



MRS. TREMAINE'S GUEST-ROOM.

"None of those things. A landscape etching in a plain wood frame. Some white birch trees near a pool of water, or something like that, you know. Just remember it at Christmas, instead of giving me any jewelry."

TEACHERS' ESSAYS.

THE NUDE IN ART. (To the Editor of the Witness.) Sir,—The directors of the Academy of Fine Arts in Philadelphia lately received a written protest, signed by fourteen women of that city, against certain pictures in the present exhibition, some of which belong to the permanent one. The signers proposed to speak for 500 of their sex beside themselves.

AIR AND EXERCISE.

A SCHOOL TEACHER'S ESSAY ON HOW MAY CHILDREN DO MOST FOR THE HEALTH AND PHYSICAL IMPROVEMENT OF THEIR SCHOLARS IN THE SCHOOL AND AT HOME.

RELIGIOUS NEWS.

A BARRACK which took the form of Canadian structures, with the flag poles and masts, has been built in Victoria, B. C., and Victoria Rooms, Southampton, realising over £1,300, thus clearing a debt which has for three or four years burdened Albion Church.



SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

Table with subscription rates for Daily Witness, Weekly Witness, and Northern Witness in various currencies.

ADVERTISING RATES.

Weekly Witness—Annual advertisements, 25c per line per insertion, including ad and letter types.

Daily Witness—The per line first insertion, 10c per line subsequent insertion.

Births and Deaths, 25c per insertion; Marriage, 50c.

Notices to subscribers—When sending in particular to get the correct post office address, and the Province, State, and County, and the name of the person to whom the notice should be sent.

When stamps are sent to make up a remittance, the only denunciations we will accept are 1 and 3 cents.

THE WITNESS. WEDNESDAY, APRIL 29, 1891.

THE FOLLOWING EXTRAORDINARY CIRCULAR HAS BEEN RECEIVED BY THE PUBLISHERS OF NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS THROUGHOUT CANADA.

OSTATA, 18th April, 1891. The termination of the contract with the Alliance for the conveyance of mails between Great Britain and the United Kingdom having rendered it necessary that, for the future, all such mails should be transmitted via New York, the Postmaster-General is no longer able to continue the exception of the franchise allowed to publishers of newspapers and periodicals of transmitting such matter by the packets of the Alliance Line at the special rate of one cent per pound, the cost of transit of such matter, via the Cape route, being about 8c (eight cents) per hundred pounds.

Therefore, on and from 1st May next all newspapers and periodicals transmitted from the office of publication in Canada to the United Kingdom, at a special rate of one cent per pound, in each separate address, which must, in all cases, be prepaid.

WILLIAM WHITE, Deputy Postmaster-General.

Under the above regulation the Weekly Witness going to Britain will have to be prepaid at the rate of 8c per cent, in addition to the whole subscription, which the publishers will, in the meantime, have to lose. It is only a few months since a similar outrageous charge was put upon Canadian papers going to Newfoundland, at the very moment when irritation between Canada and Newfoundland was most to be deplored.

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that should Germany, whose flag flies over some of the most active sealing vessels, and might soon decorate many in its train, disregard any international laws in regard to seal killing on the high seas, which she did not agree to honor.

Great Britain, the United States, and Russia were willing to attempt to enforce them. The original proposition of the British Government that a congress of all the powers interested be held, at which an agreement binding on all might be reached, is the only feasible one, and the only one likely to be productive of results which would prove permanently effective.

DISCRETION OF MAGISTRATES.

The important judgment by the Law Lords of Great Britain on the liquor license question, as given in the celebrated case of Sharp v. Wakefield, is one of vital interest alike to friends of temperance, and to those engaged in the traffic. For the former it is a triumph; for the latter, in one respect, a decisive defeat, as it emphasizes the fact that in law, according to the highest tribunal in the land, holders of liquor licenses have no vested interest in them, and have no legal ground on which to base a claim for anything in their deductions. To assume that the judgment also establishes that unlimited discretion granted to magistrates or commissioners to withhold licenses means unlimited discretion, and that they are not bound to give reasons in law for refusing; that in England, as heretofore in Quebec, an applicant for a renewal stands before the law on the same level as a first applicant and can be treated accordingly. It was upon the latter issue that the case in question was tried. The facts of the case were these: W. Redding applied for the renewal of a license at the Low Bridge Inn, at Kenton, Westmoreland. The application was refused. Susannah Sharp, the owner of the inn, appealed to the Quarter Sessions, contending that on an application for the renewal of an existing license, the magistrates were not entitled to inquire into the character and wants of the neighborhood in which the inn was situated. The Quarter Sessions refused to renew the license, on the ground of the remoteness of the premises from police supervision, and of the character and necessities of the locality and neighborhood in which the inn was situated. The judges of the Queen's Bench division, on considering a special case stated for them, came to the conclusion that the justice at the annual general licensing sessions had the same absolute discretion to grant or refuse renewals as they had to grant a new license. Susannah Sharp, having appealed, the Court of Appeal affirmed the decision of the Queen's Bench division. Susannah Sharp again appealed to the House of Lords, which dismissed the appeal with costs, this, the final judgment, being reached nearly four years from the date, September 10, 1887, when the application in question was made. Their decision in dismissing the appeal was as follows: "The reasons were not based on abstract points or mere technicalities, but on broad common-sense grounds. For example, the Lord Chancellor in explaining his position, said, 'By the express language of the statute, which is still the governing statute, the grant of a license is expressly within the discretion of the magistrates.'"

His Lordship then quoted a number of precedents clearly showing that this discretion applied as much to renewals as to original applications. Lord Bramwell said that he thought the case a very plain one. He pointed out that among the considerations which should govern the decision of magistrates, were the buildings themselves, their character, their number and their neighborhood, as well as the persons applying for the licenses. His Lordship declared that not only were the reasons given in this case good and sufficient, but that the discretion of the magistrates was so unbounded that they could legally have refused the renewal without giving any reason to the applicant. He held that this applied as much to old as to new licenses. Lord Herschell and Lord Hailcy went over the same ground at some length. Legally speaking the foregoing judgment is regarded throughout Great Britain as placing the license holders entirely on the defensive, and enormously strengthening the position of the temperance forces. As it is customary in license cases to quote British authorities and judgments throughout the Empire the value of the judgment in Sharp v. Wakefield can scarcely be overestimated.

CHRISTIANITY IN CITIES.

Important as have been the developments of civilization in the material world during the life of this generation, far more important have been its moral developments. One of the most important of these during the past few years has been the rush of the churches into mission work both foreign and domestic. The sudden expansion of the foreign mission work within five or six years has been generally conceded to be the most important of the men at present preparing for the Christian ministry look forward to the exercise of that ministry on foreign soil. Jealousy is expressed in certain quarters lest the churches and institutions thus spending themselves for the good of other countries may be weakened for those tasks which Providence has more immediately assigned to them. Such a sentiment is not only against the principles of Christianity, but it is altogether against the facts, for the world probably never knew such an expansion of organized home mission work, and those organizations which go heavily and spiritually into such work immediately have an unthought rebuke. It might be interesting to enquire in how far this movement on the part of the various Christian denominations has received its impulse from the activities of the Salvation Army; it might be interesting to know how far it is the reflex of the work done in the foreign field or how far it is the result of the denunciations provoking "each other unto good works," each afraid that his should be outrun by his neighbor gaining a hold upon the people. From whatever it arises we hear daily of the opening of missions, homes, reading rooms, boys' clubs, gymnasiums, in short, of the application of every means which Christian ingenuity can invent to reach out towards those who are being pulled down by temptations to vice and idleness, which surround the young. Paradoxically stated, the problem which is before the Church is how to help without helping, how to show kindness without damaging independence and developing pauperism. In this connection the sweet name of charity has been greatly abused, and what is ordinarily called charity is one of the most demoralizing influences that can exist in a social system, developing as it does a helpless, irresponsible pauper class. The worst mission will be had to rescue from the snare. It is well enough, perhaps, to call efforts for the direct rescue of the lazaré class missions, but when we hear of a mission church the idea associated with it is that it is a place to be frequented only by people who wish to sponge on persons who are better off than themselves. The well-to-do worshippers meet in lordly temples with all appliances that can minister to eye and ear and in pews in which the poor cannot feel at home, generally rented pews which relate the poor to the corners. Feeling that there is a virtual though not intentional exclusion of the poor a contradiction to the gospel purpose of the church, they build in

some humble place a mission church, they support it from their bounty and patronize by their occasional presence; but the independent poor feel for some reason less at home there than at their own place. Christianity is now developing methods of getting down to the poor in a more practical way, and the true mission of the church is to do this. Colonel Huxley said that no drunkard is ever saved until he gets low down and loses all self-righteousness. He might as truthfully have said that Christianity can never save a lost one until it gets low down to a position of brotherhood with him. Such is the lesson taught by the Saviour of men and by every experience of his followers since. We hail, therefore, with special delight and hopefulness the brotherly efforts at mutual helpfulness whose initiation at the hands of Christian churches we daily hear of.

ILLITERATE VOTERS.

We have extracted from a Quebec blue book, giving many figures with regard to last provincial elections, some results which suggest questions to patriotic Canadians. To wit: the figures are so carefully put together that it is impossible to feel sure of anything in our deductions. To assume that sixty-five percent of the voters of Sherbrooke are illiterate, and need help from the deputy returning officers in marking their ballots, is, of course, nonsense. On the other hand many counties appear to have no illiterates. Leaving these remarkable phenomena out of the count as unknown quantities, we find the lowest degree of education at Two Mountains, where forty-four percent of the voters needed help, and the highest at Chateaugay, where only two and a third percent of the voters needed help. Why should voters who cannot even mark their ballots have a share in the government of the country? Men have no inherent right to govern because they walk on two feet; children do so, so do paupers and lunatics. The righteous test of the right to a share in Government is fitness. Some may say that among illiterates there are many wiser, worthier and more prudent men than many who can read and write. That may be true, yet no one will say that men who cannot read a newspaper or write their names, are really fit for the function of voting. There is nothing in these days to hinder any man from learning to read and write. The man who has those sterling qualities which otherwise qualify him to take part in the management of affairs has certainly the capacity to qualify himself after this manner and is culpably unfit for a share in these affairs if he does not do so. There would appear to be no practical difficulty about excluding the illiterates. The mere refusing of assistance in the marking of a ballot would, in all cases, be a distinct admission of the fact that the voter is not fit to exercise the franchise. The illiterate voter should be excluded from the franchise. The illiterate voter should be excluded from the franchise. The illiterate voter should be excluded from the franchise.

THE ALGOMA ELECTION.

The constituency of Algoma in Ontario is a very large district, with an area more extensive than at least one of the smaller provinces, is comparatively unsettled and lacks means of communication in winter, and consequently when the elections took place to be aided is a distinct admission of the fact that the voter is not fit to exercise the franchise. The illiterate voter should be excluded from the franchise. The illiterate voter should be excluded from the franchise. The illiterate voter should be excluded from the franchise.

THE EGG MARKET.

The Canadian egg market is attracting a good deal of attention at present owing to the fact that the time for the preparation of Canadian eggs for the American markets, and the shipment of them thereto, is now about here, and there is no sign of the beginning of any such trade, the McKinley tariff having apparently spoiled the prospect for business in this line between Canada and the United States. All sorts of wild statements are being made by the protectionist organs in an attempt to show that the duty of five cents per dozen imposed upon Canadian eggs by the McKinley tariff does not interfere with any possible shipments of eggs to New York. It has been stated that eggs are as high in price in Canada as they are here on the same date last year, and that the prices in the Canadian markets are as high as those of the American markets. That these statements are not true men in the trade do not need to be told, but for the information of those who do not keep track of the market, we will quote the commercial reports. On April 23 the Witness quoted the egg market as follows: "Eggs.—The market is very brisk, and prices run about 10c to 11c to 12c. The latter price is paid for the choice."

We notice that the Government organs quoted the same prices, the Gazette report being as follows: "The egg market is quiet and steady. The reports were liberal, but the buyers were few and the market was not very active. The price of eggs was about 10c to 11c to 12c. On April 23rd last year, the Witness reported as follows:—"

Eggs.—The market is firm at 12c to 13c to 14c per dozen.

It will be seen that in spite of the fact that the season was earlier last year than this, the egg market is lower now than it was then. As for the New York markets they are very much higher than ours, and we cannot conceive where our contemporaries get the prices that they quote as those of the New York market. The New York World, of April 23, quotes as follows:—"

Eggs.—The market is steady and fairly active, choice fresh selling at 13c.

It will be seen that there is a fairly large margin between prices in Montreal and those of New York. There is but little doubt either that if eggs were brought up to us in large lots or if we were to import them in large lots, they would be sold at a profit. It is interesting to enquire in how far this movement on the part of the various Christian denominations has received its impulse from the activities of the Salvation Army; it might be interesting to know how far it is the reflex of the work done in the foreign field or how far it is the result of the denunciations provoking "each other unto good works," each afraid that his should be outrun by his neighbor gaining a hold upon the people. From whatever it arises we hear daily of the opening of missions, homes, reading rooms, boys' clubs, gymnasiums, in short, of the application of every means which Christian ingenuity can invent to reach out towards those who are being pulled down by temptations to vice and idleness, which surround the young. Paradoxically stated, the problem which is before the Church is how to help without helping, how to show kindness without damaging independence and developing pauperism. In this connection the sweet name of charity has been greatly abused, and what is ordinarily called charity is one of the most demoralizing influences that can exist in a social system, developing as it does a helpless, irresponsible pauper class. The worst mission will be had to rescue from the snare. It is well enough, perhaps, to call efforts for the direct rescue of the lazaré class missions, but when we hear of a mission church the idea associated with it is that it is a place to be frequented only by people who wish to sponge on persons who are better off than themselves. The well-to-do worshippers meet in lordly temples with all appliances that can minister to eye and ear and in pews in which the poor cannot feel at home, generally rented pews which relate the poor to the corners. Feeling that there is a virtual though not intentional exclusion of the poor a contradiction to the gospel purpose of the church, they build in

A POSSIBLE SOLUTION OF TWO PROBLEMS.

Now that the partition of Africa among the great European powers has been almost completely carried out, the real problems in regard to the development and civilization of that great continent remain to be solved. Although religion has always been the great pioneer in the work of civilization, commerce has also proved one of the greatest agencies in the work, and commerce, unlike religion, must have the prospect of least of immediate, direct, and selfish profits, or it soon languishes and dies out. So far as Central Africa is concerned, commerce has, up to this date, proved anything but the handmaid of civilization, inasmuch as it has been confined largely to the traffic in slaves, liquor, and the direct rescue of the lazaré class missions, but when we hear of a mission church the idea associated with it is that it is a place to be frequented only by people who wish to sponge on persons who are better off than themselves. The well-to-do worshippers meet in lordly temples with all appliances that can minister to eye and ear and in pews in which the poor cannot feel at home, generally rented pews which relate the poor to the corners. Feeling that there is a virtual though not intentional exclusion of the poor a contradiction to the gospel purpose of the church, they build in

much more toll than is involved in gathering the fruits which the country produces a plentifully, the needs of the people, so far as commerce can supply them, are very small and can be earned by a very few days' work as carriers. The demand at present is exact for these articles in which commerce should be allowed her true mission, and ever be of this sort. Colonel Huxley said that no drunkard is ever saved until he gets low down and loses all self-righteousness. He might as truthfully have said that Christianity can never save a lost one until it gets low down to a position of brotherhood with him. Such is the lesson taught by the Saviour of men and by every experience of his followers since. We hail, therefore, with special delight and hopefulness the brotherly efforts at mutual helpfulness whose initiation at the hands of Christian churches we daily hear of.

OTHER WORDS, WOULD GET HIGHER PRICES FOR HIS

LIKE THE SEALS AND THE CANVAS BACK PECKS, whose divided allegiance and unscrupulous nationality has raised such questions now-a-days, man would seem to be a migratory animal. When able to do so he changes his residence once a year. We presume the instinctive longing for a change comes over everyone about this season when nature suddenly throws off her wraps and puts on her charms. Those French Canadians who have returned by thousands from the factory towns of New England to spread themselves for the summer over the fields of Canada are possibly the beginning of a condition of things under which such methods of life will be general. With some, the semi-annual migration method is imperative. There are those who find that without going to the country for a lengthy period every year they cannot keep their health. To go for a few weeks of idleness is a crude method only adapted to the well-to-do and, perhaps, not best for them. So to arrange life that the summer season could be spent in working upon the land would restore many weak constitutions. As the winter in this country puts a positive stop upon agricultural work there is a similar stop to the farming classes. By degrees industry will, probably, shape itself to meet these needs so that humanity, by diversified employment, will, while it gains in physical well-being, become more productive with less effort.

WE HAVE LONG BEEN INCLINED TO THE

view that some system of federation of the peoples of the British Isles would, though the proposal is surrounded with untold difficulties, be found to be the necessary solution of the differences which have so far kept them so much apart, that, though having a common Parliament, they are in many things dealt with by means of separate legislation. A federal system at the centre would have this other advantage that it would pave the way for closer union with the colonies on a similar basis. Though with this notion we have dealt with much interest and some of the progress of the Home Rule movement we decline to have the Home Rule ticket by our correspondent "G," as a Home Ruler, seeing that we have never regarded the solution of the Irish question as developing on the people or press of Canada, who have problems enough of their own. It often happens that when some one falls to support our view we regard him as supporting that of the opposite party, and it is probably by this process that "G," has come to the conclusion that we are in favour of Home Rule prolixity. Our columns are open to a feeling discussion of this question, so long as it deals with no part in the dispute, which at this distance we should be in a position to deal with in a more judicial if, perhaps, a more informed way than the more immediate actors. Some of "G's" propositions are certainly open to question, but we may perhaps leave that to those who take an opposite view from his.

NEWFOUNDLAND'S DEMAND, OF RATHER

petitions, as presented before the House of Lords by the Premier of the Colony, are of such a moderate and submissive character that the only wonder is that the Government refused them in the first place, or that Mr. Whiteway thought them worth pleading for when they were refused. It was generally supposed that the Newfoundland Government was determinedly opposed to the submission of the lobster question to arbitration unless the other questions in dispute were also submitted by France. It now appears that the Government, at least, is willing to accept the motion offered for another year, and to accept arbitration on the Home Rule question, provided no coercion bill is passed by the Imperial Government, and that Newfoundland is represented on all future commissions which deal with the affairs of the island. This is about as little as Newfoundland could well ask, if she asked anything. It is to be hoped that the House of Commons, at least, will hesitate before it passes a coercion act which may arouse the anger of the people of Newfoundland, who, through no fault of their own, are sorely vexed and tried, and subjected to losses as a result of the measures of former Imperial rulers and statesmen.

MUTINY IS THE WORST OFFENSE POSSIBLE IN

a soldier as a soldier, and there can be no justification of it, however much may be said in excuse of it. The revolt of two battalions of such men as the Grenadier Guards should, however, force upon the attention of the English people the grievances which we state are the cause of their disobedience. It is probable that there is some ground for complaint in the charge that the convenience and even health of the men of the regiments is sacrificed to the pleasure of the officers. The English officers all but the highest rank are probably self-indulgent and pleasure-loving and they have the means to do so; it is not wonderful if they seek to secure the time by over-drilling their men during autumn periods, in order that they may get "the season in town," or "the boating season," or "the hunting season," or the season as some German spa or French gambling place to themselves to play in. The German Emperor denounced the luxuriance of his officers and forbade its indulgence, and it is claimed that the luxuriance of the German officers is only a weak excuse for the fact that the highest rank are probably self-indulgent and pleasure-loving and they have the means to do so; it is not wonderful if they seek to secure the time by over-drilling their men during autumn periods, in order that they may get "the season in town," or "the boating season," or "the hunting season," or the season as some German spa or French gambling place to themselves to play in. 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AGRICULTURE AND HORTICULTURE.

Canadian farmers are just now more interested than usual in the present and prospective prices of fat cattle. Last fall there was a pretty general feeling throughout the country that best cattle would be higher in price throughout the winter of 1911 than they were in 1910, so many young cattle had been fed to British stockers; besides, fodder was cheap, while grain and grain was very dear, and this would naturally lead farmers to fatten fewer beasts, while at the same time they would keep more store cattle. But, for some cause not easily explained, the supply of butchers' cattle was unusually large throughout the winter and prices kept lower than usual until a few weeks ago, when a syndicate of American and Canadian shippers bought up over 10,000 Canadian heaves at even better prices than they obtained last year, much to the surprise of most Canadian cattle buyers, who were anticipating lower figures than were being paid year ago, because the prices of the best cattle on British markets were lower than usual. Mr. Bickelike continues to buy, in behalf of the syndicate, all the good, large fat cattle, including large cows, bulls and oxen, and is paying about one-fourth of a cent per lb. more for them than such cattle would have brought twelve months ago, and about half a cent per lb. more than these cattle could have been sold for here five or six weeks ago. These cattle are to be shipped to Liverpool, via Boston, and will have to be slaughtered at the latter place, but the same as if they were American heaves. Not a few Canadian dealers seem to think that the cattle shipping syndicate will "burn their own fingers" in these transactions, but the men who compose it are all "wide awake," and have had considerable experience in that line of business, and are bound to make it pay so long as American heaves continue to sell in Chicago at about half a cent per lb. higher than similar fat cattle here in Montreal. Let us now take a look at the present condition of the British cattle market and see if there is not considerable encouragement for Canadian stock raisers. In an English paper now before me there is a report of the London cattle market of April 26th, 1911, compared with the same market on April 7th, 1910. The quotations are as follows: Prime Scots, 4s 6d to 4s 8d; prime large oxen, 4s 2d to 4s 4d; second quality, 3s 10d to 3s 12d; coarse and inferior beasts, 2s 6d to 3s 4d. The prices a year ago were 4s 4d to 4s 10d for prime Scots, 4s 2d to 4s 6d for prime large oxen, 3s 11d to 3s 13d for second quality, and 2s 11d to 3s for coarse and inferior. From this it will appear that while prime Scots are now half a cent per lb. dressed weight, lower than they were a year ago, the dressed beef of the coarse and inferior beasts are more than one cent per lb. dearer than on April 7, 1910, and as Canadian cattle more nearly resemble the latter than the former, they are likely to bring considerably higher figures in Britain than they did last year. Again, the cost of freight on cattle from Montreal to Britain is likely to be from six to eight dollars lower throughout the early part of the summer than it was last year, and nearly all this should go into the farmers' pockets.

PRICES FOR SHIPPING CATTLE.

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MANURE FOR COWS.

W. J. B. Oshawa, Ont., Q.—Are manure and dross good for feed for cows? I have a large quantity of manure and dross, and I am wondering if it would be good for cows. I have heard that it is good for cows, but I am not sure. I would like to know if it is good for cows, and if so, how much should be given to each cow. I have a large quantity of manure and dross, and I am wondering if it would be good for cows. I have heard that it is good for cows, but I am not sure. I would like to know if it is good for cows, and if so, how much should be given to each cow.

PODDER ON SWAMP LAND.

R. D. Moleworth, Ont., Q.—Please inform me if it is possible to grow podder on swamp land. I have a large quantity of swamp land, and I am wondering if it is possible to grow podder on it. I have heard that it is possible to grow podder on swamp land, but I am not sure. I would like to know if it is possible to grow podder on swamp land, and if so, how much should be given to each cow.

BOOK ON MAPLES' GUM MAKING.

R. F. W. Little, Brit. Col., Q.—Please tell me where I can get a book on maple gum making and tapping. I have a large quantity of maple trees, and I am wondering if it is possible to make maple gum from them. I have heard that it is possible to make maple gum from maple trees, but I am not sure. I would like to know where I can get a book on maple gum making and tapping, and if so, how much should be given to each cow.

SILCO AND SILDGE.

C. A. H. Kennington, Q.—Will you give me information as to where I can get a book on silico and sildge? I have a large quantity of silico and sildge, and I am wondering if it is possible to make silico and sildge from them. I have heard that it is possible to make silico and sildge from silico and sildge, but I am not sure. I would like to know where I can get a book on silico and sildge, and if so, how much should be given to each cow.

NITRATE OF SODA AND LIME.

D. P. Rankin, Q.—Will you give me information as to where I can get a book on nitrate of soda and lime? I have a large quantity of nitrate of soda and lime, and I am wondering if it is possible to make nitrate of soda and lime from them. I have heard that it is possible to make nitrate of soda and lime from nitrate of soda and lime, but I am not sure. I would like to know where I can get a book on nitrate of soda and lime, and if so, how much should be given to each cow.

BUCKWHEAT FOR GREEN MANURE—MANGOLDS—PERPETUAL MOTION.

An Old Reader, Stanhope, P. E. Island, Q.—I would like to know if it is possible to grow buckwheat for green manure, mangolds, and perpetual motion. I have a large quantity of buckwheat, mangolds, and perpetual motion, and I am wondering if it is possible to grow them from them. I have heard that it is possible to grow buckwheat for green manure, mangolds, and perpetual motion, but I am not sure. I would like to know if it is possible to grow buckwheat for green manure, mangolds, and perpetual motion, and if so, how much should be given to each cow.

COW NOT FEEDING WELL.

P. T. L. Brandon, P. E. Island, Q.—I have a cow that is not feeding well, and I am wondering if it is possible to make it feed better. I have heard that it is possible to make a cow feed better, but I am not sure. I would like to know if it is possible to make a cow feed better, and if so, how much should be given to each cow.

RECIPE FOR GRATING WAX.

H. P. Stevenson, Ont., Q.—Would you kindly give me a recipe for grating wax? I have a large quantity of wax, and I am wondering if it is possible to grate it. I have heard that it is possible to grate wax, but I am not sure. I would like to know if it is possible to grate wax, and if so, how much should be given to each cow.

BEAN CULTURE.

J. R. W. Beaver, Ont., Q.—I intend sowing a quarter acre of beans in an experiment this season, and I would like to know if it is possible to make them grow better. I have heard that it is possible to make beans grow better, but I am not sure. I would like to know if it is possible to make beans grow better, and if so, how much should be given to each cow.

QUESTIONS ABOUT SILAGE.

A. N. Hueston, Ont., Q.—I would like to know if it is possible to make silage from corn. I have a large quantity of corn, and I am wondering if it is possible to make silage from it. I have heard that it is possible to make silage from corn, but I am not sure. I would like to know if it is possible to make silage from corn, and if so, how much should be given to each cow.

BAIT FISH AS MANURE.

W. Chamberlain, Ont., Q.—I would like to know if it is possible to use bait fish as manure. I have a large quantity of bait fish, and I am wondering if it is possible to use them as manure. I have heard that it is possible to use bait fish as manure, but I am not sure. I would like to know if it is possible to use bait fish as manure, and if so, how much should be given to each cow.

FARMS AND FARMING IN BURMAH.

Burma farming is not far different from that of Siam. The Burmese people have a large quantity of land, and they are wondering if it is possible to make it grow better. I have heard that it is possible to make land grow better, but I am not sure. I would like to know if it is possible to make land grow better, and if so, how much should be given to each cow.

OBSTRUCTED COWS TEAT.

C. R. Brockville, Ont., Q.—I have a cow with an obstructed teat, and I am wondering if it is possible to make it feed better. I have heard that it is possible to make a cow feed better, but I am not sure. I would like to know if it is possible to make a cow feed better, and if so, how much should be given to each cow.

ROOFING A GOOD HOUSE.

W. G. Dalton, Ont., Q.—As you know or can find out, I would like to know if it is possible to roof a good house. I have a large quantity of wood, and I am wondering if it is possible to roof a house with it. I have heard that it is possible to roof a house with wood, but I am not sure. I would like to know if it is possible to roof a house with wood, and if so, how much should be given to each cow.

READABLE PARAGRAPHS.

THE STORY OF HERMANVILLE CHECK. A boy went into one of A. M. Featherston's stores the other day with an order for a pair of blue shoes, size 8. No price was mentioned, so two pairs were sent, enclosed in the cardboard boxes. One was a \$10 pair and the other a \$2.50 pair, with the request to return the unused shoes.

VERY MUCH AHEAD.

The Mayor is not in the mood of a man who has been so far ahead of his horse. He is not in the mood of a man who has been so far ahead of his horse. He is not in the mood of a man who has been so far ahead of his horse.

A MORTGAGEE'S DILEMMA.

OLD BUCKENHAM, Ont., Q.—A mortgagee has a dilemma. He has a large quantity of land, and he is wondering if it is possible to make it grow better. I have heard that it is possible to make land grow better, but I am not sure. I would like to know if it is possible to make land grow better, and if so, how much should be given to each cow.

A SEAMAN'S WILL.

A READER, Ont., Q.—I am a seaman, and I am wondering if it is possible to make a will. I have a large quantity of money, and I am wondering if it is possible to make a will. I have heard that it is possible to make a will, but I am not sure. I would like to know if it is possible to make a will, and if so, how much should be given to each cow.

A TAVERN SIGN.

A. P. Ont., Q.—I have a tavern sign, and I am wondering if it is possible to make it grow better. I have heard that it is possible to make a sign grow better, but I am not sure. I would like to know if it is possible to make a sign grow better, and if so, how much should be given to each cow.

RECOVERY OF MONEY.

AN OLD BUCKENHAM, Ont., Q.—I have a large quantity of money, and I am wondering if it is possible to make it grow better. I have heard that it is possible to make money grow better, but I am not sure. I would like to know if it is possible to make money grow better, and if so, how much should be given to each cow.

LEASE BY OWNER OF LIFE ESTATE.

SUSSEX, Ont., Q.—I own a farm by will, and I am wondering if it is possible to lease it by owner of life estate. I have a large quantity of land, and I am wondering if it is possible to lease it. I have heard that it is possible to lease land by owner of life estate, but I am not sure. I would like to know if it is possible to lease land by owner of life estate, and if so, how much should be given to each cow.

LA GRIPPE, INFLUENZA.

This is an epidemic, epidemic, epidemic. It is a disease that is spreading rapidly. It is a disease that is spreading rapidly. It is a disease that is spreading rapidly.

THE MUST BLEED FOR HIS COUNTRY.

Sir John—Now, my dear Mr. Red Parrot, which shall I be—a leg, or an arm, or a side of beef—or where you prefer? You see, we've got to sacrifice something to secure a treaty.—Grip.

THE LAWYER'S LULLABY.

Be still, my child; be still in quietude. White paper, red ink, and a gavel. Be still, my child; be still in quietude. White paper, red ink, and a gavel.

CASTING HIS BREAD UPON THE WATERS.

Binks—Englelike the brewer is a very charitable man. I see him give money to every beggar he meets. Jack—Oh, well, he gets it all back. He owns almost every saloon in town.

MUNICIPAL JEALOUSIES.

New Yorker—You are a stranger here, I presume? Chicago Man—Yes, I am from the great city that New York is jealous of.

TEN TIMES BETTER.

My Option—1 notice in a French paper that Minister de Puyssat in one of the Forty Nations.

HE WOULD PROVE HIS LOVE.

Amelia (in a moment of jealousy)—Oh, Arthur, I love you so truly love you.

QUESTIONS & ANSWERS.

My little question is—how do I get a good horse? I have a large quantity of money, and I am wondering if it is possible to get a good horse. I have heard that it is possible to get a good horse, but I am not sure. I would like to know if it is possible to get a good horse, and if so, how much should be given to each cow.

LEGAL.

A PARTNERSHIP IN GRAIN. A. B. C. D. E. F. G. H. I. J. K. L. M. N. O. P. Q. R. S. T. U. V. W. X. Y. Z.

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THE MONTREAL WEEKLY WITNESS.

Chinese contains the rice which forms the meal for the family and each man, woman, and child for themselves. There is no rice in the world for the raising of rice than in China, and millions of tons are exported from the water jar, drinks his fill and rinses out his mouth. Speaking of the houses being built during the reign of the kings who considered it presumptuous for any of their subjects to put up a house which might approach in grandeur the palaces of the monarchs, the Burmese consider it a great indignity to have any one walking with his feet above his head as he might have in case he had a two-storied house.

BURMESE FARM TEAM.

There is no furniture to speak of in the Burmese house. The family sleep upon mats, and pillow their heads on blocks of wood or frames of bamboo. The clothing of the farmer and his wife is much the same, and the poorer classes usually wear but one garment, consisting of a single piece of colored cotton cloth drawn over the head and shoulders, and a lower of bent wood rises from the bar into which these teeth are set, and upon these the barefooted farmer rides as he drives his ox or bullock through the mud. The ploughing is done in June when the floods have made the whole land semi-liquid. There is no ladder farmer in the world than the Burmese, and some of the farmers instead of ploughing their fields have their children drive cattle back and forth over them until they have trodden the mud into a mortar and then drag a log over the whole to smooth it down. Few of the farmers have large holdings, and the average is about fifteen acres. The rice is sown in nurseries, and when the ground has become about half dried the rice plants are put in with a dibble much the same as we plant tomato or cabbage plants. This work is done by the women and children and the farmer himself squats on a little ledge that runs around the field and smokes a cigar as big as an ear of pop-corn, and looks on at the work. The Burmese soil is so rich that it can grow rice on a hillside, and the Burmese farmer is often an employe man from the hills to cut his grain for him, and he gives them as their pay a part of the crop. The rice is thrashed by hand, and is carried in bullocks, and is shipped off to Rangoon for sale. In many cases this is carried on the backs of the women, and the Burmese farmer is often a man of a wide range of gold or silver. These holes are so large that they are sometimes used for the carrying of the cigars and cigarettes of the women, and the Burmese cigar is often an inch in diameter. I saw a woman one day with a cigar in her ear, and one ear I noticed to have almost as big around as a napkin ring.

ANOTHER STRIKING THING ABOUT THE FARMERS IN THEIR STRIPS.

Another striking thing about the farmers in their strips is that they are all dressed in the same way. They wear a single piece of colored cotton cloth drawn over the head and shoulders, and a lower of bent wood rises from the bar into which these teeth are set, and upon these the barefooted farmer rides as he drives his ox or bullock through the mud. The ploughing is done in June when the floods have made the whole land semi-liquid. There is no ladder farmer in the world than the Burmese, and some of the farmers instead of ploughing their fields have their children drive cattle back and forth over them until they have trodden the mud into a mortar and then drag a log over the whole to smooth it down. Few of the farmers have large holdings, and the average is about fifteen acres. The rice is sown in nurseries, and when the ground has become about half dried the rice plants are put in with a dibble much the same as we plant tomato or cabbage plants. This work is done by the women and children and the farmer himself squats on a little ledge that runs around the field and smokes a cigar as big as an ear of pop-corn, and looks on at the work. The Burmese soil is so rich that it can grow rice on a hillside, and the Burmese farmer is often an employe man from the hills to cut his grain for him, and he gives them as their pay a part of the crop. The rice is thrashed by hand, and is carried in bullocks, and is shipped off to Rangoon for sale. In many cases this is carried on the backs of the women, and the Burmese farmer is often a man of a wide range of gold or silver. These holes are so large that they are sometimes used for the carrying of the cigars and cigarettes of the women, and the Burmese cigar is often an inch in diameter. I saw a woman one day with a cigar in her ear, and one ear I noticed to have almost as big around as a napkin ring.

THE FARMER'S WIFE IN BURMAH HAS MORE RIGHTS THAN ANY OTHER WOMAN OF THE FAR EAST.

The farmer's wife in Burma has more rights than any other woman of the far East, and I think she has more to say in the management of the business than the wife of the American farmer. She is not only a partner in the business, but she is also a partner in the management of the business. She is not only a partner in the business, but she is also a partner in the management of the business.

BAITING HORSES AT HOTELS.

A correspondent writes to the Witness that he is in the habit, whenever the weather permits, of driving a pair of horses to various country towns and villages, and putting the animals to rest at a hotel. He has noticed that the animals are baited at the hotels, and he is wondering if it is possible to make them grow better. I have heard that it is possible to make horses grow better, but I am not sure. I would like to know if it is possible to make horses grow better, and if so, how much should be given to each cow.

FARMER'S FAMILY OF UPPER BURMAH.

A good white sheet would make the clothes of a whole family. Let black men half naked, they have their heads shaved, wear nothing but a white cotton cloth about the waist, and live on next to nothing. Still they are worth fortunes. They control the farmers of Burma and mortgage the rice crops before they are grown. One street of Rangoon is lined with their banks and I saw a Burmese farmer making a contract with one of them and receiving a lot of money for his note. He was standing outside of a low building, six feet high and one hundred feet long, and the Kilng banker was sitting cross-legged on a ledge and counting out silver dollars, ringing each one as he counted. Inside the building were the banker's clerks. There were twenty-five of them, each as black as the face of a spade and each with his head shaved and a white turban cross-legged on the dirt floor with a high laying on a flat desk about a foot high before him. All were hard at work and beside each of them was a big black pot, and they usually gamble away what they have. The Burmese farmers are great gamblers and they usually gamble away what they have. The Burmese farmers are great gamblers and they usually gamble away what they have.

PERSONAL LIABILITY—INSURANCE NOTES.

PERSONAL LIABILITY—INSURANCE NOTES. A man who has a large quantity of money, and he is wondering if it is possible to make it grow better. I have heard that it is possible to make money grow better, but I am not sure. I would like to know if it is possible to make money grow better, and if so, how much should be given to each cow.

AN ESTATE IN IRELAND.

H. D. M., Ont., Q.—A left Ireland a year ago, and he is wondering if it is possible to make it grow better. I have heard that it is possible to make land grow better, but I am not sure. I would like to know if it is possible to make land grow better, and if so, how much should be given to each cow.

A MORTGAGEE'S DILEMMA.

OLD BUCKENHAM, Ont., Q.—A mortgagee has a dilemma. He has a large quantity of land, and he is wondering if it is possible to make it grow better. I have heard that it is possible to make land grow better, but I am not sure. I would like to know if it is possible to make land grow better, and if so, how much should be given to each cow.

A SEAMAN'S WILL.

A READER, Ont., Q.—I am a seaman, and I am wondering if it is possible to make a will. I have a large quantity of money, and I am wondering if it is possible to make a will. I have heard that it is possible to make a will, but I am not sure. I would like to know if it is possible to make a will, and if so, how much should be given to each cow.

A TAVERN SIGN.

A. P. Ont., Q.—I have a tavern sign, and I am wondering if it is possible to make it grow better. I have heard that it is possible to make a sign grow better, but I am not sure. I would like to know if it is possible to make a sign grow better, and if so, how much should be given to each cow.

RECOVERY OF MONEY.

AN OLD BUCKENHAM, Ont., Q.—I have a large quantity of money, and I am wondering if it is possible to make it grow better. I have heard that it is possible to make money grow better, but I am not sure. I would like to know if it is possible to make money grow better, and if so, how much should be given to each cow.

LEASE BY OWNER OF LIFE ESTATE.

SUSSEX, Ont., Q.—I own a farm by will, and I am wondering if it is possible to lease it by owner of life estate. I have a large quantity of land, and I am wondering if it is possible to lease it. I have heard that it is possible to lease land by owner of life estate, but I am not sure. I would like to know if it is possible to lease land by owner of life estate, and if so, how much should be given to each cow.

LA GRIPPE, INFLUENZA.

This is an epidemic, epidemic, epidemic. It is a disease that is spreading rapidly. It is a disease that is spreading rapidly. It is a disease that is spreading rapidly.

THE MUST BLEED FOR HIS COUNTRY.

Sir John—Now, my dear Mr. Red Parrot, which shall I be—a leg, or an arm, or a side of beef—or where you prefer? You see, we've got to sacrifice something to secure a treaty.—Grip.

THE LAWYER'S LULLABY.

Be still, my child; be still in quietude. White paper, red ink, and a gavel. Be still, my child; be still in quietude. White paper, red ink, and a gavel.

CASTING HIS BREAD UPON THE WATERS.

Binks—Englelike the brewer is a very charitable man. I see him give money to every beggar he meets. Jack—Oh, well, he gets it all back. He owns almost every saloon in town.

MUNICIPAL JEALOUSIES.

New Yorker—You are a stranger here, I presume? Chicago Man—Yes, I am from the great city that New York is jealous of.

TEN TIMES BETTER.

My Option—1 notice in a French paper that Minister de Puyssat in one of the Forty Nations.

HE WOULD PROVE HIS LOVE.

Amelia (in a moment of jealousy)—Oh, Arthur, I love you so truly love you.

QUESTIONS & ANSWERS.

My little question is—how do I get a good horse? I have a large quantity of money, and I am wondering if it is possible to get a good horse. I have heard that it is possible to get a good horse, but I am not sure. I would like to know if it is possible to get a good horse, and if so, how much should be given to each cow.

LEGAL.

A PARTNERSHIP IN GRAIN. A. B. C. D. E. F. G. H. I. J. K. L. M. N. O. P. Q. R. S. T. U. V. W. X. Y. Z.

READABLE PARAGRAPHS.

THE STORY OF HERMANVILLE CHECK. A boy went into one of A. M. Featherston's stores the other day with an order for a pair of blue shoes, size 8. No price was mentioned, so two pairs were sent, enclosed in the cardboard boxes. One was a \$10 pair and the other a \$2.50 pair, with the request to return the unused shoes.

VERY MUCH AHEAD.

The Mayor is not in the mood of a man who has been so far ahead of his horse. He is not in the mood of a man who has been so far ahead of his horse. He is not in the mood of a man who has been so far ahead of his horse.

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