRASTS.**

On my first visit to Russia, about fourteen years ago, found it impossible to gain access to the educated classes of that great empire. At that time if I had been found in a street-car with five Russian students, I would all have been subjected to arrest. Our meetings then were necessarily held in secret between midnight and four in the morning. Had I to do it over again, I would not hold even these meetings—because of the risks I ran so much as because of the risks entailed upon the others. That year I gave only one public address in Russia, and at that meeting the spies were present on all sides and I knew

them bearing its mark of tragedy. I say tragedy advisedly, for more Russian students commit suicide each year than any other people in the world. I believe that it is true that the vast majority of the students of Russia have at least contemplated suicide.

On my recent visit to Russia these students, only a few in number, still gathered and listened with intensity that fairly drew out one's soul, but they thronged me on every occasion, even on the street-cars. Even when there was no interpreter present they would follow me about the streets and would come to my hotel at hours when it had been announced that I could not receive people. They seemed to think that from me as the messenger of the Christian students of America and other countries they would find something to quench their thirst to know the truth that sets men free.

Nicolaï and I left little bands of investigators of pure Christianity in all of the places we visited. In one university centre I said to the audience of students, "All who would like to follow this Christ as I have been setting Him forth come to such a hall-tomorrow afternoon at two o'clock." The test was difficult, but over seven hundred students responded, and then I had that crushing experience—did not know how to leave those seven hundred student inquirers without any religious organization and without teachers.

Last May at Princeton we received into the World's Student Christian Federation the Student Christian Movement of Russia. This is made up largely of those who are still loyal to the Russian Orthodox church. Five years ago I would have said that it was unthinkable that I should live to see the day when there would be a Christian Student Movement in Russia, holding its summer conferences, publishing its pamphlets, with four Russian secretaries and four American secretaries giving up their own time to the leadership of these forces.

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### A Prayer

(Norman McLeod.)

Lord of the sand and the swinging world,  
O'er a sea of suns is thy power unstayed,  
Thy banner from age to age unfurled,  
To thee we pray.

Lord of the lost and the angels' best,  
O seraph and star song and the harps that played  
When the worlds burst from eternal rest:  
To thee we pray.

Lord of the flower and the wrecking gale,  
The immaculate one of the perfect law,  
God of our birth cry and ending wail,  
To thee we pray.

Lord of nature and Father of all,  
From whose great heart came the Christ that we saw,  
Who shall look for each at the last roll call,  
To thee we pray.

**TURKEY—EIGHTEEN YEARS AGO AND NOW.**

In 1896, when I first visited Constantinople, I asked about getting access to the Mohammedan students. The Turkish student leader told you to raise that question, for it would be dangerous—in fact, illegal—to attempt to hold assemblies of the so-called students in Turkey. When I went on shipboard to leave Constantinople he said, "I would like to see the day when there would be a Christian Student Movement in Turkey, holding its summer conferences, publishing its pamphlets, with four Russian secretaries and four American secretaries giving up their own time to the leadership of these forces."

Now, it is true that there has been a reaction, but the fact remains that in nearly all parts of Turkey you are to-day free to travel, to hold conventions and great assemblies, to circulate papers and pamphlets by the hundreds and to do searching evangelistic work. It is no doubt a good thing that we have some opposition in Turkey. We need some opposition that will test and sift men's motives. Church history proves that Christian advancement best in the face of difficulties and it is going to advance in Turkey. That field is open; it is accessible, and it is responsive.

A little over two years ago I went to Constantinople again. Think of the changes! I went to attend a conference of the World's Student Christian Federation in the political capital of the Mohammedan world. Representatives of Christian students came together from twenty-five nations. For five days we met in conference men from over fifty branches of Protestant Christianity, and in addition Coptic Christians, Eastern Greek, Roman Catholics, and Russian Orthodox Christians.

When I was about to leave Constantinople to go into the Balkan States, a deputation waited upon me and said, "You are making a mistake not to go back to the city of the Grand Mohammedan university, with its eight thousand students." I replied that if they could arrange a meeting before my train left I would go. They secured the largest hall available and when I went down there I had a struggle to make my way to the platform with my interpreter. Every seat was taken, as were all the spaces around the wall. Russian theatres where they were allowed to stand night after night. I shall never forget the sea of Russian faces reaching from where I stood up into the galleries, almost every one of

it took me some time to decide upon a subject that would be safe for the occasion, but at last, I determined upon "Secret Prayer." Had I spoken upon anything that even suggested union with others, joining hands in friendly relations, combinations, association, propaganda, and so forth, they would have had me arrested and thrown into jail.

Now note the contrast: On my recent visit to Russia, the largest hall obtainable in the great university cities were not able to hold the multitudes of the agnostic students. They have a thirst to find God and to learn His truth and to experience its power. Every word of my addresses had to be spoken through interpreters—as a matter of fact, two had to take turns each night. The women students were always present with the men, and the police would not allow them to stand in the aisles, but there is a large area in the front of the stage at the Russian theatres where they were allowed to stand night after night. I shall never forget the sea of Russian faces reaching from where I stood up into the galleries, almost every one of

strength I set forth Christ as the only divine Savior, and I never had a more respectful hearing. Now, it is true that there has been a reaction, but the fact remains that in nearly all parts of Turkey you are to-day free to travel, to hold conventions and great assemblies, to circulate papers and pamphlets by the hundreds and to do searching evangelistic work. It is no doubt a good thing that we have some opposition in Turkey. We need some opposition that will test and sift men's motives. Church history proves that Christian advancement best in the face of difficulties and it is going to advance in Turkey. That field is open; it is accessible, and it is responsive.

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modify vastly the character of their immortal faith.—"The Continent"

There should be a progressive development of the prayer life of the Christian through all his days. Prayer should become more and more a fruitful exercise to the soul.

"Hold fast Christ, but take His cross and Himself cheerfully. Christ and His cross are not separable in His life, however they part at heaven's door."—Samuel Rutherford.

The happiness of life depends on the regular prosecution of some laudable purpose or lawful calling, which engages, helps and enlivens all our powers.—W. Jay.

"The first piece of advice that one has to give to anybody, especially to young men and young women who are going out into the battle of life, is to take care of time, the diffusion and dispersion of interest through waste of time is the deadliest disability that can overtake any human character.—Lord Morley.

Wherever that spiritual greatness that was in Jesus has become known, it has operated like a second conscience in the world—on the one hand making men conscious of their own weaknesses, and on the other hand filling them with a profound realization of the infinite possibilities that lie within each human soul.—A. W. Martin.

next lesson after an interruption by a man in the crowd, until at last Luke records how Jesus broke out into apostrophe, in the words, "I came to cast fire upon the earth; and what will I, if it is already kindled? But I have a baptism to be baptized with; and how can I be straitened until it be accomplished?" words, by the way, entirely omitted from the present scheme of lessons.

Seeing this we find how much there is in this particular lesson for those who are called into fellowship with Christ in service. Herein it is revealed that they are responsible for the public proclamation of His ideals. This proclamation, moreover, is always to be demonstrated in the fearlessness of all material disability, including death itself. Finally in all this public work and courageous suffering, they are to rest in the assurance of their Father's love and care.

## Sunday School Lesson

### FAITH DESTROYING FEAR.

BY DR. R. G. CAMPBELL MORGAN.

February 22.  
Lesson, Luke xii. 1-12.  
Golden Text, Luke xii. 8.

"But I say unto you, Every one who shall confess Me before men, him shall the Son of man also confess before the angels of God."

#### THE NARRATIVE.

In these lessons we are following our Lord through days full of the most thrilling, interesting, and intense excitement. The hostility to Him was growing every day. Nevertheless the multitudes were more than ever attracted, and Luke begins the paragraph which constitutes our lesson by drawing attention to the fact that the numbers of those gathered about Him were so great that they positively trod one upon another. Our lesson records things which Jesus said during this period, especially to His disciples.

He first warned them against the leaven of the Pharisees, which is hypocrisy, declaring that all things covered up and hidden, must be revealed and made known. The hypocrisy of the Pharisees had consisted very largely in the fact that they had "covered up and hidden the truth of God."

He therefore called His disciples to a new publicity in service. What they had been saying in the darkness must be brought into the light. What they had been telling men in inner chambers must now be proclaimed upon the housetops.

He says that such a ministry would inevitably bring them into places of persecution, and so He called them to courage, charging them not to fear those who could do no worse to them than all the body, but to let their fear be that of Him from Whom men do not escape, even after the body has been killed. It was indeed an almost stern call to courage.

This, however, He immediately followed by the tender and beautiful assurance of the care of God. He Who does not forget a single sparrow, and Who numbers the hairs of the head, cannot fail His faithful servants.

It is intensely interesting to bring together the "Fear Him" of verse 5 and the "Fear not" of verse 7. It is by the fear of God that produces obedience that we enter into the relationship with Him that makes us able to fear nothing else. It is equally true that when the fear of all difficulty is banished in our consciousness of His love, we have a new fear of Him, which inspires to persistent service.

He then declared that those who would confess Him thus before men would be confessed before the angels of God; while those who denied Him would be denied in the presence of the angels.

Finally in this paragraph He looked on to the coming dispensation of the Spirit, and declared that whereas men speaking against Him would be forgiven, blasphemies of the Holy Ghost could not be forgiven. That dispensation of the Spirit, moreover, would be one in which however much men testify in their lives, or in danger, what they would be taught of the Spirit, what they ought to say.

and to use the very word of Jesus, of their value to Him.

In this dispensation of the Spirit, a dispensation to which our Lord most evidently referred in this teaching, all these things are emphasized. The Kingdom of the Kingdom of God has been made clear by the ministry of the Spirit in interpretation of the words and work of Jesus; and moreover, in all proclamation of it we today are entering into a way upon His co-operation. Therefore the urgency for proclamation is the greater. Through His communication with us there should be a new fearlessness of all opposition, for in that fellowship we have indeed found the experimental secret of the age-abiding life, and the death of the body is an incident of release. Finally through the communion of that Spirit, the Comforter, there is brought into a new realization of the love of the God of all comfort, and a new sense of our value to Him in the carrying out of His enterprises, by the mystery of His condescending grace.

#### THE GOLDEN TEXT.

The selection of the Golden Text from the midst of the lesson leaves us with the mind fixed upon the ultimate day of vindication; the day in which those who are the confessors of His name in the world will find Him to be their confessor; before the angels of God. Thus by the light and glory and triumph of that day all our present service and suffering are illuminated and inspired.

#### SUGGESTIVE QUESTIONS ON THE SUNDAY-SCHOOL LESSONS.

(By Rev. T. S. Linscott, D.D.)

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The Leakey-Garretson Co., Ltd., Publishers, Bancroft, Ont., Canada.

Feb. 22, 1914.

(13.) If God literally knows us even to the number of our hairs or our heads, and loves us with infinite tenderness as he does, why is it not possible for anything to go against us? (This is one of the questions which may be answered in writing by members of the club.)

(14.) If a Christian worries over his circumstances, or for the future, what is the proof that he does not really believe in God's love and care, as taught by Jesus?

(15.) How do those Christians act who really believe in the Heavenly Father's love and care?

(16.) Verses 8-9—Is it possible or not, and why, for a person to live secretly a Christian life?

(17.) Why does Jesus put so much importance upon openly confessing Him?

(18.) Verse 10—What would you say to the sin against the Holy Spirit which Jesus states never can be forgiven? (This is one of the questions which may be answered in writing by members of the club.)

(19.) Verse 11-12—Why do Christians to-day when they are in difficulty have no need to worry or take anxious thought as to the outcome?

(20.) When we find ourselves in situations of grave danger, may we depend with absolute certainty that God will tell us, on the spur of the moment if need be, what we ought to do—say?

(21.) How much should a preacher or Sunday school teacher depend upon the Holy Spirit for what he has to say?

Lesson for Sunday, March 1, 1914. Trusting in Riches and Trusting in God. Luke xiii. 18-34.

without its substance. It is the bank without the river. "The letter killeth but the Spirit giveth life." Others, again, are trying to hold on to the reality but they are clinging to the symbol; they do not need to go to church any more; they can be good Christians without that aid. They do not need the help of a stated day of rest; all days are sacred. What need of stained glass windows in reminding us of God when through the glory of sunrise I can look out upon His throne? They do not need, they claim, the help of sacraments and ordinances any more, or of His and sacraments. These things no longer bring them near to God. They have cast them aside as the healthy tree casts its leaves, to make room for a larger, richer life. They boast in telling you they have let these crucibles go. Is the river, is it not, declining any further need of the bank?

But is it a healthy sign. Can we do without all symbols? Jesus did not think so. He is to be our example. Is it possible to abolish entirely the letter and retain the Spirit? In heaven there will be no temple; but then in heaven there is going to be no flesh and blood, and no dot, and no flesh and blood left; we are to be pure spirits. When we step from rung to rung. When we reach the high rung we can let the lower go. And when we gain the landing we can discard the ladder altogether; but the body, when it is needed, when the river reaches the ocean it will not need the bank. And we are safe in abolishing symbol? Only when we have graduated into some higher symbol. Symbols we all outgrow or about, but as long as we are weak and human we need some help. Poor is the Christian whose symbol is the chief thing. And poor, too, is the Christian who is not daily learning to lean less and less upon it. No symbol is doing its perfect work unless it is enabling its votaries to gradually do without it.

And the approach to spiritual perfection I take it to be an approach to God and to the body and to the world without the use of symbol. Use the letter, but use it as the letter. Beware of grasping it so tightly as to kill the spirit. The symbol is the embodiment of the spirit, and the more we are able to stand and vigorous—not pale and thin and emaciated. No symbol is hurtful if it is the expression of a healthy life within. One does not object to even high mass if it brings its devotees nearer to God.

IV. One more union we must mention ere we close. I refer to sunshine and shadow. There is no sunshine without its shadow and there is no shadow without its corresponding light. Without the light of symbol, there is no light. Without the shadow of a substance there must be somewhere and a light. The shadow of a tree always means a tree not far off. And the sun, too, has its shadows. There is the bright and the dark in every life. I believe that things are more evenly distributed than they seem.

# WHAT GOD HATH JOINED

(By THE REV. DR. MALCOLM JAMES MacLEOD.)

A sermon preached in the Collegiate Reformed Church of St. Nicholas, New York, by the pastor, the Rev. Dr. Malcolm James MacLeod. His subject was "What God Hath Joined."

The text was from Mark, x. 9: "What God hath joined together let not man put asunder." Dr. MacLeod said:

The Master, in these words, is speaking of the marriage tie. It is in this to which the passage refers. This is His interpretation of the union between husband and wife; it is a life-union; it is to be severed by only two things—adultery and death. "What God hath joined together let not man put asunder."

But as Charles Wagner has pointed out to us in his book, it is what God hath joined. The pronoun is neuter, not masculine or feminine. And the thought arises in our minds if there was not possibly a general law referred to in this summing up of the great Teacher.

**THE SEED AND THE HARVEST.**

And let us note first of all the Seed and the Harvest. God hath joined them together. We cannot divorce them without doing violence to the natural order. We reap what we sow. All admit that we sow with Nature, so she will deal with us. If we treat Nature right she will treat us right. If we play her false she will play us false. If we do her a wrong she will not overcome evil with good, but do us a favor. There is no Christianity in Nature. Nature is pagan, "an eye for an eye and a tooth for a tooth." No amount of labor can make tares yield wheat. If a building is well and faithfully erected gravity is its friend, but if crookedness enters into the walls she is its sworn enemy. He who plays tricks with gravity will get the worst of it. Granted nature's major minor premises, and we cannot escape her conclusion. They are linked together with hooks of steel. No bribery can induce fire to alter its action. The law of cohesion cannot be intimidated. It is as impossible to cheat Nature as to make a rope of sand.

How strange that men should imagine that it were possible to sow disease and reap health or to scatter the stains of folly and have a rich crop of wisdom in the autumn. But the law of the harvest is inflexible. The fruit belongs to the tree. What we weave in our youth we wear in our age. Richard Baxter once said, "How can acts and their consequences be divorced? If we do this how can we escape that?" If we see smoke we know there is fire, but the smoke is not the cause of the fire; the fire is the cause of the smoke. "He who puts a chain around the neck of a slave," says Emerson, "will find the other end around his own." No man can do wrong without suffering wrong.

And the inequalities of earth are strangely paralleled in human life. For here, too, we have high and low, here, too, we have heights and hollows. And the great sociological debate to-day is

really a discussion as to the best method of flattening and evening the mass. Socialism, like the waves of the sea, is seeking a level. We are in a world abundantly supplied, only the supplies are poorly distributed. And how to remedy the favoritism is the puzzling problem. It is at the heart of the great tariff debate. Some men have such a genius for making money as for dispensing that it would seem at times as if communism must be an impossible ideal as long as human nature is what it is.

Then, again, another question arises and a very important question, viz., this: Are we built for levels? As long as some are born with ten talents and some with one will there not be lowlands and highlands? God certainly does not want us all to be poor and there is a grave doubt as to whether He wants us all to be rich, for it is a simple fact that many of us haven't hearts strong enough to support the weight of the summit. We speak much of equality and liberty. We have drafted the words into our constitution. And if you go to Paris you will see them carved on almost every building. You will find them even on the Morgue. But really when we stop to think about it seriously it is only on the Morgue that they are perfectly appropriate. For there are no dead level; there is only the level of death and silence. As Mrs. Browning put it, "The spade of the sexton pats us all even."

This world to-day is in a savage mood over this question of upper and lower. We find it in capital and labor. They have never been further apart. The chasm is as deep as a Rocky Mountain canon. The cleavage is wide, too, and the threats thundered across the gorge are bitter and alarming.

And the dangerous classes are not all on the lower level, not by any means. They are found just as plentifully where Abraham Lincoln said they would be found—on the topmost seats of the world. The simple fact is that the poor man has found out to his sorrow that he cannot safely trust himself to the generosity of his more fortunate neighbor. When men meet in secret council to fix the price of coal and then to fix the wage they are usurping a prerogative that does not belong to them. And when the working-men find himself rated as a hand and belonging to an inferior condition instead of as a brother and an immortal soul, we do not wonder that he is tempted sometimes to retaliate. Working-men are telling us that if Jesus were on earth to-day He would fight their battles. He would if they are righteous battles. He would unquestionably champion the cause of the poor man if the poor man is right, but we would just as certainly champion the cause of the rich man if the rich man is right.

Of course the Christian solution of our human inequalities is a simple one. The inequalities always have existed and they always will, only the difference is on the surface. In the sight of God we are all alike, we are

all equally dear. "One is our Father and we are all brethren." I know some temperaments are like gunpowder and matches, and are better separated than that of the poor of the tragedy of sin. To Jesus humanity is one great brotherhood. God hath joined together in this world high and low, rich and poor, strong and weak. He has joined the oak and the elm and the redwood, but He has also the lilac and the reed and the golden rod. There are needy little children all about us who need to be mothered and there's many a poor fellow who needs to be brothered. He needs patience and kindness and the chance to live a real human life. None of us liveth to himself. We are all dependent on each other. We are all bound together in a bundle. The mountain should help the valley, sending its fertility down; the valley should help the mountain, sending its moisture up.

We are living in a world where opposition is linked to union. The two great forces, centrifugal and centripetal, are always pulling apart, but each is essential to our safety. If either were to prevail there would be destruction and smash and ruin. It is by the even tug of war that life is the duty of truth. "God hath joined them together, and what God hath joined together let not man put asunder."

**ALL TRUTH HAS TWO SIDES.**

But once more take another coupling. Take the river and the bank. There can be no river without its corresponding bank. The bank is the vessel that indicates and holds and guides the river. Just as language is the boundary of thought so the bank is the boundary of the stream. And just as the river has its banks, so each thing is a half and suggests another thing to make it whole. "Every act integrates itself in a twofold manner." Every truth has two sides. Sometimes we hear people speak of a half a truth, but there is no such thing. It is as foolish to speak about half a truth as to speak about half a falsehood. If I say of a man who is six feet tall that he is three feet tall, it is not half true; it is all false. The man is not three feet tall, he is six feet tall. If I speak of a vessel that is sold on the outside and silver on the inside, that is like golden vessels, I am not speaking of a half a truth; that is a vessel. All truth, let it be emphasized, has two sides. God hath joined together in this world fire and smoke, the inside and the outside, spirit and matter, and so on. There is no light without its shadow. And we find this illustrated in the things of the Spirit. How many are clinging to the form of a creed

without its substance. It is the bank without the river. "The letter killeth but the Spirit giveth life." Others, again, are trying to hold on to the reality but they are clinging to the symbol; they do not need to go to church any more; they can be good Christians without that aid. They do not need the help of a stated day of rest; all days are sacred. What need of stained glass windows in reminding us of God when through the glory of sunrise I can look out upon His throne? They do not need, they claim, the help of sacraments and ordinances any more, or of His and sacraments. These things no longer bring them near to God. They have cast them aside as the healthy tree casts its leaves, to make room for a larger, richer life. They boast in telling you they have let these crucibles go. Is the river, is it not, declining any further need of the bank?

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SCOTTISH LETTER

Civic and National Items of Interest.

(Correspondence of the "Weekly Witness.")

GLASGOW UNIVERSITY. Glasgow, Jan. 21.

CRITICISMS OF GLASGOW'S BEAUTY. A professor of design has been lecturing Glasgow on what he calls her architectural ugliness.

Attention could also be given waiting-rooms and railway stations. The municipal buildings might well receive some permanent memorial of their superior officers other than the occasional subscription portrait.

"Cleanliness and gay color and light, beautiful buildings and beautiful streets—indeed, all beautiful surroundings—are a direct assistance to healthy living, and the public health is the strongest national asset."

I am quoting from the critic, and admit that there is something in what he says, for, in truth, poor old Glasgow is indeed sombre in certain of her aspects; but he should take heart of grace, for we are improving.

When, right at the heart of the city, what dreadful examples of gloomy erections meet the eye? Take Miller street, for instance. The professor would hardly survive a walk down that old grey thoroughfare with its massive buildings frowning on either side; but if he did get through, with what a sigh of relief would he emerge into Argyle street and be comforted by the spectacle of a picture-house in white plaster interspersed by lines of red and yellow.

True, some old-fashioned Glasgow folks still saunter down Miller street for no other purpose than to admire the calm beauty of this undisturbed school and its surroundings. They linger at doorways to note the beautiful designs in porches or stand out in the middle of the street to see the artistic embellishment of even the top-story windows.

It is now apparently settled definitely that we shall have a visit from the King and Queen this year, their Majesties coming to Edinburgh specially, but giving a day to Glasgow as well. The visit is expected to take place in the autumn, when the Court returns South from Balmoral. It is not improbable that the King and Queen, when in the capital, will then stay with the Earl of Rosebery at Dalmeny.

While in Edinburgh King George will take the opportunity of finally determining the form that the memorial of the late King Edward in Holywood will take. The principal object of His Majesty's visit to Edinburgh, however, is to invest the Prince of Wales with the Order of the Thistle in St. Giles' Cathedral, the home of this Order.

It was at one time thought that the formal admission of Prince Arthur of Connaught to the Thistle, which was one of King George's wedding presents to his cousin, would also take place in St. Giles. But this now appears very unlikely. It is expected that the Prince's Highness will be introduced with the insignia of the Order privately, either at Windsor Castle or Buckingham Palace.

THE SCOTS GREYS. Speaking of the Scottish capital, I may mention the report that our pet regiment of cavalry, the Scots Greys, is likely to make an early return to Edinburgh. No definite information has as yet been received, but there is the authority for stating that when the present arrangements of the War Office are carried out the Greys will be the first regiment to occupy the palatial new barracks at Redford.

The choice gives unbounded satisfaction to the people of Edinburgh and to Scotsfolk generally, who retain a warm place in their affection for the distinguished regiment, which has not been located in the capital since the time of the mobilization for South Africa. The cavalry barracks at Redford are now practically completed, and the officers' quarters are not so far advanced, and many months must elapse before they will be ready for occupation.

SIX-DAY WEEK FOR POLICEMEN. The policemen of Glasgow recently lodged a petition in which they asked the Corporation to take steps to obtain for them one day's rest in seven, or to grant them 52 days off duty in the year. They pointed out that on and after July all policemen in England and Wales will enjoy this privilege, and they desired that Parliament should extend the same concessions to the Glasgow force.

A report on the subject by the Chief Constable was submitted to the Town Clerk, showing the increase in the strength of the force which would be required in the event of the petition being entertained. The suggestion is over a hundred men, requiring an expenditure of about £12,000.

The petition has just been considered by the Watching and Lighter Committee of the Corporation, and remitted to a sub-committee for consideration and report, and it is not unlikely that "Robert" will rest what he wants. GEORGE SQUAR.

LONDON LETTER.

(Correspondence of the "Witness.")

HOUSES AND WAGES. London, Jan. 26.

Mr. Lloyd George's Glasgow speech has been unavoidably postponed till February 26, so that we shall have to wait till then for further details as to the government's proposals for urban land reform.

The second volume of the Land Inquiry's Report, promised before the opening of Parliament, is also to lag behind its time, and is now not expected to appear before the end of February. This second volume, it will be remembered, is to treat of urban conditions and the important question of rates. But it is impossible that it should deal so minutely with these problems as the preceding volume dealt with those of the countryside.

The question of adequate housing depends so necessarily on the question of wages that before the town-dweller can be assured of satisfactory housing he must also be assured of a satisfactory wage. This it is beyond the power of any Act of Parliament at present to effect.

Even a wholesale extension of the Trade Boards Act will not do it, that would leave untouched the vast problems of casual labor and unemployment. In attempting to grapple, therefore, with the difficulty of urban housing, the Government finds itself faced with all the tremendous and interrelated problems of industrial poverty.

Any solution it attempts must therefore necessarily be of an incomplete and partial nature. There will, it seems likely, be a wide extension of the principle of the minimum wage, as exemplified in the Trade Boards Act, but an even more important result of the facing of the problem may be, and it is devoutly to be hoped will be, some serious attempt to deal with unemployment and casual labor.

For the miseries of unemployment Part II of the Insurance Act has to some slight extent provided an antidote, but nothing has yet been done towards the prevention of unemployment. Health insurance, on the other hand, (Part I of the Act) owing to the difficulties which casual labor causes in settling the responsibility for stamping cards, has done something for casualization, but no real attempt has been made to solve the problem.

A COURT OF RENTS. Meanwhile the Tories, having discovered that land reform is as popular in the town as in the country, have come forward with their proposals.

Mr. Walter Long, a member of the Opposition Front Bench and formerly President of the Local Government Board, some days ago suggested a Conservative scheme as an alternative to Mr. Lloyd George's. He objected to the Liberal plan of establishing a "horde of officials," and suggested instead the creation of a tribunal on the lines of the Rent Inquiry Commission to be perfectly independent. This tribunal should be charged with seeing that urban tenants receive fair play in their dealings with landlords.

Facilities should be offered for the sonableness of conditions of continuity of tenancy by industrial tenants, or given compensation should be adequate for improvements; and, further, there should be relief or protection from unreasonable and restrictive covenants in leases. These proposals, to a certain extent, based on those of Mr. Lloyd George himself, and there is a certain element of humor in Mr. Long's suggestion that they should be adopted by the Government and embodied in a non-party measure next session. If the Conservative party so earnestly feel the urgency of these reforms it seems strange that they have waited to introduce them until the Liberals have already done so. It seems likely, a case of history repeating itself, as with the great Reform Bill of 1867 was eventually introduced by the Conservative leader Disraeli, who had stolen it from the Whigs and adopted it as his own in order to defeat the Conservative plan of 1914 wish to deal with Land Reform.

MR. JESSE COLLINGS. Mr. Chamberlain's resignation, mentioned last week, has speedily been followed by that of his fidus Achates, Mr. Jesse Collings, name of Englishmen with the catchword "Three acres and a cow." It was he who was responsible for the "Back-to-the-land" movement, and it was he who introduced the Radical amendment concerning the monetary measure quoted above, by which Lord Salisbury's government was defeated in 1886.

Mr. Collings had then been for six years a member of Parliament, standing as a Liberal, and in the admission of the Liberal party to the Ministry, he succeeded by his own initiative in becoming Parliamentary Secretary to the Local Government Board. When the split came over Home Rule, however, he followed his friend Mr. Chamberlain, and became a member of the newly-formed Liberal-Unionist party, representing the constituency of Bordesley, for which he has sat ever since. But in a letter addressed last week to his constituents he expressed his intention of resigning, "for over half a century," he wrote, "in close and unbroken friendship, Mr. Chamberlain and I have worked together in perfect agreement, in social, municipal and political affairs, and it seems impossible for me to separate myself from him, even as a matter of sentiment only, that we should put off our harness together and at the same time." Mr. Collings, who is now eighty-two years old, has well earned a period of rest, and is well credited by all members of the House.

THE BOGUS QUARREL. During the last week the Tory press has been much agitated by rumored dissensions within the Cabinet, on the subject of the Naval Estimates. The "Daily Telegraph" went so far as to publish on Tuesday full details with regard to the imagined state of affairs, oblivious of the fact that Cabinet meetings are held in secret and their results are not communicated to the public, so that it is quite impossible for these revelations to be authentic.

"There is a grave crisis in the Cabinet," it declared; and on Thursday it even published a statement as to which ministers were on the side of Mr. Churchill and which on the side of Mr. Lloyd George. On Tuesday a further declaration was made to the effect that "Both the naval and civil members of the Admiralty have, it is stated, signified their intention to retire, if the Cabinet refuses the supplies which have been asked for, and which they regard as the bare minimum necessary for the due maintenance of the fleet for the coming financial year." The truth of this statement may be gauged by the fact that the following day an official denial of it was issued, authorized by the First Lord of the Admiralty himself. The rumors of disagreement between Mr. Lloyd George and Mr. Winston Churchill were rather comically put to silence by the fact that, after the Cabinet meeting on Thursday, they were seen to walk together in the most amicable way possible, an exhibition of friendship which has had a ludicrously depressing effect on the Tory scandal-mongers. The fact is that on the Navy question the Cabinet is united, and good news more

closely united indeed than the Liberals throughout the country. Many of those who regretfully acknowledge the necessity for the naval programme put forward by Mr. Winston Churchill, consider that nevertheless the estimates are too high, and that the carelessness and extravagance are indulged in at the Admiralty. There is a good deal of feeling with regard to the experiment of substituting oil for coal on battleships, an experiment which had such disastrous effects that, after costing thousands of pounds, it had to be dropped. Another item in the accusation of extravagance is the use of the greater part of the target, whereas it might have been scrapped and sold for about £40,000. Such charges deserve to receive the attention of Parliament when it meets after its long holiday, for, now that so much money is diverted from more constructive purposes to the Naval Estimates, the tax-payer has an added right to demand that it shall be well spent.

AVIATOR'S AMAZING AERIAL ADVENTURE

New York, Feb. 2. — Charles F. Niles, the 24-year-old aviator who finished second in the "Times" Aerial Derby last October, tried to loop-the-loop in an aeroplane to-day at Garden City and failed. But in falling he accomplished a greater aerial feat than the loop would have been or even than flying upside-down, in which position he finished the most remarkable adventure from which any aviator probably has emerged alive.

Niles rose for 3,000 feet in the air in long spiral curves and then tried the loop. All went well until the aeroplane was pointed straight upwards at the summit of the loop. Then the gasoline drained away from the engine and it stalled. The result was a downward skip, tail foremost, in which the aeroplane dived towards the earth 1,000 feet, turned turtle and fell for another thousand feet and in a spinning state was rescued by a fortunate manipulation of the levers, only to find that the momentum, as such that he went careering off to one side on a "skid" move that made experienced aviators and airmen on the ground run for the protection of the hangars. No one on the ground ever believed Niles would emerge alive from his predicament.

Niles was seen to the earth that the tan straps he had fastened over his shoulders could be plainly seen and he was waving one hand to the frightened spectators in spite of his upside down position. He sailed away in this reverse position towards the east, where he climbed a bit and "corkscrewed" his craft back into its proper form. Then he circled back to a position directly above his first starting point and landed.

RACE BETTERMENT AMONGST POTATOES

Paris, Feb. 1. — Race betterment among potatoes is promised by three French experts who have succeeded in producing potato-bearing plants from seeds. The leaders in this new vegetable sex are: MM. Sartory, Grallot and Thiebaut, who declare that many centuries of sexual cultivation of potatoes has so enfeebled the present race of roots that they easily fall prey to various potato-diseases from seeds. The leaders in this new vegetable sex are: MM. Sartory, Grallot and Thiebaut, who declare that many centuries of sexual cultivation of potatoes has so enfeebled the present race of roots that they easily fall prey to various potato-diseases from seeds. The leaders in this new vegetable sex are: MM. Sartory, Grallot and Thiebaut, who declare that many centuries of sexual cultivation of potatoes has so enfeebled the present race of roots that they easily fall prey to various potato-diseases from seeds.

The 1912 crop from sixty plants consisted of potatoes about the size of a walnut, though some ran larger. The best of these roots were again planted in 1913, and it is announced that they have produced vigorous fruit-bearing plants entirely free from any of the common potato ailments. Much importance is attached to the discovery, which not only provides a means of rapidly regenerating the potato, but makes it possible by crossing and selection to develop a number of different varieties possessing qualities which it may be desirable to cultivate in the potato either from the commercial or the alimentary point of view.

GODERICH DELEGATION ASK FOR HARBOR GRANT

Ottawa, Feb. 2. — A big delegation from Western Ontario will come to Ottawa on February 12, urging the Government to make extensive improvements to develop a Goderich harbor on Lake Huron, so as to make it a harbor of refuge for mariners. There is a vote of \$125,000 in the estimates, but the Western Ontario delegates will ask that this be much enlarged.

FEBRUARY SUBSCRIBERS.

Subscribers whose address labels are marked "222," are asked to kindly attend to their renewal at ONCE. Nothing is ever lost by renewing a little in advance, and it is a matter of course from the expiry of present subscription. On the other hand, an overdue subscription will bring the name of the subscriber into the matter of vexatious delay in receiving the name on the mailing list. See fuller notices elsewhere in this issue, and clubbing offers elsewhere in this issue. JOHN DOUGALL & SON.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS

Notice of births, marriages and deaths must invariably be endorsed with the name and address of the sender, or otherwise no notice can be taken of them. Birth notices are inserted for 25c; marriage notices for 50c; death notices for 25c extra; other extension to obituary, such as short sketch of life, two cent per word, and will accept poetry, which is 50 cents per line extra—prepaid. Annual subscribers may have announcements of birth, marriages and deaths (without extended obituary or verses), occurring in their immediate families, free of charge, if the name, address and address of subscribers should be given.

MARRIED.

ROLLER-RACEY—On Jan. 1, 1914, at Christ Church, Mayfair, by the Rev. W. J. Carrow, George Trevor, son of George, Courtenay Racer, of London, Basingstoke, to Mary Elizabeth, daughter of the late William Richardson Racey, of Fredericton, New Brunswick, Canada, and Mrs. Racey, of The Cottage, Mayfair, London, England.

DIED.

FULLER—At St. Luke's Hospital, after an operation, on Feb. 2, 1914, John Wesley Fuller, eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. Fuller, 299 James street, Ottawa, aged 14 years.

THORNTON—On Tuesday, January 20, 1914, at Elizabeth Hall, Grenville, Ontario, Elizabeth Thornton, wife of John Thornton, in her 74th year.

WILKES—At 127 Darling street, Bradford, Ontario, on the 13th instant, Matilda Wilkes, widow of the late James Wilkes, in her 86th year of age.

Advertisement for Wrigley's Spearmint Gum. Features an illustration of a woman in a floral dress holding a box of gum. Text includes: 'Ever see Dame Nature? She's in every bush.', 'It's Dame Nature that gives this tidbit its cooling, refreshing benefits.', 'Wrigley's Spearmint Gum lasts', 'Be SURE it's Wrigley's BUY IT BY THE BOX', 'Chew it after every meal', 'Made in Canada Wm. Wrigley Jr. Co., Ltd. 7 Scott St., Toronto, Ont. 76'

Advertisement for J. Fleury's Sons Famous "Rapid Easy" Grinders. Features an illustration of a hand-cranked grinder. Text includes: 'A REALLY GREAT LINE—FAMOUS "RAPID EASY" GRINDERS', 'Without Lessons or Knowledge of Music Anyone Can Play the Piano or Organ in One Hour.', '200,000 Have Learned to Play the Piano in One Hour.', 'J. FLEURY'S SONS AURORA, ONTARIO', 'THE JOHN DEERE PLOW CO. OF WELLAND, LIMITED, 77 JARVIS STREET, TORONTO', 'FREE TRIAL'.