Montreal Weekly Witness

and Canadian Homestead.

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May The New Year Be a Happy One for You.

A Conversation With a Friend From the West

It is Worth Recording, and May Have Information and Inspiration For Many Others.

He is a thorough Westerner, this friend of ours—broad-minded and liberal in his views, as is apt to be the manner of men who live much in the open. Especially perhaps is this the case with men who live on the wide-horizoned and generous prairies, and in regions where the whole social and economic environment changes kaleidoscopically.

He is a man quick to receive and act upon new impressions, responsive as the fertile soil of his beloved prairies, a man worth knowing. And he thanks the 'Witness' for its share in his life, for he has read it ever since he was a boy, for his father and mother loved it too.

It was the most natural thing in the world then that he should make a point of calling at the 'Witness' Office when he was in town, and that he should want to see through the establishment. He was very much impressed by the increasing activity and signs of progress which he saw in the 'Witness' business and editorial offices and throughout the busy plant.

'That's fine,' he said. 'I'm glad to see the 'Witness' is booming. Your overflowing mail bags and your large staff of circulation and correspondence clerks is a revelation to me.

'That old motto which you used in your campaign last year is evidently coming 'true—"Nothing succeeds like success." The 'Witness' is succeeding in what it set out to do, and that in ways and in degrees that the publisher of no other metropolitan newspaper has ever attempted in Canada, or anywhere else, so far as I know.

This being the case, the 'Witness' is the more entitled to an ever-increasing circulation secured through the ever-increasing co-operation of its friends. And you can count on me as a co-operator. I know I can promise you some new subscribers from my own district, and I will, through the post, tell some of my more distant friends about the 'Witness.'

That's the way to do it. If every subscriber did what he could in one week the 'Witness' might easily jump into the largest circulation of any paper in Canada. Just write down a list of your friends and their addresses and we will send them complimentary copies for two or three weeks free of charge. But that will not accomplish anything compared with a word or a line to them from yourself.

All right, I'll make out a list of a dozen names or so and send it to you, and I will do what I can to see or write to these people to send their subscription through me. Co-operation is the spirit of the age. No man lives unto himself, and I'm sure the 'Witness' has never tried to. Talking of co-operation, it seems to me that the temperance people of Canada should do as much for the 'Witness' as the liquor people are doing for papers that either in their daily or weekly editions boom the accursed traffic, as every paper does that advertises liquor.

But let me ask you a question or two.

Why do you not cut your rates even below those of other publishers? Then you would be sure to get all your renewals and thousands of new subscriptions.

Some publishers do play that game, but they turn around and sell their cut-rate loving subscribers to whoever will buy. They will sell them to atrocious quacks offering dangerous nostrums. They will sell them to the liquor people. They will sell them to the vested interests and others having selfish axes to grind. They will for gain deceive their readers through their news columns, as well as though their editorial columns. And in these ways they will get back at the subscribers who will not pay sustaining rates. Is it really not better for the subscriber to pay a little more a year for an honest newspaper than to spend a whole year reading an untrustworthy paper simply because it is a little cheaper?

Well yes, I see that, but you do cut the rate to NEW subscribers.

Sometimes we do offer them bargain rates for a few months, or possibly, as just now, even for a year on trial. But that is simply to tempt them to make the acquaintance of a good paper, depending on their being willing to pay its regular subscription ratts ever afterwards, and it is our experience that a very large proportion of the more intelligent 'trial' subscribers do renew at the full sustaining rates. But we could not live at all on cut rates all round unless we do like other papers and start in to make money, openly or secretly, on unscrupulous lines. The 'Witness' would die first. But it won't have to die so long as an ever-increasing number of people are pleased to pay it a sustaining subscription rate.

That's right too. I for one do not begrudge the rate, and I tell my friends that no matter what the rate, they simply cannot afford to do without the 'Witness.' Spread over the year the subscription rate is a trifle anyway and not to be considered when selecting the paper you are going to depend on for the news of the day.

But some of my friends, who have taken the 'Witness' for years, think that they should each get a premium. What about that?

Just this. To give a premium to every one would be the same, or rather worse than cutting the rate to every one, and as already explained, that would mean the death of such a paper as the 'Witness.'

But it is to our OLD subscribers that we are offering our premiums—that is to those of them who widen the 'Witness' sphere of influence and increase its revenues by securing new subscribers for it. Subscribers who do that desire all the consideration we can afford to extend to them, and this year we are glad to be able to offer those who secure new subscribers a few attractive premiums.

The two best ways of increasing the subscription list are as follows:

1st. Through the introduction of an OLD subscriber, who shows the 'Witness' to his friend, and so interests him in it that he there and then pays his subscription. That is the best way. And while the chief incentive on the part of our friends for such activity must ever be their desire to extend the 'Witness' sphere of influence, it is not unfitting that when we are able, as at this time, we should acknowledge such effort by the bestowal of a premium to the one who makes it.

2nd. But in districts where we have no subscribers at present, or where those we have are unable to get about among their friends, we must resort to making such tempting offers that strangers who know little of the 'Witness' may be induced to try it for a time, counting on their renewing at full rates. Probably, sir, you or your parents were first induced to try the 'Witness' by just such a method. So it is some other fellow's turn now.

Remember this: It is only as we ADD to our circulation that we can add to our advertising revenues, and it is on these additional revenues that we depend to secure the further improvements we have planned.

Therefore, every NEW subscriber added to the list helps to make the 'Witness' just so much better for all our old friends.

That's a fact. Special offers aside, these are ample reasons why right-thinking people should prefer the 'Witness,' and be glad to co-operate with its publishers in extending its influence and furthering its development in every direction. Say, I liked the idea of 'standing shoulder to shoulder with the editor of the "Witness." That's what I want to do.'

Yes, sir, and those who, like you, are extending the 'Witness' sphere of influence are veritable partners in its campaign of extension and nationalization, and share with its publishers in devotion to the principles for which the 'Witness' lives and fights.

If you believe that the 'Witness' is 'devoted to God and home and native land,' and that it is up-to-date and reliable in its news, then tell your friends about it, and suggest that they let you send their subscription forward. If you do you will find that you will have several new subscriptions before another week has passed. TRY IT. This is the easiest time to get subscriptions, as people just now want to know which is the best paper for them to subscribe to.

The Nationalization of The 'Witness'

For those who are too busy to co-operate in the matter of securing subscriptions we are preparing also an opportunity for any who will like to share with us still more intimately in the publication of the 'Witness' by 'CAPITAL SUBSCRIPTIONS.'

The plan is an interesting one and will be sent to any who will address an inquiry to Mr. Frederick Dougall, 'Witness' Block, Montreal.

Let us tell you about it. What one cannot possibly do alone, many easily can. Let us write you about it.

For Friends Who Have Not Time for Securing Subscriptions

Mr. Frederick E. Dougall,
The General Manager,
'Witness' Office, Montreal.

Dear Mr. Dougall,—

I am deeply interested in the 'Witness' and its plan of *NATIONALIZATION* at this time.

Please send me further particulars about how I may participate without any actual work on my part.

Yours for successful achievement.

Signed .....

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Write to John Dougall & Son about all general matters of business.

For 'Sustaining' and 'On Trial.' Subscription forms for your use, see page 8.

VON KIDERLEN WAECHTER DIED SUDDENLY.

German Foreign Secretary Stricken While on Visit to His Sister.

Stuttgart, Germany, Dec. 30.—Alfred Von Kiderlen-Waechter, Secretary for Foreign Affairs of the German Empire, died suddenly at his home here to-day after a brief illness

Von Kiderlen-Waechter was enjoying his usual Christmas visit to his sister, the Baroness von Gemmingen, near here. He had felt extremely unwell for several days past, so much so that physicians who were called in feared that his illness might result fatally, as his heart action was very irregular.

The end came with great suddenness at ten minutes to eight o'clock this morning, when the Secretary of State expired from heart failure while he was practically alone.

Alfred von Kiderlen-Waechter, who was sixty years old, had occupied the office as Imperial Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs only since June 28, 1910, when he succeeded Wilhelm von Schoen, who became German ambassador to France.

A Shrewd Diplomat.

The advent of Kiderlen-Waechter was not greeted with great enthusiasm in the German Imperial Parliament. He was a very poor orator, and his speeches did not create a very good impression. He was known, however, as one of the most shrewd men in German diplomacy, and was featured as an expert on affairs of the near East, owing to his having been stationed for a long time in the Balkans, and his disappearance from the German Cabinet at the present time is considered to be a great misfortune.

During his short period of office as Foreign Secretary he was very successful in steering the international politics of the German Empire through a period of unusual entanglement, more especially in regard to the settlement of the dispute between France and Germany as to the future of Morocco. The negotiations were brought to a successful termination last year when France and Germany signed an agreement as the result of which their relations have become more cordial.

Emperor's Favorite.

Alfred von Kiderlen-Waechter was for many years a great favorite of the Emperor William, who, however, practically banished him for a decade to what was then the comparatively unimportant post of German minister at Bucharest, Roumania, because on one occasion Piderlen-Waechter had presumed too much upon the Emperor's favor.

Alfred von Kiderlen-Waechter died a bachelor. He belonged to a very old Wuertemberg family which was raised to the nobility in 1868. He was born July 10, 1852, and while he was studying law volunteered and fought throughout the Franco-Prussian war of 1870-71.

He entered the diplomatic service in 1879, and served in St. Petersburg, Paris, Copenhagen, Constantinople and Bucharest.

Owing to the suddenness of Von Kiderlen-Waechter's death, there has been no talk of his probable successor.

GLOOM MARS FESTIVITIES IN GREAT BRITAIN

London 'Times,' in Doleful Mood, Discusses Increase In Pauperism.

London, Dec. 30. — Certainly, so far as externals go, England in general, and London in particular has had the gloomiest and most depressing Christmas week. From out of a leaden sky there streamed an incessant rain. All over the country there blew a gale which was the cause of many wrecks. There was no big disaster, certainly, such as so frequently has marked Christmas week, but there was a remarkable number of minor calamaties from one end of the country to the other. Four persons were killed at a fire at Balham and four children were killed at Dundee. A boy accidently shot his sister dead under the mistletoe in Yorkshire, an aviator named Petre was killed, and other items of similar melancholy importance might be culled from the papers that have been published the past week.

There were no newspapers published on Christmas Day to spread the tidings of floods, wrecks and deaths. The English people for weeks have been invited to rejoice at their booming trade and great prosperity. They have been constantly told that 1912 has been a year of unparallelled prosperity, but the 'Times,' in keeping with the Christmas gloom, selects the great annual holiday, Boxing Day, the day after Christmas to print a complete page dealing with the condition of London's legal poor and showing the immense increase in pauperism which, as the paper confesses in an editorial is 'dismal reading.'

WILL REORGANIZE NEW YORK POLICE

New York, Dec. 30—Police conditions in Europe are to be studied in the interests of John D. Rockefeller, jr., and other citizens, who have lately taken up independent investigations of police affairs in New York. According to announcement to-day, Raymond Fosdick, former commissioner of accounts of the city, will sail for Europe on Jan. 4 for the purpose of making an extensive study of the police systems in London, Paris, Berlin, Vienna and other large cities. The results are later to be placed at the disposal of the aldermanic commission which is investigating police affairs, it is said, for use in framing a comprehensive scheme for the reorganization of the New York police department.

CIVIC ELECTIONS

Many Candidates and a Livelp Contest at Ottawa.

Ottawa, Dec. 30.— Nominations for civic elections to-day brought out one of the largest fields ever entered in a municipal contest in the capital.

There are three candidates for the Mayoralty, and 13 for the Board of Control, as well as a large field of aldermanic candidates.

For Mayor: J. A. Ellis, M.P.P.; Geo. H. Wilson and E. J. Laverdure.

For Controllers (four to be elected): Frederick Hunt, Dr. R. H. Parent, E. H. Hinchey, J. W. Nelson, P. O'Reilly, Nap. Champagne, M.P.P.; W. R. Stroud, T. Clarey, W. J. Loughren, W. G. Black, F. W. Carling, Jas. Kent and A. E. Caron.

FREE ENTRY IS ASKED FOR OUR FARM PRODUCE

Prospects of an Exciting Fight Over Tariff in United States.

Washington, Dec. 30. — Democratic leaders in Congress are more worried now than they have been at any time since Woodrow Wilson was elected to the presidency. Chairman Underwood, of the Ways and Means Committee, and his colleagues have decided to re-enact the Underwood bills, just as they were passed at the last session, but great pressure is being brought to bear by members of the rural districts to have the leaders 'let up' on agricultural products.

Democrats from the rural sections are pointing out that the advocacy of reciprocity with Canada by President Taft was what caused the Republican party to lose the farmers' vote at the last election. They say that it was one of the causes that brought about disaffection in the Republican party and made many of the most stalwart protectionists lukewarm. They are arguing with the leaders that if the Democratic party takes the duty off agricultural products it will be the ruin of the party.

New members of the House from the populous cities are pledged in many instances to take the duty off the 'necessities of life,' including the products of the farm, and to preserve protection to manufacturers, so that wages will not be reduced. Between the two contending factions the leaders are afraid the party will split at the approaching tariff section.

The only way the leaders can find to prevent organized opposition to the Democratic tariff programme is to introduce the bills separately, so that there will be a very slight majority for each measure. They are afraid that if they introduced a general tariff bill the Democrats with protection leanings would join forces and defeat the whole programme.

The Republicans are not going to give comfort to either faction unless they can actually see their way clear to preventing the enactment of one or more of the bills. They are going to let the Democrats fight their own battles. There is no attempt on the part of the Democratic leaders to disguise the fact that they are worried about the demands of the representatives from the big cities, who point out that the Democratic party at Baltimore pledged itself to reduce the tariff in such a way that the cost of living would be lowered. The representatives from the big cities want the bars lowered at the Canadian border, so that farm products may come in free; but the leaders look back upon what the farmers did to Taft at the election, and rest uncomfortably on the horns of the dilemma.

THE PROSPECTS TO-DAY ARE SAID TO BE PEACE.

Turkey, After Trying to Gain More Time, Told to Modify Her Terms.

London, Dec. 30.— Notwithstanding apparently insurmountable difficulties attending the successful issue of the peace conference, the prospects look brighter to-day, more because of the changing atmosphere of the conference than on account of any new fact.

In the first place, it is stated on good authority that the Turkish delegates will present -today modified terms better calculated to afford a basis for negotiation, and, in the second place, the allies appear more anxious to came to real business, if it is at all possible.

They have occupied the week-end in exchanging long cypher telegrams with their respective Governments, in order to be fully informed on all points, and in complete agreement. They seem to be nervously apprehensive that they will be deprived of the fruits of their victories by European intervention.

The Balkan delegates fear that Austria's attitude is encouraging the Turks to resist. If reports from Vienna, are true, Austria still persists in the enlargement of the frontiers of autonomous Albania to such an extent that it will absorb the territories claimed by Greece, Servia and Montenegro, and as Montenegro treats the proposition of the exchange of Scutari for Mount Lowehen as 'a blackmailing proposition,' the difficulties raised by Austria's attitude have rather increased than diminished.

The peace terms as submitted by Turkey on Saturday were:—

First—The province of Adrianople to remain under the direct administration of Turkey.

Second—Macedonia to be converted into a principality with Saloniki as its capital. The principality to be under the suzerainty of the Sultan of Turkey, but governed by a prince chosen by the Balkan allies and nominated by the Sultan of Turkey. This prince to be a Protestant and from a neutral state.

Third — Albania to be autonomous under the sovereignty of the Sultan and governed by a Prince of the Imperial Ottoman family who is to be chosen for a term of five years with the possibility of a renewal of his appointment.

Fourth — All the islands in the Aegean Sea to remain Turkish.

Fifth—The Cretan question not to be one for the decision of the conference as it is a matter between Turkey and the Great European Powers.

The Greek premier, M. Venizelos, said the Turkish conditions were so astounding that he could scarcely believe that they were meant seriously, although in so saying he did not intend to offend the Ottoman representatives.

UNIONISTS NOW SHY OF TARIFF REFORM ISSUE.

The 'Daily Telegraph' is a Convert to the Blank Cheque Policy.

London, Dec. 30.—Government newspapers are excited over what they describe as 'the Tory stampede from food taxes.' The latest convert to the fanks of the Opposition newspapers, which have come to the conclusion that the next general election cannot be won on the tariff reform issue as outlined by the Unionist leaders, is the 'Daily Telegraph.'

There are now over a dozen leading Unionist organs, including the London 'Times,' the 'Daily Mail,' the 'Saturday Review,' and the 'Spectator,' advocating what is dubbed by the Liberals 'the blank-cheque policy,' or arguing that food taxes are now highly improbable, since Bonar Law has shifted the responsibility for them to the overseas dominions.

The 'blank-cheque policy' means leaving out the question of Imperial preference and tariff reform as an issue at the next general election, with the idea of securing the subsequent ratification by the country of the Unionist scheme.

Women's War on High Prices

Crusade of Housewives' League Cuts Neatly Into the Cost of Apples.

New York, Dec. 30.—The food crusaders started in to-day to break the high price of apples. With a carload on hand and 'unlimited' supplies behind them, they said, they began selling Balwins at five cents a quart; apples as good, they declared, as the local retailers had been asking fifteen cents a quart for.

The sale was conducted at the Queensboro market by Mrs. Julian Heath, president of the Housewifes League of America. Other sales of other produce are promised. The cold storage egg crusade, begun some days ago, continues, the prices in some parts of the city being as low as 22 to 25 cents a dozen.

MANY NEW HOTELS

G. T. P. Busy Constructing a Chain Across Canada.

Speaking of the railway's western plans, Mr. W. P. Hinton, the general passenger agent of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway, says: 'Future plans are not definitely settled, except that existing lines will be further extended and certain new lines will undoubtedly be started. Many applications for branch lines are under consideration, as numerous districts in Western Canada have drawn attention to the advantages of new locations and the desirability of procuring additional means of transportation.

'In hotel construction, the Fort Garry at Winnipeg has so far advanced as to indicate its architectural lines and massive proportions, while work has commenced on somewhat similar houses at Edmonton and Regina, while still another will be commenced shortly at Prince Rupert.

'Two hundred thousand bushels of grain is the daily average of movement to Winnipeg now, when three years ago it was a negligible quantity, and in the same time its ten million bushel elevator at West Fort William has been two-thirds completed, being the largest elevator in the world, and a necessary addition to the growing needs of the western grain shipper.

'The increase in passenger traffic will give a general index to prosperity along the Grand Trunk Pacific. Three years ago the first train service was inaugurated, consisting of a three-car train three days per week between Winnipeg and Wainwright. Two years ago a five-car train was necessary, operated daily, when the line was open to Edmonton, and this year, in addition to the "Daily Limited" of from ten to fourteen cars daily between Winnipeg and Edmonton, a daily express between Winnipeg, Regina and Saskatchewan points was necessary to properly serve the communities.'

MOTHER AND SON BURNED TO DEATH.

Quebec, Dec. 30.—Two lives were lost at an early hour yesterday morning by a fire in a farm house at Charlesbourg, about four miles from this city. Mrs. Pierre Guilbault, aged 72 years, and her son, B. Guilbault, aged 28 years, were sleeping in the house when the fire broke out at 4.30 a.m. The reflection attracted the attention of the neighbors, who hurried to the scene, but when they reached the house, which was of wood, it was completely enveloped in flames, and nothing could be done. When the fire burned itself out search was made for the bodies of Mrs. Guilbault and her son. Both were found late this afternoon, burned beyond recognition. How the fire started is unknown.

A NEW AUTO COMPANY

Ottawa, Dec. 30.—Notice is given in the 'Canada Gazette' of the incorporation of a company to be known as 'League of Canadian Automobilists,' with a capital stock of $1,000,000, and the chief place of business to be in Bridgeburgh, Ontario. The incorporators are accountants and clerks, all of Toronto, and the purpose of the business is designed as carrying on a general mercantile and manufacturing business in automobiles and supplies of all kinds dealing with the manufacturing of automobiles.

City Budget Disposes of Ten Million Dollars

Increases for Policemen, Firemen, Laborers, and Carters, and Road Department is Strengthened.

In bringing down the city budget, which was completed on Saturday, the Board of Control have provided increases in wages for city laborers, police and firemen, carters, scavengers, and large staffs for the police, fire, incineration and street cleaning departments.

Controller Lachapelle said that the salaries of the officers of the police and fire departments would be taken up with those of the other officials later. He said that if changes in the heads of departments are necessary, they will be made, but the Controllers first wanted to see how the new powers of administration work out. For the present each official would remain, but it is intended carefully to examine the question of merit, and this will be done early in the year.

Controller Ainey commented on the increased vote for the street department. This was done to enable the force of street cleaners to be strengthened and to repair the streets as soon as defects appear.

Controller Lachapelle said: 'We have the money, we have the powers of administration, and we intend to make Montreal a clean city. We shall have a better system of street cleaning and the organization of it will be looked into without delay.

The following are the details of the increases in pay:

Police and firemen will receive one dollar a week more.

Day laborers are advanced from $2.10 to $2.25 a day.

City carters will receive $3.50 instead of $3.15 for single, and $5.75 instead of $5.50 for double carts.

The laborers of the incineration department will receive $2.33 a day.

Fifty-one men and four officers are to be added to the police force, and 30 men and 21 officers to the fire brigade.

The increase in the pay of laborers and carters is due to the fact that the pay was not high enough all summer and autumn for those men, and there was a scarcity of labor.

The estimates of the roads department are increased more than $100,000 over last year, and in addition this department will receive an appropriation of $700,000 in the supplementary budget in the spring. The amount now voted to this department is $680,534, against $571,362. The money for street paving and sidewalks will come from the loan accounts. The heavy additions are due to the increases proposed in the street cleaning staffs.

The following are given as the sources of revenue:

Property assessments	$6,834,802
Water rates	1,076,586
Business tax	840,120
Other revenues	1,632,965
Estimated revenue for December	90,622
	$10,384,473

The appropriations for 1913 are as follows:

Interest and sinking fund	$2,675,000
School tax	1,650,000
Reserve fund	311,534
Possible loss in revenue	100,000
Officers of council, salaries	11,600
Salaries and wages	3,071,081
Maintenance and general administration	2,457,968
General contingent, pension fund, readjustment of salaries and additional personnel	107,290
	$10,384,473

The amount available for expenditure last year was $8,185,000, and this year's increase is two million dollars.

The interest charges last year totalled $2,300,000 as compared with $2,675,000 for 1913, an increase of $375,000.

The total amount paid in salaries and wages in 1912 was $2,616,530. in 1913 it will be $3,071,081, an increase of $454,551, or nearly twenty percent.

The budget this year is much smaller than last year. The changes in the charter enable the Controllers to comply with the charter without supplying as much information to the aldermen as in the past. This is not liked by the aldermen.

WILL CONFER TO IMPROVE MILITIA.

Ottawa, Dec. 30.— Preparations are being made for an extensive Canadian Military Conference in February during the week of the meeting of the Dominion Rifle Association here. Advantage will be taken by Col. the Hon. Mr. Hughes of the presence of officers from all parts of the Dominion to have conferences between the militia council, headquarters staff and the officers representing the various activities of the militia suggestions will be taken for the greater efficiency of the force and the better development of the material at hand.

The Duke of Connaught is showing great interest in the coming military conference.

FARINOLA BOTTICELLI SOLD.

London, Dec. 30.—The famous picture of small dimensions known as the Farinola Botticelli, representing 'The First Communion of St. Jerome,' has been sold, the 'Morning Post' says, by Messrs. Duveen to a well-known American collector at a very high price. The picture was twice offered to the British nation, the first time for $25,000, and the second time for $40,000.

PENALTIES IN DYNAMITERS' CASE STRIKE RYAN HARDEST WITH SENTENCE OF SEVEN YEARS

John T. Butler, H. S. Hockin, Olaf Tveitmoe, Eugene Clancy, P. A. Cooley, M. J. Young, and J. E. Munsey Each Condemned to Six Years in Jail, Under Convictions, the Maximum For Which Was 39 Years.

Indianapolis, Dec. 30.—Sentences varying from seven years' imprisonment in the federal prison at Leavenworth, Kas., to one year and one day, and to suspended sentences, were to-day imposed by Judge Albert B. Anderson, upon the thirty-eight labor union officials convicted in the dynamite conspiracy cases.

Frank M. Ryan, president of the Iron Workers' International Union, was given the heaviest penalty—a sentence of seven years.

Olaf Tveitmoe ,of San Francisco, convicted on charges of aiding in plotting the destruction of the Los Angeles 'Times' building, and Eugene A. Clancy, also of San Francisco, were given six years each.

Herbert S. Hockin received six years.

All the prisoners who received prison terms are to be taken to Leavenworth, Kas., probably to-night.

THE SENTENCES IN ORDER.

The terms of imprisonment as imposed, were as follows:—

Frank M. Ryan, president of the Iron Workers' Union, seven years.
John T. Butler, Buffalo, vice-president, six years.
Herbert S. Hockin, former secretary and formerly of Detroit, six years.
Olaf A. Tveitmoe, San Francisco, six years.
Eugene A. Clancy, San Francisco, six years.
Philip A. Cooley, New Orleans, six years.
Michael J. Young, Boston, six years.
Frank J. Higgins, Boston, two years.
J. E. Munsey, Salt Lake City, Utah, six years.
John H. Barry, St. Louis, four years.
Paul J. Morrin, St. Louis, three years.
Henry W. Legleitner, Denver, three years.
Charles N. Beum, Minneapolis, three years.
Michel J. Cunnane, Philadelphia, three years.
Richard H. Houlihan, Chicago, two years.
William Spupe, Chicago, one year and one day.
Edward Smythe, Peoria, Ills., three years.
James E. Ray, Peoria, Ills., one year and one day.
Murray L. Pennell, Springfield, Ill, three years.
W. C. Bernhardt, Cincinnati, one year and one day.
Wilford Bert Brown, Kansas City, Mo, three years.
Frank K. Painter, Omaha, two years.
Peter J. Smith, Cleveland, four years.
George Anderson, Cleveland, three years
Michel J. Hamon, Scranton, Pa., three years.
Edward E. Phillips, New York, one year and one day.
Charles Wachtmeister, Detroit, one year and one day.
Fred Sherman, Indianapolis, two years.
Frank C. Webb, New York, six years.
Ernest G. W. Basey, Indianapolis, three years
Fred J. Mooney, Duluth, one year and one day.
Wm. J. McCain, Kansas City, three years
Wm. E. Reddin, Milwaukee, three years

SENTENECS SUSPENDED.

Sentences on the following were suspended:—

Patrick F. Farrell, New York; James Cooney, Chicago; James Coughlin, Chicago; Hiram R. Kline, Muncie, Ind.; Frank J. Murphy, Detroit.

On motion of the Government, Edward Clark, Cincinnati, confessed dynamiter, who testified for the Government ,was given a suspended sentence.

Ortie E. McManimal, another confessed dynamiter, was not sentenced at this time.

CHRONOLOGY OF THE TRIALS.

The following is a chronology of the dynamite trials:

Oct. 1, 1911, Government authorities, exactly one years after the Los Angeles 'Times' explosion, for first time, consider possibility of federal prosecution for illegal transportation of explosives.

Feb. 6, 1912, federal grand jury returns indictments against 54 labor union officials.

Oct. 1, trial begins exactly two years after Los Angeles explosion, fifty defendants present; three discharged by government; Ortie E. McManigal pleads guilty, leaving 46 for trial.

Oct. 3, jury secured, composed mostly of farmers; government opens its case.

Oct. 5, Herbert S. Hockin accused by district attorney who having been a spy within the ranks of the dynamiters, and with having given information to prosecution.

Oct. 7, Edward Clark, Cincinnati, pleads guilty to having blown up a bridge at Dayton, O., and accuses Hockin of having furnished the dynamite; 45 defendants remain for trial.

Nov. 9, McManigal begins relating his confession on the witness stand; implicates iron workers' union officials as having pointed out jobs for him to blow up; names Hockin as starting him in the business.

Nov. 23, Hockin's bond increased, in default of which he is committed to jail, after more testimony that he was employed by detectives while an official of the union; court denounces Hockin as 'not to be trusted by any one, day or night'; Miss Mary Field, a writer, denounced by the district attorney as an 'anarchist' for criticisms published in union magazine; Olaf A. Tveitmoe, San Fandisco, a defendant, also denounced by district attorney for publishing 'anarchistic' criticisms of the trial.

Dec. 2, Government concludes its case, after presenting 549 witnesses, whose testimony covers 25,000 pages; 4 more defendants discharged by the government, leaving 41 for trial; defence begins. Hockin resigns as secretary-treasures of the iron workers' union.

Saturday, December 28, verdict returned.

Chief Prosecutor, United States District Attorney Charles W. Miller.

Chief counsel for the defence, United Stated Senator John W. Kern, and William N. Harding.

Federal Judge who conducted trial, Albert B. Anderson.

Labor union of which most of the defendants were members, International Association of Bridge and Structural Iron Workers.

Charges: Illegally transporting dynamite and nitroglycerine or passenger trains, or conspiracy to do the same.

ANTECEDENTS OF THE TRIAL.

Back in the summer of 1905 dynamite was found at New Haven, Conn., on a job on which non-union workmen were employed. Later the iron workers' union called a strike on several contractors, and the strike became general. That was the beginning, according to the government, and it spread until McNamara organized a 'dynamiting crew.' Altogether 100 explosions occurred, those at Los Angeles being among the number.

STRIKING COINCIDENCES.

Two striking coicidences attended the trial.

One was that on October 1, 1911, exactly one year after the Los Angeles 'Times' building was blown up with a loss of 21 lives, the federal authorities at Indinapolis first considered the possibility of prosecutions for illegal interstate shipment of dynamite and

A Physical Wreck

Suffered Tortures from Nervousness.

Miss Marguerite Lees, 91 Robert St., Hamilton, Ont., writes: "I was a wreck, reduced in body, and despondent. I suffered tortures from nervousness, and was totally unfitted for work. A friend recommended Hood's Sarsaparilla. I commenced taking it and by the time the second bottle was consumed I knew that I was mending. Gradually I grew well. I have used Hood's since. I would not be without it on any account, and do most enthusiastically endorse every word in its favor."

Get Hood's Sarsaparilla today. Sold by all druggists everywhere.

FRANK M. RYAN



Sent to Jail for Seven Years for His Part in Dynamite Conspiracy.



JUDGE A. B. ANDERSON.

nitroglycerine on passenger trains. Ortie E. McManigal's confession, obtained after he and the McNamara brothers had been arrested, implicated others as having actually carried explosives in suit-cases on trains, or as having entered into a conspiracy. This indicated, in District Attorney Charles W. Miller's opinion, the ecessity for a grand jury investigatio. Indianapolis was the headquarters o John J. McNamara, secretary of the iron workers' union, and the point at which, it was charged, the conspiracy was entered into and from which the explosives were carried.

Another coincidence was that the trial began on October 1, 1912, the second anniversary of the 'Times' explosion. The federal grand jury, after several months' investigation, returned indictments against 54 union labor officials. Before the defence began its case this number had been reduced to 41 on account of various eliminations.

MOTIVE FOR THE CRIMES.

As a motive for the crimes charged the government referred to the strike against employers of non-union labor, consisting of brigade, viaduct and building contractors who maintained an 'open shop' policy, employing workmen regardless of whether they belonged to the union or not. This strike never has been called off. It was alleged that a warfare waged by the union spread all over the country until violence was resorted to, or, as was stated, 'picketing spread to slugging, slugging to dynamite, and dynamite to nitroglycerine.'

McNamara, at the headquarters of the union in Indianapolis, although later named by witnesses as the active perpetrator of the explosions, was then unsuspected by the contractors. But the advent of McManigal and James B. McNamara, brother of the union secretary, as regularly hired dynamiters, working under John J.'s direction, and, as McManigal charges, with Hockin's leadership, the explosions became so bold as to arouse suspicion that they were the work of an organized band.

Detectives already had been working on the case when the killing of 21 people in Los Angeles by a bomb set off at 1 o'clock in the morning, showed that the desperation of the dynamiters had reached the murder stage.

Much of the evidence that was precluded at Los Angeles by the pleas of guilt by the McNamara brothers came out here. Federal Judge Albert B. Anderson ruled that while the specific charges were illegal transportation all other evidence relative to explosions might be offered as showing a motive. The testimony was that the destruction of the 'Times' building was not strictly a part of the campaign against non-union iron and steel work, but was done in an effort to unionize various trades in Los Angeles. James B. McNamara, who set the bomb, was a printer. Witnesses stated that McNamara afterwards expressed little regret that 21 people were killed, and, in fact, expressed disappointment that he had not killed Gen. Harrison Gray Otis, proprietor of the 'Times'; that the dynamiter was sent to the coast at the solicitation of Tveitmoe, a recognized union labor leader, and that Tveitmoe furnished David Caplan and M. A. Schmidt, who were also indicted for murder, but who never were captured.

All the 100 explosions came in for scrutiny by the jury here, and the field of operations extended from Boston to Los Angeles.

'Who caused those explosions?' was the question before the jury.

Broadly the charges were that J. J. McNamara began them and thought them an effective means of fighting 'open shop' contractors. 'Make the damage as heavy as possible' McManigal said always were his instructions. Hundreds of thousands of dollars' worth of property was said to have been destroyed. Finding the maintenance of a hired 'dynamiting crew' cost money, McNamara is alleged to have appealed to the union for funds, and in this way, the government charged, others became implicated. McManigal's confession, detailing 21 explosions, which he said he personally caused, was scrutinized to determine in what minute particulars corroborative witnesses were needed.

The witnesses came from almost every city. One by one defendants heard the charges repeated against them. Tveitmoe heard his name mentioned often. He was accused as having furnished Caplan and Schmidt to help blow up the Times' building. He was named as having sent word to McNamara the month after the explosion that 'things were all right on the coast,' and as having requested the dynamiters again be sent to Los Angeles, later acknowledging another explosion there on December 25, 1910, as 'a Christmas present.' Testimony about Johannsen was permitted on the ground that though not a defendant, he had been shown to be a conspirator.'

J. E. Munsey, Salt Lake City, was charged with harboring the Los Angeles dynamiter for two weeks. Clancy was again mentioned as being in Boston when the Pacific coast explosion occurred, and as hurrying west after telegraphing 'Clean house,' meaning, as the government charged, to destroy evidence. H. W. Pohlman, of Seattle, was mentioned as bringing McNamara and Clancy together in that city.

THE STORY OF HOCKIN.

Of all the defendants, Herbert S. Hockin was probably the most conspicuous in the testimony.

The story of Hockin, as told, was: As an organizer for the union he induced McManigal to do dynamiting. Then he began to 'hold out' on the pay allowed McManigal for jobs. This resulted in quarrels, and the McNamaras decided to have little to do with him. Knowing this, Hockin went to a contractor in Pittsburgh and betrayed the dynamiters. That was before the loss of life at Los Angeles. Later Hockin worked for Burns, while still remaining as an official of the union, and when the federal grand jury began work in Indianapolis, Hockin took information to the government.

The testimony at the trial resulted in the increasing of Hockin's bonds, so that he was confined to jail. Hockin asserted to those for whom he was accused of acting as a spy, that he took no part in dynamiting, but witnesses from Muncie, Ind., and at Cincinnati pointed him out as the man to whom they actually sold explosives.

Hockin again was the man most mentioned by McManigal. 'After he had induced me to blow up a job in Detroit in 1907,' said McManigal, 'Hockin told me there was no use of my attempting to quit now, as they had the goods on me. I asked him who was going to pay me for my work. He said the executive board had set aside a limited fee of $125 for each job and expenses. I told him it was too little for a thing like that. He replied my family would be taken care of if anything happened. So I went to Bloomville, Ohio, and got an order from Nat France to Bill Carey, who was the keeper of a magazine where dynamite was stored for use in a stone quarry, and they let me have some without knowing what I was going to do with it. I used it to blow up a derrick at Clinton, Iowa, February 16, 1908.

'Hockin two weeks later visited me again in Chicago and said he did not have enough money to pay expenses for the Clinton job, but for me to go to the hall of the local union. When I went there the secretary, R. H. Houlihan, gave me an envelope containing $165. Houlihan said: "There is money in that."'

In July of 1908, according to McManigal, Hockin met him in Buffalo, and after pointing out a viaduct, said he wanted to get to Canada before the explosion took place. About 11 o'clock that night McManigal set off the dynamite with a sixty-foot fuse. He said Hockin met him later in Chicago and paid him.

Then Hockin asked McManigal to go to St. Louis, but he refused, and went instead to Holyoke, Mass., where an explosion failed because the dynamite was buried in the ground too long, McManigal said.

'Up to March, 1909, Hockin was the only man who knew me as a dynamiter,' said McManigal. 'Just before that date he arranged for me to go to Boston and see M. J. Young regarding the job on the Boston Opera House, which was blown up.' Later, on instruction from Hockin, McManigal said he went to Hoboken to confer with Frank C. Webb, of New York, about blowing up a viaduct. A dispute arose and McManigal told Webb that Hockin was paying for the work and he purposed to follow instructions.

'Hockin paid me $250 for the Boston and Hoboken jobs,' said McManigal. 'Then it was arranged I should meet J. B. McNamara for the first time. Hockin had telegraphed me to meet him in Indianapolis. We went from there to Muncie, Ind., where we met J. B. Hockin made all arrangements there about getting rigs, boxes and cans for the nitro-glycerine he was negotiating for. He had me buy a piano box and rent a house, fill barrels with sawdust and put them in the house for storing the explosive. Hockin paid me for the rent of the house and arranged with a well-shooter to get the nitroglycerine, which we tranfserred to the house in Muncie.

'In February, 1910, in Chicago, I received a telegram from Hockin to come to Indianapolis. I did not go, but J. B. McNamara came to Chicago and told me Hockin had sent him to explain a new invention. J. B. explained about the alarm clock arrangement by which we in the future were to regulate the time for exploding bombs. A few days later Hockin wired me to come to Indianapolis, where he and I and J. J. McNamara fully went over the clock scheme. With it I went to Mt. Vernon, Ill., and pulled off a job on a power house, for which Hockin paid me $125.'

It was in the summer of 1910 when explosions were frequent that McManigal said his relations with Hockin were broken off because he discovered Hockin had been keeping part of his pay. About that same time witnesses said Hockin began to give information about the dynamiters.

Edward Smythe, of Peoria, Ill., also was accused by McManigal as having personally pointed out jobs to be blown up.

President Ryan, of the Iron Workers' Union, and all the other defendants were charged with being principals to the conspiracy through the writing of letters. Ryan's defence was that the McNamaras and those who confessed alone knew that a 'dynamiting campaign' was being carried on, and that the executive board members did not know what Secretary McNamara did with the $1,000 monthly appropriated for his use without his being required to give an accounting.

Beyond doubt the testimony which attracted keenest interest was that which related to the blowing up of the Los Angeles 'Times' building. That a man could deliberately buy 500 pounds of high explosive with the purpose only of destroying property gave unusual zest to that part of the story.

BEST FRIENDS MUST PART.

Unrestricted by the court, the Government went into every available detail of James B. McNamara's activity on the Pacific coast which was considered essential to the charges here. The dynamiter's arrival in San Francisco, after he eft his brother's office in Indianapolis in July, 1910, his accompanying McManigal as far as Chicago, his sending back to McManigal a post-card giving him greetings from the far west, and saying, 'The best of friends must part'; the dynamiter's wanderings about San Francisco, his meeting with Clancy in Seattle, his 'taking lessons' from an electrical expert in Seattle in how to set off a bomb by a spark instead of by a fuse, his causing an explosion in Seattle, and his return to San Francisco preparatory to going to Los Angeles, were all traced.

McManigal testified, and others testified, that Hockin had said many more explosions were planned just about the time of the arrests of the dynamiters. These proposed plots were: To blow up the locks of the Panama canal; to blow up various buildings in eastern cities where the offices of 'open shop' contractors were located; to blow up many railroad bridges, and even to cause more explosions on the Pacific coast.

WORK CEASES IN 4,000 NEW YORK FACTORIES

125,000 Garment Workers Strike For Better Pay and Conditions.

New York, Dec. 30. — Men and women garment workers, estimated in number at 125,000, went out on strike in New York to-day, trying up approximately four thousand factories. They demand higher pay and better working conditions.

Mass metings of the strikers began as early as four a.m., and at daylight, in a drizzling rain, picket squads of twelve had been posted at all the factories affected. In each squad were at least two women.

Forty-five halls throughout the city have been engaged by the strikers for gathering places. Violence has been discountenanced by the leaders, and the walk-out tot-day was accompanied by no disorder.

The strike is confined at present to the makers of men's and boys' clothing. Of the 125,000 workers in this industry, there are about 40,000 women. It was declared to-day, however, that the Ladies' Garment Workers' Union was also at work organizing its forces for the demand of an extension to other branches of a peace agreement signed two years ago, and that a strike of 70,000 more workers would be called to enforce the demands.

The strike in the men's and boys' clothing industry alone, however, will be the largest New York has experienced in years, if the tie-up of this industry proves as complete as the leaders threaten. The total value of the product of men and boys' clothing manufactured in New York yearly is estimated at $350,000,000. It will be the first large strike this branch of the industry has experienced here.

An eight hour day, twenty percent increase in wages, with a minimum of $10 a week for girls and $16 for men, abolition of child labor and work in the tenements are the features of the strikers demands. There have been no organized negotiations with the employers as it is declared that they refused to treat with the union. The strike was decided upon by a vote in which 40,000 of the workers participated.

LAND REFORM BATTLE CRY IN GREAT BRITAIN

Next Election Will be Fought on This, Not on Tariff Reform.

UNIONISTS THROW OVER FOOD TAXES.

Party, Leaderless and Disunited, Hopes For Return of Mr. Balfour.

(By special cable from our own Correspondent.)

London, Dec. 30. — Parliament reassembles this afternoon, and the one hope of the Unionists is that there will be a resumption of the leadership by Mr. Balfour.

The year is closing darkly for the Conservative party, for it finds the party without an effective leader, and still divided on the question of its future policy.

With Mr. Balfour once more at its head, it is at least hopeful that the party will make a good fight when the opportunity arises.

The Progressives, who have a great record behind them, are now looking forward hopefully to the promulgation of definite issues on the vexed question of land reform. This will be the great political incident of the New Year, and the one upon which it is probable the next election will be fought. The Unionists dare not again revive the question of the food taxes, which have been thrown over by seventy percent of the party.

WESTMINSTER.

HONEST MAN IN A CORRUPT AGE

John Knox Neither Feared Nor Flattered, Says the Rev. R. W. Dickie.

The fine points of Scottish character were vividly portrayed by the Rev. Robert W. Dickie, B.A., last evening, at the Crescent Street Presbyterian Church, where he gave a lecture—one of a series dealing with 'Great Christians of history.' His subject on this occasion was John Knox, and he had many interesting things to say of the great Scottish reformer. Where, he asked, would one find a national vitality like that of Scotland? It had been denationalized for more than two centuries, but during all that time it had given to the world a steady stream of leaders in every walk of life as no other country had done. It was one of the most democratic countries in the world—the poorest boy could aspire to a university career and what lay beyond—democracy was its lifeblood. It was more than a mere fist which traced this spirit to the Confession of Faith. The Reformation, and the type of character bred by it, had done more to give Scotland her national characteristics than had any other source.

Of Knox, who was the son of a farmer near Haddington, Mr. Dickie drew an interesting picture, detailing Knox's conversion from Roman Catholicism to the reformed faith, how he was publicly called by John Roffe, the preacher of St. Andrew's Cathedral, to take his place in the ranks of the Reformers; of many long months as a slave in the French galleys (for Knox was captured during a French rad on the Scottish coast); of his return and life in England, where he rose to high honor, and was offered but declined the Bishopric of Rochester; of his ministry to the English refugees at Geneva in Mary's reign, where he had among his congregation Bishop Miles Coverdale; and finally of his return to Scotland and closing years of struggle for his cause.

Mr Dickie cited many authorities to show that Knox was a man of unimpeachable integrity in a corrupt age, and refuted the charge of iconoclasm which has sometimes been brought against the great reformer, pointing out that Knox often expressed his desire for the churches and buildings to be spared. The character of Knox, concluded Mr. Dickie, could be summed up in the words. 'He neither feared nor flattered fame.'

PLEA FOR TAX REFORM

Rev. T. A. Moore Makes Appeal From Toronto Pulpit.

Toronto, December 30.—At the Metropolitan Methodist Church, the leading Methodist Church of Toronto, yesterday afternoon, the Rev. T. Albert Moore, discussing the causes and the alleviation of poverty, advocated tax reform.

'Tax reform is a splendid thing,' declared Dr. Moore, while the congregation indulged its sentiment to the unusual extent of vigorously applauding, 'and I hope you will all help in securing an early and substantial reform of the present system of taxation. Christian socialism may be a mighty force with the public ownership of public utilities, natural resources and the land.'

EXTRAORDINARY DEATH.

A. H. Gotch Broke His Neck in Fall From Bath Tub.

New Orleans, December 30.—Adolph H. Gotch, 27, brother of Frank Gotch, the champion heavyweight wrestler, met death in a peculiar manner in a rooming house here late last night. Shortly after Gotch had repaired to a bathroom in the house, groans ere heard issuing from the room. Breaking open the door, other occupants of the house found him stretched out on the floor in a dying condition. He died before physicians arrived. The coroner declared that death was due to a broken neck, sustained in falling out of the bath. Gotch was employed here as a stationary engineer.

HEAD NOISES

HOW TO GET RID OF BUZZING, RINGING SOUNDS IN THE EARS



Do you have buzzing, ringing noises in your head and ears? Is there a snapping in your ears when you blow your nose? Are there crackling, hissing, roaring sounds in your ears?

If you suffer from head and ear noises of any sort then you have Catarrh of the ear passages and your Eustachian Tubes —the passages from the throat to the ears—are closing up. You may have no discharge from the nose and throat—you, may not even realize you have Catarrh in any form— but the delicate inner parts of the ear are steadily being destroyed. Those terribly irritating uncomfortable noises show how dangerous the trouble is becoming. As they grow worse they often worry people into nervous prostration and insanity.

There's one thing certain—head and ear noises are always the forerunners of loss of hearing. Neglect the trouble in your ear passages and Deafness is the sure result.

Get rid of your head and ear noises now and forever! Don't suffer with them any longer. **HEAD NOISES HAVE BEEN CURED IN HUNDREDS OF CASES.** Once you drive away your head and ear noises, then the ear passages will open up and your hearing become clear and distinct. Rid yourself **NOW** of this disagreeable, dangerous trouble before your health, your happiness and your hearing are entirely destroyed!

Write to-day to Deafness Specialist Sproule, the famous authority on head noises, who is a *Graduate in Medicine and Surgery, Dublin University, Ireland, formerly Surgeon British Royal Mail Naval Service.* He will gladly give you

MEDICAL ADVICE FREE

on this trouble. It's just the help you need. He makes this offer honestly and sincerely because he believes it a physician's duty to give generously of his knowledge and sympathy to all who need it. He'll tell you, without any charge whatever, how to get rid of the noises and have clear, distinct, perfect hearing. Your case will be carefully studied, and valuable counsel and information, sent you, free of all cost.

If you want to know what to do for your head and ear noises, all you need to do is this: answer the questions, yes or no, write your name and address plainly on the dotted lines; cut out the Free Medical Advice Coupon and mail it at once to

Deafness Specialist Sproule
286 Trade Building, Boston.

Don't lose this great opportunity of receiving a famous specialist's advice free. Write to him NOW—TO-DAY!

CUT OUT THIS COUPON

It entitles you to medical advice free, on head noises.

Do your ears throb?
Do your ears crack?
Do your ears feel full?
Is your hearing failing?
Do you have pains in the ears?
How long have you had the noises?
Is the sound sometimes a hissing one?
Is the noise sometimes a ringing one?
Have you had discharges from the ear?
Are the noises worse when you have a cold?
Do the noises ever keep you awake at night?
Is there a snapping sound in the ears when you blow your nose?

NAME .....
ADDRESS .....
.....

FILL IN ONE OR BOTH OF THESE FORMS AND MAIL NOW?

A FORM FOR YOUR OWN RENEWAL.

John Dougall & Son,
'Witness' Block,
Montreal.

Dear Sirs,—

Enclosed please accept my renewal subscription to the 'Weekly Witness' for the next two years at your sustaining rate of Two Dollars for the entire twenty-four months (two years).

Signed,

SUSTAINING RATES are those that fully cover the actual cost of subscription.

Name .....

Address .....

.....

A 'TRIAL' PLEDGE FORM.

Will friends of the 'Witness' kindly present the following Pledge List for the consideration and signature of their friends not now taking it?

Dear Friend,—

The 'Witness' is a newspaper noted for over sixty years as the most independent, the cleanest, and most fearlessly honest newspaper on the continent. You will appreciate it and this opportunity of joining with other friends in subscribing for one year at the special campaign rate of sixty-five cents per year for new subscribers on Trial.

Signed by .....
Present subscriber's name.

'ON TRIAL' NEW NAMES

Fill in and mail as many new names as possible.

Please send the 'Weekly Witness and Canadian Homestead' to the following names and addresses:

	NAME	ADDRESS	One Year on Trial
1	.....	.....	65c
2	.....	.....	65c
3	.....	.....	65c
4	.....	.....	65c
5	.....	.....	65c

Amount enclosed, $.....

Mail this form, properly filled, to the 'Witness,' Montreal. This form may also be used in sending in Gift orders.

TWO SURVIVE THE SHIPWRECK

Fifteen Others of 'Volmer's' Crew Drowned After Terrible Experiences.

London, Dec. 30.—The two survivors of the Danish steamer 'Volmer,' who were picked up in an open boat fifty miles to the south-west of the Lizard and landed at Newlyn by a trawler Saturday, relate terrible experiences. The 'Volmer' was wrecked on Thursday in the great gale which raged in the English Channel. The crew abandoned the steamer, and one of the two boats with nine occupants was swamped, all the men being drowned. The second boat, with the captain and seven others aboard, managed to weather the heavy seas. They had no oars and no water, and they were unable to obtain food from the air-tight tank.

The chief engineer died and the chief officer went mad He tried to throttle the captain. Eventually all died or were washed overboard except the captain and one other. They also were washed out of the boat several times during Thursday night, but managed to scramble back.

They drifted until Saturday morning, suffering the agonies of thirst and exposure. They were almost to their necks in water and lost consciousness from exhaustion while being dragged through the sea into the rescuing boat.

A SAD ANNIVERSARY.

Chicago, Dec. 30.—Memorial services were held to-day at the Iroquois Memorial Emergency Hospital for the 652 victims of the Iroquois Theatre fire, which occurred on this date, 1903.

MR. W. G. ROSS HEADS HARBOR COMMISSION

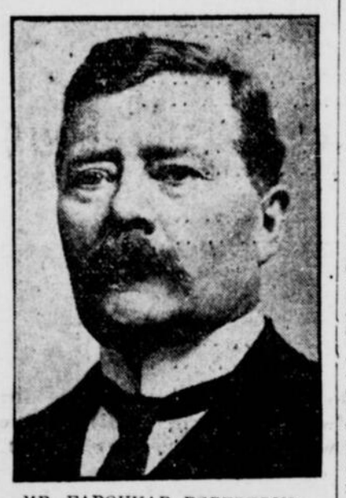
Mr. Farquhar Robertson and Lieut.-Col. E. A. Labelle are Other Two Members of New Board

The new Board of Harbor Commissioners for Montreal has been appointed by the Dominion Government. It consists of Mr. W. G. Ross, chairman, Mr. Farquhar Robertson, the representative of the English-speaking people of the city, and Lt.-Col. E. A. Labelle, who represents the French-speaking citizens. The resignations of the present commissioners—Messrs. G. W. Stephens, chairman; C. C. Ballantyne, and L. E. Geoffrion, which have been in the hands of the department since the 8th of May, will become effective on the last day of



MR. W. G. ROSS,
Chairman of the new Board of Harbor Commissioners.

the year. On Friday, Jan. 3, in the board room of the harbor office, the retiring commissioners will welcome their successors, and turn over every thing to them. In this ceremony,



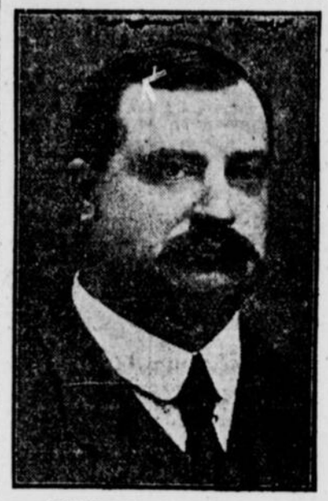
MR. FARQUHAR ROBERTSON,
English representative in the new Board of Harbor Commissioners.

however, only Mr. Ballantyne and Mr. Geoffrion will participate, as the chairman is in Europe at the present time.

The new chairman is Montreal born and educated, having been born here on Aug. 6th, 1863, his education being received in the schools of the city. For eight years he was a chartered accountant, later serving for two years as the treasurer of the Windsor Hotel Company, and two more as the assistant manager of that company. He became associated with the Street Railway Company, and served it in various positions of responsibility. He was comptroller for 1896-9, and secretary-treasurer from 1899 to 1903, and later he became the managing director of the Street Railway Company.

He is associated with the Light, Heat and Power Company, the Dominion Iron and Steel Company, the Montreal-London Securities Corporation, and other large commercial enterprises.

In addition he is a life governor of the General Hospital, and connected



LIEUT.-COL. E. A. LABELLE,
French representative in the new Board of Harbor Commissioners.

with a large number of the clubs of the city. Mr. Ross has taken a keen interest in all amateur sports, and declined the nomination of Chateauguay for the House of Commons in 1908.

Mr. Farquhar Robertson is a well-known coal merchant of the city and prominent in the commercial life of Montreal. He is a life governor of the Protestant Hospital for the Insane, a director of the Prudential Trust Company, and of the Parks and Playgrounds Association, and Montreal Citizens' League. He is an ex-president of the Board of Trade. Recently he was elected a director of the Merchants Bank. He served in the City Council for six years, and was connected through his office with the School Board.

Lt.-Col. Labelle has been associated with the milling business since 1883, when he entered the employ of the Ogilvy Flour Mills, Limited. When he retired from that company to become general manager of the St. Lawrence Flour Mills, he had risen to be the local manager. In 1882, he joined the 65th regiment here and rose from rank to rank until he became the commanding officer. Upon the expiration of his command he was transferred to the reserve of officers, and appointed brigadier commander of the 19th Infantry Bigade. He wears the medal for service in the North-West campaign in 1885. He was present at the Queen's Diamond Jubilee in London in 1897, and a year later he commanded the Canadian team at Bisley.

THE ABOLITION OF GROCERS' LIQUOR LICENSES IS DEMANDED

Other Reforms Asked in the Townships Include Wide Separation of Licenses From Schools and Factories, More Severe Punishment for Infraction

('Witness' Staff Correspondence.)

Sherbrooke, Dec. 28. — At yesterday afternoon's session, before Mr. Justice Cross, of the Royal Commission on the Revision of the License Law, a number of other speakers from various parts of the Eastern Townships were heard in favor of important reforms in connection with the sale of liquor. Throughout the day there was the greatest unanimity shown by the different speakers. Some emphasized certain reforms more than others, but all endorsed practically everything in the list of amendments drawn up by the Dominion Alliance and the Anti-Alcoholic League, and presented to the Commission at Montreal some time ago. That the Catholic Church is interested in the matter was shown by the statement of Mr. Morkill, Collector of Provincial Revenue for this district, that he was frequently informed by the curés out in the parishes of infractions of the law.

REFORMS NEEDED.

The reforms most needed, according to the various speakers, were the abolition of the grocers' liquor licenses, the keeping of licenses away from schools, factories and drill halls, much severer punishment for violations of the law and the appointment of special law-enforcement officers, and the stopping of C.O.D. deliveries in local option districts, or the prevention of liquor going in at all.

The Rev. Isaac Norman, Lennoxville, the first speaker in the afternoon, said the safety and efficiency of the workingmen would be safeguarded if hotels were not given licenses near factories or mills. There should be special government officers to enforce the law, and some means should also be found of compelling municipal constables to do their duty. He knew of one very much in sympathy with the liquor business, he had a son a bartender, and one could not expect much from him. It was not always that the temperance people got the best treatment from the provincial revenue officers. The latter should be chosen carefully, and should be in sympathy with the motives of the temperance people. Their efforts to prosecute men for violation of the law also should be encouraged and not hampered.

The speaker then referred to the 'famous fifty-nine' Sherbrooke men connected with the liquor business, who, he said, at the time of the vote on local option in Lennoxville last April, secured the deed to a property in Lennoxville valued at $3,000 two weeks before the voting, had their names put on the roll, and voted against local option, and helped to defeat it. The law should be changed, he added, so that only resident electors could vote on local option. He also advocated severer penalties for violation of the law, and imprisonment for those who persisted in doing so.

LOCAL OPTION SATISFACTORY.

Speaking for the Danville Citizens' League, the Rev. W. A. Hamilton said that they had had local option for thirty years, and it had been satisfactory on the whole, but there was some difficulty in controlling the supplies that came in. Most of the complaints were against the express companies. People ordered liquor under assumed names, and one man would order a supply for himself and his neighbors, and distribute it after it arrived. There was difficulty, too, in intercepting teams bringing in liquor.

The Judge—'Is there much violation?'

'There have been many seizures by Mr. Morkill. I think there is considerable violation, and it is easy to get liquor under the present law.'

Mr. Morkill said that the constable at Danville had 'phoned him lately that there was about $100 worth of liquor at the express office. There was only one case, however, for each person to whom it was sent, and it could not be seized. Yesterday he had received a letter again about a shipment containing parcels on which were the names of different persons. This was seized.

Mr. J. H. Roberts said it should be made an offence for any one to act as an intermediatory at all in bringing in liquor.

The Rev. G. W. Elliot, Sawyerville, spoke of the success of local option in Ontario, where there were special provincial officers to enforce the law. He also referred to the fifty-nine Sherbrooke men who went to Lennoxville.

The Judge—'If the Lennoxville people had got 6 others they would have out-voted the fifty-nine.'

Mr. Elliot—'Quite so, your Lordship, but the Lennoxville people are honest and like to do things on the square.' He also told how imprisonment was more effective than fines in Ontario.

Mrs. Jones, of the Sherbrooke W. C. T. U., said the women were interested in keeping the saloons away from the drill-hall where so many young men went in the summer. She also condemned very strongly the sale of liquor in groceries.

The Rev. L. M. England, Magog, said there was a great deal of violation of the law there. Streams of men were seen going into the drinking places on Sunday, and liquor was constantly sold to men who were known to abuse their wives and families.

The Rev. A. E. Runnells, Potton Township, said the line houses were a menace. The illicit sale of liquor there still flourished as bad as ever. It was done openly. He had lately passed a load of cases which he knew had come from a line house only a mile away. He also stated that he had been told by the local constable at Mansonville that he had gone once with a county or Provincial officer to a line house between Mansonville and North Troy. The latter officer was offered $50 by the proprietor to go away and leave him alone, and he took the money.

Mr. Alfred Brosnan, secretary of the Commission, stated that special officers were out now looking after the line houses.

Mr. Morkill said that, if possible the line houses should be done away with. They caused trouble for the revenue officers.

Mr. W. A Hale, of Sherbrooke, told of the trouble he had once with men employed in his mill on account of drink. He also advocated doing away with grocers' licenses.

The Judge—'I was strongly impressed with the fact that the liquor dealers seemed to favor this, too. If you all agree you ought to succeed.'

Mr. Hale favored subsidizing hotels in local option districts if necessary in the interest of the travelling public.

The judge remarked that there seemed to be no good reason why the sale of liquor and meals should necessarily be carried on together in villages.

The Rev. W. T. Nicholson, Sherbrooke, declared that the sale of liquor in groceries offered infinite scope for abuse. He also could not see why the penalties for breaking the law were so light.

KING'S HEALTH IS RESTORED.

New York, Dec. 27.—A cable from London says: King George was so far recovered from his indisposition to-day that he was out shooting, according to a statement maue by Sir Frederick Ponsonby, private secretary to His Majesty.

GUESSING NEW YEAR'S HONORS

Dr. Roddick and Mr. Plummer Freely Named for Knighthood.

('Witness Staff Correspondence.)

Ottawa, Dec. 27.—There is some speculation here as to the Canadians who will be included in the list of New Year's honors. Names prominently mentioned include Dr. Roddick, whose services in connection with the organization of the Dominion Medical Council, it is said, will be recognized. Mr. J. H. Plummer, president of the Dominion Steel Company, it is said, may also receive a knighthood.

The names of Mr. Borden, the Hon. Geo. Foster and the Hon. J. D. Hazen are also mentioned in connection with prospective knighthoods, but only in a speculative way.

Mr. Borden declined a knighthood a year ago, and it is understood that he is of the same opinion still.

It is also considered unlikely that Mr. Foster would accept a knighthood.

STORM RAGES IN CHANNEL

New Harbor Works at Havre are Seriously Damaged

Havre, December 27.—The storm which has ravaged the English Channel for the past few days has caused serious depredations on the French coast. The new harbor works of this port have suffered considerable damage.

Despatches from Cherbourg state that many steamers and sailing vessels have taken refuge there from the gale.

Telegrams from Brest say that the harbor is crowded with shipping. Last night the maritime prefect of that port was in wireless communication with the Peninsular and Oriental liner 'Narrung,' off Ushant. The 'Narrung's' captain at first signalled that he was in distress, but later telegraphed that he no longer needed help.

A sailing vessel was driven ashore to-day on the Island of Brehat, off the Brittany coast, and a torpedo boat has been sent from Brest to bring off the survivors of the crew.

Many fishing vessels have been lost with their crews at various points along the north and northwestern coasts of France.

Paris, December 27—The great storm which prevailed throughout France yesterday and continues to-day has caused considerable interruption to the telegraph and telephone systems in France, and the Government announces to-day that communication with Belgium and Holland can only be effected with much delay.

GRANT FOR LIBRARY

Controllers Will Vote $500,000 But No Site Has Been Chosen

At a meeting of the library committee of the Montreal City Council arrangements were completed with the Controllers to vote $500,000 for a central library building, in a report to be submitted to the City Council next Monday. Ald. Morin said that the Controllers would not permit the erection of the central library on Lafontaine Park. It was suggested that the city offer the Government Baldwin Park, which is further east, as a site for its ordnance buildings, and build the library on Logan's farm.

The money for the library is being voted by the Controllers without a site being selected.

Ald. Ward said that a site near Lafontaine Park would be useless for a reference library. Such a building should be erected in a central locality, near the corner of Craig and Bleury streets.

From the way things are going a library still seems far off.

HEAVY RAINS IN NEW YORK.

New York, December 27.—Three thousand of the eight thousand snow pilers and truck drivers employed by the contractors charged with the duty of removing snow and ice from the streets of New York city, quit to-day as a result of the rainfall. The men simply 'could not stand the rain.'

IN A WORKSHOP AT THE BOYS' FARM.



DELINQUENT BOYS ARE ALL TAUGHT A USEFUL TRADE.

It is one of the great aims of the Boys' Farm and Training School at Shawbridge, Que., to make every boy, no matter how neglected he may have been, into a self-supporting citizen. That is why, in addition to the ordinary schooling, and his work upon the farm, each boy is taught a useful trade. It is quite an inspiring sight to go into the workshops at the Boys' Farm and see youngsters, who formerly ran wild on the streets, hard at work making things. With their shirt sleeves rolled up, and an air of great interest and seriousness, they plane and hammer and saw with great good will.

These are boys who, but for the Boys' Farm, would in all probability be going from bad to worse, finally to become criminals who would prey on society in their hours of freedom, and be charges on society when under arrest. It costs money to train delinquent boys to walk the straight road, as the Boys' Farm is doing. But it is cheaper in the long run than allowing them to become criminals.

This work in 'boy conservation' is essentially a voluntary work. It was started by voluntary effort, and only by voluntary effort is it kept going. It is now developing beyond the resources of the group who initiated it, and more money is required to keep pace with the needs.

Subscriptions to it are invited. No matter how small they are—or how large. All are welcome. For all mean more power to the elbows of the men carrying on this great work.

Subscribers of $5 and over before December 31, will be entitled to vote at the annual meeting to be held the second week in February. All subscriptions will be acknowledged in this paper. They should be made payable to the Secretary-Treasurer, Boys' Farm.

SAYS TERMS PROPOSED ARE ABSURD

Turkey Confident She Can Drive Allied Forces Back on Their Lines

London, Dec. 27. — Both the Turks and the Balkan Allies are standing by their guns on the peace terms. Both declare that it is impossible to recede from their positions. Nevertheless, those who think they know what is going on behind the scenes still believe that the probabilities of the conclusion of peace are greater than of the resumption of the conflict.

The exchange of cipher despatches between the administration at Constantinople and Rechad Pasha continues, but the chief of the Turkish plenipotentiaries declines to divulge the nature of the reply which he will present to the Allies to-morrow, when the conference re-assembles at St. James's Palace. It is understood that this will be as already outlined, with the additional promise that Turkey will apply to the European territories remaining to her the reforms which Count von Berchthold, the Austro-Hungarian Foreign Minister, proposed before the war.

'While I cannot discuss the reply of the Ottoman Government,' said Rechad Pasha, 'nothing prevents me from saying that the terms the Allies have proposed are simply absurd. They have produced this impression wherever heard, even outside of Turkish circles. It was never known that after the conclusion of an armistice one belligerent party could ask the other to cede territories bravely defended and still existing with heroism.

'Why should we do this, especially when the Bulgarians had three reverses at our hands just before the armistice, while the Greeks, who continued to fight, were defeated both on the land around Janina and at sea off the Dardanelles?

'Turkey was induced to accept an armistice only on the advice of the Powers, in order to avoid useless carnage on both sides. The same humanitarian considerations led the Ottoman Government to ask for the revictualling of the besieged towns, and might induce the Government to yield certain conditions for the sake of peace. But there is a limit, which the Allies have far surpassed.'

The Allies, on the other hand, assert that the armistice was arranged to give Turkey an opportunity of making peace terms without suffering further losses in the field, and they characterize Turkey's talk of keeping Adrianople, Janina and Scutari, and regaining Saloniki, as simply laughable. General Danglis, the Greek chief of general staff, said:

'Let them come and take Saloniki if they can. Even the dust of our ancient heroes would rise up to defend our rights.'

The most optimistic of the Turkish military party profess confidence that the Bulgarians will never be able to force the Tchataija lines, but that, on the contrary, with her present powerful army Turkey will free Adrianople in a fortnight, and, adding that garrison to the main body, will take the offensive toward Philippopolis and Saloniki.

Constantinople, Dec. 26. — According to the Constantinople newspapers, the Turkish counter proposals, which were forwarded by telegraph yesterday to the plenipotentiaries at London, comprise the maintenance of an effective sovereignty over the territory east of the line of demarcation between the Maritza River and the Black Sea, including Adrianople, while west of the line the Government would be content with the recognition of Turkish sovereignty, with an autonomous regime. The Government, however, refused to entertain any idea of pecuniary indemnity.

SHOT THE SALOONKEEPER.

Bridgeport, Conn., Dec. 27. — During a fight in his saloon last night, John F. Sullivan was shot by William Bruno, a prize-fighter of local reputation. Sullivan is in a hospital with a bullet in his stomach, with no hope of recovery, and the police are looking for Bruno, who disappeared after the shooting.

CANADA TRADE WILL PASS THE BILLION MARK

Statistics for the Year Point to Record Prosperity All Round

('Witness' Staff Correspondence.)

Ottawa, Dec. 27.—The year 1912 will see the establishing of new records as far as Canada is concerned. The high water mark of prosperity has been reached. Official figures at Ottawa points to 1913 as an even bigger year than the one just going out. Canada's trade for the first time in history will probably pass the billion dollar mark this year. Bank figures show an enormous increase, customs statistics show expanding revenue, and there is not a line of business development where all records have not been shattered.

The increase in trade for the year has been steady and considerable. The total for January was $63,680,443, for February it was increased by several millions, in March there was a further increase of no less than $23,000,000. All summer the figures grew until by October the total for the month reached $101,227,469. The November figures, now being compiled, will top this amount. The grand total to November 1 was $821,723,347, so that there is little doubt the figures for the year will pass a billion dollars.

MONTREAL IS PROSPEROUS

Two-thirds of Year's Taxes Already Paid Making a Precedent

Montreal is at present enjoying the greatest prosperity in its history, if figures of the tax collections at the City Hall are any index of the flood of income poured into the coffers of citizens. When industry is lagging and money is scarce the people do not think think first of paying their taxes, especially as there is only a small penalty of five percent per annum charged upon arrears as is done by the city.

This year to-day two-thirds of the 1912 taxes have already been paid although the bills have been out only for a few months. Mr. P. Collins, assistant city treasurer, said to-day that the total collection of this year's taxes to date amounted to $4,125,000, against $3,362,000 of the 1911 taxes paid before January 1 this year. There are also a few days more to run this year in which the total taxes are expected to be swelled by one hundred thousand dollars.

The total amount collectable of this year's taxes is $6,834,000 against a total of $5,224,000 last year. The collections of the arrears of the year 1910 have been practically all completed, the amount outstanding being only a few hundred thousand dollars. On the first of January, 1912, the total collections of the taxes of the preceding year were two-fifths of the whole. The collections this years are ten percent greater.

GEORGE MORRISET DIED TO-DAY

('Witness' Staff Correspondence).

Ottawa, Dec. 27.— George Morriset, who came to Ottawa from Beauce County as secretary to the Hon. L. P. Brodeur, when the latter was Minister of Marine and Fisheries, died this morning as the result of an operation for appendicitis. He had been ill for a few days only.

The enormous sale of "Salada" is proof conclusive that critical Tea Drinkers of all classes appreciate its matchless worth, in flavor, strength and purity —

"SALADA"

BLACK, MIXED or NATURAL GREEN

SEALED PACKETS ONLY FOR SALE EVERYWHERE

MONTREAL WILL CONTINUE TO ATTRACT MANY JEWS

Distinguished Rabbi Impressed With Colony's Prosperity

One of the most distinguished scholars in the Jewish world, Rabbi Dr. J. H. Hertz, is paying his first visit to Canada this week.

Dr. Hertz is one of the three candidates who are being considered for the position of Chief Rabbi of Great Britain and her overseas dominions, to replace the late Dr. Adler. Dr. Hertz, who now makes his headquarters in New York has had many years of colonial experience, particularly in South Africa.

'I have been greatly impressed,' he told a 'Witness' reporter at the Windsor Hotel, 'with the city of Montreal. The degree of prosperity attained by people who have only been here a very short time is in many cases wonderful, and transcends anything I have seen in a wide experience. The Jewish colony, I find, is both large and wealthy. Indeed, about ten per cent. of your population in Montreal is Jewish—some fifty thousand Jews being resident here. That is, proportionately, the largest Jewish settlement to be found in any city in the Empire, for the total number of our people living in British possessions is 400,000, and your 50,000 in Montreal represents a large percentage of that figures. Future years will see the Jewish settlement here continuing, and growing ever larger.

'The freedom of thought and of action that exists wherever the Union Jack flies acts like a magnet in attracting Jews from less fortunate countries. These big colonies in certain cities—as in New York, where there are one million Jews—are caused by the actual necessity the Jewish immigrant is under of finding his own people and living with them for a time at least. Landing in a country where the language is strange to him, the immigrant Jew would be so helpless that he would be in danger of starving to death were he not able to seek out those who understand his language and are in a position to use his labor. Once the language is acquired, however, the Jew can take his place in the world of affairs without the need of any assistance.'

JUSTICE FOR THE FRENCH CANADIANS

Sir James Whitney Says New School Rule is Misconstrued

Toronto, Dec. 27. — Two hundred and fifty bi-lingual school boards were represented in the delegation which waited on Sir James Whitney and members of his Cabinet this morning to protest against regulation No. 17, regarding the teaching of the French language in the separate schools of the Province of Ontario. Besides Sir James Whitney, the Hon. R. A. Pyne, Minister of Education; the Hon. James Duff, Minister of Agriculture; the Hon. J. J. Foy, Attorney-General, and the Hon. Dr. Rheaume, Minister of Public Works, were in attendance to receive the deputation, which was headed by Mr. Samuel M. Genest, trustee of the Ottawa Public School Board. It numbered about eighty.

Mr. Genest asked that regulation No. 17 should be withdrawn because he was in direct opposition to regulation No. 15, and had been promulgated without proper authority. It was also contrary to the spirit, if not the letter, of the Act of British North America. He declared that regulation No. 17 would be detrimental to education generally. The objection of the separate schools to having Protestant inspectors appointed over the bilingual schools was not intended as a personal objection. He also declared that the training of teachers for English-French separate schools should be under the control of principals of their own religion.

THE IRISH OBJECTION.

Dr. Freeland, of Ottawa, said the Irish people objected to the regulation on grounds of sympathy and expense. They sympathized with the French, because the Irish had had their own language stolen from them, and it was an extra expense because it delayed the studies of the Irish children. He contended that the regulation should be turned completely around. He intimated that he wanted to be brief as there would be a discussion to follow.

'There will be no discussion on our part,' said Sir James Whitney. 'We are here in a receptive mood to learn what objections you have to our regulations.

Sir James Whitney declared that the Government had not and never would depart an inch from doing not only their duty but absolute justice to the French-Canadian people of Ontario. They would do this notwithstanding any steps that might be taken by agitators who would stir up religious or racial strife and in making this statement he did not refer to any one present. They had no intention of doing away with the French language. However, the people of Ontario, while they were willing that there may be public and separate schools would not be willing that a third system of racial schools should be established. Bi-lingual schools were not separate schools and the question of Protestantism or Catholicism did not enter into the matter at all. He had never heard of any Protestant children feeling hurt because a Catholic inspector entered the school he was attending in the discharge of his duty.

Dr. Freeland and Mr. Genest attacked the part of the regulations limiting the time of teaching French to an hour and Sir James declared that a wrong construction was being placed on it, as it referred to teaching the language as a subject.

Dr. Genest expressed the idea that an inspector could limit each division of a school to even five minutes of French instruction.

When Sir James had further emphasized the fact that religion played no part in the discussion, Dr. Freeland said: 'You will agree, then, that the idea is to Anglicize the children.

'That statement is so absurd and shows so much ignorance that I will not treat it with enough respect to answer it,' was the retort of Sir James.

Dr. Freeland objected to being designated as ignorant and Sir James explained that it was only ignorance on this point that he had referred to, he had nothing to withdraw. He promised the deputation that himself and other members of the Cabinet would give careful consideration to their request and would do what was right by all.

Mr. Guibord, of Ottawa, also spoke briefly.

London, Dec. 26.—The following matches were played to-day: Rugby—South Africans, 0; Swansea, 3; Llanelly, 0; Welsh, 0; Cardiff, 18; Barbarians, 5; Newport, 12; Watsonians, 3; Bristol, 0; Pontypool, 0; several matches had to be abandoned at 5 o'clock.

'NARRUNG' IS SAFE IN PORT

Big Liner, Battered by Storm, Had Signalled for Help

New York, Dec. 28.— A cable to the 'Herald' from London says: 'While stories of lives lost and vessels wrecked in yesterday's gale continue to come in, there was great relief here last night when it was learned that the storm-battered Peninsula and Oriental steamship 'Narrung,' which left here for Sydney, N.S.W., on Christmas Eve with 248 passengers, and which sent out wireless appeals for help on Boxing Day, when entering the Bay of Biscay, had arrived at the Isle of Wight under her own steam.

The vessel met the full force of the hurricane off Ushant, on the French coast, on Christmas morning. Great waves washed the vessel's decks from end to end, and also flooded most of the cabins. The passengers, driven from their berths, were compelled to sit for many hours, most of them in light night clothing, knee deep in water.

Finally, an immense sea struck the vessel and crippled her. Wireless messages were at once sent off, asking for assistance, but before this arrived the captain had once more got his vessel under control.

CATHEDRAL THREATENED

Building Underground Tramway Under St. Paul's

New York, Dec. 28.— A cable from London says the question of danger to the stability of St. Paul's Cathedral, which has agitated the minds of Londoners for many years, has been reopened by a proposal which, if carried out, will be, according to Mervyn McCartney, the architect to the cathedral, the most serious peril that ever threatened Wren's magnificent structure.

The London County Council, in the face of repeated warnings, is pushing forward a scheme to build an underground tramway close to the structure. It has already bought a block of buildings near the cathedral at a cost of $1,500,000 for the purpose of starting the subway work, and will, if necessary, bore to the depth of twenty-nine feet, only four feet above the actual foundations of the cathedral, and only sixty-five feet from the east end of the cathedral, which is the weakest part of the edifice.

Mr. Macartney, in an interview on the subject says: 'Tunnels or excavating work of any kind would tend to disturb the water lodged in the subsoil and drain it off. Only so long as the subsoil remains unaffected will the safety of St. Paul's be certain. This danger of draining the subsoil has been pointed out by expert after expert. Longman spoke of it in 1874, and Penrose in 1890.

R. AND O. TO BUILD DOCK AT TORONTO

Toronto, Dec. 28.—In connection with the plans for the improvement of Toronto harbor by the Harbor Commission, comes a story that the Richelieu & Ontario Navigation Company intends in the near future to build a dock to cost a million dollars and to make extensive changes in the running of the R. & O. steamers.

The new dock, it is understood, will be built to take the place of the present Yonge street dock on the east side. Large permanent offices for the R. & O. will be erected at the north end of the new dock, which will be one of the largest in Canada.

Both Mr. Ritchie and Mr. Chaffee, of the R. & O., stated last night that it would be impossible for the company to make any announcement of its plans until the whole policy of the Harbor Commissioners is made public. But the fact that a million dollar dock will be built by the company is practically settled.

SHOWS BIG INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT

Ontario Leading Province, But Montreal is Canada's Fire City

(Witness Staff Correspondence.)

Ottawa, Dec. 26.—A bulletin issued by the census branch gives some interesting additional information in regard to the manufactures of the Dominion, as revealed by the census taken in June, 1911. While all the facts contained in the bulletin are not new, they afford an opportunity to make some comparisons which show the great strides the Dominion has been taking in an industrial way.

The returns show that at the time of the census Canada had 19,218 manufacturing establishments, with a capital of $1,247,573,609; with 515,195 employees; with a pay roll of $645,288,733, using raw materials to the value of $601,569,018, and turning out products to the value of $1,165,975,679.

In ten years establishments increased by 4,568; capital by $800,000,000; employees by 176,000; wages by $128,000,000; raw materials handled by $335,000,000, and finished products by $685,000,000.

The extensive development of Canada's industries is indicated by the immense production of some of the establishments. One in Nova Scotia in 1910 turned out more than eight million dollars of products; one in Ontario more than nine million dollars, and two in Quebec more than ten million dollars. There were fourteen establishments which had a production just under seven million dollars each for the year.

Ontario continues as the banner province for manufacturing, having 6,543 establishments, Quebec being next with 4,845, Nova Scotia following with 1,188; New Brunswick, 919; British Columbia, 392; Prince Edward Island, 334; Manitoba, 324, and Alberta and Saskatchewan, 195.

ONTARIO FOR AMALGAMATIONS.

The figures indicate that amalgamation was practiced in Ontario to a very large extent, as during the last five years the number of manufacturing establishments increased by only five, while the total capitalization of the Ontario manufacturing companies increased by $200,000,000, the number of employees by 50,000, the amount of wages paid by $55,000,000, and the total production by $210,000,000.

In Quebec the number of establishments showed an increase of 1,619 in five years, the total capitalization $71,000,000, the number of employees by 39,000, the wages paid them by $22,000,000, and the total production of factories showed an increase of $131,000,000.

The province with the highest rate of increase in the value of products during the last ten years was Alberta, with 1,331 percent., the amount of increase being $17,500,000. During the same time Manitoba increased in manufactured products by $41,000,000, or 315 percent. British Columbia increased by $46,000,000, or 235 percent; Quebec, $192,000,000, or 121 percent; Ontario, $338,000,000, or 140 percent; Saskatchewan, $5,680,000, or 871 percent.

MONTREAL FIRST CITY.

Among the cities Montreal continues in the first place as a manufacturing centre, with Toronto gaining.

In 1910 the value of manufactured products in Montreal was $166,000,000, an increase of 146 percent in twenty years. However, including Maisonneuve, Westmount and Lachine, which are essentially a part of the Montreal industrial centre, the value of the production for the year was $115,000,000, which is an increase of 168 percent in twenty years.

The value of production in Toronto was $154,000,000, an increase of 234 percent in twenty years. Hamilton takes third place as a Canadian manufacturing centre, with a production of $55,125,000; Winnipeg is fourth, with a production of $32,694,000; Ottawa fifth, with $20,954,000; Quebec sixth, with $17,149,000; London seventh, with $16,273,000; Vancouver eighth, with $15,070,000; Brantford ninth, with $15,866,000; Halifax tenth, with $12,140,000; St. John eleventh, with $10,069,000; Sydney twelfth, with $9,395,000; Berlin thirteenth, with $9,266,000; Calgary fourteenth, with $7,751,000.

POPULATION OF VILLAGE MASSACRED

Further Outrages are Reported From the Island of Papua

Sydney, N.S.W., Dec. 27. — News of the massacre of men, women and children, composing virtually the entire population of a native village on the Island of Papua, has been received at Port Moresby, British New Guiana, according to a message received here today.

The village is some distance from the capital of the island, and the massacre took place while Lemma natives were passing through it en route to their own settlement. The Lemmas attacked the villagers, resorting to terrible cruelties.

WILL PROBE CORRUPTION

Welland, Ont., Dec. 26. — On the recommendation of Attorney-General Foy, the Cabinet, it is understood, will shortly appoint a commission to hear evidence in corrupt election practices to defeat the Hydro By-Law voted on last January. Nine impersonators imported from Buffalo succeeded in placing from thirty to forty fraudulent votes against the by-law. The only member of the gang got six months imprisonment. The attorney-general's department is said to have collected a mass of evidence that will lead to startling developments.

FRANCE TO ELECT NEW PRESIDENT

Paris, Dec. 24.—Parliament adjourned last evening for the Christmas holidays. It will meet again in January to elect a new president of the republic. The last business transacted prior to adjournment was the adoption of a motion by Representative La Grosiliere, of Martinique, asking the Government to put in force urgent measures or securing to the French Antilles the fullest benefits to be derived from the opening of the Panama Canal.

BONI'S LATEST DISCOVERY

Convinced it was Residence of Tiberius Caesar and Julia

Rome, December 27.—Another of Professor Boni's discoveries in his excavations of Palestine is reported. He has reopened a house of the early imperial period which was partly uncovered in 1720, and subsequently reburied. Professor Boni is convinced, from the inscriptions and other evidence, that it was the residence of Tiberius Caesar and Julia, the daughter of Augustus. Amongst the minor evidences which he has discovered are luxurious fittings which correspond to the capricious, exacting character of Julia, who, according to Suetonius, Tiberius reluctantly married. A large bath and hot and cold water supplies are among the fittings.

There is an underground cell beneath the house which Professor Boni tentatively identified as the prison where Drusus starved to death, as narrated by Tacitus.

THREW BIBLE AT PREACHER

Hot Tempered German Sent to Jail for the Offence

Cassel, Germany, Dec. 27.—During the Christmas service at a Lutheran Church here, a workman named Reithagen became provoked at the utterances of the pastor on the subject of the equality of all men, and picking up a heavy Bible from the pew, hurled it at the preacher. His aim was accurate, and the book struck the clergyman on the head, cutting a deep gash, which bled so profusely that he had to be carried from the pulpit.

Reithagen was arrested and locked up for the night. He was arraigned in court yesterday and sentenced to six months' imprisonment.

VICEROY IS MUCH BETTER

But it Will be Three Weeks Before His Injuries are Well

New York, Dec. 26. — A cable from Delhi, India, says: Lord Hardinge's condition was considerably improved to-day, there being no fever, and the pain was considerably relieved. The physicians say it will be three weeks before the Viceroy can direct the affairs of state as the result of the injuries he received at the hands of a bomb-thrower on Monday last.

The police, who have made many arrests, but have not obtained evidence that any of the suspected persons threw the bomb that killed the Viceroy's attendant, says that Lord Hardinge's order that the procession proceed after the explosion gave the assassin an opportunity to escape.

JOURNEY BRIGHTER FOR ROMANCE

Suffragette Meets Affinity on March to Albany.

Hudson, N.Y., Dec. 26.—A romance has resulted from the suffragists' march to Albany. The engagement is announced of Miss Gladys Coursen, one of the General Jones' army, to Griffith Bonner, a Poughkeepsie newspaper man and a grandson of the late Robert Bonner. The young people first met when the suffragists left Poughkeepsie and the announcement was made in Hudson last night. Miss Coursen is the daughter of Mr. Alfred Coursen, president of the American Mineral Wood Company of this city.

Ankle deep in slushy snow, the suffragette army pressed onward to-day, with but 32 miles remaining of their journey from New York to Albany, where on Jan. 1 they will deliver a message to Governor Sulzer. The marchers decided to walk but five miles to-day to Stockport. The rest of the journey will be divided into equally short marches. All reported themselves refreshed by the Christmas day rest, and expressed regret that the day's march could not be longer.

FOUR MEMBERS OF ONE FAMILY KILLED

Struck by Train As They Drove from Christmas Party.

Champaign, Ills., Dec. 26. — The four members of the family of Edward H. Miller were killed early to-day by being struck by an Illinoois Central train four miles south of Champaign. The dead are: Edward H. Miller, 34 years old; Mrs. Maud Miller, 33 years; Ruth, 8 years, and Wayne Miller, 4 years.

Opal Scott, the eleven-year-old child of a neighbor, was fatally hurt.

The Miller's were returning from a Christmas celebration, when the vehicle in which they were driving was struck by the locomotive.

NO WELCOME FOR KING'S LIBELLER

New York, December 26.—A special cable to the 'World' from London says: The deportation from New York of Edward Mylius, the libeller of King George, has aroused some interest here, though his return is not regarded with gratitude. It is pointed out that, as a British subject, Mylius would not have been refused admission to Canada.

It is worth noting that among the recent emigrants to the United States was Mrs. Seddon, who was tried with her husband a few months ago for poisoning Miss Barrow for her money under circumstances of peculiarly cold-blooded atrocity. Seddon was nanged and Mrs. Seddon acquitted. She recently married a Liverpool 'navvy,' named Cameron, and created a painful sensation a few weeks ago by describing in the 'Weekly' Despatch, how she had seen Seddon giving Miss Barrow her final dose of poison. As this statement was in direct contradiction to her evidence at the trial, the question of prosecuting her for perjury was discussed, but she arrived in New York at the end of last week from Liverpool.

CAPTAIN RAN SHIP AGROUND

Thrilling Story of Wreck Off English Coast

Penzance, England, Dec. 27. — The Italian steamer 'Tripolitania,' from Genoa to Barry, Wales, was wrecked in Mount's Bay, in the extreme southwest of England, yesterday afternoon. Twenty-seven of a crew of twenty-eight men had a thrilling escape; the other was drowned.

The vessel was buffeted by fierce gales from Christmas morning. The captain yesterday found himself in a perilous position and unable to get out of the bay, and he determined to run ashore. The beach was lined with spectators, who were powerless to lend aid, and who watched the vessel almost helpless in the grip of the wind and tide. Finally the steamer's nose was pointed inshore and she drove in under full steam, running deep into the sandy bottom.

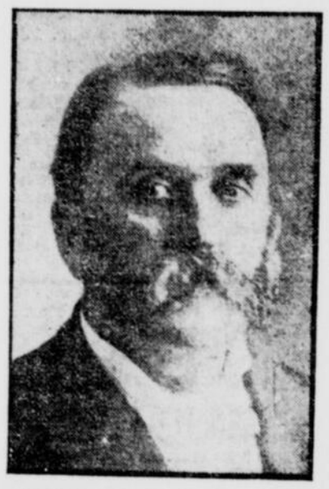
A life rope was rigged, to one end of which the crowds ashore clung, and one by one the crew left the vessel, over which huge waves were breaking. One of the men was carried off by a heavy comber.

MR. SERAPHIN LACHANCE PASSED AWAY.

Was Secretary of the Pharmaceutical Society and Member of the Chambre de Commerce.

In the death of Mr. Seraphin Lachance, druggist, who died at his home, 461 Dorchester St., E., Montreal of heart failure, there passed away a well known Montreal citizen. He had been ailing for a number of years, but only since the beginning of October had he been confined to his bed.

Mr. Lachance was born in St. Roch, Quebec, April 19th, 1846, and his father, Mr. Jean Baptiste Lachance, formerly a shipbuilder, is still living at



THE LATE MR. S. LACHANCE.

St. Roch, at the old age of 87 years. He studied at Quebec Seminary and Laval University, and first practised at Fraserville (Riviere du Loup), where he remained for five years. At the expiration of this time he came to Montreal, practising for two years with Mr Goulden, druggist. He then opened a drug store with his brother-in-law, Mr. Roch Dugal, at the corner of St. Catherine and Visitation streets, and two years later opened another store at the corner of St. Catherine and St. Timothee streets, where the Bank of Montreal now stands. He did business at this stand for fifteen years, when he opened the drug store and laboratory Lachance, at the corner of St. Catherine and St. Christophe streets.

For three years Mr. Lachance has been secretary of the Pharmaceutical Society of Quebec, of which he was one of the organizers. He was also one of the founders of the Pharmaceutical School at Laval, of which he filled the position of professor. For many years he was a valued member of the Chambre de Commerce, and was connected with many benevolent societies.

Mr. Lachance was married on May 26th, 1867, to Miss Marie Elizabeth Nomand, of Quebec, who survives him, with a son, Alphonse, and a sister, who lives in Detroit.

'TURRIALBA' IS REFLOATED

Wreckage Tugs Take Her to New York for Repairs

Sandy Hook, N.J., Dec. 27. — The United Fruit Company's steamer 'Turrialba,' which went ashore on South Brigantine shoals, near Atlantic City in a snowstorm early on Tuesday morning last was pulled off into deep water by wrecking tugs to-day. The tugs took her under tow for New York where she will be docked for repairs. Her fifty-seven passengers were taken off on Christmas Day and her cargo jettisoned yesterday. Most of the crew remained on board.

MURDER BUTCHER BOY FOR MONEY

Detroit, Dec. 24.—Sitting in the office of Mr. Palmer, chief detective, last night three negroes confessed to killing and robbing Harry Silvernan, a butcher, last Thursday night. The negroes are Charles Galloway, laborer, 20; Richard Bloom, laborer, 24, and Tony Throgmartin. These three and another man, William Trellis, brother-in-law of Bloom, are under arrest. Robbery was the sole motive for the murder, according to the confession. Bloom, who appears to have been the ringleader of the murder, escaped from the city and went to Chatham, where he was arrested on Saturday morning, and at once brought back to Detroit. The others were apprehended on Sunday. Bloom was the first of the prisoners to weaken after being locked up, and at noon, and, according to the statements of the prisoners, he was the man who conceived and planned the murder and robbery.

ALASKA'S NEEDS.

Washington, Dec. 27. — Alaska has prospered in many respects during the last year, according to Governor Walter E. Clark, in his annual report submitted yesterday to Secretary of the Interior Fisher. Governor Clark deplored, however, the present lack of railroad construction and of cheap native fuel, declaring that proper development of the territory's resources demands adequate means of transportation and the opening up of the fuel resources.

TRAIN BANDITS WERE CHEATED OF BOOTY

Four Men Put to Flight After Attempts to Force Express Safe

Springfield, Ill., Dec. 24. — A posse started early to-day to renew the hunt for the four bandits who held up the 'Alton Hummer' fast passenger train on the Chicago and Alton Railway, shortly after midnight, near Iles Junction, four miles south of here.

After uncoupling the engine and express car from the train and compelling the engineer to take them more than two miles down the track, the robbers made five unsuccessful attempts to blow open the express safe with nitro-glycerine and dynamite.

According to the railway and express officials, the bandits secured only a few packages, which were of small value. While the highwaymen were working with the engineer and fireman, Flagman Horace Smith slipped away to Iles Junction, where there is a telegraph office, and notified the railway officials here and at Bloomington.

The robbers worked for forty-five minutes in the express car, thus giving a switch engine, carrying officers, time to reach the scene before the highwaymen could get away. When the robbers heard the engine approaching they fled, firing a few shots at the officers as they disappeared in the darkness. The express car safe, it is said, contained a large sum of money and valuable jewellery, shipped by Chicago jewellers to Christmas purchasers. The money safe was badly shattered, but was not opened.

The passenger coaches and sleeping cars stood on the tracks more than two hours until the engine and express cars were brought back and the train started on its way to Kansas City.

It is believed the highwaymen boarded the train at Iles Junction, which is an outer yard of Springfield, and an order point. They rode on the blind baggage until the train was a short distance out from the junction, when they covered the engineer and fireman with guns, compelling them to stop and uncouple the express car and engine. After firing a number of shots at passengers who ventured out to learn the cause of the delay, the robbers compelled the engineer to run down the road some distance, where they ordered the express messenger out of his car and proceeded in their attempt to blow open the safe. The safe withstood the dynamite charge, and they were compelled to flee before securing any booty of value.

NEW YORK DOES REALLY MEAN CLEAN HOUSE

Investigating Committee Will Not Tolerate Police Impediments

New York, December 27.—With the resumption to-day of the long continued inquiry by an aldermanic committee into New York police affairs, it was intimated that the investigation for the present would be aimed directly at police officials, who, it is alleged, have been hampering the members of the committee in the search for records at police headquarters.

It was said that the investigators had found "pigeonholes at headquarters thirty complaints of questionable resorts, in connection with which it was not shown that any official action had been taken.

In the meantime, at police headquarters the trial of a policeman charged with taking protection money from a woman, will be continued. Other cases of this sort are pending.

A third line of investigation is being conducted by a number of prominent men and women interested in the vice problems of the city. They have called a meeting for next Sunday night at which the proposition of holding a public mass meeting to put the question of the city's morals squarely before the public is to be discussed.

RICH, BUT SHE DIED IN WANT

St. Louis, Dec. 27.—Examination of the body of Mrs. Sarah Johnson, who, with her sister, Miss Mary Scott, died Christmas Eve of pneumonia, apparently in dire want, revealed that a bag round her waist contained $5.604 in cash and three gold watches. In Miss Scott's effects were found deeds and papers showing bank deposits. Little is known of the sisters. They arrived two weeks ago at the address where death occurred, both suffering from colds, which developed into pneumonia. They refused to have medical attention because of the cost, and even declined to go to a free hospital.

Although living in the same room, they slept in single beds and used separate tables, dishes and silverware. Bills were evenly divided between them. In the delirium preceding death Mrs. Johnson spoke of a daughter being in New Mexico and of a sister in Pueblo, Colo.

COINED MONEY DISHONESTLY

Washington, Dec. 26. — There has been a remarkable activity of small coin counterfeiters during the past few weeks, attributed by secret service officials to the rush of the Christmas season, when offenders expect to pass spurious money on the hurrying public. Most of the counterfeits were half dollars, circulated in the east. The arrest at New York on Christmas eve of Louis Julien charged with making and circulating bad money, makes the fourth recent arrest of coin counterfeiters.

HOW TO BECOME RICH.

Tarrytown, N.Y., Dec. 27. — 'Save your pennies,' was the advice given by John D. Rockefeller yesterday to a number of school teachers to whom he gave a sleigh ride about his estate. The young school ma'ams were so impressed with what they saw that one of them said as she alighted from the sleigh:

'Just think, Mr. Rockefeller, you have this large estate with three houses to live in, which we must content ourselves with a small room in a flat.' To which the oil magnate's laconic response was 'Save your pennies.'

Lowest Price Magazine Combinations

THIS is by far the most complete list of magazine clubs ever offered by THE WITNESS. You are invited to make up your own clubbing list and order all of your magazines and periodicals through us at one time---we save you time and money. The prices quoted are the *new* rates which took effect Nov. 1st. Prices quoted are lowest possible to secure from any one.

Weekly Witness American Magazine	BOTH $2.00	Weekly Witness Pictorial Review	BOTH $1.75
Weekly Witness Cosmopolitan	BOTH $2.00	Weekly Witness Harper's Bazaar	BOTH $1.80
Weekly Witness Everybody's	BOTH $2.00	Weekly Witness Good Housekeeping	BOTH $1.80
Weekly Witness Etude	BOTH $2.30	Weekly Witness Delineator	BOTH $2.00
Weekly Witness Garden Magazine	BOTH $2.00	Weekly Witness Woman's Home Comp.	BOTH $2.40
Weekly Witness Metropolitan	BOTH $2.00	Weekly Witness Housewife	BOTH $1.30
Weekly Witness McClure's Magazine Ladies' World	ALL $2.30	Weekly Witness People's Home Journal	BOTH $1.30
Weekly Witness Review of Reviews	BOTH $3.00	Weekly Witness Christian Herald	BOTH $2.00
Weekly Witness World's Work	BOTH $3.00	Weekly Witness Designer	BOTH $1.50
Weekly Witness Current Literature	BOTH $3.65	Weekly Witness Woman's Magazine	BOTH $1.50
Weekly Witness Outlook	BOTH $4.50	Weekly Witness Modern Priscilla	BOTH $1.75
Weekly Witness Scribners	BOTH $4.15	Weekly Witness American Boy	BOTH $1.75
Weekly Witness Harper's Magazine	BOTH $4.65	Weekly Witness Little Folks	BOTH $1.75
Weekly Witness Century	BOTH $5.15	Weekly Witness Youth's Companion	BOTH $3.15

SPECIAL CANADIAN CLUBS

Weekly Witness World Wide (weekly)	BOTH $2.00	Weekly Witness Canadian Pictorial	BOTH $1.50
Weekly Witness Northern Messenger (weekly)	BOTH $1.20	Weekly Witness World Wide (weekly) Northern Messenger (weekly) Canadian Pictorial	ALL $2.70
Weekly Witness Weekly Sun	BOTH $1.50	Weekly Witness Western Home Monthly	BOTH $1.50
Weekly Witness Canadian Magazine	BOTH $2.50	Weekly Witness Farmers' Advocate	BOTH $2.00

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KILLED HIS COLLEAGUE

Labor Union's Secretary Shoots Official in Election Quarrel

Chicago, Dec. 26—James Conway, an official of the United Steamfitters' and Helpers' Union, local No 520, was shot and killed to-day by Thomas Freer, secretary of the organization.

A quarrel growing out of an election of officers held a week ago, which led to a dispute over the possession of an automobile, by the Union, is said to have caused the shooting.

Freer was arrested. He is said to have declared that he fired in self-defence.

LOCAL OPTION CONTESTS

Vigorous Temperance Campaign in Preparation for Vote on January 6th

In one city, 21 towns, 22 villages, and 36 townships of Ontario, the temperance forces, led by the Dominion Alliance officers, are conducting a vigorous campaign in preparation for the vote on local option, which will take place on January 6th. The liquor interests have brought on repeal contests in 20 municipalities, and both in these and in the 80 above referred to the temperance people, all the forces which are working for the elevation of the citizens, are holding enthusiastic meetings and doing all in their power to educate and interest the people on the great issues that are at stake.

The places where local option will be voted upon are as follows:—

Cities—1.

Peterboro. 24 licenses.

Towns—21.

Aurora. Carleton Place, Clinton, Dresden. Forest, Gravenhurst, Ingersoll. Kincardine, Lindsay, Meaford, Mount Forest, North Bay, Oshawa, Parkhill. Pembroke, Penetanguishene, Petrolea. Sarnia, St. Mary's, Whitby, Wingham.

Villages—22.

Arthur. Ayr, Bancroft, Bath, Bayfield, Dutton, Eganville, Embro, Exeter, Fenelon Falls, Fergus, Georgetown, Glencoe, Markdale, Newboro, Port Stanley, Tiverton, Thamesville, Victoria Harbor, Wardsville, Westport.

Townships—36.

Amherst Island, Arthur, Bedford, Brock, Bromley, Burleigh and Anstruther, Chapleau, Christie, Delaware, Drummond, Dunwich, Elma, Escott Front, Esquesuing, Fitzroy, Himsworth N., King, London, Louth, Malden, Mariboro', McKillop, McMurrich, Monaghan N., Morris, Monteagle, Nichol, North Gower, Normanby, Pembroke, Sombre, Stephen, Thorold, Turnberry, Whitby East.

Vote on repeal:

Vote on repeal will be conducted in 20 municipalities, as follows:

Towns—8.

Almonte, Galt, Chesley, Collingwood, Renfrew, Strathroy, Owen Sound, Orangeville.

Villages—5.

Acton, Dundalk, Finch, Iroquois, Wellington.

Townships—8.

Adelaide, Bentinck, Downie, Eastnor, Lobo, MacLean and Ridout, Markham, Tuckersmith.

CHARGED WITH KILLING HUSBAND

Chicago, Dec. 27.—The death penalty will be asked in the case of Mrs. Harriet M. Burnham, who is on trial in Judge Kersten's court charged with slaying her husband, Herbert E. Burnham, June 10 last. Attorneys for the state, in their opening statement, announced their intention of requesting the extreme penalty.

The jury was completed in two hours, breaking all recent records in murder cases in Cook County. Mrs. Burnham will plead self-defence.

EPIDEMIC OF CHOLERA.

London, Dec. 28. — An Odessa despatch to the 'Post' reports an alarming epidemic of cholera in Mecca, Arabia, where 10,000 pilgrims are now gathered. In the past four days, 1,714 deaths have been reported.

A DUKEDOM FOR PRINCE ARTHUR

Honor Said to be Assured Either January 1 or on King's Birthday

London, Dec. 27. — The honors to be conferred by the King on New Year's Day have given rise to some interesting rumors. The vacancy roll of the Order of Merit naturally creates the greatest speculation. The name of Mrs. Humphrey Ward, the writer, has been mentioned in this connection, but it is likely that, while she will receive some recognition, this greater honor will go to some member of the British academy.

Many people would like to see Sir Aston Wasb, the architect, become the successor to the late Sir Lawrence Alma-Tadema as a member of this order.

Johnston Forbes-Robertson, the actor, it is said, will on this occasion be made a knight.

Prince Arthur of Connaught, the son of the Duke of Connaught, Governor-General of Canada, is due to receive a dukedom, probably that of Kent, but this may be postponed until the King's birthday.

New peerages will be few and all of them outside of Parliament, as the government is not willing to run any further risk of losing by-elections.

RAILWAY STRIKE IN MEXICO.

Laredo, Texas, Dec. 27.— Two thousand shop employees of the National Railway of Mexico went on strike yesterday because of the refusal of the management to grant an eight-hour day and an increase in wages.

Because of the already demoralized conditions along the line of railway as the result of rebel activity, the strike has caused the greatest concern.

C.P.R.'S NEW OFFER TO CANADIAN SETTLERS

The Canadian Pacific Railway, is about to put into operation a new striking scheme for the development of its unoccupied lands in Western Canada.

The company has still seven millions of acres waiting for the advent of the settler, and Mr. J. S. Dennis, the head of the Department of Natural Resources and assistant to the president, hinted at the annual banquet of officials on Saturday evening that a new method of dealing with these fertile tracts was about to be adopted. The new scheme, which comes into vogue on January 1st, is expected to arouse great interest among the farmers both of Great Britain and the United States, and result in a largely increased emigration of the best class of agriculturists to Canada. Mr. J. S. Dennis is about to sail for Great Britain to attend to the launching of the new land policy in the Old Country.

The company has decided, under the new terms, to offer its lands, which lie in close proximity, for the most part, to established towns, to the intending settler with the privilege of paying the purchase price of the land in payments extending over twenty years. The newly-arrived farmer is thus given double the time to clear off his indebtedness that he has had previously, and this will give him a better opportunity of devoting the money derived from his first crops to the improvement of his holding. The payments will carry the usual six percent interest as in the past. There will be a further attraction offered in the form of a loan of $2,000 from the company, also payable in twenty years, which the farmer may use in improvement of his land or in the erection of buildings. This offer will not be confined to the British Isles or to the United States, but will be open to all who will actually settle on the land. Live stock, free service of demonstration farms, including that of twenty-five new mixed farming demonstration farms which were added this year, and advice and assistance from expert agriculturists will also be supplied to the settler.

The policy is aimed particularly at the farmer with small capital, with the intention of giving him the same chance to get ahead that is enjoyed by the farmer with greater means. One of the conditions imposed is that the successful applicant for the loan must have in reserve enough to maintain his family for a year, and to acquire certain required farming equipment. Each buyer will be required to inspect personally the land before he purchases.

In connection with the offer so far as it affects the United States farmers, Mr. J. S. Dennis says: 'In many of the middle states, particularly Iowa, Illinois and Michigan, there are a large number of farmers who pay rents of from $8 to $12 per acre per annum for farms, but who have good equipment and valuable agricultural experience. As a class, these renters have not much capital, have large families, and are unable to take advantage of the cheap land in Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia, because after they have paid the first instalment on the purchase they have not enough left to provide buildings to house their families and stock. Nevertheless these men will prove most successful, we believe, in the western provinces, and for that reason the plan has been adopted of loaning them the necessary capital.'

STUMBLING BLOCK IS AT ADRIANOPLE

Austria's Failure to Demobilize is Also Threatening the Peace

London, Dec. 26. — The possession of the Turkish fortress of Adrianople, which has been the principal bone of contention since the beginning of the war between Turkey and the Balkan Allies, still remains at this moment the real stumbling block in the way of the attainment of peace.

Compensation for Bulgaria, however, in some other part of European Turkey will probably, in the end, remove even this difficulty, and enable her to consent to the retention by Turkey of the great fortress which the allied troops have been unable to subdue.

OFFER BAIT TO BULGARIA.

Salonika has been suggested as a possible bait to induce the Bulgarians to abandon their claims to the northern city which the Turks refuse to yield.

Perhaps with some such idea in their minds, the Turkish delegates have, it is reported, included in the counter proposals they have offered to the Peace Conference the stipulation that Salonika shall remain in their hands, a line being drawn from that southern port through Serres and Adrianople to Midia.

The maximum demands of the Balkan Allies and the minimum offers of the Turks will thus be before the peace delegates when they assemble again in St. James's Palace on Saturday next, and a definite basis for bargaining will have been formulated.

If the Turks are successful in retaining Adrianople, they will, doubtless, consent to limit their demands to a western boundary, running from Adrianople southward along the railway to Enos, on the Aegean Sea, thus leaving the Dardanelles Straits in their hands.

Diplomatic circles here consider there is certain to be a gradual approximation of the excessive terms put forward by the Balkan Allies and the Turks, and, when that stage has once been reached, third parties may have a chance to intervene in order to reconcile the remaining differences between the adversaries.

Austria's failure to demobilize is said to be a greater source of disquietude to all concerned than the task of arranging peace. This is more especially the case with the Montenegrin delegates, who are excited over the rumor that now that Austria has obtained what she wants from Servia, she wishes either to prevent Montenegro from taking Scutari, by incorporating it in Albania, or to make the Montenegrin occupation of Scutari the price of Austrian occupation of Mount Lowchen.

TAFT HAD A NARROW ESCAPE

New York, Dec. 26.—A special cable from Panama says: Fifteen minutes after President Taft had passed on his way to the ball in his honor last night at the National Theatre, a kiosk near



PRESIDENT TAFT.

the station on Central avenue, the principal street of the town, was blown up with dynamite while the street was still lined with police.

One man was badly injured. Several arrests were made.

The mayor and the reception committee hurried from the ball to the scene of the dynamiting.

NO ATTEMPT ON MR. TAFT'S LIFE.

Washington, December 26.—The explosion which occurred while President Taft was attending a dance given in his honor at the National Theatre at Panama last night, is reported in despatches to the Panama legation here to-day to have been the outgrowth of business rivalry between two merchants in the vicinity.

The despatches state that the explosion occurred outside the district traversed by President Taft, which was guarded by a line of police from the station to the National Theatre.

'While President Taft was at the dance, an explosion occurred at De Lesseps' Plaza, in front of the Hotel Tivoli,' says the despatch to the legation. 'The cause of the explosion is believed to have been jealousy and revenge between two Spanish rivals in business.'

Minister Valdez gave out at the legation here to-day official reports from his Government stating that the Minister of Foreign Affairs had reported the matter to President Taft, who was convinced that the explosion had been in no way connected with his presence in the city.

SHUSTER'S SUCCESSOR IN TROUBLE

Finds Persia's Financial Position is a Problem to Wrestle With

Teheran, December 26.—M. Mornard, the Belgian, who succeeded W. Morgan Shuster as treasurer-general of Persia's finances after the American had been dismissed from the Shah's service, is in conflict with the Teheran Government as a consequence of the astonishing personal attack on him at the Premier's residence.

He went there on Tuesday afternoon in response to an invitation to discuss the financial position, and was surprised to find the courtyard and garden through which the house is approached thronged with Bakhtiari tribesmen who greeted him with angry and insulting cries.

All the Government ministers, excepting the Foreign Minister, had assembled to receive M. Mornard's report, and during the discussion, the treasurer-general emphasized the impossibility of providing funds for the administration unless the railway negotiations were concluded.

The Premier then asked whether there was money available to pay the Bakhtiari tribesmen. M. Mornard said no, whereupon the Minister of War, who is himself a Bakhtiari, left the council and went to the courtyard, where he spoke to the tribesmen. Immediately there was a fierce uproar of angry shouts followed by a violent attack on M. Mornard's coachman and his gendarmerie escort.

The Ministers of Belgium, Russia, and Great Britain protested energetically and the Shah's Premier promised to punish the offenders.

The presence of the tribesmen in the courtyard has not been clearly explained, but it is thought that the Persian ministers believed that the sight of them would probably prevail upon Mr. Shuster's successor to give up the desired money.

GALLANT RESCUES WERE MADE FROM SHIPS WRECKED IN STORMS

Survivors Brought From Stranded 'Turrialba' Had Abandoned Hope and 145 Passengers Saved From 'Salazie' Had Thrilling Experience.

Philadelphia, Dec. 26. — A long distance telephone message received today from the Little Egg life-saving station on the New Jersey coast states that the position of the steamer 'Turrialba,' which grounded on the Brigantine shoals on Tuesday morning, remains about in the same position so far as the life-savers can see in the mist. The steamer is aground three miles from shore. There was little wind to-day and the sea smooth.

New York, Dec. 26. — The fifty-seven passengers and eighteen of the crew of the 'Turrialba' arrived here on board the United States revenue cutter 'Seneca.' The cutter had stood by the stranded vessel all night, and at nine o'clock yesterday morning passengers, part of the crew and the baggage and mail were safely transferred.

According to stories told by passengers many of them prepared for death by drowning after the 'Turrialba,' steaming through a snowstorm on her way from Jamaica, West Indies, to New York, grounded on the Jersey sands.

'We were reconciled to our fate,' narrated Police Inspector Edward Houghes, of this city. 'We talked about the 'Titanic,' and we can now appreciate something of what the poor passengers on that ill-fated ship experienced.

'Everyone prayed when the storm was at its height, and those men who had wives, we—well you can think it over yourselves, young men,' he said to the reporters.

RESCUE OF 145 PASSENGERS.

Marseilles, Dec. 26. — The steamer 'Djemnah' has arrived here with 145 passengers of the French steamship 'Salazie,' which was driven on a reef about forty miles off the southeast coast of the island of Madagascar in the Indian Ocean, during a cyclone on November 29.

The passengers have a thrilling account of the wreck of the 'Salazie,' which was proceeding from Diego, Suarez, for Mauritus. The vessel was swept by terrific seas and the passengers were in a state of panic. A group of English passengers gathered in the salon and sang 'Nearer, My God, to Thee.'

Six of the eight lifeboats were washed away and the second officer perished while trying to rig a floating anchor.

When the storm subsided the passengers were landed on a desert island in the remaining two boats. Camps were erected, and one of the boats proceeded to Madagascar, bringing back aid. The passengers were taken off.

The captain and officers remained at the scene of the wreck, but it was believed the 'Salazie' would prove a total loss.

WRECKED SCHOONER'S CREW SAVED.

St. Pierre, Miquelon, Dec. 26. — The six members of the crew of the three-masted British schooner 'Aldine,' who were thought to have been lost when the vessel was wrecked on the north coast of St. Pierre Roads, reached here to-day. The men were brought from Vainqueurs Island, where they landed yesterday, after abandoning the schooner.

The 'Aldine' was owned by A. V. Conrad, of Lunenburg, N.S., and was bound from Boston to Lunenburg with a general cargo.

BLOWN ASHORE IN GALE.

Plymouth, Dec. 26. — The Brazilian passenger steamer 'Goyas,' from Buenos Ayres, and two schooners were blown ashore to-day by a terrific gale which prevails all along the English Channel. The vessels struck near Batten Bay, a short distance from this port.

The county of Devon and many other parts of England are suffering from the storm, which is accompanied by thunder and lightning and torrential rain.

STEAMER ABANDONED.

Beaufort, N.C., Dec. 26.—The steamer 'Dorchester,' of the Merchants' and Miners' Line, has picked up the abandoned British steamer 'Alcazar' sixty miles south-west of Cape Lookout. The crew of the 'Alcazar' was taken off by the tug Columbia shortly after the British vessel went aground on the Carolina coast on Monday, but the 'Columbia' was forced to abandon the vessel again after having pulled it afloat. Wireless reports state that the 'Dorchester' has placed five men in charge of the vessel, which is reported to be in good condition.

SCHOONER SPRANG A LEAK.

Vineyard Haven, Mass., Dec. 26.—The schooner 'J. Frank Seavey,' of Portsmouth, N.H., which pounded on Stone Horse shoal, off Monomoy Point, during a north-east blizzard on Christmas eve until she sprang a leak, was towed here to-day by the revenue cutter 'Acushnet.'

The 'Seavey' was bound from Bangor to New York, and anchored on the Stone Horse to ride out the storm.

When the 'Acushnet' arrived alongside in the afternoon, the 'Seavey' was obliged to slip one of her anchors.

SIMPLE, EVEN TO SEVERITY

Mr. Wilson May Ride to Inauguration on Horseback.

Washington, Dec. 26. — Jeffersonian simplicity is to mark the coming inauguration of President-elect Wilson. There will probably be the greatest outpouring of people that has ever marked the inauguration of any president, but according to her William C. Eustis, chairman to the committee, there will be no ostentation. He contends that true Democracy demands that there be no display and he is upheld by Thomas Nelson Page, who is quoted as saying: 'President Jefferson's act of riding up Pennsylvania Avenue on horse back has been derided, but the people who have studied history have realized that he did it in a dignified manner and that his inauguration had at least as much real dignity and true simplicity as that of any president.'

The subscription to the $150,000 fund for the inaugural affair is growing fast and undoubtedly will be over-subscribed.

NOT GUILTY, SAYS CHAMBERLIN; $10,000 BAIL.

New York, Dec. 24.—E. J. Chamberlin, president of the Grand Trunk Railway, and Charles S. Mellen, of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railway, indicted yesterday for criminal violation of the Sherman Anti-Trust Law, entered pleas of not guilty this afternoon and were released in $10,000 bail each.

They were given until January 6 to change their pleas if they should so desire.

DIES AT AGE OF 104 YEARS

Worked in Department Store Almost to Eve of Death.

New York, Dec. 26.—Miss Ellen Horgan, a department store 'girl,' 104 years old, who was dusting counters at the store every morning up to a few days ago, died from bronchitis in her lonely little flat yesterday. In a few weeks more she had said she would be 105 years of age. Her friends in the big store had planned to make her Christmas a merry one by visiting her, but, to their grief, their plans were changed by the news of her death.

CHINESE CHANGE THEIR CALENDAR

Chicago, Dec. 26. — Chicago Chinese are to celebrate the dawn of the New Year for the first time on January 1. The old familiar sights which usually attended the celebration of the Chinese New Year here in February are to be passed next year. The celebration also will be changed to the new Chinatown where the Chinese propose celebrating the event according to the western custom, and at the same time.

With the fall of the Manchu dynasty the ages old calendar of the Ming dynasty, it is said, will be followed no longer, and hereafter January 1 will be the date for the beginning of the New Year with all Chinese.

In Chinese houses which once either ignored Christmas altogether or celebrated it only simply, the Christmas tree was to be seen yesterday in many instances.

OPENS ASSOUAM DAM WORKS

Cairo, Dec. 24.—The Khedive yesterday opened the gigantic Assouan dam works, which cost $7,500,000.

Lord Kitchener, British Agent, read a congratulatory message from King George.

PRESIDENT-ELECT BETTER.

Princeton, N.J., Dec. 26.—President-elect Wilson spent most of Christmas Day in bed suffering from a slight attack of grippe. He caught cold on Monday, and his automobile ride to and from Trenton on Tuesday added to his indisposition. He turned his holiday, therefore, into a day of rest, and while other folks were busy celebrating in traditional Christmas fashion he remained quietly in his room, sleeping a good part of the time. He is reported to be better to-day.

ENGLISH AIRMAN KILLED.

London, Dec. 24. — Edward Petre, a well known English airman was killed to-day near Redcar, while undertaking a flight from the Brooklands aerodrome to Edinburgh, with the intention of covering the distance without stopping.

JOY TO YOUNG MEN OF FIFTY

No Older Than 40 But Much Superior, Says Knowing Experts

New York, Dec. 26. — A cable from Berlin says: 'The man of fifty' is the subject of a Christmas symposium in the 'Tageblatt.' Medical experts, business men, and artists agree that a man of fifty is no older than a man of forty, and in numerous instances decidedly more useful.

Prof. Krause asserts that it is absurd to describe a man of fifty as even growing old. Only in exceptional cases, due to special causes, does he reveal decreased elasticity.

Dr. Krause recommends sane sport as the best insurance against old age for a man of fifty.

Dr. Lappmann, another eminent specialist, declares that a man of fifty is of highly superior intellectual worth, and, on account of his reliability, steadiness, experience, and rational living, possesses countless physical and moral advantages over a younger man.

Prof. Arthur Kampf, president of the Royal Academy, says great artists of all times have done their best work between the ages of forty and sixty.

Dr. Leon Zeitlin, secretary of the Berlin Retail Trades Association, blames the Americanization of German commercial life for increasing the prejudice against men of fifty, which manifests itself in the ruthless casting out of employees who have reached a certain age and their suppression by younger men.

ROYAL GUARDIANS MUST REIMBURSE

Took Membership Fees From Liquor Dealer Against Their Own Rules.

By a judgment of Mr. Justice Charbonneau, the Royal Guardians will have to reimburse Mr. Joseph Schneider the sum of $799.68, being the amount of the assessments paid in by him during his twenty-five years' membership of the order. The trouble arose over a notice received by Mr. Schneider early in 1911, informing him that owing to his engaging in the business of selling liquor by retail, his membership of the Royal Guardians was cancelled. He then took action for the return of his money or his reinstatement as a member.

Plaintiff claimed that he had been in the retail liquor business long before the by-law referring to this trade was passed by the order, and that he had never since ceased to be connected with it. He admitted have taken a new place on Notre Dame street after making his license on St. Lawrence Boulevard, over on his son, but this, he said, was because of ill-health and the requirements of the law.

A FISH WITH SIDELIGHTS

Ottawa, Dec. 26. — The Commissioners of Fisheries have just received interesting specimens of a remarkable little fish never before found in Canada, although rare specimens have been caught in the United States and Europe. It is a small fish not unlike a small herring, but has two rows of pearl organs along the side of the body.

The fish were caught by fishermen on Grand Manan, and they are scientifically valuable and interesting. The most wonderful feature is the fact that each of the pearl organs gives out a brilliant light, similar to a small electric lamp.

The fish is called the 'Pearl Sides,' and belongs to a group of very rare fish that are luminous. Very little is known about the life history of these small fish, but scientific authorities are of the opinion that they inhabit the deepest waters of the ocean and that the light they give out enable them ta procure their food and may also protect them by frightening away their enemies.

PRIME MINISTER OF PERU RESIGNS

Lima, Peru, Dec. 26. — Dr. Elias Malpartida has resigned as Prime Minister and Minister of Home Affairs, following a vote of censure passed by the Senate. General Enrique Varela, minister of war and marine, has been appointed Prime Minister, and Senator Abel Montes succeeds Dr. Malpartida as minister of home affairs. The Government has retired all its pending projects, including the proposed foreign loan of $28,550,000, and the extraordinary session of Congress has been adjourned. The action of the Senate and the retirement of the Prime Minister have caused a sensation, but confidence is expressed in the Government, which to-day paid the items of the budget up to the end of the year, amounting to more than $5,00,000.

YOUNG GIRL KILLS HER SWEETHEART

Accidentally Shoots Young Man While Engaged in Target Practice

Hammond, La., Dec. 26.—George Abbott, manager of the Hammond Bottling Company, was shot and killed yesterday afternoon by his sweetheart, Miss Estelle Fleming, while the two were engaged in target practice as a diversion after their Christmas dinner.

Miss Fleming and Abbott were guests at dinner at the home of Mr. J. D. Kelly. When the guests had left the table one of them suggested that they all go out in the back yard and shoot at targets. Rifles and pistols were provided and the guests began to show their skill. Miss Fleming had fired once with an automatic pistol. As she turned with the weapon still uplifted and pointing at Abbott, some one also shot at the target. The report frightened Miss Fleming, already nervous over the shooting, and she pulled the trigger.

The bullet entered Abbott's left arm and side, passing through the body and severing one of the arteries leading to the heart. He died in twenty minutes.

Miss Fleming is prostrated. She is the daughter of Thomas Fleming and is about 22 years old. Abbott was 32. He and Miss Fleming had been sweethearts for a long time, and it was reported that they were to be married soon.

RICH DIAMOND SEWED IN FLESH

And Cuts It Out to Make Christmas Gift to Wife.

San Bernardino, Cal., Dec. 26. — A man who gave his name as Hitchcock had a diamond weighing a carat and a half cut out of the flesh of his arm yesterday. He said that the gem had been sewed in his flesh in South Africa. Hitchcock asked the surgeon to do the job in a hurry, as he wanted to give the diamond to his wife for Christmas. Hitchcock refused to give any details as to his reason for having the gem imbedded in his flesh.

JOHN E. O'ROURKE IS DEAD

Philadelphia, Dec. 26. — John E. O'Rourke, the old professional oarsman, of this city, and veteran of many a hard-fought contest with Ellis Ward, Edward Hanlan, and the senior Ten Eyck, died at his home on Monday, following a short illness.

O'Rourke was one of the greatest sweep oarsmen that the Schuylkill ever produced, and he was as good a teacher as he was an oarsman. After he found that rowing was becoming a favorite sport among the younger clubmen of the city he became their instructor. Later he was associated with Ellis Ward until he left for the West to become an athletic instructor of one of the Pittsburg clubs.

Retiring from athletics, he assumed a position with one of the large steel companies in the West, but was severely injured two years ago, and had to return to his old home in this city. He had generally failed in health since that time, and died on Monday, aged sixty-three years.

FARMER LIVED TO BE 109.

Copper, Texas, Dec. 26.— Charles Cauley, born in Ireland, and until two months ago actively engaged in farming, died at his home near here yesterday, at the age of 109 years.

GRAFTS FLESH TO MAN'S EAR

Operation Performed Without Destroying Sense of Hearing

Toronto, December 26.—A Christmas operation, said to be unique in the annals of local surgery, was performed by Dr. J. W. Russell, assisted by Dr. W. R. Rosseki, upon John Watson, of Woodbridge, in Parkdale Hospital, when a portion of his ear, severed in a street car accident on Christmas Eve, in which a friend, W. J. Blake, was also seriously injured, was successfully grafted on again without the hearing being affected.

Additional interest was given to the operation by the fact that the missing portion of the ear was not discovered until an hour after the accident occurred.

Previously the wound had been operated upon and dressed. The lost part was then picked up from the road by a pedestrian and eventually was taken to the hospital, where it was immediately restored.

The accident occurred on College street, near Dufferin. The two men were driving home in a waggon after spending the day in the city purchasing Christmas articles. The waggon was struck by a College car, which, running rapidly down the steep grade at that point, could not be stopped in time to avoid ramming the rig. Both men were buried under the wreckage of the waggon, which was completely demolished. It is not known in what manner Watson had his ear severed, but, judging from the nature of the wound, it was jammed between two pieces of broken glass. Blake, who was thrown directly in front of the car, sustained a broken collar bone and three fractured ribs. His shoulder was also fractured. The only injury received by Watson was to his ear. Both men were taken to the same hospital.

TUG RESCUES CREW OF WRECKED SHIP

Wilmington, N.C., Dec. 26.—The tug 'Columbia,' Savannah to Norfolk, arrived here yesterday with Captain A. Garrod and twenty-six members of the crew of the British steamer 'Alcazar,' 2,000 tons, bound from Port au Paix, Hayti, with a cargo of logwood for Chester, Pa. The 'Alcazar' was driven ashore last Monday during the severe gale, fifteen miles off Cape Lookout. The 'Columbia,' attracted to the 'Alcazar' by signals of distress, succeeded in pulling the vessel afloat, but the 'Alcazar' listed so she was left adrift. After arrival of the 'Columbia' here the crew, the revenue cutter 'Seminole' proceeded in search of the derelict, but has not yet reported.

FOR THE SAKE OF HEALTH.

Buffalo, December 26.— One hundred and twenty-five thousand school children of Buffalo and vicinity are to sign a mammoth invitation to send to the heads of nearly half a hundred countries all over the glove, requesting them for the sake of their little cousins in those lands to send as many delegates as possible to the fourth international congress of school hygiene, which meets here next August.

PITTSBURG HAS BIG FIRE.

Pittsburg, Pa., Dec. 26.—Six firemen were overcome by smoke and damage approximating $100,000 was done yesterday when an eight-story building, occupied as the city warehouse of the Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Company, was destroyed by fire. Crossed wires were given as the cause.

WILL AMEND CRIMINAL CODE

Efforts to Suppress Vice and Punish Delinquent Debtors

(Witness' Staff Correspondence.)

Ottawa, Dec. 26.—It is reported that the Hon. C. J. Doherty, Minister of Justice, will this session introduce a number of amendments to the Criminal Code, including one to protect the interests of retailers from delinquent debtors.

A number of suggested amendments to the code have been received from moral and reform organizatons, with the idea of suppressing vice and questionable practices.

In some respects the requests will be acceded to, and the Criminal Code will be amended accordingly.

SIR RICHARD MAY SUCCEED LORD STRATHCONA

Vancouver, B.C., Dec. 26.—A despatch from Victoria to the 'World' says there is a strong probability of Sir Richard McBride leaving the leadership of the British Columbia Government to become Canadian High Commissioner in London in succession to Lord Strathcona.

The despatch adds that Sir Richard would bequeath the mantle of the leadership to Mr. Bowser, the attorney-general of the province.

FINDS GENERAL GORDON'S PRAYER MAT

Khartoum, Egyptian Soudan, December 26.—One of the most interesting relics of 'Chinese' Gordon, the hero of Khartoum, in the shape of his 'prayer mat,' which he used while Governor of the Soudan from 1875 to 1879, has just been recovered and brought back to this city. It was given to Bishop Gwynne by one of General Charles G. Gordon's family and has now been placed in the Gordon Memorial Chapel in the Cathedral here as a 'kneeler' in the sanctuary.

It is a piece of woollen needlework about a yard long and eighteen inches wide, and is exactly similar to the prayer mats carried by devout Moslems. Gordon adopted the idea while in his expedition in the Soudan, where the floors of the houses are almost without exception formed of baked mud or rough stone.

Bishop Gwynne considered it highly appropriate to place General Gordon's prayer mat in the Gordon chapel in time for the anniversary of his death, which occurred during the massacre of the inhabitants of Khartoum by the Arabs on January 26, 1885.

FIND CLUE TO CHICAGO MURDER

Chicago, Dec. 26.—A scarf pin of peculiar design, which was found near the body of J. H. Logue, the diamond broker slain a few days ago, is the latest clue taken up by the police in an effort to solve the mystery centering about the crime. The pin is an enamilled affair, which depicts a swimming duck. Directly after the murder Mrs. Logue, the widow, said the pin belonged to her husband. Last night she said that she had never seen the pin in the possession of her husband, and she did not believe it belonged to him. She said she was too excited at first to know whether the pin was his.

The police are of the opinion that it may have been torn from the necktie of one of the murderers during a struggle.

WELL KNOWN MINISTER REPORTED DYING

Toronto, Dec. 26.—The Rev. Dr. Parsons, one of the oldest and best known Presbyterian ministers in Toronto, is reported to be at death's door. In 1900 he retired from the active work of the ministry and has been pastor emeritus of his old charge, Knox Church, since.

OFFICIALS ARE RESPONSIBLE

Given Free Hand Over Employees and Efficiency Will be Sole Test

As a result of the granting of more powers to the Montreal Controllers, this body has informed the City Hall officials that they shall be solely responsible for the administration of their departments and for the control of their employees. Hitherto an official had to go to the Controllers and the City Council for leave to dismiss or discipline a subordinate. The Controllers also have given the chiefs of the departments instructions to make and recommendations for plant and equipment at once and not delay matters. It is proposed to have the departments efficiently run, and any chief may promptly discharge an employee who is insubordinate or inefficient. Officials are now free from aldermanic interference.

Provision is also being made for department heads to attend to many routine matters that formerly had to go before the Controllers.

$600,000 CONTRACT WAS LET

John S. Metcalf & Co., Ltd. to Build Addition to New Elevator

The contract for the erection of the big addition to the Montreal harbor elevator No. 1 was awarded to the John S. Metcalf Company, Ltd., for $600,000. When the Hon. J. D. Hazen was in the city at the formal opening of the new elevator in the fall, he announced that the department had decided to add over 1,600,000 bushels to the storage capacity of the old elevator, the work to begin as soon as navigation was over. In order that the additional room might be provided before the rush of the wheat crop of 1913. Since then the plans have been before him in his Ottawa office, so the announcement made this morning that the contract has been awarded to the John S. Metcalf Company, Ltd., was no surprise.

At the present time, the elevator has a capacity of about one million bushels, so when the work now authorized is completed, the old elevator will hold about 2,600,000 bushels, or about the same as the new one that was opened last summer.

The new part will be on the sides and end of the present structure, and will rise to the full height of the present one.

In every detail it will be of the most modern type, so it will prove a most valuable addition to the grain storage capacity of the port. Work on it will be rushed as fast as possible.

BRITAIN'S MAIL BULKS LARGE.

New York, Dec. 27.—A London cable says the inhabitants of Great Britain averaged seventy letters a piece in the last fiscal year, according to the annual report of the Postmaster-General. A synopsis of the report, current to-day, shows that 905,500,000 postals and 3,186,800,000 letters were delivered during the year. The total of postal packages, including newspapers, was 5,432,000,000, or an average of 129 to each person.

MR. JOHNSTON PLEADS FOR DIVORCE COURTS

Says Present Conditions Provide One Law for Rich, Another for Poor

Toronto, Dec. 27.—Mr. E. F. B. Johnston, K.C., addressed a large attendance of the members of the Ontario Bar Association this afternoon on the question of the establishment of divorce courts in Canada. Mr. Johnston has been one of the most prominent pleaders at the bar of this province for a number of year. His attitude in the address delivered was that society tolerates the separation of married persons and should logically supply the remedy of divorce for many cases.

He said the lack of uniformity in Canadian divorce law was one of the strangest features in an otherwise reasonable constitution. He reviewed the different methods by which divorce was possible at present in the different provinces.

'There is,' he declared, 'in respect to divorce, one law for the rich and another for the poor.'

He pointed out the elaborate provision for trying cases of an even petty character.

'And yet,' he remarked, 'with all this expense and care in matters largely of a monetary and temporary nature the unfortunate woman is grossly wronged and is being slowly yet surely batterer to death, or the equally unfortunate man who is bound to an adulterous wife has to travel perhaps thousands of miles to get relief and can get it only by a slow, tedious and expensive process.

'This state of affairs is a blot on the administration of justice in a civilized country. If the party is poor, justice cannot be had. Only the rich can avail themselves of our present system of granting divorces.

Mr. Johnston proposed a tribunal of three judges, living in the province in which the parties to the divorce reside, with each province divided into districts, and the court should sit as often as expedient for the hearing of cases. The procedure should be of the simplest and least expensive character and on points of law there should be appeal to the Supreme Court of Canada.

In the hands of the proposed tribunal Mr. Johnston would place the power of punishing the guilty party.

Mr. Johnston concluded: 'When it is found by proper judicial inquiry that one of two lives is blasted and that death itself would be a relief, its surely cannot be argued that a tribunal which pronounces bare justice is acting contrary to the laws of God or the higher principles of modern civilization.'

SEVERAL HURT IN COLLISION

Washington, Dec. 27. — A passenger train and a freight train met in a head-on collision on the Baltimore and Ohio Railway near the station at Hyattsville, Md., shortly before ten a.m. to-day. Several passengers were injured. Traffic on the main line between Washington and Baltimore was blocked.

SHIP GIVEN UP AS LOST.

Gulfport, Miss., December 27.—All hope for the Norwegian barque 'Sterna' and its crew of sixteen men has been abandoned. The 'Sterna,' with a cargo of lumber, cleared from Gulfport for Rio on August 28. Nothing has been heard from the barque since that date.

ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION RATES

——ALL IN ADVANCE——

DAILY WITNESS, $3.00.

WEEKLY WITNESS AND CANADIAN HOMESTEAD, $1.00.

WORLD WIDE, $1.50.

NORTHERN MESSENGER, 40 cents; S.S. clubs, 10 copies or more to one address at 20c per subscription.

For Special Clubbing Offers see announcements elsewhere in this paper, or write for particulars.

Postage included for Canada (Montreal and suburbs excepted), Newfoundland and the British Isles, also for Bahamas, Barbadoes, Bermuda, British Guiana, British Honduras, British North Borneo, Ceylon, Cyprus, Falkland Islands, Fiji, Gambia, Gibraltar, Hongkong, Jamaica, Leeward Island, Malta, Mauritius, New Zealand, Northern Nigeria, Sarawak, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Southern Nigeria, Transvaal, Trinidad, Tobago, Turk's Island, Zanzibar, and Mexico.

Postage for United States, Alaska, Hawaiian and Philippine Islands, 'Weekly Witness,' 25 cents extra; 'Northern Messenger,' 10 cents per copy; for individual subscriptions, 15c per copy in clubs to one address. No extra postage on the 'Daily Witness' to the United States and its dependencies.

For Montreal and its suburbs—No reduced rates are open unless they are specifically declared to be so. And the cost of postage or delivery must in all cases be added for delivery in Montreal or its suburbs.

FOREIGN POSTAGE EXTRA to all countries not named in the above list, as follows: 'Daily Witness,' $6.50 extra; 'Weekly Witness,' $1.50 extra; 'Northern Messenger,' 50 cents extra; 'World Wide' subscription price, including postage to foreign countries, only $1.50.

Sample and subscriptions blanks freely and promptly sent on request.

ADVERTISING RATES.

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

DAILY WITNESS—10c per line per insertion. Contracts on favorable terms. 'Employment Wanted,' 'Situations Vacant,' etc., 10c per insertion, up to 20 words. Money must accompany order, as this quotation is reckoned on a cash basis.

Births and Deaths, 25c per insertion; Marriages, 50c. These must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender. Inserted without charge for subscribers. All obituaries with poetry, 50c a line, agate measure. Money to accompany notice.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

ADDRESS—Give street and number (if necessary), post-office and province.

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U.S. Subscribers should remit by Post-Office Order, or by American Express Co., payable at Montreal.

Stamps are accepted in payment of subscriptions provided they are in perfect condition.

CHANGE OF ADDRESS—When wishing to have your address changed from one post-office to another, it is necessary to give the old address as well as the new.

If this is not done such change cannot be made.

Address all business communications
JOHN DOUGALL & SON,
Publishers,
'Witness' Building, Montreal.

SAMPLE COPIES

Any subscriber who would like to have specimen Copies sent to friends, need only send upon a post-card the name and addresses 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

JANUARY, 1913

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

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

The Witness.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 4, 1913.

We wish our readers a Happy New Year

Mr. Shuster who made such a brave fight on behalf of constitutionalism in Persia, and who has constantly maintained the hopefulness of that cause, would have needed all his steadfastness as financial manager of that ancient empire had he been in office now. How would he have liked to be surrounded at the palace by a force of mamelukes, belonging to the tribe of the Premier, who were there, with the Premier's co-operation, to demand their pay out of empty coffers? If the ambassadors of several states had not been at hand, it would probably have gone hard with the treasurer-general. Still all peoples who have achieved liberty have fought their way to it through some petty unconstitional episodes.

When the suffragettes tackled Mr. Borden in England and rather demanded than asked of him the vote for the women of Canada we told them they were on the wrong trail. Because the only way in which Mr. Borden could accede to their demand would be to go back to the old system of Dominion voters lists and that it was very difficult to induce a whole country to make such a radical move while they were likely to find it comparatively easy to get one or more of the provincial legislatures to adopt their views. As then predicted, the first move has come from the West. Saskatchewan, whose legislature is always daring, discussed the enfranchisement of women the other day, and two ministers, as well as a number of members, warmly espoused the cause. Indeed, it is said that most of the House is favorable, but that the Government will not take action till there is a more determined and unanimous demand for it. Even the women must admit that the attitude of the Saskatchewan Government to their cause has been both sympathetic and wise. Were it to grant the suffrage to women before there had been enough agitation to ensure the women taking an intelligent interest in the vote, the result of the failure would be used as a telling argument against the cause. Better a little slow than over precipitate. The promise of the government, that as soon as any serious representative body of women came before it with a request for the suffrage, it would be taken into very serious consideration, together with the Hon. Mr. Langley's speech in which he said that he was not sure that he would think it desirable to wait till half the women demanded it before according the suffrage, constitutes the most definite advantage the movement has yet won in Canada.

'Truth,' while declaring for overseas navies as the best imperial policy, rather blasts the proposal by the declaration that neither the Canadians nor the Australians are seafaring peoples and would find it extremely difficult to man navies of their own. Here is an interesting characterization of a country like Australia, which can have no relations with the world except by sea, and of another country, portions of which could fifty years ago have been spoken of as amphibious. Prior to Confederation Nova Scotia probably owned more tonnage per head of her population than any other country. Almost every second man in some regions bore the title of captain. We remember a calculation that the town of Yarmouth owned sixteen tons of shipping for every man, woman and child in the place. Brigantines hailing from Yarmouth or Digby or Liverpool were familiar in every port in the world. What has driven this people off the sea? It may be said that those were the days of wooden ships which all our maritime coasts produced, and that the wooden sailing ship is no more. But Englishmen did not stop going to sea when ships came to be made of iron. Possibly since then there has been a greater proportion of Scotsmen at sea. Nova Scotia has coal and iron as abundantly as she ever had wood. It may be said that the internal prosperity of our country is such that our people find greater attractions ashore. For some time this has been the case, though for many a year the Nova Scotians migrated to Boston. But why should we no longer have any share in the abundance of the sea? If we survey the nations and peoples that have flourished in the past we generally find that the greater their seafaring enterprise the greater their prosperity and vice versa. The great prosperity of Great Britain is drawn chiefly from the sea and she will have a monopoly of this while other nations shut it out. Our share would be great if our commerce were as free as hers.

One of the disadvantages of the republican system is that the head of the state must, as in the United States, be an emperor, or he must, as in France, be a limited or constitutional monarch. In the one case the whole interest of the country centres on the election of a president. In the other it is difficult to get a man of first quality to accept a situation which removes him from the active life of his country, and makes him a sort of social figure-head, a position to which he was not born, to which he has not been trained, for which, as in the case of some of the later presidents, he may have little taste. What we are hearing of just now, is of men like M. Bourgeois—significant name—and M. Poincaré being urged to take the presidency, one of them refusing and the other very unlikely to accept, as he has more to lose than to gain by laying down the real power he now wields as premier, there being no position in France for an ex-president. Of presidents there have been eight. Four resigned before their seven-year terms was up — even MacMahon of j'y suis, j'y reste, fame. One was slain, and one died under scandal. The last, M. Loubet, retired into complete obscurity, and M. Fallieres says nothing would tempt him to accept another term. It is, no doubt, a great thing for France to have at its centre, instead of an extravagant and ostentatious court, a series of modest citizens sitting as an example of the simple life. On the other hand, with a monarchy, the British peoples, while being entirely self-governing, have some focus for their sentimental patriotism, something they can revere and hurrah for.

The mystery of the Irish crown jewels is still unsolved. They have a value estimated at from a million to a million and a half dollars. They cannot have been placed on the market as their description is too accurately known. The most the thief can have done with them is to have sold them to someone who has them in hiding. For this he could not have received a large sum. Both backstairs gossip and the circumstantial evidence furnished by the treatment the case has received from the time of the resignation of the Ulster King at Arms to the present seem to indicate that the robbery was committed by a member of a notable family who is a decadent. The name of the personage accused in Parliament has not been printed, but taking the description of the culprit as telegraphed, there are several things to be said for not following the usual summary police methods. Such person could not possibly run away or conceal himself. The police have much more chance of recovering the jewels with the suspect, if he is known to them, at large, than if he were behind the bars. Lastly, if the description is a true one, the punishment that would fall on the culprit by locking him up is as nothing to the punishment that it would inflict on the other members of his family who are in no way responsible for his act. It is almost as impossible for these jewels to be finally lost to the nation as it is that the Mona Lisa should not finally be recovered unless one or the other has been destroyed in which case the thief cannot benefit. It is to be noted, however, that nothing has been proved. It is within the range of probability that the real culprits have accused some innocent person. Gossip in Ireland is persistent, and not without foundation, to the effect that there has for long years been about Dublin Castle an incurably putrid state of things, beyond the control of the temporary incumbents of the viceregal lodge. There may be in this a real ground for recoil at uncovering the pot.

The statement of the Union Bank of Canada which appears to-day gives the story of a very good year's work. Like almost every other bank statement issued in these times of expansion, its paid-up capital has been increased during the year. It has rounded the figures for this out to the five million mark. Only five Canadian banks have a larger paid-up capital than this. The management have been working so aggressively to occupy the new towns or suburbs that are being continually opened in Canada that their rest fund has not so closely kept pace with the increase in their capital as is the case with most of our banks. It is for the same reason that the net profit is but 14.2 percent on the capital. The money earned by a bank is earned on the sum of its rest and capital, though it is necessarily computed as interest on the capital alone. The transfer of the bank's headquarters from Quebec to Winnipeg was the big event in its year, and has proved most satisfactory. For the last eight years the Union has been opening new branches at the rate of twenty-five a year. These have been divided between the territory west of the Great Lakes and the older provinces in the ratio of two to one. As the manager points out, the establishment of these has been a large annual drain on the earning power of the bank, for in every case the cost of establishment in new localities has been borne by the current revenue. That this rapid expansion has been warranted is amply proved by the increase in deposits, which in a single year have risen from a little over forty-five million dollars to fifty-five millions and a half, or twenty-three percent, in a single year.

Servia has wanted a port on the Adriatic. She has desired it so intensely that she was willing to go to war even with Austria to secure it. Austria has had two objections to Servia acquiring such a port. She was very anxious to keep Servia from becoming a commercial and manufacturing nation. Servia's only outlet has been through Austria, which admitted her agricultural products but suppressed her manufactures by customs duties. Austria also feared that Servia should use such a port as a military and naval base and construct a fleet whose home would be between her own ports and the Strait of Otranto. Neither of these fears was one that she could very honorably urge, the first, because of its dog-in-the-manger unreasonableness; the other on account of the great difference in size of the two powers. Possibly, however, Austria foresees a pretty solid Balkan alliance which might be accounted almost a great power. At all events, it is this latter objection that has received respect in the proposed settlement to which the powers of Europe seem to be silent parties. The compromise arrived at is that Servia should be allowed the use of a free port reached by an internationally controlled railway, running through Albanian territory, so that she may become a commercial country. In this way she will acquire all that will be actually beneficial to her without having to burden herself with a navy to protect the port. As M. Poincaré puts it, Servia is to have this outlet without customs restriction so that she can 'live and breathe.'

AUSTRIA.

Austria is in financial panic. The people have come to look for war and are already suffering the distress of it. The army is on the frontier and families are decimated. There has been no Christmas trade or Christmas amusement. What with withdrawals from the banks, what with reserves to meet runs on them, sixty-five million dollars have been lost to active finance, and weak concerns and speculative holders of stocks are ruined. Thousands are out of employment. This is all a wholesome lesson in war, which should prove a great contribution to the peace movement which is a silent rising tide beneath all these disturbances. But out of the smoke of war and rumors of war, there has arisen a mighty figure of power like the jin who took form in the beginning of the Arabian Nights out of the smoke that rose out of King Solomon's canister. It is a plan which has taken shape in the mind of the heir to the Austrian throne, or perhaps in the brain of some imaginative Parisian — for the story comes from Paris — to divide Austria once more into kingdoms and to unite with these the Slavic Balkan states under the hegemony of Austria. It would be a Slav empire, modelled on the German one. Hungary is to have a king, Bohemia is to have a king, Poland is to have a king — that is, Austrian Poland, and Germany and Russia would have a bad time with their sections of Poland. Servia is to be enlarged. Montenegro is to be made quite a nice kingdom. Bulgaria is said to be willing. What of Greece; what of the Celtic Roumania; what of Turkey that wanted a place in the Balkan alliance; what of primeval Albania? None of these are Slavic.

It is a fine dream. Not new; it was suggested in these columns two months ago, as a counsel of perfection. We then said off-hand, 'It might not be 'such a bad thing if Austria and Hungary were to join the federation. 'Under such a scheme, such unwillingly subject peoples as the Galicians 'and the Bohemians might be accorded statehood. Under the Austrian 'hegemony here could be a first class 'power to welcome into the family 'of nations.' It would be the saving of Austria, could it come to pass. Indeed it looks to us like the only salvation for Austria, whose interval weakness is the cause of her prowling tion for Austria, whose internal weakfaith in it then, and have very little more now. All Austria's diplomatic activity so far has been fiercely in a contrary direction, upholding Albania against Servia, and demanding Montenegro's ewe lamb, the Lovchen Mountain.

A VALUABLE MEASURE.

None of the amendments to our city charter has in it more potency for material advantage to the city than that which warrants the expropriation of more property than that actually to be occupied by a public improvement. It will render possible magnificent public works which have hitherto been impossible. It will render fair what has hitherto been grossly unfair to the public. Suppose the city to need a park or square, there is no reason in the world why the neighboring proprietors should get the benefit of this enhancement of value when the new value of the frontages would go a long way to paying for the improvement. Frontages so acquired would have some sort of claim to the advantages of the park which those gratuitously granted have not, though they are often very tenacious in demanding that the park be treated as in some measure their private preserve. But in any case they would have to be acquired with the full understanding that the first and principal use of parks is for playgrounds, and that if they do not like the shouts of boys they must buy elsewhere.

The same principle is still more applicable to street widening or street opening. When we have to widen a street we pay each proprietor for his frontage value, not considering that we are really cutting off the back of his lot and giving him a much more valuable frontage. A good many unreasonable demands might be settled if the city could take the whole property at its old value, and sell it again at the new. But where the advantage would be enormous, and where the lack of this power has been prohibitive, is in the case of opening diagonal thoroughfares. The widening of existing streets is a great public waste, as it destroys much existing property, and beaumbs the prosperity of a street. Bleury street, for instance, is now only recovering from a widening process which drove business from it some twenty years ago. The widening of streets does not shorten distances, which is a matter of supreme importance as cities grow. We shall some day have a Controller of master mind and finances in such a condition that we shall be able, as Napoleon did in Paris, to open diagonal boulevards that will take our people on their daily journeys by the shortest lines. But to open a new boulevard without controlling the new frontage would be preposterous, and the expense of it would render it impossible.

EVOLUTION OF A FEDERATION.

A single gentleman looking forward to housekeeping bought a book of directions as to carving, and got a turkey to practice on. The first advice of the book began, 'Plant the fork 'firmly in four.' There was a four on the diagram, but none on the actual turkey. This was, to him, the beginning of many troubles, somewhere fully recounted. So may yet prove the hopeful attempts, of which we are hearing, of a settlement between the Balkan allies of the contentious problems that may arise between them, in the division of the surrendered territory. Their Turkey, though we may hold it to be cooked, is not yet on the table, and its dimensions are not yet known. The settlement with the Turk must first be reached, and Austria, sullen at being deprived of her long-expected prey, must first be pacified. A despatch, nevertheless, assures us that good progress is being made towards an understanding, and goes so far as to outline some of the proposed boundaries in detail. Naturally, the first divisional lines to be dealt with would be those essential to the major settlement forced by Austria, namely, the delimitation of the proposed independent state of Albania.

Servia had thought to divide the Albanian territory between herself and Greece. Austria, with Italy's backing, vetoed this, and the demand of Albania for autonomy was approved by all Europe. Servia has surrendered to this demand on condition that she shall be guaranteed the free commercial use of an Adriatic port. The Allies have, therefore, according to this despatch, been giving their attention to what shall constitute Albania. They have given Greece, off the southern end of the present Albania, a fine big lump of the ancient Epirus, which was the seat of the first overseas power to give ancient Rome a tussle, and which is now so largely inhabited by Greeks, determined to be joined to Greece, that the possession of it would be of doubtful advantage to the Albanian mountaineers. This region includes the inland capital and stronghold of Yanina, not yet captured by the Greeks, and the important naval arsenal of Prevesa. They have given to Montenegro, the little highland kingdom that first set the heather on fire, what is to her a splendid annex from northern Albania, including Scutari, for which she has fought so bravely and so long, but not yet successfully. They have also given Montenegro, on her northern side, a scientific boundary, that is, the 'glacis' or further slope of her mountains, taken from the Sanjak of Novi Bazar, or Old Servia, though leaving to Servia the main part of that bone of contention which Austria dropped only two years ago. Servia gets also a big piece of Macedonia, including Cumanova, where she fought her great battle, Pristina, Uskub and Monastir.

The results elsewhere are less sharply defined. Bulgaria's new boundary towards Turkey will begin at the port of Midia on the Black Sea; but whether it will make from there southward for Rodosto on the Sea of Marmora, or south-eastward following the Moritza River to the Egean, or make a circuit for the same point by a line that will leave Adrianople to Turkey is not yet known. This is a question not of mutual partition, but of settlement with Turkey. By the first line the Turks would still hold Constantinople, and would be the trustees for the world of the Bosphorus, the gateway of the Black Sea. By the second they would mount similar international guard over the Dardanelles, which is the complement of the other strait, and which the world would probably favor having vested in the same manageable trusteeship. The third line is what Turkey is contending for.

But by far the most difficult question is the disposal of Macedonia with its very notable seaport of Salonika, or Thessalonica, in which Greece hastily planted her fork, a proceeding which caused the Bulgarians to sacrifice an army at a most critical time to dispute its occupancy. It was an army, as would seem from its behavior, largely composed of Macedonian outlaws and of those savage robbers of the Rhodope mountains who a few years ago ran away with the missionary lady, Miss Stone. All have been looking forward to a deadly dispute over this rich prize; but, according to this forecast, it is to be settled by making Salonika and the country about it for a hundred miles on every side, neutral territory, under the protection of the allies. This suggestion is most important and interesting. Instead of being a source of feud, the real Macedonia, which this description almost precisely includes, would become a sort of bond of union between the peninsular states, pledging them to perpetual alliance. It would be a sort of Reichsland, as Alsace and Lorraine have been since taken over by the German federation—a sort of federal territory belonging in common to the group, where, as in the District of Columbia, they might have their federal capital. We should expect, however, that such an arrangement would eventuate in granting Macedonia her own autonomy and making her one of the states of the union.

Such a sequestration or autonomizing of Macedonia would make Bulgaria's spoil much smaller than she naturally looked for. From the surprising and exceptional part she took in the foray, she might well claim the lion's share, but she would no doubt prefer to get her reward, might it so be, in recognition as leader of a federation than in the form even of territorial enlargement. This is not the whole of the question. Here is Roumania knocking at Bulgaria's back door, asking, with what claim we do not know, for a share of the spoil. Bulgaria is speaking to her pleasantly, not wanting trouble from that quarter, but whatever Roumania might get Bulgaria would have to lose, which one cannot imagine her doing willingly. It would be better certainly if this Celtic state of Roman tongue should become a member of the new confederacy. Then there is Austria forbidding Montenegro to take Scutari unless she will hand over to Austria the stupendous mountain of Lovchen, which commands the Austrian port of Cattaro, but which the people of the black mountain revere as the very cradle and pledge of their liberties. Austria is giving all the trouble she can, but she is in the matter only a beast of prey, and is thus at a very great moral disadvantage in either urging or enforcing her demands.

ULSTER.

A report is still going in Unionist quarters in England that among the amendments to the Home Rule bill which the Government is going to be constrained to adopt is one that would give to Ulster her choice as to whether she will remain under the British or the Irish Parliament. This could hardly be done with the consent of Mr. Redmond, as an Ireland without Ulster would be very much like the Province of Quebec without Montreal. It would have nothing to live upon. As Quebec lives by milking the commerce and activities of Montreal, so Ireland would largely live upon the enterprise and commerce of Belfast. Does the proposal refer to big Ulster or little Ulster—the whole of the province so named, or the Protestant end of it, namely, that part facing Scotland? In either case, how would it vote? It is known that there are some Protestants who are Home Rulers. Among leading persons there are many notable ones. But how many among the rank and file are still in accord with the British Liberals we have no means at hand of knowing. There are also some Irish Roman Catholics who are Unionists, but we have not heard of many. But, supposing the population to divide on a referendum vote according to religion, and supposing the franchise to be in proportion to population, the results would be in either greater or lesser Ulster against Home Rule.

In the whole of Ulster the Roman Catholics are 690 thousand, the Protestants 885 thousand, the former being only forty-four percent of the whole. Even so they are a much larger minority than the Protestants are in all Ireland, namely, twenty-six percent of the whole, and they would claim the same right to object to separation from their country as the Protestant population of Ireland have to object to its separation from Great Britain. This would be especially applicable to the western half of Ulster, where the Roman Catholics are enormously in the majority. In fact, in the counties of Donegal, Cavan and Monaghan, they are nearly four to one. We must rather conclude that those Unionists who may resort to this as a possible compromise are referring to little Ulster, consisting of Down, Antrim, Londonderry and Armagh. There the Protestants are 725 thousand to 316 thousand Catholics. The latter, however, are even there in larger proportion than the Protestants are in all Ireland, being thirty percent of the whole, a sufficient number if raging for annexation to give the majority perhaps more distress than would come from a parliament at Dublin seeking its suffrages. It must be remembered that, not only these, but all the people of Ulster, both Protestant and Catholic, are Irish, and all equally love their country. There might be many Protestants who would hesitate to vote their counties out of Ireland. It will thus be seen that this plan for plucking the thorns out of the question is beset by difficulties.

TAXING FOOD.

Mr. Bonar Law, some dukes and landed gentry, are doing everything they know of to induce the British people to agree to have their food taxed. Mr. Balfour was content to run for power on other issues and leave the fate of this great central issue of the Chamberlain Imperial Preferential Tariff scheme to be subsequently submitted to a referendum. Not so the new rulers of the party. Mr. Bonar Law's astounding proposition to submit the question of whether or not the British peoples should be taxed on their food to a conference of representatives of the colonies was not shelving the question, it was predetermining the issue, but shelving the responsibility. It raised the row that might have been expected from any self-respecting, self-governing community. It has resulted in such a division in the Conservative ranks as will not quickly be healed. Mr. Austen Chamberlain has now explained Mr. Law's speech to mean that he wants no more than the power to arrange with the Overseas Dominions a reciprocal preference.

According to this Mr. Law only wants the people to give to the British Government a power that it has always had. For instance, when the Canadian Government recently wanted to arrange a reciprocity treaty with the West Indies it was well within its recognized rights in doing so. So long, however, has free trade been a basic principle in Great Britain that the power to meddle with it has gradually passed away even from Parliament and rests solely with the people. When Mr. Austen Chamberlain, however, explains that all Mr. Bonar Law means by his Ashton speech is that the Government be given the power to arrange a reciprocal treaty, he merely draws a veil over the blunt honesty of his leader, while acknowledging that what is being asked is so radical that no government would venture on it without a clear mandate from the people. A conference with the representatives of the Dominions would certainly quickly develop the point that the only one thing Great Britain had to give in return for anything she might ask is a tax levied on the food supply of her people. Certainly at such a conference at which the principles of protectionism would necessarily rule, the Dominions would ask Britain to re-establish the 'corn laws.' Mr. Bonar Law sees clearly where his course inevitably leads and has told his followers in straightforward fashion. The last great hurdle of the course over which these protectionists are trying to haul their party, so long hid in fogs, is now plainly in sight and the party has balked.

THE MEDICAL STRIKE BREAKERS.

It cannot be denied that in point of principle the right relation of the physician to those under his care is that the doctor should be paid, not for having his patients ill, but for having them well. We believe, in spite of many jokes, that doctors as a rule do make the well-being of their patients their unselfish study. Still, human nature being as it is, and most of the rest of mankind being frankly on the make, each at other people's cost, it can at least be said that such a relationship as makes a doctor's gains depend on his patient's illnesses puts a strain upon character which either must make it heroic or tend to negative results in practice. Mr. Lloyd George's insurance bill adds a revolutionary change in this matter to the many other sweeping services he is rendering society. What then are we to think of the attitude of the profession towards it?

The organized hold-up or strike of the physicians professes to be based on the insufficiency of the payment which the bill secures to the doctor. This is no doubt the whole of the question as far as the majority of the revoiters are conscious. The men who determine the attitude of the profession are naturally the eminent city physicians, to whom the idea of such pay as they calculate the bill would give a doctor for his services seems simply monstrous. With a light heart they can take this ground, as it, in their case, affects only the dignity of the profession and does not touch their own interests anywhere. The most of these magnates, moreover, move in aristocratic and plutocratic circles, which are very strongly against 'radicalism' and 'socialism' and all that sort of thing, and intensely averse to having that adventurer and demagogue, Lloyd George, dictating to their profession.

It is, as it turns out, largely a question of party leanings. The Unionists were counting gleefully on the impasse into which the revolt of the physicians was going to throw what, as far as the English electorate is concerned, is Mr. George's most crucial measure. Still the doctors are not all Conservatives bent on wrecking Mr. Lloyd George. But behind all this is the vested interest. In no case are those who hold their positions under a given system pleased with a change that ignores the ground gained. Those who hold a position on a list of names by right of seniority do not like to see the alphabetical rule introduced. Those who are exalted by alphabetic precedence do not like the system of seniority. Those who have been elected for a certain constituency under a certain suffrage are the last to want to see a new system of representation substituted. It may be far better in theory, but it displaces them, or at least robs them of their advantage of position.

But these men of position in medical practice are not the whole profession. There are both in city and country a very large proportion of worthy and capable practitioners who would be glad to substitute for a very precarious income an assured, if modest and laborious, living. It would be new life to many a respected doctor to be constituted by Parliament the guardian of the health of a little community. Instead of deploring the sanitary conditions and ignorant follies of habit, diet and ventilation that are the sources of most of the disease, he would immediately be up in arms against these, and a voluntary missionary of health to every home in his constituency. There is no doubt that, with free medical attendance, the calls on the doctor would increase; but it is almost equally certain that the real need for him would greatly diminish, and that he would by his teachings be able very considerably to reduce his task and to make the legal income of so much per wage-earner more and more profitable, besides the joy of greatly benefiting mankind.

WHAT SOCIALISTS WANT.

We thank Mr. Smith very much for having at last departed from the customary misanthropic fault-finding, and setting before our readers what it is, as he understands it, that the Socialists think would be better than the present system of society. He seems to have thought that matter out further than any one who has written to us on the subject. We thought to have spared him the publication of his last sentence; but it also has its value in showing how he regards all men who are not Socialists as living in dread of him, and those who think with him. There may be some reason for such fear, in the case of those ancient systems that have a fear of men thinking for themselves. We could imagine some fear on the part of those business organizations which are drawing the various forms of business into monopolies; though so far as we have observed, these rather welcome Socialistic ideas. Judge Gary, of the steel trust, who as much as any man represents the capitalistic interests of the United States, is a constant advocate of various forms of government control as the natural outworking and the proper antidote of monopoly. Railway management usually welcomes a railway commission as a body before which it can lay its case, and look for fair treatment. Yet the railway commission is one of the most Socialistic moves of our day. For ourselves, we have too much democratic faith in the saving 'common sense of most' to look forward to any such overturning as Mr. Smith so confidently threatens. There will be lots of experiments tried, and they will show what they are worth.

We ask our readers to study the scheme detailed by our correspondent, and do the hardest thinking they can about it, and ask themselves if they think its achievement would remove class legislation or the exploiting of the working man. Sundry questions will occur to them. It is generally understood that capital is necessary to carry on enterprises. Mr. Smith tells us how he would do his initial capitalization. He would simply confiscate that which is already invested. How would he obtain the means to create new enterprises? He proposes that the government of enterprises should be elective, the constituency being the workmen. How would he prevent the control becoming the sport of adventurers, supposing human nature to remain as it is? He proposes to have the employees represented in the directorate in proportion to their numbers. How would he keep the more numerous class from working it in the interest of that class? He proposes that prices should be fixed by government. Just think what pulling and hauling there would be over each! The value of each thing would be the length of time it took to make it. This looks like a premium on slow production. Indeed, how are men to be induced to give their best labor and powers to their work? Who is to admit men to or exclude them from any class of labor or to determine questions of promotion? We presume that the engineer who gets $120 a month must spend it all on goods at prices determined by government, or have it confiscated, like the means of previous capitalists, as a crime against society. We are not saying that we cannot foresee answers to such questions as these. We only note them as a few of those which will occur to the ordinary reader, new to Socialism, when he sets himself to thinking. It is for such to put on their thinking caps and think things out.

THOSE DREADNOUGHTS.

The debate upon the dreadnought question has been barren, so far as it has gone, of any such approach to the kernel of the question, or of any such affirmative information, as would assist the people in forming a judgment as to whether they should offer the Empire three dreadnoughts or not. We are, as our readers well know, and always have been, devotedly in favor of a frank acknowledgment of our obligations to Great Britain, for the nurture of our infancy as a nation, and for according us freely that material protection in which we have always rested secure, and on which we have occasionally made unbashful demands. Still more have we desired anything that would draw the countries of the Empire together, so that these questions would not be between us and Great Britain, but between us

and ourselves, as a responsible and vital part of the Empire. We are, therefore, entirely and warmly in accord with the spirit of the proposal to make a generous contribution to imperial defence without any fine mathematical calculations as to the exact balance of power. But we have been waiting and looking for proof of the fitness or even acceptableness of our gift in the proposed form.

The First Lord of the Admiralty declared that Great Britain had fully kept pace with the situation, and both he and Mr Asquith have, if we are not mistaken, deprecated in strong terms any running ahead of actual need as being, in view of the rapidity of modern naval evolution, only contributing to a scrap heap. Who knows but that, before even these can be built, which would only be in some four or five years, the powers of the air may have brought to naught the powers of the sea, and then we should wish we had our thirty-five millions for the sky instead of having lost it in the waters. It is true that the advice which has been very charily given us, has held that any armament Canada might contemplate should include dreadnoughts. But all such advice has seemed to contemplate our necessary part in supplying the place of ships withdrawn from Atlantic and Pacific stations, and particularly that we might be looked to to see that the flag was upheld on the great Pacific Ocean—a pretty large contract, if we are to imagine a war, as we must, and one that seems in its beginnings to be fraught with at least as much peril as hope. Still as we have said before, if our aim is to lend a hand, it is for us to find out, if we can, where the strategists of the Empire think our contributions would be most telling and most serviceable. This is hard to get at. British statesmen are wisely chary about seeming to make demands or giving advice, even on a purely imperial question, on which they alone are informed. They well know how captious we are about that. As for newspaper advice, it is so obviously at the bidding of party interests that it is next to valueless, and public opinion in England is too divided between the jingo interest and the peace propaganda to be uncolored.

Still what true Canadians and true Imperialists want is to know what course will serve the highest imperial end, and, so far as appears, opinion is far from convinced that the gift of dreadnoughts is what the Admiralty wants. To begin with, we have heard nothing of the maintenance and manning of these ships. This question has not been approached. That is admittedly a matter of permanent and not emergency policy; therefore, by the limitations the Government has gratuitously put upon itself, not an emergency question. All the same, it is an essential part of the question before the country. We have already aided the Empire in a sort of secondary way by sending battalions to Africa for our fellow taxpayers in Britain to pay and maintain. It is a step backward to present those fellow taxpayers with dreadnoughts, for them to man as well as pay and maintain. The hardest thing to find for the navy is capable men, and without these a dreadnought is already junk. The Canadian people are, we think, willing to do their share, but they want to know what they can best do, and they are still waiting for this knowledge.

AIRSHIP LORE.

A Greek officer has been dropping bombs on the fortress of Janina from an aeroplane. Garros, who already holds the world's record for height, has now flown across the Mediterranean from Tunis to Sicily and thence to Rome. The German Government is attempting to nullify the sale of one of the latest dirigible airships built in Germany to an English company that they may not learn the newest secrets of design and profit by the long experience in the building of rigid dirigibles that it has cost Germany so many millions of dollars in experimental work to acquire. The fund that is being raised in Germany by public subscription to present to the Emperor a whole fleet of aeroplanes as engines of war has reached one and three-fourths millions of dollars. The designs of an airship to cross the ocean have been completed. France has a fleet, or perhaps it should be called flight, of seventy working aeroplanes, with enough trained men to man them, attached to her army. Such are a few items of the recent news of the air. What is the use of building Dreadnoughts for four or five years hence? Who knows what will be their value then?

Every week the new competition gets keener and every week the sea navy shrinks in comparative importance. The Germans have two Government ironclad airships on the top of which are mounted quick-firing guns. The French have just undertaken their first gas-bag ship with an iron-protected passenger car. The French aeroplane officers are now developing the art of photographing the territory they fly over, so that their reports on landing may give distances and accurate details of the enemy's position, even showing the formation in which they are being handled. With all this the army-hawks are as yet but an unknown quantity. They cannot yet be said to be feared for what they are, but in every country that contemplates military attack, are dreaded for what they may some day develop into. Perhaps it would be more exact to say that they are dreaded for the powers that it is considered they will in next five years attain, though just what direction these will take cannot yet be predicted. It is not at all beyond the realm of possibility that the body of the new aeroplane should be itself a torpedo astride of which the aviator would sit, driving it out of the sky at a rate of two miles a minute against the side of a battleship to the utter destruction of both. Against such a swift, man directed engine, a ship would seem to be defenceless. At present we but guess. At the end of another year we shall probably know something of the fields and limits of the potency of these new war engines. It is as usual exclusively as war engines and not for commercial or pleasure purposes that they are being developed. Poor man still in his most daring inventions has benign results only as a by-product of his efforts for the destruction of his fellowman.

WILD FRUIT.

The story of the Garden of Eden has its counterpart among us every day. Suppose a lot of city children let loose among all sorts of wild fruit in rank abundance and temptingly in evidence. How are they to distinguish between the poisonous and the good. We are a little careful about our people's bodily food; what about their mental pabulum? The moving picture is one of the most pressing moral and educational problems of to-day. Complaints are continuous from those interested in children of its evil effects. Some tell of the way it keeps the young out at nights. Some know—the judge of the Juvenile Court knows—how boys steal money to pay for them. Some press the indictment closer to the merits, and tell of the mental dissipation they involve; while those who are not impressed with that deplore the directly demoralizing effects of very many films whose purpose seems to be to familiarize the rising generation with crime and immorality. We have always held, we still believe correctly, that the best cure for those evils would be to provide an abundance of good and educative pictures and familiarize our school children with these in a way to give them a distaste for the vulgar and the base.

There are two things we cannot leave out of account. One is that the people are going to these shows and will continue to go. Many of those whose homes are not attractive go to them night after night continuously, often in families, leaving the babies in bed. The other thing is that the shows are for the most part provided by persons who are new to our community, and who seem to have taken to the show business as naturally as the Chinaman takes to the laundry, the negro to calcimining, or the Jew to clothing and jewellery. The newcomers have not our tastes as to what it is nice or wholesome to show, and some of them have recently been defiant of law. It need not be held that, like Artemus Ward, they have no principles—'nary principle,'—being in the show business; rather they see no sense nor right in laws which insist on fire safety, forbid Sunday shows, or discriminate between films.

It is our fault as a people and as an infant nation if we give to such crude moralists a monopoly of the most potent formative agency that exists among us. Shall we put our children to school to people that do not know the Union Jack from the Stars and Stripes? All these offspring of the by-ways of our cities are our children. If we do not recognize it now we shall later. We want them to grow up Canadians and not foreigners, and good Canadians and not bad ones. We are already experiencing the fruits of having all, or almost all, our theatricals and picture shows from across the line. Some of the showmen tell us that, learning of the objection made to films that glorify another flag at the expense of our own, they went to trouble and expense to replace these with British films, but met with no response from their polyglot audiences. It may be a question whether it is mentally or nervously desirable for children to traverse all the interests and excitements of the world in their plastic years. But the question is not that. It is whether the sights they shall see shall be good or bad. The worst of these film shows is better for boys than the backdoor associations of some of our theatres.

For this reason we are greatly pleased to note that Sir Henry Pellatt has put himself at the head of a movement to provide films whose influence shall be wholesome, educative and nationalizing. We are glad too to have the assurance of frequenters of these shows that their general tone is greatly improved and that in many of the theatres their general quality is, on the whole, beneficial and educative. This is not yet always the case. A lady who entered one prominent place, much advertised, saw a prize fight going on. This is strange in view of what has been said and decided with regard to such scenes. But it is not impossible in view of the fact that we seem only now to have secured the legislation necessary for the censorship of such films. We hope this censorship will henceforth be real. The environs of Canadian cities are at present becoming more and more infested with betting 'hells,' under the name of race tracks, and by incursions of the vicious hangers on of the turf exiled from New York, who disgust and degrade restful and homelike neighborhoods. This we owe to our Parliament which, when asked to treat betting as gambling, and betting rings as gambling houses, refused to do so. Acting, as Louisiana did with the lottery business, we have benevolently offered the outlawed riff-raff of the continent an asylum on our soil. If the prize fight or the prurient film is forbidden in other cities, it is natural that it should find its way to where it can still run its course unmolested. It is for us to see that it shall not and to provide better things for our people.

CHRISTIAN UNITY.

The movement in the Church of England in Canada for a broader basis of co-operation with other Protestant churches is, together with college union here in Montreal, a happy sign of the times. The leaders have had to exercise no little courage in the face of opposition coming from those who find their affinities rather with the churches called Catholic than with the Protestant bodies. A hundred years ago, in this country at least, the most exclusive churchmen did not dream of denying the Protestantism of their church. The clergy reserves which had been set aside for a 'Protestant clergy' were interpreted by them as belonging only to them. Later, it was admitted that ministers of the established Church of Scotland were entitled to a share, and finally the reserves were secularized for the purposes of education. Probably few members of the Church of England who recall the proposal to establish and endow their Church in Canada, and who reflect at all on what the results might have been, fail to congratulate the Church on the disposal of the clergy reserves in a non-contentious way. Some of the endowments which survived have had an unhappy and unspiritual history. As a free church, on the same basis as the others, the Church of England in Canada has a noble record of endeavor for over half a century. Her missionary work in the Northwest, from the early pioneer days down to the present, has been most admirable, and in most cases the bishops and clergy have worked happily with the other churches in the great task of ensuring that in our West material interests may not overwhelm the spiritual.

The laymen's missionary movement has done much to forward the spirit of Christian unity among laymen. The larger views of the world, and of the world's needs, which a genuine interest in missionary work gives, are powerful solvents of exclusive conceptions of church government and polity. The fruits of true mission enterprise are not the possession of any one body; each church has the testimonial of results to show. Moreover, in the foreign mission field, all the churches have more than once joined in the principle of a territorial division of labor. It is in the home field, indeed, that, too often, unnecessary and 'unhappy divisions' are maintained and accentuated, to the repulsion of those who believe that true Christianity liberalizes the whole spirit of man. Divisions on minor grounds are losing their meaning in the face of the advancing tides of scientific knowledge, which have modified so greatly our conceptions of the past history of the earth, of our place in the universe, of the course of human history, and even of the mode and manner of Divine revelation; while in the presence of these unfoldings the need of the spirit of Christian unity is more felt than ever. The spiritual needs of men are as vigorous and as real as they ever were, and it is those things that are truly essential which minister to them.

THE VETO OF THE BAR.

While the Balkan and Turkish delegates in London are discussing the thorny terms of peace, and while Austria is engaging the attention of the world by mobilizing her armies, a war of perhaps greater importance and significance than the Balkan struggle is being fought out in one of the fair provinces of Canada. An enemy of greater cruelty than the Turk is being pressed very hard, and people as heroic, self-sacrificing, and patriotic as those of Montenegro and Servia are waging battle for their hearths and homes. In almost a hundred municipalities—including those in which 'repeal contests' have been brought on by the liquor people—the great battle is raging. We said a little while ago that the liquor traffic would neglect no means, fair or foul, to retain and regain its ground in that province. It has lived up to the reputation it has earned so often. One of the most unblushing actions of its supporters has been the assertion that the clergy in Orangeville—where a repeal contest is going on—were disappointed with the result of Local Option, as the veto upon licenses is familiarly called, and were in favor of repeal. This has called forth an emphatic and indignant denial from the Anglican, Baptist, Methodist and Presbyterian ministers of Orangeville. The 'Pioneer' quotes the following extracts from the communication from one of these clergymen, the Rev. W. M. Morris: 'I have always been 'opposed to the saloon. I helped to 'bring about Local Option three years 'ago. I am convinced that Local Option is making good in our town, and 'I am stronger for it now than ever. '. . . If you will furnish me with the 'name of the man who says I am opposed to Local Option in Orangeville, 'it will give me great pleasure to make 'him try to prove it.'

The 'Pioneer,' in its special Local Option issue of December 20, also prints some valuable testimonies of residents in various Local Option towns relating to the effects and results of the law. A considerable number of the residents of Mount Brydges, for instance, sign a statement that business is better than before. Because of the general sobriety of the people, there is more money in circulation, credit is not so often asked, and, when asked, is usually more promptly met. Cases of charity are largely confined to sickness, old age, and misfortune. Families are better provided for, family life is more pleasant, and drunkenness is very rare. Mr. Thomas Patterson, ex-Mayor of Galt, says that the three years since the law was adopted are the best that Galt has ever experienced. He says: 'We have removed 'the temptation from our boys, the nation's greatest asset, and not only 'from our town boys, but the farmer's 'boy can come in and do business, can 'dine at the hotel, stable his horses, 'and there is no open bar to tempt 'him. . . . Any town that has any 'hesitancy about carrying Local Option should pay a visit to Galt, and 'see for themselves what it means to 'abolish the bar. It is one of the greatest blessings any town can experience.'

Mr. Geo. H. Clarke, police magistrate for the town of Orillia, discusses two questions, one being the moral effect of the veto, and the other the theory that the measure interferes with material progress. His testimony is clear and conclusive. Under license many tragedies and crimes disgraced and saddened the community. Prohibition has made things altogether different. While morals and conduct have improved, material prosperity has kept pace with them. Mr. Clarke quotes many specific instances of enhanced values and improvements which have come about in Orillia under prohibition. Over eighty-eight percent. of the merchants of the village of Ailsa Craig sign a statement that under 'Local Option': 1, Business has improved; 2, Hotel accommodation is good. 3, An intoxicated person is very rarely seen on our streets. 4, After three years of 'Local Option' we have no desire to go back to license. Mr. P. W. Pearson, ex-mayor of the town of Newmarket, says that under prohibition business has greatly increased and the habits of the people have much improved. Before the adoption of the law several of the leading merchants opposed it; everyone of them is for it now. There is no poverty and no call for aid from the town.

Mr. J. B. Mitchell, mayor of Bowmanville, gives similar testimony. When local prohibition was determined on he was very doubtful of results, but now he is unrestrainedly an advocate of continuation of present conditions. A number of representative citizens of Vankleek Hill sign a long and exhaustive statement dealing with the improvements of their town under the veto. They conclude with the words: 'We would say honestly and 'without exaggeration, we are so well 'pleased with local option that we 'would not think of going back to the 'license system.' All these are out sample testimonials to the efficiency of the local option law in Ontario. There is indeed quite a chorus of appreciation of the law and its effects in those towns which are fortunate enough to come under its provisions. As local prohibition enlarges its borders it becomes more efficient; as the dry territory expands the law is more easily enforced. It is to be hoped that all the people whose duty it is to vote upon the question on Monday week will realize the great opportunity that is being given them for the advancement of the prosperity of their several localities together with the promotion of the reign of law, order, morality and good citizenship.

A YEAR PASSES.

A new page is being turned in our lives, and in the history of the world; another picture will be added to the gallery of the ages, and another vista will be opened along which we are called to travel in this our wonderful life-pilgrimage. Someone has said that it is a blessed thing for most of us that life is divided into years. That, arbitrary as the point of division may be, it seems to hold out to us opportunities of beginning life afresh. That it would be beyond all measure dreadful if some year of unspeakable sorrow, some year of dire misfortune, were to go on forever. That if it remained always the same year, always the same date, it would be unspeakably terrible. Of course it is only a fancy, for ever since man has seen the hosts of heaven above him he has told himself that they were set there for 'signs and for seasons, 'and for days and years.' Although, then, our divisions of the calendar are quite artificial, and although, again, we cannot altogether—even if we would—get away from the heritage of the past, there is something sublime and wonderfully significant in the moment when the two years, the new and the old, meet on the mid-ocean of Eternity and then part: one dropping astern, laden with its cargo of accomplished joys and sorrows, and the other forging ahead into the seas of the sunrise, with its freight of hopes and fears for the markets of the future.

A strange enough cargo does the old year carry, an eventful voyage has she made, and it is with mingled feelings, indeed, that we bid her 'Good Bye!' and wave 'Farewell' to the dim shapes upon her decks. History is being made at accelerated speed in these days, and a description of the world twelve months ago would be very far from a description of the same world as it stands to-day. Taking our stand beyond the broad expanse of the Pacific, we remember that during the year Japan lost the great ruler who had so much to do with leading her from mediaevalism into the van of modern nations. He was like Noah, of whom it was rhymed in the old primer: Noah did view the old world and new. With him departed the venerable figures of General Nogi and his wife, the last remaining incarnations of the strange ideals of Old Nippon. The new China, but a year old, has struggled with considerable success during the year to readjust herself to her new condition. Her statesmen have many perils to face, and many difficulties to meet, but they are dealing with them with courage, and address which are winning the admiration of the world. Persia has been less happy. The sceptre has well nigh departed from the empire which once made Europe tremble at the moment when the attempt was being made to wield it constitutionally. But even in the ruins of her palaces and rose gardens, there are patriots and prophets who have a very real message for the world to-day. India was quiet until she startled the Empire by the attempt upon the life of her Viceroy. There are evidences, however, that the tragic incident does not indicate any widespread disaffection. Egypt has continued to prosper under the strong though sympathetic rule of Lord Kitchener.

The strongest and most portentous events have been those relative to the fall of the Turkish power. Italy has possessed herself of its leagues of sandy desert, with its tribes of desert warriors. And before the Turk could recover from the loss of his African possessions he has been denuded of his European empire. Neither his fanaticism nor his finesse, neither his old-time valor nor his new-found constitutionalism, has availed in the struggle, and like the tragic figure of defeated Shylock, he prepares to quit the stage. With his decline another great power may have arisen in Eprope. History has few parallels to the picture of the rise of the unregarded Balkan States to a position of commanding importance in the field of European politics. The outcome of the drama is awaited with both interest and apprehension by the world at large. Austria is assembling her armies, but no one knows better than her aged sovereign that any sort of general explosion might be fatal to the integrity of his strangely-peopled empire. In almost all the rest of Europe mutual suspicion has led to the piling up of armaments to a crushing degree. Underneath it all, however, there are strong forces at work for the peace of the world. The best men of all classes in the nations are getting together, and the feeling is slowly but surely gaining ground that true glory can better be found in mutual helpfulness than in mutual destruction.

In England the Liberal party still holds the reins of power. It represents emphatically the forward movement of the day, and has many a daringly wise measure to its credit. All political parties are beginning to perceive that what Disraeli called 'the condition of the people question' is the top root of all national greatness. The sea which sunders and yet binds the continents together has bulked large in human thought during the past year. Many shipwrecks, notably the terrible wreck of the giant 'Titanic,' have shown how small are man's mightiest achievements when in collision with the great forces of nature. Yet in bringing out sublime traits of courage and self-sacrifice they have proved how unconquerable and godlike the spirit of puny man may become. Upon our continent many stirring events have occurred. Civilization has been horrified as it learned the character of much of the wealth it was gaining, for instance, from Peru. Labor has been horrified by revelations of the infamies of some of its practically self-constituted leaders. The United States, during the year, chose to abrogate its pledged word in the matter of the Panama Canal. But there are evidences of a sturdy ethical revival in that great nation. The election of President Wilson, the progress of moral reform, the revival of respect for law, the earnest study which men and women of all classes are giving to social problems all bear rich promise for the future. As to our own country and our own city, we have prospered beyond our dreams.

The wealth of nations is being poured within our own borders. Well for us, then, if we take heed to ourselves, for never does man or nation need more to pray for guidance than 'in all time of our wealth.' Together with other members of the Empire we are just now taking a step forward in pledging aid to the Mother Country in her great vocation as warden of the world's peace. Many of our citizens, distinguished for their business enterprise, but still more highly distinguished for their public spirit and generosity, have passed away. So we part with the old year not without regret, but with bright hopes for the future. We believe that good and wonderful as the past has been, we, if we have the courage to accept it, are moving to a better to-morrow. The age of gold is not in the past but in the future.

THE NEW YEAR, 1913.

Time, in his never ceasing race,
Has left an infant year,
Which now displays a doubtful face,
Through mingled smile and tear.

'Tis ours to take this fledgeling plain,
And rear it for our own,
And from its pleasure and its pain,
Make each a joyous crown.

So, shall we know, when it has flown,
If nurtured still with care,
That we have truly richer grown,
And gathered blessings rare.

Thus, may we make the passing days,
Our friends instead of foes,
And find, along life's busy ways,
But little time for woes.

C. BRADFORD.

Montreal, 1913.

TORONTO'S MAYOR MAY BE RE-ELECTED ON TECHNICALITY

Toronto, Dec. 27.—A peculiar situation has arisen in connection with the local mayoralty contest, and it seems possible that Mayor Hocken may be re-elected by acclamation. It is also stated that Mr. Thomas Davies, the other candidate, is not eligible to sit in council.

He has a claim for $75 against the city for alleged services in connection with the claim of the Evangelia settlement for damages to their property caused by the construction of the Queen street high level bridge over the Don.

Section 80 of the Municipal Act says in part: 'No person who either by himself or with or through another has any claim, action or proceeding against the municipality shall be qualified to be a member of the council or of any municipal corporation.'

There is another technical disqualification which Mr. Davies must explain away. His declaration states that he was not liable for any arrears of taxes. A search of the treasurer's books discloses in the 1911 record the existence of unpaid taxes on a lane amounting to $6.66. The same property is unpaid for 1912.

The only loophole left to Mr. Davies is that he may have sold the lots, but there is no indication of that on the tax books.

The ballots have been printed, however, and the probability is that they will go to the voters on Jan. 1, unless Mr. Littlejohn, city clerk, takes it upon himself to withdraw the ballot and declare Mayor Hocken re-elected. He will consult Mr. Johnston, city solicitor, on this point.

WOULD CREATE SLAV EMPIRE

Archduke Has Ambitious Ideas of New European Confederation

Paris, Dec. 27. — According to the Vienna correspondent of the 'Journal,' a friend of Archduke Franz Ferdinand is authority for the disclosure of an ambitious plan which the Archduke has conceived and is now actively endeavoring to make effective. If the plan is successful it is expected to have the effect of completely breaking up at one stroke the political forms and the system of alliances of the Europe of to-day.

In a word, the Archduke aims at the creation of a vast Slav Empire of the south under the crown of the Hapsburgs. He is now preparing a coup d'etat in Austria-Hungary to clear the way for the first part of his programme, which is the liberation of the discontented and ill-assorted peoples who form the monarchy. Having thus made a clean sweep of the existing political conditions, he will proceed with the work of building up, by restoring the ancient and historical kingdom and founding new principalities.

The new confederation, according to the same authority, is to include the autonomous kingdoms of Hungary, Bohemia and Poland, each with its own personal ruler. Servia, with its frontiers extended by recent victories and still further increased by the inclusion of Slavonia; Montenegro, enlarged by a part of Dalmatia and part of Herzegovina, and the other Balkan states.

Poland is said to have been quick to grasp the plan and has signified unanimous adhesion. Bulgaria is favorably disposed, and active pourparlers are now going on between Emperor Ferdinand and Archduke Franz Ferdinand. Servia, it is also said, is beginning to realize the advantages of the scheme.

THE DOWNFALL OF TURKEY.

(By Gustaf Ehrenreich Roos.)

(London 'Budget.')

I went to Constantinople for the first time in May, 1881, to introduce the Nordenfeldt guns into the Turkish service. I then stopped eleven months, and have since been off and on in Turkey for about three years, so I have had plenty of opportunities of studying this unfortunate country.

I had only been a short time in Constantinople when I found that the way to succeed in business was to do it through what was called the Palace, and not through any of the ministries. By the Palace, I mean more or less direct with the Sultan, and for this purpose it was necessary to get hold of one of his favorites.

No business could, however, be done at the Palace except by means of heavy backshish, and you are also subject to blackmail. Backshish had to be given to those who actually assisted in the business and blackmail had to be paid in order to prevent others, who were not interested, from doing harm. I asked a Turkish friend of mine about this state of affairs, and he said one could scarcely blame the individuals, but it was the rotten system that existed, that officials were discharged through some intrigue without a minute's notice and without pension, and if they did not make money while in office they would have to starve.

SULTAN ABDUL HAMID.

During my several visits to Constantinople I had in all five audiences with the Sultan Abdul Hamid, and I was certainly over a hundred times at his palace, Yildiz Kiosk, so I got thoroughly acquainted with the fearful amount of intrigue that was going on.

To understand the position of affairs during Abdul Hamid's reign it is necessary to explain that he was one of the most absolute sovereigns that has ever been on a throne, and no business could be done except by an irade from him. This naturally stopped all progress, because it always took a long time before any business could be carried through, and therefore very little was done and no business was carried through unless those at the palace were paid heavy backshish, and consequently nothing was done for the general improvement of the country.

Abdul Hamid, as above stated, was an absolute sovereign, and combined with that a cruel tyrant, but, at the same time, a great coward and always thinking of his own skin. As soon as favorites wanted to stop some important business, they whispered in his ear that there was a conspiracy against him. Then everything was put aside in order to find out these conspirators, and lots of innocent people were thrown into prison.

CORRUPTION AND DISORDER.

Just to give an insight into the horrible corruption and disorder that existed in every department, I will mention that the big Turkish men-of-war that were lying in the Golden Horn at that time had only a simple guard on board, and, as the guard was never paid, in order to live they used to take away all the brass fittings and sell them for food. The splendid Nordenfeldt guns that I sent to Constantinople were never tried when they arrived, and probably have never been fired to this day, as they were left so long in the boxes that they were nearly destroyed by rust.

One of the most shameful things was the way the poor soldiers were treated. Instead of hard cash their pay was settled in bills of three or six months on the treasury, but these bills were never regularly paid unless they were in influential hands. The 'modus vivendi' was for the Minister of War to buy them up through his satellites from the poor soldiers at about 50 percent discount, and the remaining 50 percent he divided among some of the higher officials, so as to keep their mouths shut, and a good bit went also to the Minister of Finance, so as to induce him to open the purse strings.

That a country should go to its 'decadence' under such circumstances is not to be wondered at, because what I have mentioned above, which took place in the navy and army can be considered simply as an example of what took place in all other departments.

BAD AND GOOD DIPLOMACY.

That England should so long have tried to bolster up Turkey only for the sake of the 'status quo' is inexplicable, especially as England, during the last thirty years, has always declined in influence in Constantinople, both politically and commercially.

When I first went there most of the commercial business was in the hands of the English, but gradually the Germans got a hold more and more on all the really good business, and the Germans were always backed up by their ambassador because Bismarck gave clear instructions to the ambassadors to assist business. As he said: 'Where German business flourishes, German political power will follow.'

The English ambassadors have always been very reluctant to assist business men, as they considered that they were there for political purposes and not commercial; and this, certainly, in any opinion, is quite a mistake in such a country as Turkey, where business is very difficult, without great influence, either by diplomacy or money.

When Kaiser Wilhelm II. came to the throne in 1888 he entirely continued the policy of Bismarck, especially with regard to Turkey, so that for commercial purposes Germany had not only got the ambassador's assistance, but had really got the Kaiser's own assistance, as he was always considered a great friend of Abdul Hamid.

FOREIGN OFFICERS IN THE TURKISH SERVICE.

This had also the effect that first when I came in 1881 all the principal foreign officers in the Turkish service, such as Hobart Pasha, Baker Pasha, and nearly all the Gendarmerie officers were English; while during the last twenty-five years they have all been gradually superseded by German officers and Turkish officers who have gone to Berlin for military training.

When the Sultan Abdul Hamid was dethroned by the Young Turks, every body had hoped for great improvements in Turkey, and Europe was prepared to give the sick man a further lease. But, alas! They have been very disappointed, as the Young Turks have used their power in quite a wrong direction, and instead of making any progress they have all been intriguing one against another, and all their aims have been for personal benefits, and none or their country.

The present Sultan, Mahomed V., was kept as a prisoner by his brother, Abdul Hamid, and, until the age of 64, knew absolutely nothing about 'Weltpolitik,' and had no idea what the duties of a sovereign would be, and can, therefore, be considered entirely a figurehead, and no blame can be attached to him for the unfortunate state in which Turkey now finds herself.

When the Turks leave Europe after nearly 500 years of misrule, they will leave nothing behind them except a few mosques—the principal of them, Santa Sophia, was originally a Christian church—in this way they are even far behind the Moors when they were driven out of Spain, as they did leave many beautiful architectural monuments, but the Turks have no architecture.

The palaces in Constantinople were all built by Greeks and Italians, and the only really handsome one of these was Tsheragan, which was burnt down some years ago. Dolma Batche, where the present Sultan lives, is a jimcrack thing without any fine features—only celebrated for its enormous hall, where Abdul Hamid once had a reception of over 5,000 persons, although Abdul Hamid lived in Yildiz Kiosk, which is by no means palatial, but looks more like a large modern English country house.

Curiously enough, Abdul Hamid lives now a prisoner at Beylerbey—a beautiful white marble palace built by Italians for Sultan Abdul Azis on the Asiatic side of the Bosphorus—nearly opposite Dolma Batche. The first important person to live in it was the Empress Eugenie on her first visit to Constantinople at the time of the opening of the Suez Canal.

NO ART.

I will now refer to art—of this they have not the slightest idea, not only have they none of their own, but they have no taste. For instance, in all the Turkish palaces you will find a picture of a great master—probably a present from some European sovereign to a Sultan—hung at the side of an oleograph.

Industry and the principal commerce in European Turkey have been carried on either by other Europeans, or by the Christian subjects of the Turks, but not by the Turks themselves. The only commerce they know is small shopkeeping, but their principal occupation is agriculture, and this is hundreds of years behind the systems now in vogue.

To show what can be done by civilization in that part of the world, compare the present position of the European provinces of Turkey with Bulgaria, which was the last of the Balkan states to throw off the Turkish yoke—the difference is enormous, and that has amply been proved by the present war, therefore,

'EXIT TURKEY.'

'WORLD WIDE.'

The following are the contents of the latest issue of 'World Wide' for Saturday, Dec. 28:—

ALL THE WORLD OVER.

Canada's Christmas Gift to the Mother Country—English Papers.
Christian Unity—Intreview with Canon Hensley Henson — The 'Westminster Gazette.'
China and Missions—By S. Pollard, in the 'Christian World,' London.
Regenerated China — The 'Sun,' New York.
The Spelling of Names in the Near East—The Military Correspondent of the 'Morning Post,' London.
Constantinople—H. in the 'Daily Chronicle,' London.
The New Japanese Premier—The 'Evening Post,' New York.
What is a Money Trust?—The 'World,' New York.
Britain's 21,755 Famous People—By Sir Sidney Lee, in the 'Nineteenth Century,' London.
The Two Guns—The 'Eye-Witness,' London.
St. James's Palace—The 'Morning Post,' London.
Fashions in Children—The 'Spectator,' London.

SOMETHING ABOUT THE ARTS.

Morris Dancing—By E. A. Baughan, in the 'Daily News and Leader,' London.
Family Plays — The New Taste—By Stanley Houghton, Author of 'Hindle Wakes,' in the 'Daily Mail,' London.

CONCERNING THINGS LITERARY.

To a Turk—By G. K. Chesterton, in the 'New Witness,' London.
Epitaphs—By E. B. Osborne, in the 'Morning Post,' London.
John Masefield—Polignac Prize for the 'Everlasting Mercy' — The 'Westminster Gazette.'

HINTS OF THE PROGRESS OF KNOWLEDGE.

War Against Tubercle—Professor Metchnikoff's Lecture—By Sir Ray Lankester, K.C.B., F.R.S., in the 'Daily Telegraph,' London.
Egyptian Amulets — The 'Manchester Guardian.'

PASSING EVENTS.

THINGS NEW AND OLD.

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 only cost you a post card.

SOVEREIGN BANK SITUATION NOW MORE COMPLEX

Official notice has been given calling a meeting of the shareholders of the Sovereign Bank to be held on Feb. 1, in Toronto, for the purpose of considering the present position of the affairs of the bank.

The meeting, it is said, has been called with the object of deciding what should be done regarding the shareholders who have not turned their shares into the International Assets Company, and can, therefore, be called upon for the double liability.

A new complexion has been placed upon the affairs of the International Assets by the action of some of the banks in trying to prevent it from taking effect.

BEAVER MINE SHOWING GOOD

The Beaver Consolidated Mining Co. has issued a report to the shareholders, showing the balance as of Dec. 1, at $141,873, made up as follows:

Company's cash balance, Nov. 30	$36,464.72
Ore at smelters, estimated	94,242.39
Ore bagged at mine, estimated	37,531.20
	$168,238.22
Less pay roll for November ... 6	$9,891.74
Accts. payable ...	15,573.27
	26,565.01
Available balance	$141,873.01

BANK RESERVE IS GOING DOWN

London, December 27.—The weekly statement of the Bank of England shows the following changes:—

Total reserve, decreased, £2,664,000; circulation, increased, £519,000; bullion, decreased, £2,145,330; other securities, increased, £2,624,000; other deposits, decreased, £1,182,000; public deposits, increased, £1,135,000; notes reserve, decreased, £2,630,000. Government securities, unchanged.

The proportion of the Bank's reserve to liability this week is 37.85 percent.; last week it was 42.98 percent.

PLENTY DOING IN STOCKS, BUT NO BULL MOVES.

The distinctly bullish feeling which prevailed within and without the stock market on Saturday, and which sent several issues to a new high level, was not extended to the morning's session.

Trading was not dead, but was very much distributed. No stock was bullish, although many were firm. Canners ranged between 84 and 84¼, while Spanish fluctuated around 68¾. Steel common continues firm. Banks and bonds were fairly active.

Among the unlisted stocks Wayagamack was the leader, making an advance to 36 on fairly good trading. It is evident that some favorable reports are forthcoming regarding the paper and pulp business in this province, which will materially affect, it is claimed, the stock of Wayagamack and like issues.

MONDAY MORNING BOARD.

Power, Common—25 at 233, 10 at 232 1-2, 40 at 233.

Toronto Railway, Common—10 at 140, 25 at 138 1-2, 50 at 138.

Richelieu and Ontario, Common — 175 at 118.

Canadian Pacific, Com.— 5 at 258 1-2, 25 at 257, 25 at 256 3-4, 150 at 257, 29 at 257 1-4.

Detroit, Common—221 at 75, 45 at 75 1-4, 41 at 75 1-2, 195 at 75 3-4.

Montreal Tram. Deb.—$200 at 81 1-2, $100 at 81 1-2, $1,700 at 81 1-2.

Penman's, Common—35 at 56.

Steep Corp.—5 at 58, 135 at 58 1-4, 10 at 58 3-8, 30 at 58 1-4.

Spanish River—25 at 68 3-4, 100 at 68 5-8, 90 at 68 3-4.

Sher. W., Pfd.—2 at 101.

Dom. Iron, Pfd.—25 at 102.

Can. Cots. Pfd.—5 at 77.

Cement, Pfd.—100 at 92.

Dom. Coal Pfd.—5 at 112.

Dominion Coal, Bonds —$1,000 at 99 1-4.

Bell Telephone, bonds—$4,000 at 101 1-2.

Montreal Power, 4 1-2 percent. bonds—$1,000 at 99 5-8.

Quebec Railway, Bonds—$1,000 at 59.

Can. Rubber—$2,000 at 94.

Bell Telephone—70 at 172.

Porto Rico —20 at 70.

Quebec Railway—15 at 15, 10 at 14 3-4, 275 at 14.

Soo—25 at 138 1-2.

Can. Cement—3-4 at 28 1-2.

Tucketts—50 at 58 1-2, 75 at 59.

Scotia—10 at 88.

Dom. Textile—75 at 82, 13 at 81 3-4, 5 at 82 1-4.

Can. Cottons—100 at 31 5-8, 25 at 32.

Dom. Canners—10 at 84, 75 at 84 3-8, 75 at 84 1-2.

Bank of Commerce—15 at 219 1-2, 23 at 220.

Montreal—5 at 245.

Merchants Bank—1 at 193.

Royal Bank—10 at 222 3-4.

Bank British North America — 11 at 153.

Bank of Hochelaga— 4at 170.

Ogilvie—5 at 122.

Sher.-Williams—150 at 57.

Can. Conv.—15 at 47.

Crown Reserve—1,600 at 3.50, 10 at 3.52, 1.510 at 3.50.

AFTERNOON BOARD.

Tooke com.—75 at 59.

Power—5 at 232¾.

Sherwin-Williams—25 at 59, 50 at 58.

Textile com.—45 at 82½, 75 at 82¼.

C.P.R.,—75 at 258, 50 at 258¼.

Textile pfd.—15 at 105.

Richelieu—20 at 118.

Crown Reserve—110 at 3.50.

Cement com.—15 at 27¾.

Detroit—25 at 75 3-4, 39 at 75 1-2, 5 at 75 7-8.

Canners—10 at 84.

Canada Cotton—25 at 34.

Winnipeg—25 at 218.

Bank of Hochelaga—4 at 170.

Canada Cotton, bonds—$3,000 at 83.

Spanish River—85 at 69.

Lake of Woods — 5 at 133, 25 at 132 1-2.

Bell Tel.—40 at 172.

Canada Cotton pfd—100 at 77

Commerce—24 at 220, 25 at 220, 35 at 220

Quebec—3 at 130

CHEESE MARKET NEEDS STIMULUS--NO CHANGE.

The local cheese market is quiet. Receipts for the week show a decrease of 521 boxes compared with last week, and a decrease of 590 with the same week last year. The total receipts since May 1st to date show a decrease of 43,594 boxes compared with last year up to December 30.

Western current receipts quote at 11 3-4c to 12c; do. October, 12 1-2c to 13 3-4c; do. September, 13c to 13 1-4c.

CANADA'S LOANS IN ENGLAND AT AN ADVANTAGE

London, Dec. 27. — In the preface to the annual report of the Canadian companies in which it is interested, 'The British Empire' seeks to defend Canada's good name. Alluding to the alleged over-borrowing report, it says it must be admitted that Canadian cities have been allowed in the past to borrow too freely and at too low an interest, thus encouraging extravagance. It warns the British investor to beware of promises of huge profits from real estate men.

Some real estate promoters have in the past taken advantage of Canada's great prosperity and great future to line their own pockets at the expense of the British public. The statement that Canada herself has over-borrowed is too foolish to merit serious discussion ,says the preface.

This young country is still in the early stages of development, full of energy and prosperity, and whose total debt has been increased only from $150,000,000 to $250,000,000 during the ten years of its greatest development, and who can point to large increases and urpluses of revenue, can certainly not be accused of straining its credit.

What is more probable is that an excessive amount of capital has been raised for development.

MUCH FRUIT AT EASY PRICES.

There are no new features in the fruit market at present. Stocks of all varieties are large, and prices are uniformly moderate.

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

Oranges, Valencia, $5 per case; do., 420, $4; do., Mexican, very sweet, $3; do., Florida, $3; do., Navels, $3.25; do., $3.50.

Lemons, fancy fruit, 300s($3.50; bananas, Jamaica, Jumbos, $2.50 per bch.; cranberriesfi $11.50 per barrle; grapefruit, fancy Jamaica, $4.50 per box; grapes, Malaga, heavy weights, $5.50 per keg; do., fancy, Malaga, $5.

Sweet potatoes, in hampers, $2 per pkg; onions, red, 100 lbs., to the bag, very fine, $1.75 per bag; do., Spanish, at $2.50 per case. Celery, California,$5.50 do.; evergreen, in bales of 160 yards, $1.75 per bale.

Prunes, California 30 to 40, 10c per lb.; 50 to 60, 9c; 60 to 70, 8c; 80 to 90c, 7½c.

Apples, Greenings, No. 1, $5.50 per brl; No. 2, $5; Baldwins, No. 1, $5.50; No. 2, $5; Spies, No. 1, $4; No. 2, $3.50.

New dates, packages, 30 lbs. to the case, 7½c per lb.; do. bulk, 5½c; new figs, 7 crown, 13c per lb; 5 crown, 11c; mat figs, 25 lbs., to the mat, $1.25 per mat.

LOCAL TRADE NOT SO ACTIVE DURING WEEK

Bradstreet's Montreal weekly trade report of December 26 says: 'The market was dull in all lines of wholesale trade, a condition to be expected just after the holidays, and the approach of the annual stock-taking period in some of the most important lines, therefore the lack of demand was without influence on market values; naturally the market presented few features of an interesting feature. The traffic over the railways was the heaviest on record for this season of the year.

'The supplies of poultry were none too plentiful, and prices paid for turkeys were the highest on record. The retail trade was the best in the history of this city. Remittances and city collections do not show any improvement.

'There has not been much change in the monetary situation. It is, however, not as strong as it was, and the outlook is for a more plentiful supply in the near future; rates on call loans are purely nominal, with time loans firm at 5 1-2 to 6 percent on good security.'

MONTREAL STOCK EXCHANGE PRICES

(Reported by the Montreal Stock Exchange, St. Francois Xavier Street.)

	Sellers	Buyers		Selers	Buyers
Bell Tel.Co.	172	171¾	Can. Loco...	....	....
B.C.Pk.com	146	145	" " pfd.	....	....
" pfd. A	....	....	C.N.W.Land	....	....
" " B	....	....	Crown Rve.	3.50	3.49
BurtCo.F.N	....	....	Detroit Elc.	75¼	75⅝
" pfd.	....	....	Dia. F.Glass	....	....
Canada Car	82	80	Dom.Caner	84¼	84½
" " pfd	....	....	" " pfd.	....	98⅜
Can.Cem'nt	28⅛	27¾	D. Coal pfd	112¾	....
" pfd.	92¼	92	" Iron pfd	103	101¾
Can.Col.Lt.	32⅜	32⅛	"SteelCor	38¾	38⅝
" pfd	77	76	Dom. Park	150	....
Can. Con...	48	45	Dom.Text'e	82¼	82
Can.C.Rub.	....	85	" " pfd.	105	....
" " pfd	....	100	Duluth S&A	....	....
Can.G.Elec.	....	....	" " pfd	....	....
Can. Pc. Ry	257⅜	257¼	DuluthSup.	....	....
Rights	....	....	Mackaycom	....	....
E.Can.P&P	....	....	" pfd.	....	66
Gould M.Co	....	....	Mex.L&P.	85	82
" pfd.	....	....	" " pfd.	....	....
Goodwin Lt	41¾	41½	M&St.Paul	138¾	138⅜
" pfd.	81¼	80½	" pfd	....	....
Halifax Ry	159	....	Mt.L.H&P.	233	232¾
Hav. Elec.	....	....	Mont.Cot...	65	60
" pfd	....	....	" pfd.	....	103
Il.Trac.pfd	....	....	Mon.L&M.	....	....
Int. Coal	....	....	Mont. Tel.	146	....
" pfd.	....	....	Mont. Tram	....	....
In'C.&Cok'	....	....	" " Deb.	81½	80
Kaminis'q'a	....	....	Nipissing	....	....
Laurentide.	....	221	Nor. Ohio..	77	75
L. of Woods	132¼	132	N.S. Steel	88	87
" pfd.	....	....	" pfd.	....	....
Ogilvie com	124	121¾	Spanis'Riv.	69	68¾
" pfd	....	....	pfd	....	97
Ottawa L.P	175	173	SteelCo.ofC	27½	....
Paton Mfg.	75	69	pfd	....	90¼
Penma's L'd	56	55	Toledo Ry.	....	....
" pfd	....	....	Toronto Ry.	138½	138
Porto Rico	70	....	Tooke Bros	49¼	48
Quebec Ry.	....	14	" pid.	....	....
R.& O.Nav.	118½	118	Tri City pfd	....	....
Russ'll Mot.	....	....	Twin City.	104	102
" pfd.	....	....	" pfd 1¾	....	....
SawyerMas	....	....	Tuck Tobac.	59½	59
" " pfd.	....	120	" pfd..	99	96¼
Smart Bag	....	129	West India	....	....
" pfd.	101	....	Winnipeg.	3	218
Shawinig'n	145	140¾	Windsr H'l	....	....
Sher. Wil'm	59	58			
" pfd.	1¾	100			

BANKS

Brit.N.Am.	....	....	NwBruns'k	....	....
Commerce.	220	219¾	Nationale..	142	140
Dominion..	....	....	N. Scotia..	265	263
Hamilton..	....	....	Ottawa....	....	210¾
Hochelaga.	169½	169	Quebec....	133	....
Imperial..	....	....	Royal.....	222¾	222¼
Merchants..	193	192	Standard..	....	....
Molsons....	....	201¼	Toronto....	....	....
Montreal...	246	245	Union.....	....	150

BONDS

Bell Tel..	5	....	100	Ke'w'n Mi's	....	....
Can.C.Co	5	83½	....	L. of Woods	....	....
Can. Con.	6	....	....	Lau Paper6	....	....
Cable....	4	....	....	Mag. I. D	6	....	....
Dom.Coal	5	....	....	Mex. El..	5	....	....
Dom. Cot.	6	....	....	Mex L&P	5	....	....
D. I. & S.	5	95	93½	M. L.H&P	4½	99½	....
Halifax T	5	....	....	Sao Paulo	5	....	....
Hav. El. R	5	....	....	St. John R	5	....	....
Mt. St. Ry	4	....	....	Texti'eSA	6	....	98¼
M. Wareh	5	....	....	" " B	6	....	....
N.S.S.&C	5	....	....	" " C	6	....	98¼
N.Sco.C'n	6	....	....	" " D	6	....	....
OgilvieM'	6	109½	....	T.Y'k Rad	5	....	....
Series B..	6	....	....	Wes. India	6	....	....
Price Bro.	6	....	....	Win. Elec.	5	....	....
Riode J'n	5	....	....	Win. Hot'l	4	....	....

C.P.R.---$337,000

The earnings of the Canadian Pacific Railway for the week of Dec. 14 to 21, issued at 3 o'clock this afternoon, show an increase of $337,000.

BULLS AND BEARS HAVE FIGHT



New York, Dec. 26.—By way of celebrating Christmas, the bulls and bears had a snow fight on the floor of the New York Stock Exchange late Tuesday. The battle would have raged much longer but the ammunition melted when the firing was warmest.

The high jinks began when Charles P. Holzderber appeared in the gallery, and without any ceremony dumped a trash basket full of snow upon the unsuspecting head of W. K. B. Emerson.

The latter gentleman was in the act of writing an order when the deluge engulfed him, but, displaying courage borne of many battles on the floor of the exchange, he continued writing the order as though unaware of what had happened.

This was followed by a rush of brokers with baskets to the street, where they were filled with snow and brought back and dumped in the middle of the floor. Then the bulls and bears got busy, with snowballs.

The snow spirit seemed to have taken hold of the brokers. Some one in command organized the corps of attendants and messengers into an ammunition detail and the streets surrounding the exchange were soon being cleared of snow.

Another detachment, consisting of the smaller messengers, was organized as 'powder monkeys,' and they were expert in packing the snowball ammunition. Then followed a general 'fight,' which was enthusiastic while it lasted.

WHEAT SURPLUS BEING WORKED OFF RAPIDLY

Chicago, Dec. 26. — The grain trade consider that the feature of past week's grain market was the record export of 6,698,000 bushels. This total is highest since beginning of 1908. At this rate domestic and foreign demand is working off rapidly the surplus.

Week's movement into export was more than 1,000,000 bushels greater than week before and more than 2,000,000 larger than a year ago. To date movements from both coasts including some Canadian wheat are 117,103,000 bushels, or 25,288,000 bushels larger than last year.

The official figures for wheat and flour combined show that September and October have been extraordinary months in exports, together contributing 37,464,018 bushels, or about twice that of 1911, and nearly three times that of 1910.

LONDON STOCKS NOT ACTIVE PENDING PEACE DISCUSSION.

London, Dec. 30. — Money was in demand for year end requirements today. Discount rates were firm. Paris bought $2,000,000 and India $500,000 of the $6,125,000 new gold offered in the open market. There was no demand for the remainder.

The settlement was concluded without trouble on th stock markt, but business was quiet pending the peace conference developments. Paris sold its favorites early, but bought moderately in the late trading, while the rest of the market suffered from light realizing. Rubber and oil shares were steady exceptions.

American securities were quiet and steady during the forenoon when light covering advanced prices a fraction. The market eased off in the early afternoon, but New York support caused a recovery late in the day and made the closing steady.

MUCH EXPECTED FROM NEW BOARD

It would be gratuitous, at this stage of the proceedings, to estimate the probable achievements of the three new members of the Harbor Board, Messrs. Ross, Robertson and Labelle, but it can be stated, without hesitation, that the members of the Board of Trade will expect much from them.

Mr. Ross is not so popularly known as his two colleagues, but all will have the hearty support of the Board of Trade if they work in a way to deserve it.

EGG RECEIPTS SMALLER, BUT PRICES UNCHANGED

Receipts of eggs for the week were 892 cases, as compared with 1,821 for last week, and 3,441 for the corresponding week last year. The arrivals since May 1st to date were 251,116 cases, as against 221,849 for the same period a year ago.

Selected stock, in round lots, quote at 30 1-2c to 31c; in single cases, 31c to 32c; No. 1 cold storage stock, in round lots, 28c; second grades, in single cases, 22c.

APPLES IN BRITAIN.

London, Dec. 30.—Apples,Nova Scotia Kings, No. 1 quote at fourteen to fifteen shillings a barrel; No. 2 at 12s to 14s; Ribstons, No. 1, 14s to 15s; No. 2, 12s to 14s; Blenheim No. 1, 12s to 14s; No. 2, 11s to 12s; Hubbardson No. 1, 16 to 12s; No. 2, 9s to 10s; Baldwin, No. 1, 12s to 13s; No. 2, 9s 11s; Golden Russett, No. 1, 18s to 22s; No. 2, 15s to 18s.

FRUIT TRADE FAR IN EXCESS OF LAST YEAR

The volume of trade in fruit this Christmas far exceeded that of last. This condition was largely due to the all round cheapness of fruits this year. Apples and oranges have been markedly cheap this year and even Almeria grapes, which are scarce, have sold for an inexpensive sum.

Stocks of evergreen and holly, which were large, have been cleaned up by the demand, and stocks of many varieties of fruit are now rather low, for the time being.

No. 1 Spy apples are quoting wholesale at $3 to $4, while other varieties of apples, No. 1, sell from $2.75 to $3.50. No. 2 apples sell at $2 to $2.50 and No. 3 at $1.35 to $1.75.

Florida oranges go for $2.65 to $3; grape fruit, $3 to $3.25, and tangerines, $3.75 to $5 per strap.

California navel oranges are quoted from $2.75 to $3.50, according to color and quality, and Mexicans, $2.35 to $2.50. Almeria grapes, best heavy weight, sell for $7 per keg, and fair medium at $6.

BUTTER MARKET QUIET. WITH RECEIPTS LESS.

The condition of the local butter market is unchanged. The demand continues limited, owing to the fact that buyers both here and in the West seem to be fairly well supplied for the present. Receipts for the week show a decrease of 2,638 packages, compared with last week, and an increase of six with the same week last year, while the total quantity received since May 1st shows a decrease of 29,233 compared with a year ago up to December 30.

Finest creamery quotes at 30c to 30 1-4c; fine creamery, 29 1-4c to 29 1-2c; fresh made creamery, 27c to 28c; dairy butter, 25 1-2c to 26c.

POULTRY STILL FIRM.

A firm feeling prevails in the market for all lines of dressed poultry, owing to the fact that supplies are still meagre.

Turkeys, per lb., 23c to 24c; ducks, per lb., 15c to 16c; chickens, per lb., 16c to 18c; fowls, per lb., 12c to 14c; geese, per lb., 13c to 15c.

TORONTO COBALT SALES.

Toronto, Dec. 30. — Morning sales: Charler, 3,000 at 1 3-8, 2,000 at 1 1-2; Dome Ex., 1,000 at 7; Dome Mines, 100 at 19 3-4; Jupiter, 500 at 38 1-2; Pearl, 5,000 at 28 3-4; Tisdale, 200 at 1 1-2; Rea, 100 at 26; Swastika, 1,100 at 10, 50 at 10 1-4; Bailey, 500 at 7 3-8, 3,000 at 7 1-2; Beaver, 3,000 at 41 1-2, 800 at 42 2-4; Chambers, 1,000 at 24 1-2; City, 4,000 at 25, 200 at 35 1-2; Hargrave, 2,000 at 7 1-4; Hudson Bay, 2 at 66; Nip, 8 at 9; Otisse, 500 at 2 1-4; Peterson, 400 at 20 2-4, 1,500 at 20 1-4; Silver Leaf, 1,500 at 3 1-2 100 at 3, 200 at 3 3-4; Temisk., 200 at 38 1-4, 50 at 37 1-2, 50 at 39.

POTATO MARKET FIRM.

A good trade continues in potatoes, and the market is active Green Mountains, in car lots, quote at 85c to 90c, and Quebec grades at 75c to 80c per bag, and in a jobbing way Green Mountains are selling at $1.05 per bag.

PRICE OF NUTS.

Following are wholesale prices of nuts: Peanuts, Jumbo, 12c per lb.; do. French, 9c; do., Diamond G., 9c; do. Coon, 8c; almonds, shelled, 33c; do., in shell, 16c; walnuts, shelled, 30c; in shell, 16c; filberts, 13c; pecans, large, 19c; Brazils, 16c.

All nuts are one cent per pound less in bag lots.

STOCK EXCHANGE PRICE CHANGES

The following is a summary of the stocks listed on the Montreal Stock Exchange, showing the varying of prices from high to low, open and close, for a complete week, with the rate of dividend and yield to the close of the market on Friday afternoon:

STOCKS.	For the Week. High.	Low	Open	Closed	Yearly Dividend	Yield	Last Sold. Shares Sale.
Bell Telephone Co.	172	162	162	172	8	4.65	2483
Brit. Col. Packers Association	144	....	142	142	6	4.22	25
Can. Pacific Railway	261½	259½	261	261	10	3.80	1345
Can. Car Foundry com.	82	82	82	82	..	....	25
Canada Cement com.	28	27½	27½	28	..	....	187
Preferred	92½	92	92½	92	7	7.60	241
Canada General Electric	113¾	....	....	....	7	....	30
Can. Locomotive Co. com.	69	59	59	59	..	....	25
Preferred	130	130	130	130	7	5.38	50
Crown Reserve Mining Co.	350	348	350	350	60	17.20	1650
Dom. Canners com.	81¾	73½	74	81	7	8.64	3588
Detroit Electric Ry	75	73¼	73½	75	7	9.33	796
Dom. Iron and Steel pref	103	102	102	103	7	6.86	72
Dom. Steel Corp.	58½	58	58¼	58¼	4	6.89	626
Illinois Traction Co. pref	91½	90½	91½	91	6	6.59	35
Lake of Woods Milling	131	130	130	131	8	6.06	258
Laurentide Co. Limited	222¼	220	222¼	220	8	3.63	160
Minn., St. Paul and S.S.M. com.	139½	139¼	139¼	139¾	7	5.03	210
Mont. L., H. and Power	233½	232½	232½	232½	9	3.87	1195
Montreal Tram. Deb.	81½	81½	81½	81½	5	6.17	$8500
Nova Scotia Steel and Coal com.	87½	86¾	87	87	6	6.87	112
Ogilvie Flour Mills com.	122	122	122	122	8	6.55	60
Ottawa Light and Power Co.	171	171	171	171	7	4.09	10
Penmans Limited com.	55½	55¼	55½	55½	4	9.09	85
Quebec Ry. L. and P.	17½	16	15	16½	..	....	629
Rich. and Ont. Nav. Co.	118¾	117¼	118¾	118	8	6.77	2771
Shawinigan Water and Power Co	140	140	140	140	6	4.28	220
Sherwin Williams Paint Co.	57	55	55	57	..	....	25
Preferred	101	101	101	101	7	6.93	15
Spanish River com.	68¼	65½	65¾	66¾	..	....	1232
Preferred	97	95	95	96	7	7.28	388
Steel Co. of Canada	27¼	27¼	27¼	27¼	..	....	160
Toronto Rails	139	139	139	139	8	5.76	2
Tucketts com	58½	58	56½	58	..	....	155
Preferred	97	97	97	97	7	7.21	38
COTTONS—							
Canadian Cottons Limited	30¼	29¾	30	30¼	..	....	215
Preferred	78	78	78	78	6	8.97	28
Dom. Textile com.	82¾	81	81	82¼	6	7.31	1462
Preferred	105	105	105	105	7	6.66	...
BANKS—							
Commerce	220	219	219	220	10	3.62	21
Dominion	234¾	234¾	234¾	234¾	12	5.12	15
Hochelaga	170	170	170	170	9	5.29	9
Merchants	193	193	193	193	10	5.18	14
Molsons	203	202	203	202	11	5.60	17
Montreal	245	244	245	244	10	4.09	24
Nova Scotia	265	263	265	263	14	5.20	108
Quebec	231	....	231	....	7	....	3
Royal	223	223	223	223	12	5.34	118
Toronto	208	208	208	208	11	5.30	7
Union	150	150	150	150	8	5.33	...

FORT WILLIAM BECOMING BUSY GRAIN CENTRE

Fort William, Dec. 24.—(Special.)—Fifty-three boats are in port and will take cargoes of grain aggregating in all some 7,000,000 bushels for winter storage. About one-third of these boats now in port are awaiting orders, so that it is impossible at the present time to formulate exact figures as to the amount of grain for storage. Quite an addition will be added to this fleet of winter storage boats, the largest that ever wintered at the Twin Cities. Several ships have been sheltering at Whitefish Point, and will later proceed to this port to go into winter quarters.

Since the opening of navigation last April, there have been about 90 Canadian owned boats in this portn most of them making man yrips, and have carried away cargoes aggregating approximately to 70,000,000 bushels of wheat, while about 130 United States boats have called here and have taken grain amounting to over 45,000,000 bushels to other ports. Up to date, since the opening of navigation, about 115,000,000 bushels of grain passed through this port, which is far in excess of the grain handled last year.

Doubtless the fleet of boats here for winter storage would have reached much greater proportions had it not been for the fact that there are many steamers tied up at Buffalo, without the facilities for discharging in such a manner as to allow them to return to this port for winter storage.

ORE SHIPMENTS BIG LAST WEEK.

The final week of 1912 shows an unusually large list of ore shipments from the camp, boosting the totals for the year up by 534 tons and giving over 32,000 tons as the total for the year. Twelve mines appeared in the shipping list this week, sending out 18 cars; 16 were high grade ore and the other two low.

The ore shipments for the week in pounds were:

Cobalt Townsite, 2h..	135,521
La Rose, 1 h, 2 l...	212,535
Cobalt Lake, 1h	60,200
Nipissing, 1h	57,931
Crown Reserve, 1h.	39,882
Trethewey, 1h	54,030
Buffalo, 2h	119,412
Colonial, 1h	46,668
Peterson Lake (Sen. Sup.) 11.	82,369
Drummond, 1h	60,155
Bailey, 1h	40,004
Wettlaufer, 3h	100,000
	1,028,703

The bullion shipments of the week Ulster,
were the following:

	Ounces.	Value.
Nipissing	54,464.00	$36,756.00
O'Brien	15,736.00	9,722.00
Buffalo	10,550.00	6,600.00
Miller Lake-O'Brien	946.00	788.00
	$5,696.00	$58,866.00

Bostonians Pay 25 cts. for Eggs—We Pay 75 Cents

Fresh eggs were being sold in Boston, in vacant stores,polling booths and waggons, at 24c per dozen by the women who were conducting the campaign for cheaper eggs.

At Chicago, five carloads, or more than 700,000 eggs, were sold at 24c per dozen, and retail grocers were compelled to pull down their prices to 29 and 25 cents a dozen.

Montrealers are paying 60 cents, and even as high as 75 cents a dozen retail for really fresh eggs, and 35 cents for 'just eggs'—which are frequently unjust eggs.

UNLISTED STOCKS.

Unlisted stocks as reported to the 'Witness' by O'Brien and Williams:

	Bid.	Asked
Ames Holden com.	19½	20
Pref	78⅝	79½
Belding Paul com	30	34
Pref	84	87
Brazilians	92	92¾
Breweries pref	93½	95½
Bonds	102	103
Can. Power	71	76
Can. Power bonds	75¼	77
Hillcrest com.	25	30
Pref	76	81
Hollinger	....	....
Lachine 5 p.c. bonds	101	103
Mex. N.P.	22	23
Bonds	62½	66
Nat. Brick	56½	58
Price Bros. com	65	66
Bonds	85½	86
Sher. Railway	20	22
Tram and Power	48¾	49
Wayagamack com.	35⅞	36½
Bonds	75½	76
West. Can. Power	72	75
Bonds	86½	87½

MORNING BOARD.

Ames com., 10 at 20.

Ames pref., 10 at 78½, 5 at 79.

Brazilian, 75 at 91⅞.

Hillcrest, 10 at 30.

Brick, 25 at 57, 5 at 58½.

Tram and Power, 150 at 48½, 25 at 48¾, 5 at 48.

Wayagamack,3 at 34½, 65 at 34⅝, 445 at 35, 25 at 35¼, 100 at 36.

Waya bonds, $2000 at 75.

West. Can. Power, 25 at 73.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK.

Chicago, Dec. 30—Cattle receipts 23,000; market, best steady.

Beeves, $5.70 to $9.50; Texas steers, $4.60 to $5.80; western do., $5.75 to $7.60; stockers and feeders, $4.25 to $7.40; cows and heifers, $2.75 to $7.50; calves, $6.50 to $10.50.

Hogs receipts 40,000; market strong, to 5c to 10c higher.

Light, $7.15 to $7.50; mixed, $7.20 to $7.55; heavy, $7.15 to $7.60; rough, at $7.15 to $7.30; pigs, $5.40 to $7.25; bulk of sales, $7.40 to $7.50.

Sheep receipts 32,000; market strong.

Native $4.20 to $5.50; western $4.25 to $5.50; yearlings, $6 to $7.25; lambs, native, $6.10 to $8.75; western, $6.45 to $8.75.

LIVE STOCK MARKET, Dec. 30.

About 900 head of butchers' cattle, 200 calves, 850 sheep and lambs and 1,150 hogs were offered for sale at the Point St. Charles stockyards to-day.

The offerings of live stock at this market during the week were 1100 cattle, 275 calves, 900 sheep and lambs and 1400 hogs.

Trade was rather dull owing to the wet weather, but the prices of good cattle were higher, quality considered. Prime beeves sold at 6¼c to over 6½c per lb., and a few superior animals were sold at about 7c per lb.

Pretty good animals sold at 4¼c to 6c and the common stock at 3c to 4c per lb.

A bunch of large fat cows sold at 6c per lb., and several small bulls at 3½c to 4c per lb.

Calves sold at 3½c to 6c per lb.

Sheep sold at about 5c per lb.; lambs, at 6½c to 7c per lb. Good lots of hogs sold at about 9c per lb.

CHICAGO MARKETS.

Messrs. J. S. Bache and Company, 29 Hospital street, Montreal, reports the Chicago Market quotations to-day as follows for the 'Witness':—

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
Dec.	86⅛	86¼	85⅝	86¼
May	91¼	91⅝	91	91⅝
Corn—				
Dec.	47¼	47½	47¼	47¼ b
May	48	48⅞	47⅞	48⅛ a
Oats—				
Dec.	32⅝	32⅞	32⅜	32⅞
May	32¾	32⅞	32¾	32¾
Pork—				
Jan.	1750	1750	1735	1745 b
May	1800	1802	1795	1802
Lard—				
Jan.	967	967	955	960
May	978	980	970	980
Short Ribs—				
Jan.	960	960	955	960 a
May	970	975	965	970 b

RECORD XMAS TRADE SHOWN IN CLEARINGS

The Montreal bank clearings for the week ended Thursday add a fresh and interesting commentary upon the record volume of Christmas shopping that has been done this year, and, incidentally, point to the splendid general prosperity of business in this section of the world.

Following are comparisons:

	Clearings.
Total for wek ending December 26, 1912	$46,517,804
Corresponding week, 1911	38,557,825
Corresponding week, 1910	34,360,452

C.N.R. EARNINGS SUSTAINED AT A HIGH LEVEL

Earnings of the Canadian Northern Railway continue to travel on a high level. For the third week in December, there is an increase of $37,700 over the corresponding week of last year, while figures covering more extended periods are equally satisfactory, as the following comparisons will show.

Earnings for November:—	1912.	1911.	Inc.
Gross earnings	$2,509,700	$2,001,500	$508,200
Expenses.	1,631,900	1,336,300	295,600
Net earnings	877,800	665,200	212,600
	From July 1st, 1911, to Nov. 30, 1912.	From July 1st, 1910, to Nov. 30, 1911.	Aggregate Inc.
Gross earnings	$10,107,900	$8,503,300	1,604,600
Expenses	7,235,900	6,062,000	1,173,900
Net earnings	2,872,000	2,441,300	430,700

LEADERS IN MARKET FAVOR WAYAGAMACK

A movement in

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

(We invite questions on all possible subjects of general interest, to which we shall do our best to obtain correct answers, and shall insert such queries and replies as we can make room for. This must not be used, however, as an advertising column or as an inquiry bureau for matters not of public interest. Every query must be accompanied with the name and postal address of the sender, and no notice will be taken of anonymous communications.)

GENERAL.

'THE LAST HYMN.'

E.V.H., Winnipeg, sends the words of the poem 'The Last Hymn,' asked for recently by more than one of our readers:

The Sabbath day was ended in a village by the sea,
The uttered benediction touched the people tenderly,
And they rose to face the sunset in the glowing lighted West,
And then hastened to their dwellings, for God's blessed boon of rest.

They looked across the waters, and a storm was raging there,
A fierce spirit moved above them—a wild spirit of the air;
And it lashed and shook, and tore them, till they thundered, groaned and boomed,
And, alas! for any vessel in their yawning gulfs entombed.

Very anxious were the people on the rocky coast of Wales,
Lest the dawn of coming morrow should be telling awful tales,
When the sea had spent its passion, and should cast upon the shore
Bits of wrecks and swollen victims, as it had done heretofore.

With the rough winds blowing round her, a brave woman strained her eyes,
And she saw along the billows a large vessel fall and rise;
Oh! it did not need a prophet to tell what the end must be;
For no ship could ride in safety near the shore in such a sea.

Then pitying people hurried from their homes, and thronged the beach,
Oh! for power to cross the water and the perishing to reach!
Helpless hands were wrung with sorrow, tender hearts grew cold with dread;
And the ship urged by the tempest, to the fatal rock shore sped.

She has parted in the middle! Oh, the half of her goes down!
God have mercy! Is heaven far to seek for those who drown?
Lo! when next the white shocked faces looked with terror on the sea,
Only one last clinging figure on the spar was seen to be.

Near the trembling watchers came the wreck tossed by the waves,
And the man still clung and floated, though no power on earth could save.
Could we send a short message? Here's a trumpet; shout away!"
'Twas the preacher's hand that took it, and he wondered what to say.

Any memory of his sermon, firstly, secondly, ah, no!
There was but one thing to utter in that awful hour of woe.
So he shouted through the trumpet: 'Look to Jesus. Can you hear?'
And 'Ay ay, sir,' rang the answer, o'er the water loud and clear.

Then they listened, he is singing, 'Jesus, lover of my soul.'
And the winds brought back the echo, 'while the nearer waters roll.'
Strange, indeed, it was to hear him, 'Till the storm of life is past.'
Singing bravely from the waters, 'Oh, receive my soul at last.'

He could have no other refuge, 'Hangs my helpless soul on Thee:
Leave, ah leave me not' — the singer dropped at last into the sea.
And the watchers looking homeward, though their eyes with tears were dim,
Said, 'He passed to be with Jesus in the singing of that hymn.'

LONGEVITY OF ABSTAINERS.

W.C.M., Medina.—If you have any statistics showing the comparative longevity of abstainers and moderate drinkers, for the United States, Canada, Great Britain, kindly publish the same, with the authority from which derived. A writer in the daily paper here, quoting from the 'Illustrated London News,' gives the British Medical Association as authority for the statement that the average age of moderate drinkers is 63, and of abstainers 59. The figures I have, for the United States, are practically the reverse of this. The writer referred to refuses to attach any value to them. I have written to England, Scotland and Ireland for information, and meantime have received some information from insurance companies doing business with abstainers. Ans.—There can be no reliable statistics regarding the comparative longevity of abstainers and moderate drinkers, as the definition of a 'moderate drinker' is exceedingly vague. The best guide is to take the comparative expectation of life from tables prepared by friendly societies numbering abstainers and non-abstainers among their members. The following British figures are for the year 1909, and are taken from the 'Encyclopaedia Britannica':—

Age.	General Expectancy of life (male). Reg.-General.	Oddfellows.
20	41.00	41.4
30	33.1	34.0
40	25.6	26.8
50	18.9	19.9
60	12.9	13.6

Age.	Rechabites. (abs).	U.K. Temp. (abs.)
20	48.8	46.9
30	39.7	38.8
50	21.8	22.0
60	13.8	14.6

It will thus be seen that the average expectation of life at 20 is 41 year, i.e., to the age of 61. The average expectation among Oddfellows, who include both classes, at 20 is 41.4, making 61.4 years, but the longevity expected by members of the two temperance societies quoted is considerably higher. At 40, the average duration of life is expected to be 65½ years, by Oddfellows it is expected to be 66.8, while abstainers can look forward to reaching the full threescore years and ten. Thus it seems that there is an advantage of about three or four years in favor of the abstainer.

THANKSGIVING DAY.

C.R.M., Cainsville, Ont., wishes to know the history of Canada's Thanksgiving Day. Ans.—It was adopted at the time of the federation of the Dominion, and has been kept up ever since. We cannot give the original proclamation.

'A MOTHER'S LAST WORDS.'

W. Iles, Whittier, Cal., and other readers of the 'Witness' kindly reply to the request of Mrs. A. McC. for a copy of poem, 'A Mother's Last Words,' which is published by Jarrold & Sons, 10 and 11 Warwick Lane, London, E.C., England.

THE CHILDREN'S HOME.

J. C., Alta.—Will you kindly tell me the name, and where it can be obtained, of D. Montessori's book mentioned in an article on 'The Children's House' in the 'Weekly Witness' of Oct. 15? Ans.—The book you mention is an Italian publication, and could not be obtained here, although a translation may perhaps be put on the market at a future date.

BOOK FOR YOUNG MAN.

A Worker, Winnipeg—Is there a book, written by a Christian, 'What a Young Man Should Know.' Where could I get it, and the price? Ans.—The book is written by Dr. Sylvanus Stall. Any bookseller in your own city can order it for you. The cost is about $1.25.

'SCOTCH AND IRISH PAPERS.'

D. J. S., Martindale, P.E.I., asks for the names of two of the leading newspapers published in Glasgow and Belfast. Ans.—In Glasgow several papers are published, among others the 'Daily Record,' 'Evening News,' and 'Daily Herald and Mail.' In Belfast, there are the 'Belfast Daily Telegraph' (evening), 'News Letter,' 'Witness,' and 'Irish News.'

EMPLOYMENT AS ENGINEER.

M.H.S., Allan's Mills, Ont. — Could you kindly give me through your valuable paper the names of some companies who make engines, and would be likely to take an inexperienced hand and teach him engineering? Ans.—Besides the railway companies there are a number of engineering firms who might be disposed to take you on, of course at small wages. In Ontario there are engineering works at Toronto, Kingston, Owen Sound, Hamilton, Brantford, Huntsville, and other places.

POINT OF ETIQUETTE.

Mrs. E.M.B., Ottawa.—I am in mourning, and as I have just moved into a new house, where the custom is to hold a formal reception to one's friends and neighbors, I would like to know correct form to take. I purpose holding reception days twice a month. Should I serve tea, etc., as usual, at all? Ans.—It is perfectly correct to serve tea at such receptions.

'BOBBY SHAFTO.'

A.M., Burnbrae, Ontario.—Could you tell me where I could obtain the poem entitled 'Bobby Shafto'? I do not know the author, and would be very much obliged if you could give me some information about this recitation. Ans.—'Bonny Bobby Shafto' was Sir Robert Shafto, Recorder of Newcastle-on-Tyne, England, in the eighteenth century. He came of an old and well-known Tyneside family. The poem is a very old one, and the authorship is unknown. Probably some of our readers can supply a copy of it.

'I CANNOT CALL HER MOTHER.'

Mrs. D.M., Fergus, Ont., sends the poem, 'I Cannot Call Her Mother,' wanted by V.G.:

The marriage rite is over
And though I turn'd aside,
To keep the guests from seeing
The tears I could not hide,
I wreathed my face in smiling,
And led my little brother,
To greet my father's chosen,
But I could not call her mother.

She is a fair young creature,
With a meek and gentle air,
With blue eyes soft and loving,
And silken sunny hair—
I know my father gives her
The love he bore another,
But if she were an angel
I could not call her mother.

To-night I heard her singing
A song I used to love,
When its sweet notes were utter'd
By her who sings above;
It pain'd my heart to hear it
And my tears I could not smother,
For every word was hallow'd
By the dear voice of my mother.

My father, in the sunshine
Of happy days to come,
May half forget the shadow
That darken'd our old home;
His heart no more is lonely,
But we and little brother
Must still be orphan children,
God can give us but one mother.

They've borne my mother's picture
From its accustom'd place,
And set beside my father's
A younger, fairer face;
They've made her dear old chamber
The boudoir of another,
But I will not forget thee,
My own, my angel mother.
Mrs. S. T. Bolton.

MOODY AND SANKEY HYMN.

Mrs. R. A. McC., Barrie, Ont.—Oblige by publishing a poem or verses about the new name and the white stone. I think it came out in the 'Witness' years ago (we have been subscribers for long). The piece greatly impressed me, and would cheer others. Ans.—The verses asked for are by T. E. Hall, and are from the Moody and Sankey collection. The hymn runs as follows.

'We shall have a new name in that land,
In that land, that sunny, sunny land,
When we meet that bright angelic band,
A new name, a new name, we'll receive up there,
A new name, a new name, all who enter there.

CHORUS—

We shall have a new name in that land,
In that land, that sunny, sunny land,
When we meet that bright angelic band,
In that sunny land.

We'll receive it in a pure white stone,
And no one will know the name thereon,
Only unto Him who hath, 'tis known,
When we're free from sin.
A white stone, a white stone, we'll receive it there,
A white stone, a white stone, all who enter there.

ORIGIN OF NAMES.

Mrs. J.C.N., Berwick, N.S.—Please inform me how Canada received its name, also the Bay of Fundy. Ans.—There are several versions of the origin of the name. First, from the Algonquin word 'cantata,' meaning 'welcome,' supposed to have been used by the Indians on seeing Jacques Cartier. Second, from the Iroquois 'canatha,' a collection of huts. Third, from the Spanish, 'Aca nada,' meaning 'There is nothing there,' supposed to have been applied by the Spaniards, who found no trace of gold on the shores of the St. Lawrence. Fourth, from the Portuguese, 'canada,' a narrow passage. This is supported to some extent by the fact that 'Montreal' is Portuguese, the French being 'Montroyal,' and it is held by some that the Portuguese explored the river before Cartier's time. When Cartier, on his second voyage, had reached the west point of Anticost, says the Rev. George Patterson (Transactions of the Royal Society of Canada, 1890), 'the Indians, whom he had taken on board the year before at Gaspe, and who are supposed to have been from one of the tribes up the river, told him that there began the great river Hochelaga, the highway to Canada, that the further up it went the narrower it became, even into Canada, and that there the fresh water began, which went so far up that they had never heard of any man who had reached its source.' 'It seems reasonable to suppose,' according to Mr. G. Johnson, F.R.S.C., that the word 'Canada' has the same meaning as the word 'Quebec,' one being common to Spanish and Portuguese, and the other an Indian word. Dr. G. M. Grant, in 'Picturesque Canada,' makes reference to the translation of St. Matthew's Gospel made by the famous Mohawk Chief Brant, in which 'town' or 'village' was rendered by the word 'canada.' The Bay of Fundy received its name, as far as is known, from the old French navigators, who called it 'du fond,' from its depth. The Sieur de Monts, who explored it in 1605, named it 'La Baye Francaise.'

THE HAGUE CONFERENCE AND TURKEY.

S.W.B.—What is the Hague Conference? 2. What is the relation of Turkey to that conference, or to any other peace conference between her and other nations? Ans.—The Hague Conference is a permanent tribunal for the settlement of international disputes by arbitration, and was organized at the Peace Conference called by the Czar of Russia at The Hague in 1899. By articles of convention signed on July 29, 1899, by sixteen of the assembled Powers, each Power was given the right to nominate four representatives, who were appointed for six years, with possibility of re-nomination at the end of that time. Two Powers could have a representative in common, or the same person could be nominated by different Powers. In case of dispute, each party had power to choose two persons from the general list, while a chief arbitrator was to be chosen by the delegates, or in event of equal division, by a third Power to be named by the parties. A further convention was held in 1907, which still further strengthened the case for the Arbitration Court. 2. The relation of Turkey to the conference is the same as that of any other Power.

ACROSS THE BRIDGE.

A.P., Pickering, Ont., sends the poem asked for by Subscriber, Beachbury, Ontario:

On the bridge at midnight, stood I in dismay,
Watching weary stragglers passing on their way;
Silently reflecting, dreaming there alone,
All their joys and sorrows seemed to be my own.
See the wretched gambler, looking deathly white,
All his fortune vanished in a single night,
With a look of horror peeps into the stream,
Thinks of wife and children, shattered is his dream.

REFRAIN—
'Ruined, fleeced and cheated,
Fool I was to play,
Home! how can I face it,
What am I to say.'
Whither will he wander,
Heaven only knows;
Crushed and broken hearted, too,
Across the bridge he goes.

Next, with steps erratic, comes the city clerk,
Button-hole and stick, too, ready for a lark;
Been to smoking concert, sung his latest song,
Can't be twelve o'clock, yet, works have all gone wrong.
What a beastly nuisance, last omnibus has gone,
Must be in the office at nine to-morrow morn.
Then he'll ask the 'bobby,' 'oblige me with a light,
Thank you all the same, old chap,
Much obliged, good night!'

REFRAIN—
'Only got three-ha'pence
This is jolly queer,
Where's the other sixpence!
Must have gone in beer,
Well, here goes to walks it,
Jingo, how it blows!'
Lights another cigarette,
As o'er the bridge he goes.

Hark! a peal of laughter, like a bird in song,
A pretty little actress trips her way along,
Hugging floral tributes in her dainty arms,
Whilst her tall admirer reminds her of her charms,
'Didn't they go frantic when I did my dance?
I told you I should knock them when I got the chance.
Take a cab, no, thank you, I haven't far to walk,
Leave me at the corner, please, you know how people talk.'

REFRAIN—
'This is too bad of you, Flo,
Don't go on like this,
You know you are so fetching,
Just one Platonic kiss.
There's not a soul about here,
Hang it, don't say no.'
Hugging, squeezing, teasing,
Across the bridge they go.

ACKNOWLEDGED.

Miss Edith M. Valens, Brandon, is thanked for copy of poem, 'The Wayside House.'

SELECTIONS WANTED.

J.C., Alta., wishes to know if any reader could give her the words of a poem entitled 'The Little Boy that Died.'

E.V.H., Winnipeg, asks for the words of the poem, 'When Mother Fried the Pancakes.'

B.S.M., Vancouver, B.C., would like to have a poem entitled 'The Station Agent's Story.'

Mrs. B., Sibbald, Alta., would like to have the old prophetic verse, of which the last lines are:

'The Cross shall rise, the Crescent wane,
Shall wane and disappear.'

Subscriber's Son, Dalkeith, Ont., asks if any of our readers can supply him with the poem, 'A Poor Old Bachelor.'

D.S., Fenelon Falls, Ont., asks for the words of the poem: 'Building Castles in the Air,' and also for a good new humorous recitation.

G.A., Jacksonville, N.B., asks for the poem, 'City Windows,' beginning: 'I sit by my window at morning tide.'

A.M., would like to obtain the verses, 'Bobby Shafto.'

LEGAL.

ONTARIO.

WINDING UP ESTATE.

Subscriber.—A man, living in Ontario, dies, willing a certain sum to each of three sons and the balance of his property to a fourth son. The estate is small, only a few hundred dollars. 1. How long after his death have the executors to probate the will and settle up the business? (He expressed the wish that there should be nothing done until after the death of a certain member of the family.) 2. May the executors apply to the judge of the county in which he lived for probate without having the services of a lawyer? 3. If so, what would be the cost? 4. Can the executors compel the manager of the bank in which he had some money deposited to pay said money to them without the will being probated? Ans.—1. Ordinarily, one year. 2 and 3. Practically, no. 4. No.

NEGLIGENCE CAUSING PERSONAL INJURY.

C.L., Ont.—A, a carpenter, contracts to erect a barn for B. B, according to custom, invites his neighbors to the 'raising,' and C, a neighbor, sends D, his hired man, in his behalf. Through the admitted negligence of A, an accident happened, and D is somewhat seriously injured. 1. Is D entitled to compensation for his injuries? 2. If so, who is liable? A, the contractor; B, the farmer for whom A builds the barn, or C, D's master, who sent him to the 'raising,' and pays his wages? Ans.—1. Yes, unless D, by his own negligence, contributed to the bringing about of the accident. 2. We should say, A.

THE KING OF CORN REMOVERS

is Putnam's Painless Corn Extractor. Forty years' success in many lands proves the superiority of Putnam's Painless Corn Extractor over every other remedy. Safe, painless, prompt. Putnam's Painless Corn Extractor absolutely certain to remove corns. Sold by druggists, price 25c.

(Official Report)

ANNUAL MEETING

OF THE

UNION BANK OF CANADA

HELD AT WINNIPEG, DECEMBER 17, 1912.

OFFICIAL REPORT

The Annual Meeting of the Union Bank of Canada was held at noon Tuesday, December 17, at the Head Office, Winnipeg. The meeting was largely attended.

The chairman read the annual report of the directors as follows:

The directors beg to present to the shareholders the following statement of the result of business for the year ending 30th November, 1912, together with a statement of the assets and liabilities of the Bank:

Forty-eighth Annual Statement, 30th November, 1912.

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT.

Balance at credit of account, 30th November, 1911		$ 71,975.33
Net profits for the year, after deducting expenses of management, interest due depositors, reserving for interest and exchange, and making provision for bad and doubtful debts, and for rebate on bills under discount, have amounted to (being slightly over 14 per cent. on the average paid-up capital during the year).		706,832.73
Premium on New Stock		47,580.00
		$ 826,388.06
Which has been applied as follows:		
Dividend No. 100, quarterly, 2 per cent.		98,919.70
" No. 101, quarterly, 2 per cent.		99,044.60
" No. 102, quarterly, 2 per cent.		100,000.00
" No. 103, quarterly, 2 per cent.		100,000.00
Transferred to Rest Account	$ 195,360.00	
" " " Premium on new stock	47,580.00	242,940.00
Written off Bank Premises Account		100,000.00
Contribution to Officers' Pension Fund		10,000.00
Balance of Profits carried forward		75,483.76
		$ 826,388.06

GENERAL STATEMENT.

LIABILITIES.

Notes of the Bank in circulation		$ 4,711,534.00
Deposits not bearing interest	$14,423,813.15	
Deposits bearing interest	41,219,540.83	
		55,643,353.98
Balances due to other Banks in Canada		256,737.45
Balances due to Agencies of the Bank and to other Banks in Foreign Countries		161,422.62
Total Liabilities to the public		$60,773,048.05
Capital paid up		5,000,000.00
Rest Account		3,300,000.00
Reserved for Rebate of Interest on Bills Discounted		157,337.63
Dividend No. 103		100,000.00
Dividends Unclaimed		2,358.53
Balance of Profit and Loss Account carried forward		75,483.76
		$69,408,227.97

ASSETS.

Gold and Silver Coin	$ 690,161.30	
Dominion Government Notes	5,937,622.00	
		$ 6,627,783.30
Deposit with Dominion Government for security of Note circulation		230,000.00
Notes of and cheques on other Banks		4,074,920.33
Balances due from other Banks in Canada		414,051.49
Balances due from Agents in United States		536,192.42
Balances due from Agents in the United Kingdom		779,557.78
Government, Municipal, Railway and other Debentures and Stocks		3,782,063.76
Call and Short Loans on Stocks and Bonds		6,345,476.07
		$22,790,045.09
Other Loans and Bills Discounted Current		45,015,074.74
Overdue Debts (estimated loss provided for)		118,108.24
Real Estate other than Bank Premises		305,045.34
Mortgages on Real Estate sold by Bank		66,073.52
Bank Premises and Furniture		1,019,061.70
Other Assets		94,819.34
		$69,408,227.97

G. H. BALFOUR, General Manager.

During the year the head office of the bank was transferred from Quebec to Winnipeg.

During the past year forty-three branches and agencies of the bank have been opened in the following provinces: Ontario, 13; Alberta, 9; British Columbia, 4; Manitoba 5,; Saskatchewan, 12.

Two branches in Ontario, which proved unproductive, have been closed. The total number of branches is now 285.

The customary inspections of the head office and of all branches and agencies of the bank have been made.

JOHN GALT, President.

Winnipeg, 17th December, 1912.

THE PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS.

The president, Mr. John Galt, addressed the meeting as follows:

I beg to move the adoption of the report, seconded by Mr. William Price, of Quebec, and Mr. R. T. Riley, of Winnipeg, our vice-presidents.

The financial position and the net profits of the past year will, I trust, meet with your approval. The present year marks an epoch in the bank's history, and it is, therefore, fitting that I should make a few remarks on the present position of the bank—its policy and the scope of its operations.

On July 1st the head office was removed from the city of Quebec to the city of Winnipeg. Such an important event calls for a review of the progress of the bank in past years and an explanation of the reasons which, in the opinion of your directors, necessitated this change.

The great growth of our institution is coincident with, and largely due, to the development of the west. The following figures will show how rapid this growth has been:

On the 31st of May, 1904, only eight and one-half years ago, when the present general manager took charge, our capital was $2,500,000; reserve fund, $1,000,000; and total assets, $20,602,110. To-day these figures are: Capital, $5,000,000; reserve fund, $3,300,000; and total assets over $69,000,000; or double the capital over three times the reserve fund, and well over three times the total assets. The policy of the Union Bank has certainly been consistent. It was the first bank to establish a chain of branches in the west, and, as railways and population spread westward, we followed, and to-day, west of and including Fort William, we have no less than 187 branches. This policy was criticised in earlier days, but it has since been adopted by all the large banks, and the results have amply justified it.

We have opened this year a number of new branches, but we can assure you that this has not been done without careful consideration and a close examination of local conditions. One not conversant with western life would find it difficult to realize the change made each year in a few months by the incoming thousands of new settlers. Vast areas of vacant land are brought under cultivation, new lines of railway are built, divisional towns established, and villages with stores and hotels spring up with magical rapidity. To these communities a bank is essential, and one of the chief merits of our Canadian banking system is that it lends itself to the prompt establishment and equipment of branches whenever they are required.

Mixed Farming. — Too much stress cannot be laid upon the importance of mixed farming. It insures for the farmer a steady income all year round. Should his wheat crop be unfit for sale, it can be fed, with other coarse grains and roots, to his live stock. The world's demand for cattle is increasing, and we should be able, not only to supply our own needs, but also to export on a large scale. We must look to our agricultural products to pay the interest on our obligations, and finally to liquidate them.

The day will surely come when these vast prairies will yield their wealth in fullest measure, but it will not be until we have changed our present methods, and until farmers realize that mixed farming will pay best in the long run. The wonderful improvements in farm machinery, especially the substitution of motor power for horse power, has resulted in the rapid placing of immense areas of vacant land under cultivation. This has tempted many to stake their all on the result of one year's crop in wheat.

Speculation in Land. — A good deal has been said about speculation in land. The increase in land values has added enormously to the assets of western business, and has to some extent formed a basis for extended credit, but this is not felt to be a drawback when the value is real and convertible. We consider that a business standing which is strengthened and enhanced by property holdings is entitled to a reasonable enlargement of credit for legitimate business operations. The danger lies in speculation, and this bank should, in the future, as in the past, set its face steadfastly against this evil.

GENERAL MANAGER'S ADDRESS.

The general manager, Mr. G. H. Balfour, addressed the meeting as follows:

Gentlemen,—It affords me much pleasure to welcome so many shareholders as are present at this, the first annual meeting to be held in the new home of the bank. The large number is an evidence of the interest manifested in the welfare of the institution by its western shareholders.

The reasons for making the change in the head office have been fully explained by the President.

The wisdom of the course adopted has been always fully concurred in by me personally, and, indeed, its necessity had become very apparent during the past few years owing to the rapidly increasing volume of business transacted by the bank in these western provinces.

The President has given you some figures bearing on the general expansion of the bank's position during the past eight years.

It may, however, prove interesting to you to learn in this connection that, whilst the bank had eighty-four branches in 1904, on the 30th November, 1912, it had two hundred and eighty-five branches, and the number of officials employed had increased from 420 to 1,387 in the same period.

These figures must bear convincing testimony to the steady progress and expansion made in the past eight years.

Of these 201 new branches, 132 have been opened west of the Great Lakes.

Comparing the figures in the balance-sheet, now under review, with those of November 30th, 1911, it will be noted that the deposits have increased by $10,400,000, namely, from $45,232,460.80 to $55,643,353.98. These figures are considered very satisfactory and encouraging.

The subscribed capital stock has been fully paid up during the year and now stands at $5,000,000.

The rest account has been increased by $243,000, bringing it up to $3,300,000, or 66 per cent. of the paid-up capital of the bank.

The total assets are $11,000,000 greater than in 1911. This is largely accounted for by the increase in the deposits above referred too.

Bearing in mind the exceptionally heavy expenses incurred during the year incident to the transfer of the head office from Quebec to Winnipeg, and to the opening of so many new branches, we are well satisfied with the result of the year's operations, namely, a net profit of slightly over 14¼ per cent. on the average capital paid up.

I may say that the full cost of opening a branch is written off at the end of the first half-year of its operations. This is a very heavy item in the aggregate when a number of branches are opened in any one year.

In the matter of steel chests alone, the bank has up to date invested more than $350,000, all of which has been paid for out of its profits.

Coming to the assets, it will be seen that the holding of gold and government notes is $700,000 more than last year, being additional cash reserves held against increased liabilities in the nature of larger deposits.

Notes and cheques on other banks in Canada, whilst $1,000,000 in excess of 1911, merely represent the daily accumulated items for exchange with other banks.

The additional $700,000 due by agents in the United Kingdom pertains to money loaned in London by our branch there.

The bank has increased its holdings of government, municipal, railway, and other debentures and stocks during the year by $1,000,000, and its loans and bills discounted current by $9,000,000, bring these two items up to $3,782,063.76 and $45,015,074.74 respectively. This is in the nature of a general expansion in the business of the bank.

It was then moved by Mr. John Galt, seconded by Mr. William Price and Mr. R. T. Riley that the report of the directors now read, be adopted and distributed amongst the shareholders.

Mr. R. T. Riley spoke as follows:

'I have followed with as much interest as anyone present the very able address of the president—like everything else that he has undertaken it has been well done and you can accept with confidence every statement made and be assured he has the endorsation of all his colleagues on the board.

'I am glad we have with us to-day some of our friends from Quebec, Montreal and Toronto, who doubtless hold the proxies of many of our eastern stockholders. The bulk of our stock is held in the east, and I wish to emphasize the fact that when the wise men of the east referred to by Mr. Galt saw the star of prosperity arising in the west and followed it, they did not abandon everything for this new vision—far from it—nor have their successors—for the business of the Union Bank in the east is larger to-day than ever before and will in no way suffer by reason of the removal of the headquarters of the bank to a point 1,500 miles nearer the centre of its activities, but there will be a well balanced extension all over the Dominion of Canada, with the centre rather than the extreme east as headquarters.

The six months' experience your Winnipeg directors have had of headquarters works has been sufficient to give them some idea of their new and increased responsibilities—responsibilities not accepted without some hesitation—for a bank is something more than an organization for making money for its shareholders. It is a highly organized and intricate piece of machinery that is at the disposal of the public to facilitate the conduct of business—a public utility enjoying special privileges, and it is just as much the duty of the directors of a bank to see to it that these privileges are not abused as it is to protect its shareholders, who, after all, own but a small percentage of the enormous sums of money passing through their hands.

'Like the president, I take a very hopeful view of the future. Our shareholders will never regret the confidence shown by electing a majority of their directors in this city. The west has always been well advertised—never so well as at the present time. It was never quite so "wild and woolly" as reputed, nor is it now as extravagant and speculative as described by some. It is true the westerner spends some of his money freely and foolishly, probably because he makes it easily—but there is underlying the western community an element of good Scotch conservatism introduced by the Hudson's Bay factors—the Lord Selkirk colonists, and this good Scotch granite has been well built into the foundations of our commercial life here and we shall endeavor to carry out the advice of our president, the exact phraseology of which I cannot remember, but which interpreted into the vernacular is "Be sure you're right; then go ahead."

'I have much pleasure in seconding the adoption of the report.'

Mr. William Price, of Quebec, expressed the pleasure that it gave him as the eastern vice-president, in visiting Winnipeg to meet with the western shareholders, and stated that the eastern board in handing over the control to the western directors, did so with the utmost confidence that the affairs of the Bank would be in good hands, be capably administered, and the future development of the business carefully fostered on safe lines.

The motion was then carried.

It was moved by Mr. W. R. Allan, seconded by Mr. Stephen Haas, that the meeting now proceed to the election of directors for the ensuing year, and that the ballot box, for the receipt of votes, be kept open until a quarter past one o'clock, or until five minutes have elapsed, without a vote being offered, during which time proceeding be suspended.—Carried.

It was moved by the Hon. W. H. Montague, P.C., and seconded by Mr. Jas. Fisher, K.C., that the thanks of the shareholders are hereby tendered to the honorary president, the president, and the directors of the bank for their valuable services during the year.

Then the Hon. W. H. Montague, P.C., delivered the following:

The president and gentlemen,

I have been asked by a number of the shareholders to propose a resolution. I am quite sure that the shareholders of the Union bank have been very much gratified to receive a statement of affairs presented at this meeting. This statement of affairs shows the bank to be in an exceptionally prosperous condition, and it demonstrates as well that a most progressive policy has been pursued during the past year. The more closely the statement is examined the better the reports appear to be.

As the president has stated, the universal prosperity of Canada, coupled with the marked advance which is being made in every branch of our industrial and commercial life combine, to make Canada at the present time ideal soil for the growth of an institution such as the Union bank is. Nevertheless, sir, we recognize and trust that the splendid results which have been achieved during the past year could only have been achieved by an institution whose board of directors were skilled and wide awake business men.

I move, seconded by Mr. James Fisher, K.C., that a very hearty vote of thanks be presented by the shareholders to the honorary president, the president, and the board of directors of the Union Bank of Canada for the manner in which they have discharged their duties.

Mr. Jas. Fisher, in a few well-chosen words seconded the motion, which was then carried.

It was moved by Mr. M. Bull, seconded by E. E. A. DuVernet, K.C., that the thanks of the shareholders are hereby tendered to the general manager, assistant general manager, superintendents, inspectors, managers and other officers of the bank for their devotion and zeal in the service of the bank during the past year.—Carried.

Mr. G. H. Balfour, general manager, and Mr. H. B. Shaw, assistant general manager, replied briefly on behalf of the staff.

The scrutineers appointed at the meeing reported the following gentlemen elected as directors for the ensuing year: Hon. John Sharples, Mr. John Galt, Messrs. Wm. Price, R. T. Riley, Wm. Shaw, George H. Thomson, E. L. Drewry, F. E. Kenaston, W. R. Allan, M. Bull, Samuel Barker, E. E. A. DuVernet, K.C., Stephen Haas, Lieut.-Col. John Carson, F. W. Heubach.

At a subsequent meeting of the newly-elected board the Hon. John Sharples was elected honorary president; Mr. John Galt, president; Mr. William Price, and Mr. R. T. Riley, vice-presidents.

F. W. S. CRISPO, Secretary.

THE

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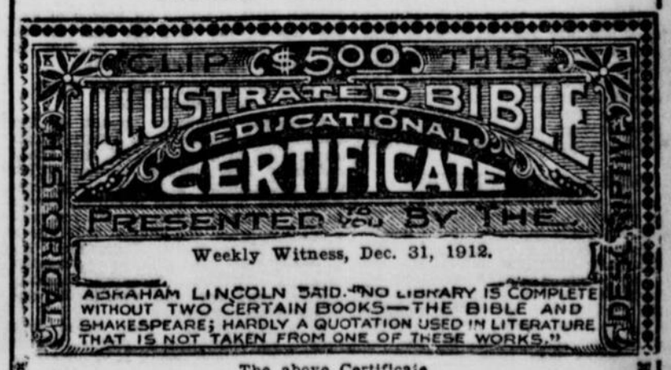
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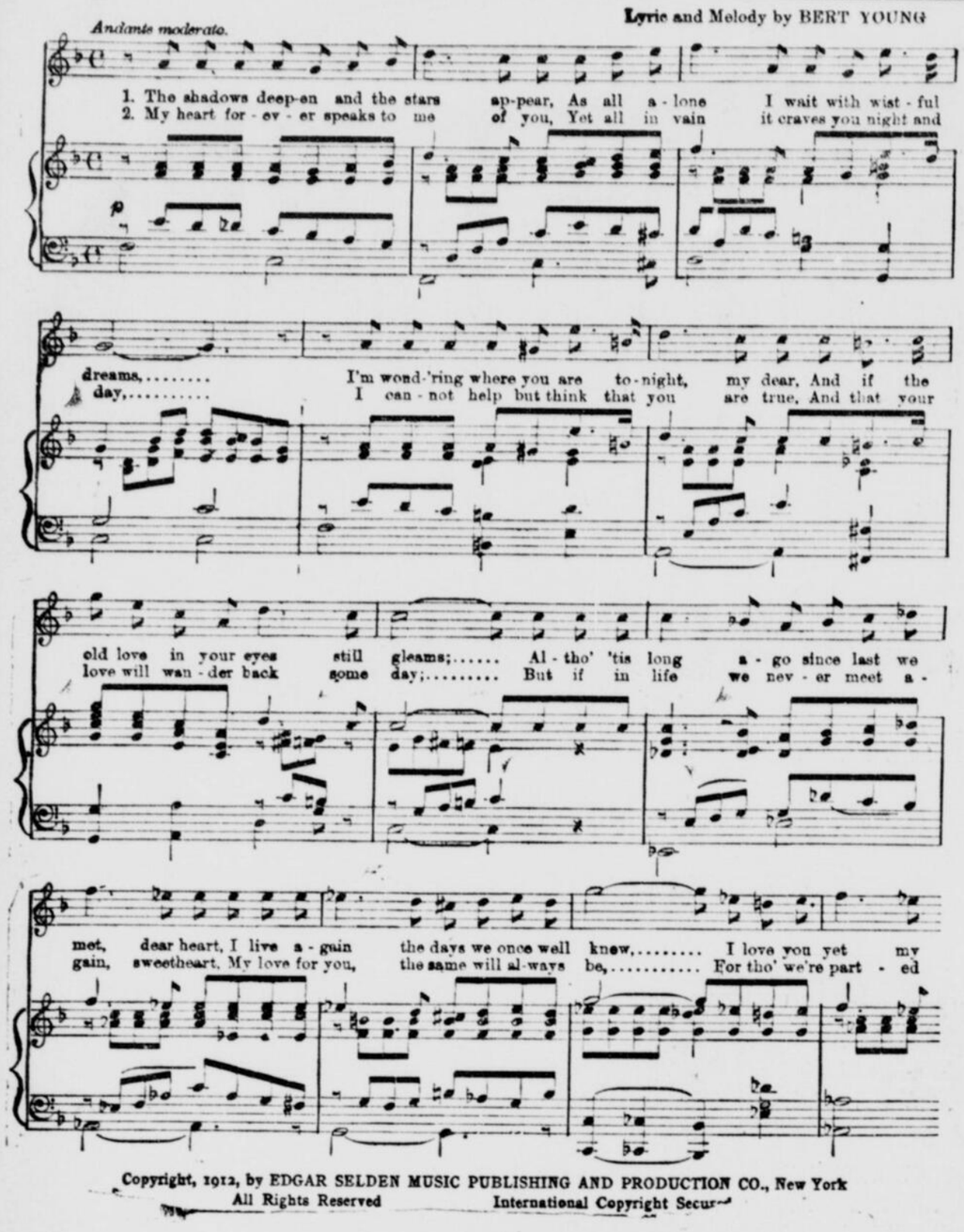
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LONDON POLICE ARE BAFFLED

Bewildered by Clever Extraction of Gold From Bank Boxes

London, Dec. 24.—The British police are as far as ever from a clue to the mystery of the theft of $50,000 in gold from a consignment of $1,000,000 sent from the Bank of England a short time ago to the offices of the Credit Lyonanais at Alexandria. It will be remembered that the boxes which contained the gold arrived at Alexandria apparently the same as they had been sent from London, and even the seals of the Bank of England were intact.

On examination, however, of the consignment at Alexandria it was found that two of the boxes instead of containing gold, were filled with lead, and although the police of England, Egypt and the continental countries through which the gold had passed, made a thorough examination nothing was discovered. The rifled boxes which arrived in London a few weeks ago, have been closely examined by a firm of city assessors in the presence of the underwriters, detectives and representatives of the victimized banks and Lloyds. Contrary to the expectation, it has been found that the boxes udoubtedly are the originals, and thus the robbery appears to be even more daring and more clever than it was first supposed.

The police stick to the theory that the theft happened while the gold was in transit over the continent, but they have not been able even to guess how it was performed. The next step in the attempt to unravel the mystery and gain an inkling regarding the identity of the clever thieves will be an analysis of the remains of the sealing wax bearing the seal of the Bank of England in an effort to determine whether other sealing wax was substituted for that originally affixed to the boxes containing the gold before they left London.

GRIM TRAGEDY OF THE WOODS

Contractor Murdered and Robbed and Found Buried in the Snow.

North Bay, December 26—On Christmas Eve in the great north woods, a grim tragedy was uncovered which has all the appearances of murder, terrible and sordid. Teamsters engaged in drawing supplies to construction camps of the Canadian Northern Railway from the main line of the C. P. R. at Chapleau, found the body of a man in the snow frozen stiff. All around were marks of a struggle in the snow, indicating that the man had fought for his life at great odds until at last beaten down by force of superior numbers he had fallen and been left to die in the bitter cold of the northern winter. The body was brought to Chapleau, where it was taken possession of by Dr. Sheehan, who found that the man had been battered and bruised to death with every evidence of premeditated and brutal murder. Investigation thus far has revealed the identity of the man as Charles Elson, sub-contractor of Foley Brothers, contractors, on the Canadian Northern Railway transcontinental line.

Elson left camp some days ago with three other men to walk 25 miles to Negamos station, on the C.P.R., where he intended to take a train for a visit to his old home in Stockholm, Sweden. Elson had over three dollars on his person when he left camp headquarters and this money is missing. Three men who left camp with him have disappeared and are being sought for by the police, thus far without success.

The tragedy has caused great excitement at Chapleau where no doubt is felt but that Elson was brutally murdered.

St. Petersburg, Dec. 24.—An imperial decree issued to-day forbids the circulation of military or navy news of any kind whatsoever. The decree remains in force for a year.



SICKNESS AND POVERTY.

Love in a hut, with water and a crust,
Is—Love forgive us!—cinders, ashes, dust.

Keats' Lamia, pt. II.

If, unconscious of the span of time, you would stand a few hundred years straight in front of a man and inspect him carefully, from your standpoint there could be only one conclusion. Obviously the fellow would be a fool. If you knew he was a century behind you it would be different. Then, of course, the poor chap couldn't help it. He would lack education, civilization, the amenities and that sort of thing. It wouldn't be his fault that he wore goatskins or lace ruffles or perhaps ate from a trencher. Rather, indeed, his dire misfortune.

Probably those people who will exist in the good time coming a century ahead will adopt a similar attitude towards us — a commiserating smile and nod. With reason good enough they will view us with some thing like the contempt which we show for the doctors of Moliere — who you remember were most lamentable buffoons.

Certainly, in spite of our semi-cynical reverence for the days of old, in matter of health and hygiene we are far ahead of our forefathers. It is hardly an exaggeration to say that three quarters of the inhabitants of the modern state have been almost within a century rescued from a real liability to many of the ills that flesh was once always heir to. It is only because we do not experience the chronic ill health of our ancestors that we fail to realize what advances in sanitary science and a growing public health administration have saved us.

EVERYBODY'S BUSINESS NOBODY'S?

The principle that everybody's business is nobody's business is an axiom that most of us worship with smug complacency. Triumphs in the domain of public health and efficiency we take for granted. The possibilities of the future we disregard because most of us—and perhaps it is human—are self-centred. That is why we do not notice that the poor—something like a fourth of the whole population of the world—are practically excluded from all our improvements.

In every great city there are enormous sections of the population which, as regards the prevalence of ill health and disease might well be living in the back ages. These are the areas whence come the destitute—in Great Britain for instance three or four million of them. And in at least half of these sicknesses, preventable at present only among the well-to-do, is the direct cause of their defection from the ranks of wage-earners.

In this respect an incident of recent occurrence is of interest.

The other day a fashionable young mother, tired of the preposterous trouble she was compelled to go to with her baby went with a question to her physician.

'Why, doctor,' she began petulantly, 'are the ragamuffins on —— street so healthy? I never see any of them sick and I'm sure their mothers take no such pains with them as this.'

'No, madam,' answered the old doctor dryly, 'of course, you see nothing of the sort. The poor can't afford expensive funerals.'

EXCESSIVE DEATH RATE AMONG THE POOR.

The answer was enigmatic but sane. Unwept, unhonored and unnoticed, perhaps three times as many among the lowest classes die every day as among the highest. It is a grim commentary upon our vaunted civilization that we do not notice that this is increasing the destitution connected with widowhood and orphanage decreases the efficiency of communities as well as of the dependent individuals left behind. The fact that, in the gross, funeral expenses are a much greater tax upon the poor than on the rich is incidental but worthy of notice.

Yes, though the Grim Reaper is so great a cause of poverty, after all, sickness is more potent still. Any factory doctor or economist can tell us that the annual loss of wages through ill health is enormous—a hundred times that lost through strikes and lock-outs. What is particularly serious is the fact that this loss is greatest among the poorest section of the wage-earners because, among these people almost invariably the loss of a day's work means the loss of a day's pay.

The indirect loss sustained through illness is an important factor too. The earnings which the poor lose annually in this way are tremendous. The community, as well, by cessation of its members, loses an amount difficult of appreciation. Sidney and Beatrice Webb, the well known investigators have calculated, in this regard that if each person in the British Isles suffered an illness of one day during the year the decrease in annual production would amount to six million pounds ($30,000,000).

INEFFICIENCY AMONG THE SLIGHTLY ILL.

A further indefinite result is the lowering of standard of effort which must exist in convalescents and those suffering from chronic disease which does not entirely preclude occupation. Neglected homes and children, resort to the solacing effect of alcohol and a weakening of the normal will which constantly combats degrading influences must spring up in the apathy of such conditions. Idleness, begging, crime even are end results of undoubted importance.

It is readily seen that these two things, destitution and disease, from a terrible vicious circle — a condition which, until we who might remedy it awaken from our sleep, will continue to hold sway. We know, most of us, thanks to world-wide educative propaganda, that tuberculosis can be cured. Some of us do not know that, while it is a result of ignorance of how to live, in its turn it produces the very thing it has sprung from. This disease is the direct cause of all poverty, which later, as everyone knows, means ignorance, four air, poor food and finally tuberculosis again.

It was some ancient sophist who gave the opinion:

'All have prices,
From crowns to kicks according to their vices.'

It is a specious sentiment. On the surface it may seem that all this is a method devised by Nature to eliminate the unfit. Why, one asks, should she seek to cut off those whom she has reduced to this state herself. Surely an unsophistical reasoning.

REMEDIES.

The most obvious thing for us to do in the case is surely the best thing, that is to eliminate causes. It is at once a sociologist's problem and a public physician's. Poverty and illness—both precentable in a large degly this is the case for in compelling the prevention and cure of disease among the poor it approaches the subject in an adroit yet practical manner.

'Scarcity o' vitual 'ull keep,' says Mrs. Poyser. 'No need to be hasty wi' the cookin'.' Unconsciously that estimable lady expresses the too frequent attitude of the poor towards the necessities of life. Surely their provisions with an unfailing source of income must, in providing money for even food, also make for a physical fitness and healthy spirit which will not tolerate the present slum conditions.

Now-a-days it is rather the rule than the exception that with the members of lower strata of society youth is indeed a blunder, manhood a terrible struggle and old age a regret — and through no fault of theirs. But sanitarians, physicians, eugenists and legislators are here and there adding their something to the tale of accomplishment. Each days others of us, tired of fatuously devoting our energies to the interests of will-o'-the-wisps or Borrioboola-Ghas are coming into the fold. Public education, public conscience, public work, these are the requisites for further advance. Only when they are developed to the full will we realize the capacities of an enlightened and healthy mankind.

Gordon Bates

AVENGED LOVE AND HONOR

Madame Bloch Acquitted of Killing Her Husband's Lover

Paris, December 24.—Mme. Bloch, a novelist, who on July 31 last, shot and killed Mrs. Minnie Bridgeman, the wife of James E. Bridgeman, an employee of the Paris branch of an American Life Insurance Company, was acquitted in the assize court here of the charge of homicide.

The tragedy was the outcome of an attachment between Mme. Bloch's husband and Mrs. Bridgeman, who was a daughter of Henry Berhard, of Milwaukee. The acquittal of the defendant had been said by her lawyers to be virtually a foregone conclusion owing to the circumstances under which the crime was committed.

The jury quickly brought in a verdict of acquittal. The accused woman was condemned, however, to pay one franc damages in connection with the civil action of which the shooting was basis.

'Mrs. Bridgeman betrayed me and robbed me both of my husband and of my home. So I killed her.' This was the defence set up by Mme. Bloch.

Mme. Bloch was a striking figure dressed in black, and her black eyes and black hair added to the effect. She was accompanied by the engraver, M. Demoulin, who was a conspicuous figure in the Steinheil case when he assisted Mbe. Steinheil in court and was at that time charactrized by some of the newspapers as 'the layman chaplain.'

Mme. Bloch weepingly told the story of the shooting of Mrs. Bridgeman, explaining that she had been driven to despair and had avenged her love and the honor of her home.

The judge cautioned the accused that this hardly constituted a sufficient defence for homicide, remarking that he understood the anger aroused in the accused, but that he wished to express the opinion that as far as his years of observation went he felt confident the wound caused by jealousy always heals. The magistrate continued:

'The real traitor and the real felon was the young husband. Yet you gave him all your confidence while you killed the woman who was but his instrument.'

M. Bloch, on the witness stand, admitted that he was culpable. As he left the stand hisses were heard from the crowd in the court room, among whom were many Americans and French society women.

THE LESSONS OF DISASTER

Canada May Adopt Recommendations From 'Titanic' Inquiry

(Special Staff Correspondence.)

Ottawa, Dec. 24.—In the course of a short time a conference of the shipping interests will be called to consider the recommendations of the British Board of Trade in regard to the 'Titanic' disaster.

It is possible that the conference may assume an international character.

The recommendations of the Board of Trade are now being considered by the Canada Board of Inspection.

As the result of the conference some important new regulations may be adopted.

ATTRIBUTE LONG LIFE TO TEMPERANCE

World's Oldest Twins Celebrate 94th Birthday.

Babylon, N.Y., Dec. 24.—Samuel and William Muncy, who claim to be the oldest twins in the world, will celebrate their 94th birthday at their home here to-morrow. Both men are active, and they tell inquirers that they attribute their long life and excellent health to the fact that they are total abstainers, not excepting such dual occasions as they celebrate to-morrow.

They will attend church together as usual, and afterward eat a Christmas dinner at the home of one of their relatives, where there will be a family reunion.

PROVINCIAL PROGRESS.

Sir Lomer Gouin and the Hon. Jeremie Decarie, Provincial Secretary, were in town the other day. Seen at the Provincial Government offices the Prime Minister said that the damming of the St. Maurice River would start soon as the weather permitted, and that work would be begun on the new road from Montreal to Quebec, early next summer. The establishment of a bureau of statistics has been formally authorized by the legislature, and will be put into operation, immediately with headquarters in Montreal.

POLICE GRAFT ALLEGED.

New York, Dec. 24. — Indictments charging extortion and bribery have just been handed down by the grand jury in the Court of General Sessions against Police John J. Skelly, Manny, Mass., a beer bottler, and Sol Wolff, a saloon keeper. The indictments were based on the testimony of Mrs. Mary Goode, former keeper of a disorderly house, and her negro maid. Both testified before the grand jury in connection with the alleged payment by Mrs. Goode of $25 'protection' money.

LOVE TRAGEDY

Accused in Flesherton Murder Case Remanded.

Flesherton, Ont., Dec. 24.—The preliminary trial of Henry Love, charged with the murder of his wife, which was to have begun yesterday, has been further adjourned until Monday of next week.

Since Love was incarcerated in the county jail little that is new has developed. The Love house is fastened up and still in charge of constables, who have not as yet made further search.

KHEDIVE'S BROTHER HERE UNKNOWN TO THE C.P.R.

The C. P. R. have just received a letter dated from the Palais D'Aboin, Cairo, thanking them for the courtesies afforded by the officials of the line to Prince Mohamed Aly Pasha, brother of the Khedive, who, it appears, was travelling in Canada last August, unknown to the C. P. R., and stayed three days at the Place Viger Hotel.

REBELS DEFEATED IN TEXAS FIGHT

El Paso, Texas, Dec. 26. — An official federal report made public to-day says that 350 rebels under General Salazar were defeated Monday by General Blanco and 450 volunteers at Janos, in the Casas Grandes district. Twelve rebels were killed, says the government report, which does not give the federal loss.

FINDS DEATH IN A TOY.

Chicago, Dec. 26.—A toy electric sparker, used during a home Christmas celebration, by a seven-year-old-boy, caused the death to-day of Miss Theresa Burrian, whose clothing was set afire. Her sister was also severely burned, but will recover.

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The Philosopher of Folly.

EXTREMES

About this time starts the season's scrap 'twixt the Fresh-Air Fiend and the Chillsome Chap. From our Eastern shores to our Western coast the one cries 'Freeze!' and the other 'Roast!' The Fresh-Air Fiend throws the windows high; he lets in chunks of the clear, cold sky; he frisks about in the icy breeze while the plaster cracks and the inkpots freeze; he takes his stand at the street car door when the frost nips hard and the north winds roar, and he helps in blasts from the Arctic zone till the folks inside turn to solid stone; when your limbs are cold and your head is hot he aims a draught at your weakest spot with a deadly skill and a purpose dire, then he checks the heat and he banks the fire. Oh, the Fresh-Air Fiend has this fair land cursed, but the Chillsome Chap is an also-worst. The Chillsome Chap makes the coal-man glad; his blood is thin and his chest is bad; when the first fall breeze makes the air feel chill, he nails the sash to the window-sill; he stuffs the chinks and he stops the cracks, and he lives in air where one needs an axe; he throws in coal on the roaring fire till the woodwork warps and the walls perspire; when a window opens across the street he uses words I shall not repeat. Oh, he is a chap of high degrees; when the mercury boils he feels at ease; each point it drops makes him worse and worse, and he thinks pure air means a big black hearse. Hence I would no truce ever intervened 'twixt the Chillsome Chap and the Fresh-Air Fiend till the one was baked and the other friz—then the rest of us could get down to biz.

SHERWOOD HART.

A CHRISTMAS ROMANCE

A maiden fair in Lunenburg looks out across the sea (the breakers in the harbor toss and moan, toss and moan); she listens to the casement as the wind howls drearily, and she wrings her hands—alone, alone, alone! A light is on the water—just a tiny speck of light that far off fades and vanishes from view—what thinks the wistful maiden on this drear December night? Is she thinking 'Will my lover prove untrue?' Aboard the flying vessel stands a sailor at the stern; he sees the light of Lunenburg grow dim; yet towards the casement window does his vision never turn, as he ponders there with features set and grim. And far off on the prairie, near a new-sprung Western town, a man dwells in a little wooden shack; he's thinking, thinking, thinking, as he paces up and down; the firelight throws strange shadows on his back. From the window of his cabin, as he gazes o'er the snow, he sees the ever-westward pointing trail. Does he wonder as he paces by the ruddy firelight's glow, 'Would my life be worth the living should I fail?' What mystic bond of union binds these three, so far apart—the man, the maid, the sailor on the sea? Have visions of a vanished past touched chords within each heart, and roused the ghosts of what was once to be? Ah, no, my gentle reader, they have never, never met; the sailor is a happy married man; the pensive little maid has seen but fifteen summers yet; the Westerner's a Bukowinian. And yet there is something, you may call it what you will—the thought that makes each face so knit and tense. Each wonders—'What in thunder shall I get for little Bill for Christmas?'—'tis a mere coincidence.

SHERWOOD HART.

TO THE DEPUTY SANTAS

The fleeting moments now are fast departing ere you upon your topmost step will stand, with wife and neighbors watching you out starfing to scatter Christmas knicknacks through the land. The winter wind will never yet blow colder than it will blow ere many hours are past, as, loaded up from stifle-joint to shoulder, you face the piercing fury of the blast. With chinaware your overcoat is sagging; a ton of glass reposes in your arms; behind you on the sidewalk you are dragging more gifts for distant friends on distant farms. Your loving household thoughtfully and kindly will furnish you a guide-book and a chart; you take them out and gaze upon them blindly, with sinking, strange sensations at your heart. You try to shift the burden you are bearing upon your bent and broken collar-bone, to some place where your skin is longer-wearing, but cease the vain endeavor with a groan. Beneath the overwhelming weight of matter which presses you persistent to the ground, you feel yourself grow flatter yet and flatter, and wonder what you measure now around. And yet the Christmas spirit will come stealing upon us 'neath the starlight's steely glare—a warming glow of kindly fellow-feeling will reach us as our gifts of love we bear. On Christmas Eve our tough old hearts grow tender, our frozen lives grow softer at the core; so may we all, irrate'er our age or gender, be thankful for a Merry Christmas more.

SHERWOOD HART.

DOWN BOSTON WAY

We rise to explain that the Boston and Maine, a road running south of the border, to conductors and crews who are fond of bright hues, has issued an ironclad order. No more on that line must the tan beauties shine on the feet of their haughty conductors. No more in our eyes must they flash giddy ties, which have proved to be traffic-obstructors; when you travel this road to the far-famed abode of the bean and the brown bread and culture, the boss of the train, once so gaudy and vain, now is dingy and drab as a vulture. His neckwear, once gay, now is modestly grey; his feet, once in yellow resplendent, hie hither and back cased in funereal black, at the whim of the superintendent. His hosiery bright now is dark as the night, his watch-chain is simple and seemly! His scarf-pin is small if he wears one at all, and plain—oh, so very extremely! Now he goes on his way less the nifty bouquet he donned when reporting for duty; and gone are the rings and the watch-chains and things which made him a vision of beauty. No more must he smile as he walks up the aisle; no more must he chat with some charmer, for his orders say 'No! There is danger! Go slow for fear that you thus might alarm her!' There keeps coming a hunch that he'll lose the old punch, when thus of his glories they shear him. By these manifold arts he had captured all hearts—now what is there left to endear him? As majestic and fat he pokes slips in our hat, we think what they've done to him yonder; and in solemn amaze on his splendor we gaze, and ponder and ponder and ponder.

SHERWOOD HART.

THE LAST CHANCE.

Now each little hope yet fearfully the final die must cast; the gifts we've left the last to buy must now be bought at last; the burning question of the hour each one must shortly face; it comes o all—it takes no heed of wealth or rank or race. With haggard eyes which see us not, our comrades pass us by; with reckless gait they hurry on, resolved to do or die; a crowd of uncles rushes past a flock of flying aunts; while mothers darting here and there make frantic fathers dance. Thus in and out and round about we jump and skip and hop; for ringing in our ears we hear 'Just two more days to shop!' We look about us anxiously, yet nowhere can we find the proper gifts to fill the bill and ease our troubled mind. And this explains the fevered rush, the faces drawn and tense, the hurrying crowds, the blazing signs, the feeling of suspense. Yes, this explains why Rosy Ruth will get a game of chess, and why a boy scout's uniform will come for little Bess; and this is why our lusty lads will greet the smiling morn with boom of drum and shriek of fife and root-i-toot of horn; and this is why a silver comb is speeding on its way wherewith to dress our shining dome upon this festive day. Oh, auntie, we had faith in you, and will you treat us so? Oh, uncle, will you fill our home with drums and horns and woe? Oh, comrade of our early youth, will you our friendship strain by sending to our peaceful nest a red cravat again?

SHERWOOD HART.

THOUGHTS OF CHRISTMAS

Up in the mansions of opulent pride, where they have money to burn, Santa Claus comes with his knapsack untied; gladly they wait his return. Little silk stockings all bulgy will show where he has stopped at the door (such stacks of things down a chimney, you know, Santa Claus never could pour). Piled up in heaps near the beds of the boys, trumpets, horns, bugles and drums, soon will proclaim, with an ear-splitting noise, one place where Santa Claus comes. Christmas to these will mean frolic and sport, gift-making, gladness and glee. Christmas in tenement, hovel and court — what will the memory be? Down a short street and a block to the right, wan little Freda and Kate, hoping 'gainst hope through the chill winter's night—Oh, with what longing they wait! There where the shadows of Want and grim Woe lurk near each pallet and cot, Santa Claus will ne'er take the trouble to go—little for such has he got! So, little Billy and 'Dago' and Pete, lads from the far-away lands, Santa's too busy to stop at your street—he has too much on his hands. Yet in a far-away land, we are told, once to a Babe in a shed rich men came, bringing Him jewels and gold—they to the lowly were led. Gladly they laid all their offerings low there at the feet of a Child—then chorusing angels they heard o'er the snow, and heav'n on their Christmas Day smiled.

SHERWOOD HART.

AFTER CHRISTMAS

'Tis the day after Christmas, and all through the house not a creature is stirring, not even a mouse. The baby's asleep in her snowy white bed, her newest doll-children sleep close by her head; the very best dollie she holds by the hand, and together they dream about Christmas-tree Land—a land full of wonderful playthings and toys; she smiles as she roams through its magical joys. Poor mother is taking some well-earned repose, for yesterday morning at four-thirty she rose. The darkness of night still hung over the east, when she started to work on the Christmas Day feast. Of course we could not be by mother outdone, and quickly we gathered to help in the fun. Young sleepy-head Johnny was down with the rest, though all other mornings he hates to get dressed. It beats all on record how piercingly clear rang the summons for once on his juvenile ear. But Johnny to-day is a weary young lad. His Christmas was certainly busy and glad. He played and he feasted, he romped and he ate, till he now rests upstairs in a comatose state. In the next room to his, with the curtains close-drawn to shut out the roseate gleams of the dawn, his sister reclines—though I ought not to tell, her sweet tooth was treated a little too well. 'Books, flowers or candy,' so runs the decree; she drew twenty pounds of the last of the three. But these are mere spots on our Christmastide sun; how happy we are in our jovial fun! How many dark secrets were found out at last! How many times all 'neath the mistletoe passed! So long may the Christmas tree flourish and grow, and long may its message shine over the snow!

SHERWOOD HART.

OATMEAL TRUST THE LATEST

Chicago, Dec. 24. — Investigation of the alleged attempt to obtain control of the oatmeal business of the United States has been started by the federal grand jury here, it was learned to-day. The purchase of the Great Western Cereal Company by the Quaker Oats Company will be inquired into first.

Robert Gordon, secretary of the Quaker Oats Company, and Daniel Parkin, private secretary to Joy Morton, head of the Great Western Company, have been ordered to appear before the grand jury. A number of other employees have been subpoenaed to tell of the transaction. It is charged that virtual control of the oatmeal business resulted from the transaction.

The price paid by the Quaker Oats Company for the cereal company was $1,000,000. The Cereal Company had factories at Peoria, Ill., and Fort Dodge, Iowa. Shortly after the purchase the plants were closed, and the company went into the hands of a receiver. The Quaker Oats Company last October declared a dividend of $2,500,000, or five percent on its capital stock. In addition, it is said to have in its treasury accrued profits of $2,500,000.

Petitions attacking the transfer have been filed in chancery in New Jersey by stockholders of the Cereal Company.

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THE CHILD'S STORY

By Charles Dickens.

Once upon a time there was a traveller, and he set out on a journey. It was a magic journey, and was to seem very long when he began it, and very short when he got half way through. He travelled along a dark path for some time without meeting anything until he came to a beautiful child.

'What do you here?' he said. And the child said, 'I am always at play. Come and play with me!'

So he played with the child all day long, and they were very merry. The sky was so blue, the sun so bright, the water so sparkling, the leaves so green, the flowers so lovely, and they heard such singing birds and saw so many butterflies, that everything was beautiful.

This was in fine weather. When it rained they loved to watch the falling drops, and to smell the fresh scents. When it blew, it was delightful to listen to the wind, and fancy what it said, as it came rushing from its home—where was that, they wondered!—whistling, driving the clouds before it, bending the trees, rumbling in the chimneys, shaking the house, and making the sea roar in fury.

BEST OF ALL
WHEN IT SNOWED.

But, when it snowed, that was best of all; for they liked nothing so well as to look up at the white flakes falling fast and thick, like feathers from the breasts of millions of white birds; and to see how smooth and deep the drift was; and listen to the hush upon the paths and roads.

So, they played for a long, long time, but, one day, of a sudden, the traveller lost the child. He called to him, but got no answer. So he went on his way again, and did not meet anything until he came to a handsome boy.

So he said to the boy, 'What do you here?' And the boy said, 'I am always learning, come and learn with me!'

So he learned with that boy about the Greeks and the Romans, and I don't know what, and learned more than I could tell—or he, either, for he forgot a good deal of it. But they were not always learning; they had the merriest games that ever were played. They had holidays, too, and parties and cakes. And they had such dear friends and so many of them! They were all young like the handsome boy, and were never to be strange to one another all their lives through.

THEN HE CAME
TO A YOUNG MAN.

Still, one day, the traveller lost the boy as he had lost the child, and, after calling for him in vain, went on upon his journey. So he travelled along until he came to a young man. So he said to the young man, 'What do you here?' And the young man said, 'I am always in love. Come and love with me!'

So he went away with that young man, and presently they came to one of the prettiest girls that ever was seen. So the young man fell in love directly; and the pretty girl and he wrote letters every day to each other, and were always looking for each other and pretending not to, and sat close to one another by the fire, and were going to be married very soon.

But the traveller lost them one day, and after calling to them to come back, which they never did, he went on his journey. So he went along, without seeing anything, till he came to a middle-aged gentleman. So he said to the gentleman, 'What do you here?' And his answer was, 'I am always busy. Come and be busy with me!'

EACH CHILD DEPARTED
UPON ITS WAY.

So he began to be busy with that gentleman, and they went on through the wood together. The gentleman was not alone, but had a lady of about his own age with him, who was his wife; and they had children who were with them, too. Sometimes they came to several avenues at once, and they all stood still, and one of the children said, 'Father, I am going to sea,' and another said, 'Father, I am going to India,' and another, 'Father, I am going to seek my fortune where I can,' and another, 'Father, I am going to heaven!' So, with many tears at parting, they went down those avenues, each child upon its way.

At last there were so many partings that there were no children left, and only the traveller, the gentleman and the lady went upon the way in company. So they came to an avenue that was darker than the rest, and were pressing forward on their journey without even looking down it, when the lady stopped. 'My husband,' she said, 'I am called.'

TRAVELLER AND HE
LEFT ALONE TOGETHER.

They listened, and they heard a voice say, 'Mother, mother!' It was the voice of the child who had said, 'I am going to heaven!' and the man said, 'I pray not yet. The sunset is very near. I pray not yet?' But the voice cried, 'Mother, mother!' without minding him, and the mother who was already drawn into the shade of the dark avenue, kissed him and said, 'My dearest, I am summoned, and I go!' And she was gone. And the traveller and he were left alone together. And they went on and on together, until they came to very near the end of the wood. For all the journey was through a wood, only it had been open and green and first, like a wood in spring; then thick and dark, like a wood in summer. Then the wood was yellow; and then brown; and now the leaves began to fall, and they could see the sunset shining red before them in the trees.

Yet once more, while he broke his way among the branches, the traveller lost his friend. He called and called, but there was no reply, and when he passed out of the wood and saw the peaceful sun going down upon a wide, purple prospect, he came to an old man sitting on a fallen tree. So he said to the old man, 'What do you here?' And the old man said with a calm smile, 'I am always remembering. Come and remember with me!'

TRAVELLER YOURSELF,
DEAR GRANDFATHER.

So the traveller sat down by the side of that old man, face to face with the sunset; and all his friends came softly back and stood around him. The beautiful child, the handsome boy, the young man in love, the father, mother and children; every one of them was there, and he had lost nothing. So he loved them all, and was kind and forbearing with them all, and was pleased to watch them all, and they all loved and honored him. And I think the traveller must be yourself, dear grandfather, because this is what you do to us, and what we do to you.

THE PRICE OF A LICENSE.

What's the price of a license? How much did you say?
The price of men's souls in the market to-day?
A license to sell, to deform, and destroy,
From the grey hairs of age to the innocent boy—
How much did you say?

How much is to pay? How compare with your gold?
A license to poison—a crime oft retold——
Fix a price on the years and the manhood of man:
Take what is not yours to destroy if you can—
What's the price, did you say?

How much for a license? How reckon the crimes
Men are caused to commit when besotted at times?
To take character, reason, foredoomed to the grave,
And give men your curses when pity cries, 'Save!'
What's the price, did you say?

How much for a license? Count the price of the home;
Of the tears that are shed in its anguish and gloom;
Count the happiness lost on the vote that you gave
When you voted the license that made man a slave—
What price was to pay?

How much for a license? Count the price of her life
Whom your children called mother and whom you called wife
Who died of her grief, heart broken away,
That her home was left bare of its bread day by day—
The license to pay.

How much is to pay? Count the price of one soul,
Multiplied by the names on eternity's scroll
Of those who have gone, once in manhood's strong pride;
Then add those who with them have suffered and died—
What's the price, did you say?

How much is to pay? You may count out the gold,
But the price to be paid has never been told;
Count the measure you mete out your neighbor to-day—
To be meted you back—but in God's time and way—
'Tis a debt you must pay!

— Mrs. S. A. Gordon.

EVIL PREVENTED.

The quantity of liquor consumed in Canada is a little less than 7 gals. per head of the population. In the United States the consumption is over 22 gals. per head. In England it is 35 gals. In Belgium 57 gals., in France 50 gals. Other European countries drink similarly large amounts. In some of them the quantity consumed has increased very much in recent years.

The drink habit and the consumption of drink naturally tend to increase. This is especially true in prosperous communities. Canada has at present all the conditions that usually make increased drinking and drunkenness. How is it that this increase is small, and that the quantity of liquor consumed is small also?

One reason is the extent, and the increase, of the territory in which liquor selling is prohibited. Were it not for the great success of the bar-room closing movement, Canada's record for drinking and crime would be very much worse. The vast and growing prohibition movement in Canada, ought to have credit not only for doing very much good, but for preventing a great deal of evil.

During a severe gale in the Firth of Clyde the Welsh schooner 'Sarah Davies,' sank off Helensburgh. The crew were saved. The vessel had been sheltering from the storm for a week.

NEWS OF ONTARIO AND QUEBEC.

THEATRE ROYAL ACTRESSES AND ACTORS IN COURT

Fifteen Women and Four Men Charged With Taking Part in Obscene Play Remanded on Bail

Fifteen women and four men were arraigned before Judge Lafontaine in court charged with taking part in an indecent and obscene play at the Theatre Royal, Cote street. They pleaded not guilty, and were remanded on bail to come up for trial.

The proceedings were the outcome of an information laid by Mr. John H. Roberts, charging the several parties with having taken part and appeared as actors, performers and assistants in immoral, indecent and obscene plays, operas, concerts, performances and other entertainments and representations,' in contravention of the articles of the Criminal Code, the offences being committed in the performance given last week, which were described and denounced in the 'Witness.'

CASE HEARD IN COURT OF SESSIONS.

The proceedings, owing to the number of people taking part, were held in the Court of Sessions, instead of in the usual Arraignment Court, and by this change of procedure the crowd, numbering some four or five hundred people, who were anxious to watch an uncommon case of this kind, were missed, and waited patiently on the ground floor of the Court House for the proceedings to begin long after the business in hand had been dispatched in the upper court.

The rank and file of the theatrical company took their seats in the big jury box, while the principals were given seats at the benches usually allotted to counsel. On the entrance of Judge Lafontaine the accused answered to their names, the list being as follows:

Hazel Grant.	Mildred Gray,
Theresa Colton.	(Alias Melle Aida)
Eva Sargood.	Peggy La Rae.
Martha Loesch.	Gertie Moya.
Margaret Holland.	Patsey Walters.
Irene Kershaw.	'Joe' Gordon.
Mildred La Rae.	Jas. A. McInerney.
Ruth Wilbur.	Tom Moya.
Ethel Kelley.	Frank Colton.
Ruby Brooks.	Nick Murphy.

High Constable St. Mars stated that, armed with warrants signed by Judge Leet, he visited the Theatre Royal, where a burlesque show was in progress, yesterday aftrnoon. He was accompanied by Deputy High Constable Cyr and Constable Desaulniers. He served the warrants, but, on responsible parties giving their guarantees for the appearance of the accused in the court this morning, he did not make any actual arrests. All the accused were now in attendance.

ASKED FOR A SPEEDY TRIAL.

Mr. Raoul G. Delorimier, K.C., appeared for the defendants, and asked for a speedy trial. A plea of not guilty would be entered on behalf of all the accused. In the meantime he would ask that they be allowed to go on their own personal bail.

Judge Lafontaine asked where the defendants belonged to.

Mr. Delorimier said that the players were from the United States, but they would be remaining in Montreal to fulfil their engagements and be within call of the court for another eight weeks.

RELEASED ON SMALL BAIL.

Judge Lafontaine said that he would be satisfied to release the accused actors and actresses if bail were forthcoming in two sums of $100 from two responsible bondsmen.

Mr. Delorimier stated that he was ready to give the necessary recognizances.

No opposition to the proposal was entered on behalf of Mr. J. H. Roberts, who is in Sherbrooke to-day, attending the meeting of the Royal Commission on Licensing, and the offending performers were accordingly put back in the jury room to wait the arrival of the bondsmen. After a lapse of an hour and a half, Mr. W. K. Edwards, manager of the J. B. Sparrow Theatrical and Amusement Company, the owners of the Theatre Royal ,arrived, prepared to give the required bond, with Mr. Oliver McBrien, the manager of the theatre, as the second bondsman.

The ladies of the burlesque company once more trooped into court to acknowledge their recognizances, and were told by the judge to be in attendance on Friday next. They showed no signs of a frivolous disposition this morning, and as they sat with solemn glances directed towards the judge they appeared to look upon their position in a serious light.

PHOTOGRAPHER IN TROUBLE.

Just as the proceedings were closing a photographer attempted to take a snapshot of the ladies sitting in the jury box. He perched his camera on the rail of the dock, where so many criminals have stood in the past, but was observed by the actresses just as he was about to click his shutter. They were evidently strongly averse from being photographed, and with one accord turned in their seats and presented only their backs to the camera.

The movement in the jury box drew the attention of High Constable St. Mars and Judge Lafontaine to the intruder, who had entered from the back of the court in quiet fashion.

'Drop that camera,' shouted the High Constable. 'Don't you realize that court is sitting.'

The photographer attempted to make a hasty exit, but was brought back by the order of the Judge.

'I want to know by what authority you dare to come in here and take photographs. What are you going to do now?'

The camera man, quailing before a battery of scornful feminine eyes, said 'I want to go out.'

'Have you taken a photograph?' asked the Judge. 'No, I did not get one,' said the sorrowful photographer.

'Well,' said the presiding magistrate, 'if it is not contempt of court you have committed it is something very near it. Should you publish any photograph taken in this court you will do so at serious risk. You may go.'

The photographer, with an audible sigh of relief, hurried from the building to try his fortune when the ladies should emerge, and cease to have the protection of the Judge.

PERFORMANCES STILL CONTINE.

The management of the theatre announced that performances would go on as usual, and in fact, rehearsals would be held to-day for next week's production.

They state that large numbers of people, many of them prominent, have volunteered to give evidence in favor of the defence, and that they will be prepared to call them on the opening of the trial.

MINISTER FOUND THE SHOW 'DISGRACEFUL.'

The Rev. W. S. E. Critchley, of Ottawa, whose letter to the 'Witness' was partly responsible for the raiding of the Theatre Royal yesterday afternoon, was in the city again to-day, and expressed great pleasure on hearing that the police had taken action.

'I heard a discussion about the Theatre Royal in the Y. M. C. A. a week ago last Sunday,' he said, 'and I determined to go and see for myself if the performance was really as bad as suggested.

'Of course I disguised myself. I found that nothing had been understated. It was disgraceful. I have visited many a theatre of every class in England, but I never saw or heard anything so low and gross as at the Theatre Royal here. I hope the action taken to-day will only be the forerunner of sterner action still—the closing of the theatre.'

MOTORIST'S STIRRING ADVENTURE.

This shows Dr. J. C. Davison's electric Brougham as it appeared after



crashing through the railing of a bridge over the Rosedale ravine, Toronto. The engine of the car was hung low enough to prevent the machine taking the sheer drop, by catching on the sidewalk. Before being pulled back the auto was almost evenly balanced, the front half overhanging.

ASKS CONCESSIONS FOR THE YUKON

(Witness' Staff Correspondence.)

Ottawa, December 27.—Dr. Alfred Thompson, member for the Yukon, has had an interview with the Hon. W. J. Roche, in regard to the proposal of the Yukon people to have the Government, build an automobile road from Dawson to White Horse. He is hopeful of having a sum placed in the estimates this session for the work. He also secured a promise from the minister that the extra charge of one-eighth of one percent, made by the Vancouver assay office on the Yukon, over Ottawa mint charges, will be abolished.

TORONTO TO HAVE ANOTHER HOTEL

Toronto, Dec. 27. — Owing to the need of more hotel accommodation in Toronto, the Board of Control this morning decided to permit the McConkey syndicate to erect a seventeen-story building at the corner of King and Bay streets, thus allowing a building seven stories higher than the limit permitted by the city's building by-law. It will cost $2,000,000, and have 700 rooms, each with a bath.

STATISTICS WILL BE KEPT UP TO DATE

Ottawa, Dec. 27.—An interesting Blue Book will be issued by the Labor Department shortly, giving Canadian strike statistics for the past two years, with comparative figures for other countries. The figures are collected in periods of five years, and it is intended to keep in future the statistics up to date. A similar volume is issued by the British Board of Trade, and is of considerable value to students of industrial, social and economic problems.

TRAIN CUT OFF HIS LEGS.

Belleville, December 27.—William Palmater, a lad, 11 years old, this afternoon in attempting to board a Grand Trunk freight train coming into the station, was thrown beneath the wheels with the result that both legs were taken off above the knee. The lad was rushed to the hospital and is still alive.

JEWS TO HAVE NEW 'DAILY'

'Canadian Jewish World' Will be Edited by Mr. Brainin.

The Jewish community of Montreal are soon to have another daily newspaper. Mr. R. A. Darwin, of Darwin's Millinery, told a Witness' reporter Friday night that everything has already been arranged, and that the 'Canadian Jewish World,' which will be the name of the new paper, will be the best Jewish newspaper in Canada.



R. Brainin.

A site in the heart of the city has already been bought, and on it will be erected a ten-story building, which will be the home of the paper.

Mr. Darwin is the promoter of this syndicate, of which $50,000 worth of stock has been issued. Most of this stock has already been sold, Mr. Darwin having personally bought $26,000 worth.

The editor of the paper will be Mr. Reuben Brainin, who is at present the editor of the 'Jewish Eagle.' Also a



MR. R. A. DARWIN.

staff of first-class news writers have been engaged, most of them being brought over from New York.

The paper will be Liberal in policy, and will endeavor to meet the needs of the Jewish people, besides giving them the foremost Jewish and general news.

Mr. Darwin, who is to be the president of this new syndicate, is sparing no expense to instal one of the most modern and up-to-date printing plants and to obtain the best news connections.

The first issue of the paper will appear early in March.

HELD UP BY STURDY BEGGAR

Armed With a 'Billy' Made of Stout Lead Piping

A piece of lead pipe about eighteen inches long to which was attached a stout cord arranged in the same manner as that on a policeman's 'billy,' is a dangerous weapon in the hands of any person, but when carried by a desperate looking individual who brandishes it and demands money, it is doubly so.

Such things are carried in Montreal though, as was shown by the experience of a Toronto man who called at the 'Witness' office on Saturday to show the weapon which had been in the hands of a would be highway man who held him up at the corner of Cadieux and Dumarest streets late on Friday night.

The gentleman, who is a travelling salesman, arrived in the city on the late train last evening, and proceeded to the house of a friend with whom he had arranged to stay.

Just at the corner of Cadieux and Dorchester streets he was suddenly accosted by a rough-looking man who asked him for some money, saying he wanted to buy a meal. On the gentleman refusing the beggar produced the piece of lead pipe before described and threatened to 'bust the head' of the commercial man. The latter retreated and swung a heavy grip which he was carrying, and striking the fellow's arm caused him to drop the weapon. When he found that he was unarmed his courage apparently deserted him and he took to his heels, much to the satisfaction of his intended victim.

CHILDREN BURNED IN THEIR BEDS

Ottawa, Dec. 27.—While Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Curran, of Edwards Station, Carleton County, were in the stable getting ready to come to Ottawa, their house caught fire and their three children, who were in bed, were burned to death. The children were destroyed while the parents stood looking on, unable to do anything to save them.

The house and contents were destroyed very quickly. Although Mr. and Mrs. Curran and their neighbors made repeated attempts to break through the flames and carry the children to safety, they could not do so without losing their own lives.

In her first effort to enter the door of the house Mrs. Curran went so far that she was badly burned herself. The building, being of frame, burned very quickly. The bodies were recovered.

WHITNEY AND SOUTHAM AT WAR

Ottawa, Dec. 24.—In the dispute between Mr. W. M. Southam and Sir James Whitney, Mr. Southam to-day stated that Sir James has full permission to make public anything and everything he may know as to the alleged assistance he gave to the introduction of the tax reform in the Ontario Legislature.

MORE RESTRICTIVE MEASURES ARE URGED TO LESSEN EVIL OF LIQUOR TRAFFIC IN TOWNSHIPS

Justice Cross, of Royal Commission, Takes Up Investigation into Conditions in the Sherbrooke District, Where There is Proof of a Brazen Defiance of the Present License Law.

PLEA FOR ABOLITION OF THE BAR.

Complaint is Made That Sale of D rink at Groceries Leads to Family Drinking, in Which the Women Are Offenders.

(Witness' Staff Correspondence.)

Sherbrooke, December 27.—His Lordship Mr. Justice Cross, representing the Royal Commission on the revision of the license law, held a session here to-day when representatives of the temperance forces of the Eastern Townships strongly urged the adoption of further restrictive measures to lessen the evil of the liquor traffic.

The Licensed Victuallers were not represented.

Judge Cross stated that he did not want to duplicate the evidence or arguments already heard by the commission. He wanted to hear if there was anything of an exceptional nature in connection with the administration of the license law in this part of the province.

Mr. J. Morkill, collector of provincial revenue, testified that the district contained 54 hotel licenses, of which 14 are in Sherbrooke, nine licensed groceries, of which seven are in Sherbrooke; one restaurant license, one wholesale license, and one summer hotel license.

During 1912 there were forty or fifty convictions for infraction of the law. About half of these were license holders selling out of hours. Knowledge of infractions was gained from private complaints, from cures in outlying parishes and otherwise.

Mr. J. H. Roberts, secretary of the Dominion Alliance, had helped to secure many convictions. The worst places for violation of the law, he said, are Asbestos, a mining town, and Scotstown, on the C.P.R., with a lumbering district nearby.

A BRAZEN DEFIANCE.

Mr. Morkill added that in Asbestos the common thing was for men to open a place without a license, sell liquor until prosecuted, and then leave.

Judge Cross asked if the money penalty was generally paid.

Mr. Morkill replied that the offenders paid if they had the money, and, if not, they were sent to jail, if they stayed in the place. Not one-tenth of the people prosecuted by him went to jail. They paid the fine.

In more than 75 percent. of his cases the men pleaded guilty without going to trial.

Out of the forty infractions last year four were convictions on second offences, although there were some other cases secured by Mr. Roberts which had been allowed to be treated as first offences. One man had been sent to jail during the year, he thought, for a third offence.

The Judge asked if many of the convictions for drunkenness were laborers from outside the towns. These, he said, made the statistics for the larger cities look worse than they should be.

Mr. Morkill thought that in Sherbrooke about one-half of such prosecutions were against outside men.

The Rev. G. Ellery Read, of the Congregational Church, quoted Mr. Sangster, superintendent of the Canadian Rand Co., as stating that the location of a license near their works had proved an evil. He advocated local option by wards.

Mr. B. C. Howard, a prominent lumberman, and an ex-alderman, spoke for the aboolition of grocery licenses and the keeping of licenses away from schools and factories. He would be greatly put out if a license were granted across the street from his works. There should be no shades or screens on the bar windows. It was becoming a very improper thing for any man to drink, and if the shades were removed many would not go in to drink. More than twenty-five names should be required on the petition for a license.

In this connection Mr. Morkill, the revenue officer, said not one man out of ten read the petition for a license that they were asked to sign. The petition represented them as saying the man was of good character and his house was well managed. Those who signed never considered this at all.

Mr. Howard said he would stop altogether the bringing of liquor into local option districts. Hotels should not sell liquor in bottles. He cited cases where men got bottles at hotels near stations, took them on the train and caused great disorder.

LICENSES FAR TOO MANY.

Ex-Mayor Cate, of Sherbrooke, said the law was fairly well enforced here, but fourteen licenses was twice as many as the place required. There were some good hotels, but the others were run almost only for the bar. He also favored a larger license fee and severer penalties for infraction of the law. The money penalties for a man of any importance were not really severe. The license should be forfeited for a second offence. The sale of liquor in groceries was also a bad thing.

The Judge—Chiefly in cities and towns. I suppose it would be rather harsh to prohibit them in country villages and parishes.

Mr. Cate said there probably was not the same need there.

ABOLISH THE BAR.

The Rev. G. A. Williams, of the Baptist Church here, advocated the abolition of the bar as well as other alternative restrictive measures.

The Rev. Canon Shreve, of the Anglican Church, heartily approved of the suggestion to separate the liquor selling from the grocery business. The licensed groceries led to a vast deal of drunkenness. There was family drinking and the women were affected, which was a serious thing. There should be no licenses near schools or factories and much more severe penalties should be imposed for infraction of the law by licensed and unlicensed dealers, and when a conviction was made it should be written across the face of the license.

The Rev. W. T. G. Brown, of the Methodist Church, would prohibit licensed groceries in the country as well as the towns, and would allow local option by wards in Sherbrooke as well as Montreal and Quebec. He thought some means should also be taken to prevent the hoodwinking of the people by those selling licenses, and who got people to promise not to oppose them before the temperance people know anything about it. There should be stricter law enforcement.

The judge referred to Sherbrooke, whose Council controls the licenses, and asked if, under representative government, it was not the duty of private citizens to see that the right set of councillors were elected.

Mr. Brown replied that it was not always that this was done. He also advocated restrictions on the bringing of liquor into local option places. He would stop the taking of orders and C.O.D. shipments.

WOMAN'S PLEA FOR THE HOME.

Mrs. McCurty, county president of the W. C. T. U., made a strong plea for the curtailment of the evils of the liquor traffic in order to protect the home, the children and the purity of family life. The women had a right to be heard, for they represented half the population of the province, and they suffered severely from the liquor traffic. She referred to the serious effects of the drink evil in England, the ravages of tuberculosis in France, due to the use of alcohol; and she likewise referred to the decrease in the death rate in Kansas, due to prohibition.

LICENSE EVILS ON FACTORIES.

Mr. J. M. Jenckes, head of the Jenckes Machine Company, one of the big industries here, said the amendments sought by the temperance forces were all good, but he emphasized the need of keeping hotels away from factories. There were four licenses near his factory, and so some of the men went to these places even in working hours. He would like to see the hotels keep away a mile or two if possible.

The appointment of special law enforcement officials would be a great benefit. He knew that from experience. He was chairman of the police committee of the council, and found it difficult to get the chief of police to get ordinary constables to take up the harsh feature of the law enforcement.

Mr. J. H. Roberts, secretary of the Dominion Alliance, who was present and watching closely the presentation of the case here, explained to the judge that the sale of liquor in hotels and restaurants only were for consumption on the premises, and the sale only of sealed packages in shops was what the temperance people sought.

Mrs. Bowman, of the W.C.T.U. at Scotstown, a local option town, complained of the C.O.D. deliveries of liquor there by express. Often it was ordered by people under assumed names. In other cases, when not called for, it was sold to any one who would pay the express charges. If this was to go on, the agent should be licensed. Much trouble was caused, and the express agent became nothing but a liquor agent.

The judge asked what sort of constable they had?

Witness—There is none at all. Under local option we ought hardly to need one.'

The judge remarked that when an express agent sold liquor contrary to law he could be punished. If the facts were as represented the matter should be brought before a magistrate.

Mr. Morkill, the revenue officer, said he thought the C.P.R. would stop the C.O.D. deliberies if the conditions were laid before the head officials. He made some seizures at Lake Megantic, and he did not think the C.P.R. would now accept any C.O.D. liquor shipments for that point. The thing could easily be stopped at Scotstown if the proper steps were taken. He had told some of the Scotstown people that if they gave him the name of a responsible man he would give him authority to go to the station for him and seize these goods.

Only a short session of the court was held this afternoon.

Other representatives present, in addition to those already named, included the Rev. Mr. Hamilton, for the Danville Citizens' Association; the Rev. G. W. Elliot, from Sawyerville; the Rev. L. M. England, from Magog, and the Rev. Isaac Norman, from Lennoxville.

MRS. I. WALKER DIES AT ULVERTON

A correspondent writes from Ulverton, Que.: 'Death has claimed one of the oldest residents of the place, Mrs. Isabella Walker, who died on Dec. 21 after a few weeks' illness. Deceased, who was 75 years of age, resided at the Walker homestead here for the past fifty-eight years. She came as a bride, and was left a widow at the early age of 30, with seven small children. Deceased was much beloved in the vicinity. The Congregational Church here loses a life-long member and a constant worshipper till within a few years ago, when failing health prevented her attendance at church.

'Mrs. Walker leaves to mourn three sons, Messrs. Richard and James, of Ulverton, and Andrew, of Calgary; three daughters, Mrs. H. Thompson, of St. Lambert; Mrs. N. Bothwell, of Melbourne, and Miss Ella Walker, of Ulverton. There are seven grandchildren, also a sister, Mrs. E. Stevens, of Kirkdale, and four brothers, Mr. Philip Lyster, of La Musa, Cal.; Mr. Jas. Lyster, of Montreal, and Messrs. Richard and Nelson Lyster, of Kirkdale.

'The funeral took place on Tuesday afternoon at the Congregational Church here, service being conducted by the Rev. G. Craik.'

SYNOD ANNUAL MEETING.

The annual meeting of the Synod of the Diocese of Montreal will open on January 28th, 913, the Rev. J. J. Willis, B.A., B.D., being the preacher at the opening service. Special sessions will be devoted to missions and Sunday schools, and the Rev. Canon Troop has placed a motion on the order paper asking the Synod to express sympathy with the men of Ulster and with the Evangelical Alliance 'in their struggle against the encroachments upon our civil and religious liberty, emanating, from the Church of Rome. This subject was dropped when brought up before the recent Provincial Synod.

TELEGRAPHIC BRIEFS

BARBERS' CHARGES GO UP.

Winnipeg, Dec. 24.—The local barbers have decided to raise the price of hair-cuts to thirty-five cents, commencing January 2.

ICE FATALITY.

Lindsay, Ont., Dec. 24. — John Scott, a farmer living near Valentia, eight miles from Lindsay, fell through the ice on the Sougag River and was drowned.

R. A. ROSS GETS APPOINTMENT

Calgary, Dec. 24.—Mr. R. A. Ross, formerly supervising engineer of Montreal, has been engaged by the city at $100 per day and expenses to make a report on the local power and light situation.

WILL ADVANCE AGRICULTURE.

Edmonton ,Dec. 26. — Alberta will have three agricultural colleges established in different parts of the province ready for the reception of students in agriculture next fall. Two year courses will be given.

ACCEPTS CALL TO OTTAWA.

Ottawa, Dec. 26. — The Rev. Charles R. Duncan, pastor of the First Baptist Church, Port Huron, Mich., has accepted a call to Fourth Avenue Baptist Church, this city. He will assume his new charge early in February.

TEACH FOREIGNERS ENGLISH.

Calgary, Dec. 24.—The Provincial Government announces it will establish an English school for foreigners at Vegreville January 21. A special short course has been arranged to familiarize the foreign born pupils with the rudiments of English in the shortest possible time.

CONTESTS MACDONALD ELECTION.

Winnipeg, Dec. 24.—Justice Cameron handed down a decision overruling the preliminary objections to the petition for the unseating of the sitting member, Morrison, in Macdonald, and the hearing will go on.

TO START GEORGIAN BAY CANAL.

Ottawa, Dec. 24.—It is learned on good authority that the vote in the estimates for preliminary work on the Georgian Bay Canal will be $3,000,000. This will include sufficient for plans and a start on the scheme.

HELD UP AND ROBBED.

Lethbridge, Dec. 26.—P. Trimble, a young man from Moose Jaw, was held up at the point of a gun in the centre of this city last night at seven o'clock. He was relieved of $80 in cash and bills of a sale amounting to $1,500. The latter will be useless to the highwayman, who made a clean get away.

NAMED DRAMATIC CENSOR.

Toronto, December 26.—Mr. William Banks, sr., of the editorial staff of the 'Globe,' was appointed dramatic censor at the meeting of the Board of Police Commissioners, at a salary of $1,300 per annum. The selection of two censors who will work in conjunction was deferred.

A TRANSCONTINENTAL LINK.

Ottawa, Dec. 27. — It is expected that the last spike in the National Transcontinental Railway between Winnipeg and Cochrane will have been driven by Saturday night. This will mean that the first wheat train from the West, now waiting at Suprior Junction, should pass through Toronto early in the week.

DEATH OF MRS. A. McDONALD.

Winnipeg, December 26.—Mrs. Archibald McDonald, wife of Archibald McDonald, of Fort Qu'Appelle, and of the Hudson's Bay Company, died at the home of her son, D. H. McDonald, on Tuesday, aged 72. Mrs. McDonald was born December 12, 1840. Her early life was spent in the Red River Settlement.

C. P. R. MAKES AN ACQUISITION.

Ottawa, Dec. 26. — The C.P.R. will, on January 1 next, take over full control and operation of the Kingston and Pembroke Railway, operating it as part of the companys' own system.

The railway has been brought up to the C.P.R. standard, and is important as affording a better railway connection between Ottawa and Kingston.

IMPOSTER SENTENCED.

Toronto, December 26.—After many remands, William Bellefleur decided to stand or fall to-day on the evidence which could be adduced against him. It proved too strong and he goes to the Central Prison for nine months.

This is the young man who passed himself off as a son of the late Senator Forget, and as such succeeded in defrauding hotels and stealing from two of his benefactors.

KILLED BY HIS OWN PATENT.

Hamilton, Dec. 23. — Frank Riley, a well-known farmer, was killed by an explosion in his barn, near Carlisle, yesterday. Mr. Riley for the past three years had been working on a new explosive which he intended having patented. He had just eaten his Christmas dinner and entered the barn when his wife and children heard a terrific explosion which nearly demolished the barn. Riley lived only a few minutes.

QUEBEC NEWSPAPER OFFICE BURNED.

Quebec, Dec. 26. — 'L Libre Parole,' a weekly paper, owned by Senator Choquette, was completely destroyed by fire here this morning. How the fire originated is unknown, but is supposed to have been caused by an electric wire. The loss is about $15,000, with an insurance of $8,000. The paper will suspend publication, for a few weeks, until a settlement is made with the underwriters.

EX-ALDERMAN DEAD.

Hamilton, Ont., Dec. 26. — A well known resident of Hamilton died yesterday in the person of W. H. Judd, senior member of the firm of W. H. Judd & Company, wholesale soap manufacturers. The deceased was in his 73rd year. He was a member of the City Council for fourteen years and gave excellent service to the city as chairman of the Board of Health. He leaves three sons and two daughters.

RUUSH TO CANADA FROM THE U.S.

Ottawa, Dec. 27. — That the United States immigration into Western Canada will total no less than 200,000 for the fiscal year of 1911-12 is the prediction of Mr. W. J. White, head of the Canadian agencies in the United States, who is in Ottawa this week. The rush to the West, he says, is becoming so large that many of the states are becoming alarmed. This year four states refused Canada space at the state fairs. They were Illinois, Indiana, Ohio and New York. South Dakota was considering such action, but decided that to put a ban on Canada would only be an additional advertisement.

G. B. CLEVELAND DIES OF PARALYSIS.

Johnville, Que., Dec. 26. — Word was received here this morning announcing the death of G. B. Cleveland, at Saskatoon, Sask., following an attack of paralysis. The late Mr. Cleveland was one of the best known men in the Eastern Townships and for many years lived here. He was a Liberal in politics. He opposed Mr. Rufus Pope in Compton County in 1900, but was defeated.

PROGRESS OF TRANSCONTINENTAL

By early spring the grading of the Canadian Northern transcontinental system will be completed from Lake Superior to Vancouver. It is expected that the men working west from Yellow Head Pass and those coming east along the valley of the north Thompson will come together and that during the fall a last spike driving celebration will take place. Grading on other sections of the line will have been completed by that time.

TO LOOK AFTER TOWNSHIPS WELFARE.

Sherbrooke, Que., Dec. 27.—Messrs. D. H. Macleod and Major A. L. Pomeroy left last night for Halifax, where they will sail for England to act as special immigration agents for the Eastern Townships. Mr. Macleod is engaged by the Provincial Parliament, and Mr. Pomeroy by the Federal. Major W. W. Dunsmore, of Bury, will also sail in a short time to take up similar work in the interests of the Townships.

DRINKING BOUT ENDS IN DEATH.

Beaverton, Ont., Dec. 26.—Under circumstances that the police consider point to murder, the dead body of Ernest Reilly was found near the water tank at the Grand Trunk station here yesterday. Reilly was a well-known character around town, and as Beaverton is under local option, with a number of companions he spent the day in Lindsay. The party returned home in the evening, arriving on the Grand Trunk train about 8.45. Reilly, it is alleged, was in an advanced stage

NICKLE SCHOLARSHIP FOR KINGSTON.

Kingston, Dec. 26.— Queen's University has received from the executors of the estate of the late Ellen M Nickle, a bequest for the foundation of a scholarship, to be known as the 'Ellen M. Nickle Memorial Scholarship,' to be awarded to the candidate making the highest marks in the honor matriculation examinations in mathematics and English. The scholarship is valued at $150. The late Mrs. Nickle was the mother of W. F. Nickle, M.P

FOR STRICTER STEAMBOAT INSPECTION.

Ottawa, Dec. 26. — It is reported that one of the results of Commissioner R. A. Pringle's inquiry into the recent sinking of the steamer Mayflower, near Barry's Bay, will be an amendment of the regulations governing the inspection of steamboats, making the law more stringent. The inspection of inland shipping under the act at present is somewhat lax, and, in the case of the 'Mayflower,' the faulty position of the engine, it is asserted, could have been foreseen. Resulting vibration loosened the boat's caulking.

PROTECTING THE BEAVER.

Edmonton, Alta., Dec. 24.— Benjamin Lawton, chief game warden for Alberta, to-day issued instructions to trappers and hunters that the closed season for beaver, protected since 1908, has been extended from December 31, 1912, to December 31, 1915. He reports also that the beaver, which had an important part in the romance of the early history of North America, has multiplied rapidly during the last four years, notwithstanding raids by law-breakers. The regular hunters and trappers in the north country, he adds, have not killed game out of season, but have assisted in enforcing the laws.

CORNWALL TO HAVE CHEAPER LIGHT.

Cornwall, Dec. 24.—By a vote of 517 to 89 the ratepayers of Cornwall yesterday gave their assent to the agreement entered by the Town Council with the Stormont Electric Light & Power Company, for the supplying of electric light and gas to public and private consumers at a reduced cost over that which has been in force for some time. Only about half the electorate—606 out of a total of about 1,200 voters—exercized the franchise.

The by-law to ratify the agreement was looked upon as good as carried by a great many people before the poll was opened, and to this fact may be attributed the small vote.

FIRE DOES $30,000 DAMAGE AT SUSSEX, N.B.

Sussex, N.B., Dec. 26. — This town was visited by a fire on Christmas Day which did about $30,000 damage. The flames were confined to the brick block owned by Geo. W. Fowler, M.P. His loss is estimated at $12,000, with insurance of 08,000. George Suttren, jeweller, a tenant, suffered about $9,000 damage, with insurance of $5,500. Other losers are Walter S. Fairweather, $2,000 on furniture, insurance $1,250; Dr. A. B. Teakles, dentist, loss $2,000, insurance $1,500; George Hallett, photographer, loss $800, nsurance $400. The bank of New Brunswick next door suffered considerable damage from water.

MISSING RELATIVES.

Arnott (David) a collier, was living in Pennsylvania 20 to 25 years ago. Nephew William Joseph asks.

Bayliss (James and Lydia), left Bilston for the United States between 50 and 60 years ago. James was a chainmaker. Niece Mary Ann asks.

Campion (Albert), was living in Hamilton, Ont., nine years ago. Sister Lily asks.

Clark (Albert and Elijah), were last heard of at Boyd's Ferry Co. Washington, 1910. Sister Flora asks.

Garwood (Joseph Thomas), left Bedford square E., for the United States in 1888; last heard of seven years ago. Mother asks.

Hall (Herbert), left Bleathwood, Herefordshire, for Toronto in 1906; last heard of a year and a half ago. Parents ask.

Hobson (Enoch and his son Henry), left Leeds in 1878, and are believed to have gone to America. Niece Emma asks.

Lamb (Nathaniel), a farmer, left Jarrow for Toronto in 1872. Nephew Thomas asks.

Monks (John James), left Manchester for America thirty years ago; last heard of seven years later. Granddaughter Eliza asks.

O'Brien (Dennis), left Ireland for South America; last heard of ten years ago. Nephew Frederick asks.

AGRICULTURAL.

FARMING AT $250 AN ACRE

When the Pennsylvania Railway, three years ago, began looking around for a piece of land upon which to give practical demonstrations of the value of scientific farming, James McCrea, head of the corporation, took a batch of the company's officials down to the little town of Bacon, Delaware, which is in the heart of the Delaware-Maryland-Virginia Peninsula.

They picked out forty-three acres of the worst looking waste land in the locality and straightway announced that they would put a scientific farmer at work to demonstrate to the farmers thereabouts just what remarkable yields could be had from the ground if the farming idea was carried out on a scientific basis. The farmers ridiculed the idea and the railway officials were somewhat frightened when they saw the tangled waste they had undertaken to redeem. Then they asked H. S. Lippincott, the Cornell University trained 'Farmer,' if the proposition could be made to 'go.' In spite of the rank growth of sassafrass, sweetbrier and weeds, the agriculturist saw the inherent value of the soil.

When the thicket was levelled, roots and a few stumps torn out, the wood was burned and the ash left upon the land. As soon as possible, the ground was broken and cover crops put in. Only twelve acres were dressed with manure, and not more than ten tons were used to the acre. For the rest the only fertilizer used was the green stuff that was ploughed under. For this, soy beans were found to be one of the best renovators. They were good for the stock and were also used for making oil. During the first summer the whole farm was kept green with catch crops of clover, rye and cow peas.

ALL RAISED AT A PROFIT.

The start was late, yet during that first season thirty-six varieties of vegetables were raised, and all at a profit; orchards were started of apples, pears, plums, peaches, quinces and cherries. Quantities of small fruits, including raspberries, currants, blackberries, strawberries, dewberries, gooseberries, and grapes were put in and all did nicely. An old peach orchard was renovated by careful spraying and trimming and was soon in a flourishing condition. The orchard was nursed along scientifically until it flowered and bore fruit that has since taken prizes at county fairs. Here are some of the results in terms of money: cucumbers, $104 to the acre. peanuts, $65, gooseberries, $250.

At present there are thirty-four acres under cultivation. Virtually ten acres remain to be reclaimed. These at first presented an appearance not unlike a canebrake, except that the thicket was interspersed with a few large trees and many stumps. The whole was swampy land, at times almost covered with water. A ditch which ran along one end of the land has been deepened to draw off the water. The smaller growth has succumbed to the billhook and stumps have been blasted out.

A farmhouse, in much need of repair, and several dilapidated outbuildings were on the place when it was purchased. The former has been given the attention it needed, and is now occupied by the farmer and his family. A neat bungalow has been put up for the office and headquarters of the agricultural experts. Modern barns with cement floors took the place of the old, and an up-to-date pigsty was installed.

The natives were much amused at the new style pigsty. The luxury of cement floors and cleanliness for pigs seemd superfluous to them; they suggested that cigars and palm-leaf fans should be added to the equipment.

HOTHOUSE OPERATED WITH SUCCESS.

A small hothouse is being operated with success. There are opportunities on the Peninsula for hothouse men which have so far been neglected. The location is ideal for this class of gardening. The sun is so warm in winter that good crops can be grown by its heat almost without artificial aid. Part of the demonstration farm has been irrigated. For this purpose a 10,000 gallon storage tank, with an engine for pumping water has been set up. The whole thing, while costing more than the average farmer can afford to invest, was far from prohibitive in price. When sufficient capital for this is available, good crops are assured every year.

The soil at the farm and on the Peninsula generally, is alluvial, but its character is not uniform. It varies from stiff, heavy clay to a friable sandy soil which is very easily tilled and extremely productive. Probably the best and strongest soil is the red, or yellow clay. It produces acre for acre the fullest crops of all kinds of fruits, vegetables grains and when seeded to grass makes excellent pasture.

To produce these heavy crops only a small amount of fertilizer is necessary, if care is taken in the tilling and careful attention paid to the rotation of crops. Sometimes this red clay lies a few inches below the surface, under a cover of friable sandy loam. For many purposes this combination is considered much better than the clay surface. A sandy topsoil with a clay subsoil dries out more quickly after a rain and is more easily tilled. It gives a richer color to fruits, causes vegetables to mature earlier, and in that way enables them to catch the best prices in the markets.

A heavy white clay is considered excellent for pasture and hay when well drained and filled with vegetable matter. It also produces heavy crops of corn and wheat. The sandy loam, while it is not adapted to grazing, is well-suited to market gardening, fruits, early potatoes, sweet potatoes, alfalfa, and many other crops. Some of this sandy soil, which contains a large amount of vegetable matter, has a rich black color. Most of the black land is low-laying, so that the water level is near the surface. This makes it ideal for strawberries.

TO GET THE BEST RESULTS.

Different methods of treatment are employed at the farm for these different varieties of soil in order to get the best results. They speak of the Peninsula soils as being 'kindly.' And the experiments at the demonstration farm have proved it so. Each of the different grades of soil responds in a remarkable manner to tillage and manures. The effect of green manuring is marvellous; the sandiest soil becomes extremely productive as soon as cow peas, soy beans, crimson clover, or some other such crop has been ploughed under.

Besides showing improved methods of farming through practical demonstrations, 'Farmer' Lippincott, in charge of the agricultural station, is at the service of every resident or prospective resident of the Peninsula. He is glad to inspect land and give his advice freely on all matters pertaining to agriculture. He analyzes seed which is sent in and tries to answer all inquiries that come to him. From data he obtains by planting rival rows and watching them systematically he is able to furnish much valuable local information. He advises farmers through the mails and lectures at county fairs and grange meetings.

On the demonstration farm, a small application of stable manure and 500 pounds of lime brought a return the first year of forty-seven bushels of corn to the acre. Now the same soil is producing 125 bushels to the acre. Five crops of lettuce, rhubarb, beets, figs and white potatoes have been harvested at a good profit, and, coming along with excellent promise, are crops of sugar corn, tomatoes, carrots, cantaloupes, okra, squash, pumpkins, watermelons, cabbages, celery, brussels sprouts, cauliflower and tobacco.

The experiments have certainly been made on an extensive scale, so far as variety of crops is concerned, and the results obtained are therefore doubly worthy of acceptance.

FEED AND CARE OF WINTER CALVES

New Milch cows in fall give greatest returns when dairy products are highest — prepare warm, dry, and sunshiny place for the young calves — calves should be feed three times daily when young — feeding vessels should be kept clean — care should be kept not to overfeed young calves — provide pens for exercising.

(By J. G. Haney of I. H. C. Service Bureau.)

From the dairyman standpoint, it is usually desirable to have the calves dropped in the fall for the reason that cows can be made to produce a larger milk flow at the beginning of the milking period that at the close. This admits of securing the largest quantity of milk at the time when dairy products are the highest. It also enables him to keep up the flow to the very last days of the milking period, as the feeds he is able to supply during summer and fall are more palatable than he is able to obtain during the winter.

There is a great variety of opinion as to just what time the calves had best come. For the good of the calf, it would be desirable to have it get a little start before the extreme cold weather comes in. It is also more pleasant to care for the young calves at first during the milder weather. It is certainly desirable in every way to have all of the calves dropped at as nearly the same date as possible. Calves of even size are much more easily handled and dealt with.

Knowing that there is to be a bunch of calves to care for during the winter, preparations should be made accordingly. While it is generally supposed that young calves require a great deal of attention and make a lot of work, this is not true if proper arrangements are made for handling them. If there are more than four calves, there should be a special shed arranged with feeding stanchions.

The essentials of a calf-shed are that it be dry and as much sunshine as possible admitted into it. It should, of course, be warm but sunshine and dryness should not be sacrificed for warmth. No better place for the calf-shed can be selected than to build a lean-to on the south side of the cow-barn, which will admit of putting windows on the east, south and west. A small lot should be provided for the calves to run out in and exercise during nice weather. For feeding the calves, if there are more than four, it will pay to build stanchions. There are various forms of self-stanchions in use, the essential features of which are, that the calves are held in place while being fed and for an hour or so thereafter. It is desirable to know exactly what each calf receives in the way of milk and grain. Good hay should be placed where they can get at it at all times.

As to handling the calf, a great many dairymen take the calf immediately from the cow, never allowing it to suck. Others will allow the calf to take a part of the milk for three or four days. In any event, it is essential that the calf have the first milk from a fresh cow, as the colostrum is necessary in starting the digestive system of the calf. The dairy-cow usually produces more milk than the calf is able to use, hence great care must be exercised in not allowing the calf to get too much. For this reason, it is perhaps safer to milk the cow and feed the calf from a vessel. If the calf is allowed to go without feeding for eight to twelve hours, it will usually be hungry, and by placing its muzzle in the milk kand opening the mouth with the fingers, will take hold and drink without further ceremony. It is certainly desirable to teach the calf to drink as soon as possible without having to suck the finger. There has never been any calf-feeding device that has proved satisfactory. The calves should be fed every four to six hours for a few days. The period between feeds may then be lengthened to three times a day: morning, noon and night. The quantity fed must be somewhat determined by the size of the calf, but at first should perhaps be not more than two pints and gradually increased. At the end of the first week, they might receive four pints at morning; two to three at noon, and four at night.

The three feeds a day should perhaps be continued for three weeks, after which they might be fed only morning and evening, and skim-milk gradually added to replace the whole milk. If the whole milk, which is being fed before this time, is very rich, it might be allowed to set for ten or twelve hours and a part of the cream skimmed off. However, the milk should be fed at about blood temperature and it is best to have the animal heat in it if possible, as this is most natural.

At the time of changing from whole milk to skim-milk, which should require at least a week, the calves should be taught to eat some grain. The calf stanchions, of course, should be in use before this time. These should provide for setting a vessel in front of each calf, into which its portion of milk may be poured. There are perhaps no better vessels for feeding calves than ordinary one-gallon earthen crocks. These are perfectly smooth and admit of being scalded and cleaned out carefully, as it is necessary to keep them sweet and clean.

After the calf has had its milk ration, a handful of ground corn or Kaffir-corn should be put in the feeding vessel. While it is a very general practice to mix grain with the milk, I do not consider it a good one, as it is essential that the calf chew the grain and secure the action of the saliva before it is swallowed. The addition of grain is for the purpose of replacing the fat which has been removed by skimming the milk. By adding the grain to the calves' rations, it is not necessary to increase the amount of milk fed as the skim-milk contains very nearly as much food value as the whole milk did, with the exception of the fats removed, and it only requires a small bit of grain to replaces this. Ground corn or Kaffir-corn at first should be fed. When two weeks old the calf relishes the shelled corn, but the Kaffir should be ground. Oats is also good feed for calves, but it is unnecessary to buy high priced feeds to replace the fat removed by skimming the milk.

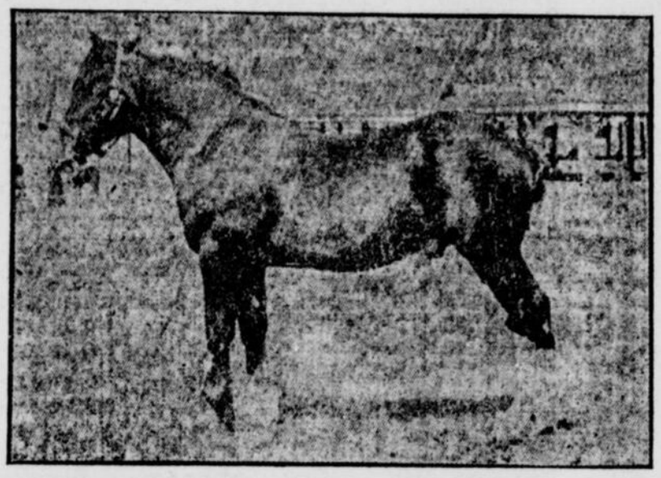
There is nine times as much trouble caused from over-feedings as from under-feeding. The dairy calf especially, should be kept only in a good growing condition, and not fat. They should be encouraged to eat hay and other coarse material, as it is desirable to extend the digestive tract as much as possible. The feeding of the calves should be done with regularity, and great care taken to feed uniform amounts.

By using the stanchion, it is possible to soon teach the calves to come to their own place at eacr feeding, and the feeders should know exactly what each calf is being fed and give it no more nor less, except for the gradual increase to keep up with the growth. They should be left in the stanchion for an hour or so after feeding them, for they are apparently more hungry after feeding than before and ofter form the habit of sucking each others' ears. When a calf is observed to have this habit, it should be removed at once from the bunch and given a stall by itself for a few days, until it forgets the practice. The milk should always be fed at the same temperature or about 100 degrees Fahrenheit and always sweet. The vessels in which the calves are fed should be thoughly scalded out every two or three days, depending on the weather. In cold weather, of course, there is not so much danger of them becoming sour.

A great many calf-feeders consider it essential that the calf have access to some clean, loamy soil which they will eat to correct any irregularities which may occur in the system.

If the milk from a creamery is to be fed, it should be pasteurized before feeding. It is possible to raise calves on tea made from hay, but this requires very careful work.

The Kansas experiment station, (Bulletin 126) states that the cost of feed to raise a good skim-milk calf, need not exceed $5.27, in contrast to $19.31 for whole milk; and the cost of keeping a cow one year, if the cow is not milked. In a feeding trial of skim-milk, whole milk, and calves sucking dams, the skim-milk calves made the most profitable gains! whole dams, third. It is not only possible milk calves, second; and raised by but profitable in every sence to winter calves or skim-milk.



'Drumcroy,' by 'Clan McNee,' two-year-old Clydesdale Stallion, champion at Lethbridge and Medicine Hat Fairs, 1912.

ALFALFA BETTER THAN SWEET CLOVER

There are many farmers who have good sweet clover pastures, and seem to be getting fair results from this crop for that purpose, but, as a general thing, it is considered a noxious weed. Stock will eat sweet clover when they have become accustomed to it, but due to a slight bitterness, it is not usually relished as much as other clovers. We have known of instances where, after the stock had become accustomed to sweet clover, they seemed to eat it readily and do very well on it.

In comparison with alfalfa as a feed for live stock, alfalfa is far superior. Alfalfa must be pastured very carefully, because the cattle are apt to bloat from eating it, especially in the fall of the year or early spring. A much more satisfactory method is to cut the alfalfa and feed it as a soiling crop, or to cure it and feed it as hay. Experience shows that one will get a great deal more feed off an acre if handled this way than if the stock are allowed to graze the alfalfa.

Alfalfa should be sown at the rate of between fifteen and twenty pounds to the acre. In some localities and for spring sowing, a nurse crop is used. This nurse crop may be either oats, wheat, barley, or rye, and about one-half the amount of seed is sown as in the ordinary case. Alfalfa should be sown after all danger of frost is past in the spring. If sown in the fall, it should be at least six weeks before frost. If you use oats as a nurse crop, the oats and alfalfa may be cut together when the oats are in the dough stage, for hay.

FARM DRAINAGE

Something About Its Cost and Its Advantages.

Thorough under drainage may cost from $20 to $40 per acre, but it will pay for itself in from one to three years, because:—

1.—Land is ready for seeding earlier in the spring.

2.—The soil is warmer in the early spring. The seed, therefore, germinates more promptly and begins a healthy growth at once.

3.—There is no drowning out of crops due to heavy and continued rains.

4.—Fertilizers are not lost by surface washing.

5.—More air circulates through drained than through undrained soils, and all crops require pure air for their best growth.

6.—Roots of plants go deeper in drained than in undrained lands. This not only gives them greater feeding range, but makes them more drought resistant, because they are nearer the water line in dry seasons.

E.—Frosts do less injury to crops. The drains make it possible to get better catches of grasses and clovers and minimize the losses from late spring and early fall frosts.

8.—Drained land is more easily worked than undrained . The cost of man-power, horse-power and machinery is thus materially reduced.—Central Experimental Farm Bulletin.

ANIMAL, NOT PEDIGREE.

Pedigree is a very dangerous thing to buy without the animal, is the conclusion a writer in the 'Farmer and Stock Breeder' comes to in discussing the inbreeding of the Shorthorn dairy cow from noted families that have in the past proved themselves heavy milkers. He continues: No one likes to see a lot of cows coming home to milk with their eyes staring out of their sockets, with a vacant, listless walk, laboring under pressure from a coarse udder hanging as if it were a bag of carrots from the body, which often brings a remark from a casual observer, 'That one will give a lot of milk,' whereas it is not this class of animal that proves the champion at the pail.

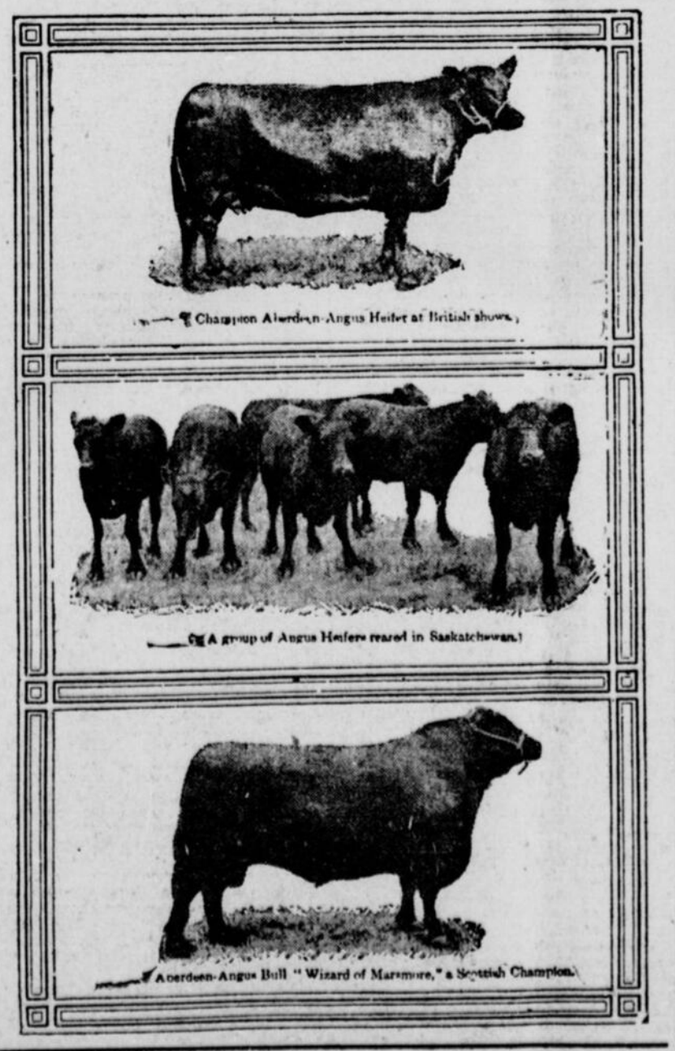
Each and every cow should have quality combined with a sharp outlook, mellow udder, with teats hanging like a kid-gloved finger as if they took no part at all in filling the pail except as an adornment to a well shaped udder carried up as if a part of her body. I am certain, to get back to this type, more Scotch blood will have to be made use of, and to take a violent outcross on to a long in-bred milking pedigree has the worst result possible on the female line. Yet great success has been obtained by bulls from 1,000-gallon cows with a Scotch cross.

It is all wrong to think that heifers of the beefy class will not become good milkers if they are handled in the right way. It only requires suitable treatment in feeding for the dairy, and in most cases they will give the required quantity to be entered in the D. S. H. B. records.

WORLD'S SHEEP PRODUCTION.

The sheep industry of Canada is almost negative when a comparison is made of the annual sheep production of the different countries of the world. There is a vast acreage in this country admirably adapted to the growing of mutton with profit. It looks like a misuse of natural advantages when one finds Canada in the twenty-sixth place in small meat raising.

Our insignificant contribution to the total world's production of sheep is shown in the following comparative statement of the production of different continents and countries last year as compared with 1895. During those 17 years the number of sheep has increased by 93,820,289, being 616,229,372. Australia at present leads by a wide margin, with 117,011,054 sheep; Argentina stands second, with 77,303,517; United States third, with 57,216,000; Russia fourth, with 45,840,000, and Turkey next, with 45,000,000. England comes seventh, with 30,000,000, and Canada twenty-sixth, with 2,631,000.



Champion Aberdeen-Angus Heifer at British shows.

A group of Angus Heifers reared in Saskatchewan.

Aberdeen-Angus Bull "Wizard of Maremere," a Scottish Champion.

LAUD McLEOD MIXED FARMING

Mixed farming is recommended as the most profitable method to pursue in modern agriculture, but if the case cited by a dry farming prize winner at the meeting of the Associated Boards of Trade of Southern Alberta, held at Macleod, is a criterion, then the Boards of Trade in every town in Southern Alberta have an important mission to perform. This man reported a case where a neighboring couple, not long married, who had bought a quarter section and engaged in mixed farming with the assurance that they could easily pay the balance on their farm within a short time, were unable to dispose of their products except in trade to the grocers of Macleod, and as a consequence they had hundreds of dollars in groceries coming to them at the stores, but no money. They had a fine herd of dairy cows, and their output of butter all summer long would have cleared them of debt if they could have realized by its sale, but they could only obtain groceries in exchange. Here is an opportunity for the Macleod Board of Trade to set an example to its sister organizations by finding a cash market for the butter of the farmers.

Macleod Board of Trade threatens to withdraw from the big organization on the ground that it duplicates the work of the boards generally, and here, then, is an opportunity for the associated board to organize farmers' marketing organizations to handle the products of mixed farms or induce concerns to engage in the produce business throughout this section. With butter retailing at 45 cents a pound in Lethbridge and vast quantities of it shipped in here from eastern points and from the States, wouldn't it be more profitable to handle good butter, freshly made, right from dairy farms within a few miles, and wouldn't this be the spirit of helping one another and boosting for Sunny Southern Alberta?

It's time for the gentlemen interested in promoting the welfare of the south country to quit their bickerings over public buildings and small political issues and get down to business and do something. The public buildings will come; they have got to come; and they will be located where the greatest requirement for them exists. But the young couple who have a small butter factory cannot long live on butter alone and pay their debts, purchase feed for their stock, clothes for themselves, and contribute to the support of the church, the taxes of the town, or enjoy the comforts of life.

The Macleod Board of Trade is a worthy organization, and has done a great deal of good in the past; it should get busy right now with this very case. The successful and profitable handling of what is being produced right now will prove fully as beneficial to scores of small towns as a flour mill employing a half a dozen hands which ships its supplies in and ships its products out of a town.—Lethbridge 'News.'

THE FARMER'S WIFE.

A generation ago the wife and mother compared her lot with that of the pioneer grandmother, and she felt that she had much to be grateful for. To-day the past is forgotten; comparisons must be made between herself and city sisters and friends. The family album, with its reminders of yesterday, is seldom opened. 'To-day' is ever at hand in the automobile's honk, the jingle of the telephone bell, and the headlines of the daily paper.

These farm women find themselves in a new civilization, but not of it. They have as great a longing for the best that life can offer as have the well-gowned club women of the cities. In many cases, from a financial standpoint, they can as well afford the luxuries of modern life as the majority of those who possess them. But, as the wives of farmers, they must give themselves to the land, says the 'Atlantic Magazine." Their houses go neglected that they may help with work in the fields.

Their hands are coarse and rough from assisting their husbands with pressing work on the land. Wives of wealthy farmers in this our country, while at their work, often resemble in their appearance ignorant, poverty-stricken peasant women of Europe. Many a farmer's son who has completed the course of the city high school has ben helped to do so by the sacrifices of an overworked mother back on the farm, who has taken upon herself many of the tasks that, otherwise, would have been his. In the hearts of these lonely, toil-worn women, love for farm life is turning to bitterness, and the daughters are electing new things.

INTENSIVE FARMING.

A reader, stirred up by my statement of $200 returns from one-eighth acre in vegetable plants, especially cabbage and celery, asks me, says a writer in 'Farm and Fireside,' what may be his chances of securing an income of, say, $800 an acre on two acres planted in these or similar crops in the suburbs of a small city. An income of $800 or $1,000 from an acre of market-garden crops, and especially of vegetable or flowering plants ,is not only within the reach of possibility, but also of reason, and is actually secured (and more, too), by many gardeners near our cities or villages. But so much depends on local conditions, management, skill of the grower and seller, that I would not give any guarantee. Begin slowly, gradually, carefully, and expand as you see your way clear. Do not let my figures tempt you to run in debt for land, giving up another business that has so far provided a living. Use discretion and common sense.

SPONTANEOUS COMBUSTION FROM WET HAY.

A few years ago the barn of General Burchard, former association editor of 'Hoard's Dairyman,' was consumed by fire, caused by the spontaneous combustion of alfalfa which had been put into the mow in too green a condition. One other barn in the vicinity was destroyed in th esame way by the spontaneous combustion of clover. A number of instances have occurred where, when the mow was fed out, a mass of hay was found in the centre near the bottom so badly charred that it could not be handled with a fork.

WHERE LAND DOES NOT RUN DOWN.

In 1840 there was obtained from Rothemstead Farm, England, 10 tons per acre of turnips, and after sixty years on the same ground 19.9 tons of turnips were taken off. With barley which followed the turnips in the rotation in 1849 33.4 bushels per acre was obtained, and in 1909 46.5 bushels. The clovers in the rotation pointed to similar results, there being 2.5 tons in 1849 and 4.5 in 1910 off the same piece of soil.

By a proper system of rotation and fertilization the land is steadily becoming more instead of less productive.

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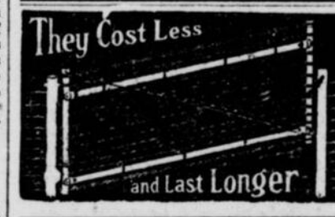
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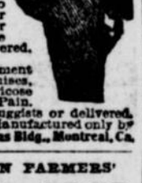
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POULTRY

A BUSINESS OF POULTRY

(By a Saskatchewan Poultry Keeper.)

While we are not in this world to make all the money we can to the exclusion of everything else, yet it is no more than good business principles to make what we produce secure the best available price.

There are seasons when the same commodity will bring a much better price than at other times. To be sure, every person knows this fact, but the trouble often is, we do not think in time to avail ourselves of the highest prices. In the poultry world we must plan ahead at least six months—better still, a year.

In order to have table fowl which can be profitably fattened and present a good appearance one must have some of the heavy breeds or a cross from them. It does not pay to produce the light breeds or mongrels with a view of having profitable table fowl to market. Those who are in the habit of marketing the average mongrel year after year, which seldom dress three pounds at Christmas time do not realize that they could multiply their income on chickens several times by investing a small sum in a few birds of one of the heavy breeds.

I have had mongrels which did not dress three pounds at five months after milk-fattening three weeks. I have had Orpington crosses which dressed 4 pounds at four months without fattening, and I have Orpington pure-bred cockerels which weighed 'live weight' 6 pounds at four months and 8 pounds (live weight) not yet six months old, which goes to show the value of good breeding.

FATTENING VERY IMPORTANT.

The fattening of the chickens is very important in that it addsd to the quantity, improves the quality and appearance of the carcass. The utility birds generally gain from a pound to a pound and a half in three weeks and it takes about 4 pounds of ground grain or meal to produce a pound of gain. Taking the market price of well-fleshed, neatly-dressed chickens one can readily see there is a substantial profit in fattening.

When a chicken has been properly fattened oil replaces much of the water in the flesh, so that when it is cooked it is much more tender and juicy than the unfattened product. Many consumers do not know how delicious milk-fattened spring chicken is, but after securing a few thus fattened they will be more particular in buying and more willing to pay a fair price for the extra cost of fattening. The use of milk or buttermilk in mixing the ration is the chief factor in producing the bleached appearance of the flesh so much desired.

The bird must have a solid, compactly built body or no amount of fattening can make a very attractive carcass. This was the aim of Mr. Cook, the originator of Orpingtons—to produce a compactly built body, having an extra large breast of the finest table quality. This, I think, he realized in the Orpington, but others may be just as good.

SHOULD SELECT HIS MARKET.

When the poultry producer has gone to the extra trouble of producing a fancy article he should not be careless in finding a market. If one is near a large town or city he may be able to secure customers among the most well-to-do families, who will be willing to pay a good price if your produce suits them. This may be done by correspondence or by a trip to the city. Several small cases containing one and two birds as samples should be sold to your prospective customers. The poultrymen should not be too particular as to the price of these samples. Every business in order to be successful must do a considerable amount of advertising, and if the quality of the samples is right they will make splendid selling agents. Or if a poultry man has a fairly large quantity of chickens ready to market at one time a small advertisement in the city paper may bring good results.

Fowls often pass through three hands after they leave the producer before they reach the consumer — the local butcher, a wholesale dealer, and the retail dealer in large cities. And when I am offered the same price for chickens by the local butchers as from the large city wholesale dealers, who are more particular as to quality, I make up my mind that the poultry world is not exempt from combines, and the most profitable way to market chickens is direct to the consumer if possible. The best way is to look up the market weeks before ready to market, ascertaining which method of killing and dressing he wishes used.

The killing may be done either by piercing the brain through the roof of the mouth and cutting the jugular, or by dislocating the neck, or by cutting the head off. For use on one's own table cutting off the head is all right, as it makes a thorough job of the bleeding, but for sale the poultryman should know where he is going to sell and cater to the demands of his buyers. The head and intestines serve as a health certificate to the fowl, as most disease can be detected by examining these, and it would be to the interest of any consumer to demand his fowls be dressed in this way. However, there is considerable demand for birds with head and feet off and drawn, and the poultryman should practice both methods of killing and dressing, and be willing to suit the customers.

When the neck is dislocated it leaves a part of the neck blue or dark red, caused by clotted blood. This disfigures the carcase. If the head is to be left on, the best way to kill is by bleeding. Whichever method of killing has been employed, the birds should be plucked dry immediately after killing, being very careful not to tea rithe skin. By only taking two or three feathers at a time and working quickly the plucking can be quickly and well done.

If they are to be delivered undrawn, the head is generally left on and the feathers on the upper portion of the neck, a ring of feathers round the joints of each leg, and the feathers on the tips of the wings. The feet should be well scrubbed with a small brush, the head and neck feathers wiped with a rag wet in cold water. Then place in the shaping board to give a plump appearance.

The shaping board is made by nailing two boards together at right angles. The legs and wings should be folded closely to the body and the bird placed breast down on the board, with a weight about two pounds on the back. (A common brick does nicely.) The plucking should be done quickly that the bird may be put on the board before the joints become stiff. They should be left on the shaping board until well cooled.

DRAWN AS SOON AS PLUCKED.

If they are to be drawn each bird should be drawn as soon as plucked. This should be done easily if two persons can work together, one plucking, the other drawing. When the birds are drawn the head and feet are generally removed also. I always open the gizzard, trim the heart and liver and put them back inside the bird, stitching the opening together neatly. If a bird is diseased at all it can generally be detected on the liver, and any buyer would do well to require these organs left in the bird. The skin of the neck should be pulled towards the body and the head cut off, and then the skin drawn over the neck bone and tied neatly with a white cord. If a bird is dressed well in this way it presents as equally good appearance as those with head and feet on, or better in my opinion. After drawing they should be shaped as the undrawn birds.

If the producer gets several offers for his dressed birds, some requiring drawn with head and feet off, others undrawn with heads and feet on, he will have to discriminate which offer will be the more profitable. I have been killing chickens for my own table which weighed, live weight, 5 1-2 pounds. After drawing I weighed the head, feet and intestines; they weighed 1 3-4 pounds. In this way one can estimate which offer would be the one to accept.

As soon as the birds are thoroughly cooled they may be packed. There are shipping cases for this purpose, but it is scarcely profitable for one to have them shipped in for the quantity of birds to be marketed. They are made of bass wood and spruce. In our town very nice half-inch spruce lumber can be bought for $18 per M. A small quantity of this should be bought and stored where it will dry out and be as light as possible. The birds should be sorted as to weight and the cases made to accommodate the different sizes of birds. Generally one can put 12 birds in two rows in a case. The cases should be lined with paraffin paper. This adds much to the appearance of the case when opened. If paraffin paper cannot be bought parchment will do, but will not look nearly so well. These requisites should be ordered from the local dealer in good time, as he will likely have to order from his wholesale station, and if not attended to early disappointment may be the result.

MUST HAVE GOOD APPEARANCE.

In packing if the poultryman would think of the tempting display of other commodities he so often sees and use the same tact in packing his chickens he would be well repaid for his forethought. Dealers are always anxious to have chickens which when displayed in their windows, will draw custom. And the poultryman, after the painstaking efforts to incubate, brood and fatten chicks, is foolish to be careless in these last details.

Shipping cases are generally made to accommodate two rows of birds. They are put in place backs down, heads extending across the case, the feet exposed each side of the breast. When the feet are left on, the case should be marked to open on the bottom, and thus display the backs to the public. This is one objection to leaving the feet on, they spoil the appearance of the breast, and the back of a fowl can never be so attractive as a well-fleshed breast. But the feet are age indicators, which accounts for them being left on, and when the poultryman can sell feet at the price paid for No. 1 birds he should be ever ready to do so.

On one side of the case the name of the shipper should be neatly marked, number of fowls, gross weight, net, tare, whether chickens or fowls. Quality and appearance spell profit in the marketing of table fowl.

OBTAINING BEST RESULTS

TO THE FARMER.

Remove the male birds from the flock immediately after the breeding season and market no fertile eggs.

Provide roomy nests and plenty of clean nesting material, preferably dry shaving or cut hay.

Keep the nests clean and sanitary.

Collect the eggs regularly, at least once, better twice a day in moderate weather, and more frequently in very warm and very cold weather.

Remove at once in clean utensils to a cool, dry cellar.

Cover with clean cloth to prevent dust from settling upon them and also to prevent evaporation and fading.

Do not pack loose in a box when taking them to market, but rather secure a suitable egg case and thus avoid breakage.

Market as frequently and as directly as possible.

TO THE MERCHANT.

Buy on a loss-off basis, if possible, and encourage other merchants to do the same.

Keep in mind the perishable nature of the product and do not hold eggs on a rising market without proper facilities for storing them.

Realize that fresh eggs at any season of the year are much more valuable than stale eggs, when prices are higher.

When shipping, pack carefully in strong, clean cases and fillers.

TO THE EGG-BUYER.

If buying direct from the farmer make regular and frequent collections.

Pay a premium for quality and do not hesitate to condemn bad, dirty, small and broken eggs.

Encourage the farmer to keep better poultry and more of it.

If buying from the country merchant, encourage frequent shipments and if possible buy on a quality basis.

TO THE RAILWAYS AND EXPRESS COMPANIES.

Handle eggs with care.

Provide suitable accommodation.

Guard against undue exposure to heat and cold.

Deliver with all reasonable despatch to the consignee.

TO THE DEALERS AND PACKERS.

Indicate to the producer that, financially, quality counts far more than quantity.

Adopt without delay a basis of 'quality payment.' The system of 'average payment' on a case count basis permits of a great deal of the carelessness and dishonesty that exists in the egg trade.

If the packers were to adopt the method of 'quality payment' in its fullest sense the storekeepers and collectors could not afford to take eggs from producers regardless of quality.



HANDY FEED CAGE FOR CHICKS.

TO THE RETAILER.

Buy eggs of assured good quality If it is necessary to handle inferior eggs, sell them for what they are.

Encourage producers to forward their shipments direct.

Establish, if possible, a brand of eggs, which will, in itself, be a guarantee of good quality.

Every city retailer must realize how quickly the buying public of the better class proportions its consumption of eggs to the quality of the product. In fact, there is hardly any class of consumers, however careless, but which will increase consumption when the product is improved.

TO THE CONSUMER.

Demand new laid eggs of good size and color.

Insist that they be clean.

Learn to distinguish between a new laid egg and a stale egg; a fresh egg and a storage egg.

If bad eggs are furnished, demand retribution.

Be willing to pay a premium for good eggs.

Having purchased eggs do not overlook their perishable nature and give them proper care.

Many consumers use the product of poor, unhealthy stock, kept in unsanitary surroundings, rather than pay a cent or two more for clean, wholesome eggs. This is a direct bid for poor eggs.

The responsibility for present conditions rest in part therefore with the consumer and the whole trade will reap the benefit when the latter insists that he be supplied with nothing but first class eggs.

POULTRY IN ALBERTA

Mr. A. W. Foley, the provincial poultry expert, was in charge of the poultry car that accompanied the 'Farming Special' train in Alberta.

To him is due great credit for the practical and attractive arrangement of his car. In one end were several pens of birds, typical specimens of the most important utility fowl. Following this is a line of methods of chicken coops, brooders, self-feeders, etc. The poultry house recommended is 12 feet square with shanty roof, about 8 feet high in front and 4 1-2 feet in the rear. Mr. Foley is a great advocate of fresh air, and showed two styles of front that may be used. One, the wire netting, has no glass in front. The other has a cotton-covered opening near the top and glass at the bottom; this is supposed to face the south.

The use of the trap nest was made very striking in an illustration showing that twelve hens were tried with the trap nest for one month. The best six hens laid 114 eggs, and the worst six only 31 eggs during that time.

Two boxes of dressed poultry were shown, one properly fleshed and the other very thin and poorly packed. A rubber stamp for marking eggs was also on exhibition. A few mottoes were hung on the wall that read, 'The best fattening ration for chickens is finely ground oats and milk'; 'Chickens should be fasted for 24 hours before killing.'

EGG-LAYING CONTESTS

Two egg laying contests have been conducted in the United States during the past year, one at Mountain Grove, Mo., and the other at Storrs, Conn. These both ended on October 31st. Fowls from England, Canada and the United States competed, the number of fowls entered in each being five.

In the Missouri contest, D. E. Hall, of California, Mo., made the best pen record with Rose Comb Island Reds. They produced 1,042 eggs, - little over 200 apiece.

P. J. Jansen, of Little Rock, Ark., took the second with White Wyandottes, and a yield of 1,015 eggs for the five hens.

Walter Rogan, of Petaluma, Cal., was third, with Single Comb White Leghorns, which produced 991 eggs for the pen.

The best individual hen record was made by a pullet belonging to J. Bickerdike, of Millersville, Ill., who secured 281 eggs fom a Rock hen. Next in order stood a Rose Comb Rhode Island Red with 225 eggs.

In the Connecticut contest a pen of Single Comb White Leghorns belonging to F. G. Yost, of Pennsylvania, took first place with a production of 1071. White Wyandottes from the Beulah Farm, Ont., were in second place with a production of 1,069, and Single Comb White Leghorns from the Manwood Farm, Pa., were third with a poduction of 1,042.

MONEY IN POULTRY.

Mr. Joseph Shackleton, of Olds, Alta., said that business in the poultry line this year was brisk. Mr. Shackleton sold a trio of birds to go to Northern Alberta some few weeks ago for $60, while for the month of October his sales for the ordinary class of utility cockerels amount to over $250. He stated that inquiries are coming in fast and that the outlook for fall and spring trade looks particularly good. He purposes going out of Leghorns, and is going to see if there is not more money in the Reds.

SANITARY CHICKEN BROODER

The piano packing box offers numerous opportunities to the chicken grower, for it will enable him to construct both large colony houses and various styles of brooders. A majority of the ready-made brooders on the market to-day are difficult to keep clean. With a view to overcoming this fault a combined brooder and colony house can be constructed after the plan shown in the illustrations at the cost of a few dollars.

Piano boxes may be purchased from dealers at prices ranging from seventy-five cents to five dollars. The one used for this structure cost but $1.25 delivered. This is a price, however, which governed a box of good construction, with tongue and groove joints. Others which are cheaper in price may have open seams, but even these may be utilized by covering the entire box with one or two-ply tar paper.

After the box had been delivered it was taken apart. In this operation, as was afterwards learned by experience, great care should be taken to avoid splitting the boards. The next process is putting the box together again. What was once the back of the box is laid flat on the ground to become the bottom of the brooder. The top of the box is put on in its proper place, but instead of nails, six-inch strap hinges are used, and it now forms the rear of the structure. The former sides of the box are now nailed to the back, care being taken not to nail them at the bottom. The reason for this is soon made obvious. The three-foot board which was formerly on the front of the box, forming the sloping section, is next nailed to the sides—or ends as they now are—and to the back. The rest of the front of the box is now laid on, completing the roof of the brooder, but is not nailed, being merely fastened to the sloping portion by two four-inch strap hinges. There is one portion of the box yet unaccounted for—the bottom. This is sawed in two—one half being secured to the roof by two four-inch strap hinges. The other half can be discarded if desired and a six-light window substituted, or a transom sash may be adopted, this portion too being attached by means of four-inch hinges.

The brooder is now completely fastened together. A partition should next be inserted. Its plan is so simple, that it is not necessary to dwell at length on its construction. This partition divides the brooder into two chambers, the right, which may be used as an exercising room for the chicks, amply protected by a screen door in the front, and the left, as the nursery. Of course, the usual means of egress to an outside run should be cut into either or both sides.

The main idea in designing this brooder was not only economy but sanitation, as its construction is what is styled as 'knock-down,' and admits of every corner being cleaned, aired and disinfected. For the purpose of airing, the front may be thrown back, or half of the top with the front, or when it is necessary to clean out the brooder or whitewash the inner walls, the entire top and sides may be lifted back, leaving nothing but the floor. Four hundred chicks were raised in a brooder of this class during a single season with remarkable success, and not once was there an indication of lice or other pests than a few cats which attempted to fish out a few chicks through the inch-mesh wire.

The floor can be swept clean, and, if desired, tar paper may be laid down and covered with liter. This will permit of easy cleaning, as the tar paper can be withdrawn, leaving the floor bare and unsoiled.

A general resumé of the cost of this brooder, exclusive of the original cost of the cover, which is removable, is as follows:

Piano box	$1.00
Hauling	.25
Sash (second-hand) . . .	.25
Hinges and screws	.30
Paint	.30
Tar paper	.20
Poultry wire	.10
Whitewash	.05
Nails	.05
Total	$2.50

That's certainly a cheap brooder, isn't it? and satisfactory, too.

POULTRY POINTERS

The droppings should be cleaned up each morning. On farms where this is a rule, the work is done in comparatively little time. To allow the droppings to accumulate is an excellent way to breed vermin and disease.

It pays to cater to the market demand, regardless of its whims. If the custom calls for brown eggs, keep only such hens as lay brown eggs. If white eggs are wanted, keep only white egg layers. If the trade is a select one, breed for large eggs, have every dozen of uniform size and color. Careful work means success.

There is nothing in the old time theory that allowing eggs to accumulate in the nest, or placing nest eggs in the nest, influences increased egg production. One writer puts it, 'the hen seeing eggs in the nest is encouraged to increase the number.' The bare fact is that all records of phenomenal laying, and all of the established laying strains, have been made so through the means of a trap nest. As eggs are gathered from these nests as fast as laid, and the nest always empty, it is proof that the theory is not founded on fact.

DRESSING SQUABS FOR MARKET

A half dozen or more squabs are hung on a rack at one time. The wings of each are then locked, which is done by drawing the wings closely together in the back, allowing one wing to overlap the other. This holds them firmly and causes no pain. The mouth of the squab is held open with the thumb and first finger of the left hand, the head and shoulders being held in the hand. With a knife in the right hand the blade is inserted through the crown of the head, penetrating the brain. At once the operator releases his grasp and allows the bird to bleed thoroughly before starting to pluck the feathers.

By the time about a half dozen of the birds have been stabbed, the first killed has bled sufficiently to be ready for picking. The squab is then removed from the rack and held in the hands while plucking the feathers. This method is said to be the most rapid, it being found that from 100 to 150 squabs can thus be dressed in a day by one good operator.

Some pigeon men believe in holding the bird when killing, but it has been proved that birds do not bleed so thoroughly as when hanging, owing to the fact that the hand more or less compresses the fine veins, thus retarding the blow of blood. When a bird is not sufficiently bled it shows itself in blisters. These blisters are red splotches that form on the backs of the birds, and which develop by the time the carcasses reach market.

Fresh water should be given twice daily.

It is estimated that a pigeon of the average size will need an ounce of food a day, together with plenty of grit, salt and fresh water.

Where a loss of appetite and indisposition of the bird is noticed, a good remedy is to feed a little hempseed, add precipitated chalk to the drinking water, and keep a good supply of grit and salt — always within reach. It will greatly help if the bird is isolated for a day or two.

While pigeons are hatching, all unnecessary noises, such as pounding, should be avoided.

It is estimated that it cost about one-seventh of a cent a day for feeding such a bird, or about fifty-two cents a year.

What is meant in market as white squabs, does not refer to white plumage, but to squabs having skins livid with the fat on their plump bodies.

Pigeons enjoy stale bread crumbs, fed dry.

Good ventilation is necessary in the loft, but draughts must be avoided.

The loft must be provided with plenty of light and sunshine. To greatly help matters, keep the window panes clean and free from dirt.

A good mixture for washing drinking vessels is composed of a teaspoonful of creoline to a quart of water. This will disinfect and kill disease germs.

One of the worst evils is inbreeding.

It is stid that a pigion will consume a half bushel of grain in a year.

Allow one bath pan for every twelve pairs of birds in the loft.

For breeding during September and October, the healthiest and most vigorous young hatched during April or May should be reserved.

It is difficult to determine age in pigeons. In Homers, Carriers, Dragoons and Barbs, the wattles and eye are generally increased in old birds. There is also a dead lustre to the feathers, and the toe nails are long.



COLONY HOUSES WITH GROWING CHICKS PLACED ALONG THE HEADLAND OF AN ORCHARD.

REV. DR. FLETCHER DIES AT HAMILTON

Was One of Best Known Ministers in Canada.

Hamilton, Ont., Dec. 26. — The Rev. Dr. Donald Hugh Fletcher, one of the best known Presbyterian ministers in Canada, died on Christmas Day following an operation at the city hospital He was eighty years of age, and for forty years was pastor of McNab Street Presbyterian Church of this city. At the time of his death he was pastor emeritus of the church and clerk of the Hamilton Presbytery.

Dr. Fletcher was born in Islay, Scotland, in 1833, of Hugenot ancestors. His early education was received at the parish school at Kilmeny and at the high school in Glasgow. While in his youth he taught in the Parliamentary school at Mulindry, and came to Canada in his eighteenth year. He taught for some years in York county, and attended the University of Toronto, graduating from Knox College in 1860. He was licensed to preach by the Hamilton Presbytery the following September, and accepted a unanimous call to Knox Church, Scarboro, being ordained by Toronto Presbytery in 1860. While there he was local superintendent of education and established night classes. In February, 1872, he was called to McNab Street Presbyterian Church, Hamilton, being inducted in May, 1872. For years he was senior chaplain of St. Andrew's Society, and a member of the board of managers of Knox College. In 1881 he made an extensive tour of the old world. In the following year he married Phyllis Eleanor, youngest daughter of the late Peter Murray. In 1884 he was elected moderator of the Hamilton and London Synod. He retired from active work as a pastor several years ago. Dr. Fletcher is survived by his wife, one son, Hugh M., and a daughter, Mrs. P. J. Montague, Winnipeg.

DIVED INTO A WELL.

Mother of Seven Commits Suicide While Mentally Deranged.

Mrs. Joseph Demers, wife of a well-to-do farmer of St. Martin, and the mother of a large family, committed suicide early on Sunday morning by diving head first into a well in the yard of her home, where she was found a few minutes afterwards by her husband and brother. When they pulled her out, she was dead. Mrs. Demers had been suffering mentally for a couple of weeks, and had frequently threatened to end her life, necessitating a close watch being kept upon her. Early Sunday morning she evaded the strict surveillance of her husband and brother, got out of the house by climbing through a window, after which the unfortunate woman plunged head first into the well.

Coroner McMahon went to St. Martin yesterday morning, and, after an investigation, disposed of the case without a jury, rendering a verdict of suicie while mentally deranged. Mrs. Demers was 47 years old, and leaves a husband and seven children.

FARMERS' SALES AND WANTS

ADVERTISING RATES.—Under this heading advertisements will be inserted without display at a cash-with-the-order rate of one cent a word per insertion twenty-five cents being the minimum amount of an order for a single insertion, and forty cents the minimum amount for orders of more than one insertion. SIX consecutive prepaid insertions will be given for the price of FOUR. A number or a single letter to be counted as one word. When replies are to be addressed in care of the 'Witness' Office, an additional charge of twenty-five cents is made.

Copy for insertion in these columns should be in the 'Witness' office not later than Friday morning to secure proper classification in following Weekly Edition.

FARMS AND OTHER LANDS.

SELL YOUR PROPERTY QUICKLY for cash, no matter where located. Particulars free. REAL ESTATE SALESMAN CO., Desk 16, Lincoln, Nebr.

CONNECTICUT FARM FOR SALE—90 acre Village Farm. Good soil; splendid buildings; good repair; 12 room house; 3 large basement barns; hen-house, ice-house, shop and wood house; 30 acres timber; large orchard; gravity water supply to house and barn. Best home markets for everything. Electrically lighted street. Ten minutes' walk to trolley, connecting all cities, New York to Boston. Delightful, mild climate; no frosts, March to November; 50 miles to New York; 14 miles to seashore. Price, $6,500. Agents please list. G. E. YOUMANS (owner), Merrickville, N.Y.

FARM AND TOWN PROPERTIES For Sale; Garden of Ontario, the most southern part. Here is where winter seasons are short, summer seasons are long without frost; richest soil; unsurpassed for growing grains, fruit and vegetables; natural gas for heating. For information, apply to A. W. ROSS, Box 181, Blenheim, Kent County, Ontario.

SNAP. — 160 ACRES, PARTLY IMproved. Good soil; good water; within three miles of town. Only $21 per acre. Quarter cash. Balance, half crop payments. A. E. ELLIOTT, Warman, Sask.

WEYBURN, SASK.—IN THE CENTRE of the greatest grain growing district in the West, the coming railway and wholesale centre of Southern Saskatchewan. C.P.R. is in with two lines; Grand Trunk and C.N.R. coming. I handle only inside property, mostly my own. Have been in Real Estate here for eleven years. Would like connection with Eastern dealers. Write me for description of property and prices. Property for sale in lots or blocks. Have some acreage fit for subdivision. FRANK MOFFET, Weyburn, Sask.

WANTED

Information regarding a good farm that is for sale, and which can be bought direct from owner. No agents need answer. Wish to hear from owner only, willing to close his own deal, and save buyer paying big commission and fancy price to some agent. Address, H. F. LINDE, Box 44, Dept. 29, Wadena, Canada.

For Sale

DAIRY FARM

(British Columbia)

Section of most fertile land in the Lower Fraser Valley, known as the "Hygienic Daily Farm," Matsqui Prairie, within 1¾ hrs. run of New Westminster.

Under cultivation.

Cement dairy house and cow stables, barns, residence.

Hot and cold water to buildings.

Improvements cost $30,000.00.

B. C. Electric line through property, with spur.

Exceptionally low price, with terms, over seven years.

TRUSTEE COMPANY LIMITED

318 HOMER ST., VANCOUVER, B.C.

PORT ALBERNI, B.C., AND DISTRICT.

FOR SALE, FRUIT and POULTRY FARMS,

ranging from $25.00 to $200.00 per acre.

For full particulars, write to

HAYNE & WILKINSON,

Real Estate and Insurance. | P.O. Box 60 | Engineers and Contractors.

Reference—Royal Bank of Canada.

WORKERS VOTE FOR A STRIKE

One Hundred Thousand Affected in New York Dispute.

New York, Dec. 24.—A strike which leaders claim will affect 100,000 workers in this city is threatened within a few days as a result of a vote, concluded last night after five days' of balloting, among members of the United Garment Workers' of America. More than 36,000 men and women who voted, declared for a strike, and a committee was appointed to fix a date for it to begin.

The demands of the workers include increase of wages from fifteen to twenty percent, an eight-hour working day, sanitary shops, no tenement house work and abolition of the subcontract system.

Thousands of persons gathered in the cold in Seward Park for several hours last night to witness the result of the strike voting shown in figures upon a screen.

HOT CAMPAIGN IN AUSTRALIA

Melbourne, Australia, Dec. 24.—With the close of the Australian Parliament on Saturday members are busy in their constituencies getting ready for the April election. The Government chances for returning are said to be good, but the battle will be a bitterly contested one.

The Liberal party during the last three years of Labor administration has been forced to adopt methods of the Labor party in preparing a solid platform to which every candidate will be pledged. Their platform, judging by that of the State Liberal parties, will be strongly democratic and not a great deal more conservative than that of their opponents. The coming election, carrying with it referendum on the nationalization of the trusts operating in the Commonwealth, together with federal control of the trade and commerce and industrial affairs, will be one of unusual importance.

HELD UP, ROBBED IN G.T. TICKET OFFICE

Buffalo, N.Y., Dec. 24.—Within sight of scores of people, a highwayman at 5.15 o'clock yesterday afternoon held up two clerks in the city ticket office of the Grand Trunk Railway and succeeded in getting away with $327. Joseph E. Edwards, chief clerk, and Harold D. Mowry, a stenographer, were behind the desk when the man walked in. Drawing a revolver, he threatened to kill them if they made an outcry. He then walked behind the counter and ordered Edwards to open the cash drawer. When the drawer was opened the stranger gathered up all the bills in sight and fled. The ticket office is on the ground floor of Ellicott Square. The counter where the men stood is visible from both Main street and the court of the big office building.

EGGS AND POULTRY.

POULTRY BANDS—25 for 20c; 50, 25c; 75, 30c; 100, 65c; 200, $1. FRANK CROSS, Montague, Mass.

FOR SALE — 25 PRIZE WINNING and utility White Orpington Pullets and Cockerels; may hatch; $2 to $4 each. One pen White Wyandottes, 3 Pullets and cockerel, $8.00. Also a few Partridge Plymouth Rocks. Orders taken for eggs from my prize winners at Toronto, York and Guelph. Partridge Rock pens, $2 and $3 a setting. Write early. W. A. MATTHEWS, Cannington, Ont.

MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS, bred from the best stock; also Barred and Partridge Rock cockerels. Write for prices. J. H. RUTHERFORD, Caledon East, Ontario.

TREES, PLANTS, ETC.

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SUPERIOR COURT.

No. 4178.

MRS. ROSIANNE HEBERT has instituted an action in separation as to property against her husband, JOSEPH MONDOUX.

Montreal, November 21st, 1912.

J. A. E. DION, Attorney for Plaintiff.

SHAFTESBURY HOTEL LIVERPOOL

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Province of Quebec,
District of Montreal.

SUPERIOR COURT

No. 315.

MRS. MINNIE FAST has instituted an action in separation as to property against her husband, Louis Hyams.

Montreal, November 25th, 1912.

J. A. E. DION, Attorney for Plaintiff.

CONTRACT FOR LOADING AND COALING.

The loading and coaling of the winter boats at Pictou will be done by contract this year. John Murdoch, Harry Schultz and Tom Stewart are said to be the men who have the contract at 50 cents a ton for freight and 60 cents per ton for coal. Thirty men have been assigned to the work.

GOOD TEETH, GOOD HEALTH.

Spokane, Wash., Dec. 24.— After a year's trial of the motto 'good teeth, good health,' pupils of the Bryant school in Spokane report a score nearly perfect, the principal's records showing that 97 percent of the children use the tooth brush regularly. This is supplemented by reports from a board of physicians that there is now no indication of disease or ill health among the pupils. The plan was inaugurated by the principal, Miss Florence Kent, who secured pledges that the pupils would use the tooth brushes daily. Each child was then equipped with a tube of tooth paste, a brush and a card containing the motto 'good teeth, good health.' Miss Kent says the pupils now need no urging in the care of their teeth.

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As Time to Vote on Local Option Draws Near
Temperance Forces Must Concentrate Energies for Reform

LESSENS WORK AND WAGES

Under instructions from the Dominion Government, in the year 1906 the chief officer of the Census and Statistics office at Ottawa made a special investigation into the operation of the manufacturing industries of Canada during the year 1905. The results were published in two special Bulletins, in which, among other things, are set out in detail the amount of capital invested in different industries, the number of persons employed, the value of the product, and the wages paid.

The tables in these Bulletins have been carefully analyzed, and from them have been compiled the following facts concerning the brewing and the distilling enterprises of the country and all other manufacturing industries taken together.

ON BREWING AND DISTILLING.

Capital invested	$24,533,081
Persons employed	3,692
Wages paid annually	2,144,157

ON OTHER MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES.

Capital invested	$822,051,942
Persons employed	388,838
Wages paid annually	162,955,854

It will be seen at once from these figures that liquor-manufacturing not only employs very few persons, and pays very small wages, but that, as compared with other industries, the number of persons employed and the amount of wages paid are very small in proportion to the capital invested.

To make this clear the following statement has been prepared, showing the number of persons employed and the amount of wages paid by liquor-making and other manufacturing industries respectively, for each $1 000,000 invested.

PERSONS EMPLOYED.

In brewing and distilling	150
In other industries	473

AMOUNT OF WAGES PAID.

In brewing and distilling	$87,399
In other industries	198,231

The manifest result of the investment of capital in liquor-making is a reduction in the total wages paid and a reduction in the number of persons employed. If all liquor-making and liquor-selling were abolished, and the capital now invested in breweries and distilleries were freed from this present harmful use, this capital would readily find other profitable investment. If devoted to useful productive industry, it would give employment to

7,913 PERSONS.

more than it does now, and would pay annually

$2,719,060 ADDITIONAL WAGES.

The abolition or even the lessening, of the liquor traffic by prohibitory legislation, would result in

MORE WORK AND MORE WAGES.

This is the greatest moral issue that has been presented to our country since the abolition of the slave trade. Thank God it is clear of all obscuring and doubtful considerations. On the one side stands the trade—strong, rich, unscrupulous, and sparing neither lies nor bribes to gain its ends. On the other side stand the churches. Archbishops, bishops, and leading churchmen stand side by side with free churchmen. All who care for the highest interest of our Fatherland are ranging themselves in one great effort at emancipation.—The Rev. F. B. Meyer, B.A.

THE RACE OF LIFE

The boys are starting. Clear the track. Give them every opportunity. The road they must take has perils enough. Those of us who are older know something of what waits them. We have been over a part of the journey. In our own natures are tendencies and impulses that may become hindrances. There are unavoidable temptations to be met and overcome. We pray for the success of those who must face danger they do not dream of.

They are lined up in their young manhood. How our hearts go with them! Away beyond is the prize for which they are to strive. It is a crown of eternal life. Every boy has but one chance. He will win in the great effort or he will fall short of attainment forever. Oh! how we pray for their success and long to lend them every possible assistance.

Down along the road on which they must travel are so-called 'men' who are waiting to gain for themselves some financal advantage by planting snares and pitfalls in the pathway of the runners. They have been the cause of many a blighted life, many a ruined character, many an eternal loss.

Ought not every Christian citizen to do all in his power to thwart their heartless purpose? Surely the way has enough perils without the liquor traffic's traps.

You make your protest, but they laugh at you and point to what they call your consent in the form of a license granted by a law for which you are responsible. They tell you that you had better allow them to continue their nefarious work, for if you do not consent they may manage to work the threatened mischief in spite of your wishes.

Then they make to you the proposal: Allow us to carry on our fearful operations with your sanction and authority and we will each pay you so many hundred dollars for the privilege.'

That is the license system. God help the voters of this country to so understand its diabolical character, so as to realize the certainty of its awful results, that they will rise up in righteous indignation, and wipe it out of existence forever.

AN ATTACK FOILED.

The liquor party made a strenuous effort recently to secure the dismissal of Chief of Police Rideout, who had been unusually successful in enforcing the Scott Act in Moncton and the surrounding country. One of the principal charges was that he hed acted in a territory for which he was not appointed. The police commissioners, after going into the case thoroughly, adopted the following resolution:

That having heard the statements made by the representatives of the petitioners and the statement made by the Chief of Police Rideout, we find that no grounds for complaint have been established against him, and we believe that the work done by him outside of the city was no more than a police officer of the city of Moncton had a right to do.

Wherever bar-rooms are tolerated they entail expense upon the people, causing poverty and crime that have to be taken care of. The cost of looking after the bar-room results, is far more than the money received for license fees. The bar-room produces nothing; it wastes, destroys, and demoralizes. When liquor-sellers grow richer other people must become poorer, and the tax-payers must find more money to meet the community expenses and loss.

THE BAR AT THE BAR.

1st.—From the day the liquor traffic was allowed to come into this country from the despotisms of Europe, it has existed as a bitter, blighting, damning curse on everything decent, virtuous, and pure Its history proves it the enemy of law, order, morality, Christianity and civilization. .

2nd.—The dramshop is the cause of more than six-sevenths of the pauperism, and four-fifths of the crime in the nation. It is the hotbed where outlaws germinate; the cradle where vice is rocked.

3rd.—Liquor drinking makes the slums of great cities, and is responsible for the horrible condition of mankind in the slums.

The temperance leaders stand before the people of the world, present the indictment, and say to the liquor interest: 'Come up to the bar of justice. Come into the court of the people and plead.'

Mr. Liquor Dealer, what is your plea?'

The liquor dealer commences to whimper and says: 'These temperance people are all hypocrites.'

'Come, now, brace up and be a man; true or false?'

He says, 'If I don't sell, some other fellow will.'

'What has the question of another individual's guilt to do with the question of the guilt of the whole traffic? The question is simply, Is your business guilty?'

'The people have always drank; they will always drink, aid it is not fair to pitch into me.'

'Guilty or not guilty, Mr. Liquor-Seller? That is all.'

He draws back and says: 'Well, if I am, what are you going to do about it? If you say I shall not, I will sell in defiance of law. You have never stopped the sale, and never can stop it. When you say I shall not do it I will hoist the flag of rebellion on the head of a beer-keg, and defy you to stop me. Let me tell you what I will do? If you will permit me to sell, despite the social results of my traffic, I will give you $500 out of the money I get out of the business.'

And the people of this country (except in prohibition areas) reach out their hands and say: 'Pass over a part of the crime-tainted proceeds; divide the blood money with us, and we will license you and swear you are respectable.'—Hon. John B. Finch.

THE SOT'S SERMON.

Take it from me, there ain't no good in booze,
I've been against it long enough to know,
You guys that still have strength enough to choose,
Take water—straight!—an' let the red eye go,
This game of life's a hard one, ain't it, bo?
It's one long fight from start to finish, see!
If you fight booze, that means a lot more woe,
Take it from me!

Booze never boasts—it knocks; it makes you lose
Yer self-respect, it makes yer thoughts come slow,
It gets yer nerve, it muddles up yer views;
I've been against it long enough to know,
The fun it brings is mighty quick to blow,
The woe it brings ain't never goin' to flee;
You guys that still have strength enough to choose,
Take water—straight—an' let the red eye go.
It's booze that put me in the place I be,
Take it from me!

—Berton Braley in Birmingham 'Ledger.'

A SERIOUS QUESTION.

The alarming increase of infantile paralysis has put the world on its guard in the work of prevention. In some cities restrictions have been placed on the attendance of school, church and public libraries in order to guard against the development of new cases, on the ground that 400 children have died from this disease in the United States within the last year.

Four thousand children die of alcoholic disease in this country each year, but that business is not quarantined. It is licensed. The very powers that would guard the lives of 400 children so sacredly will acrifice the lives of 4,000 without a qualm of conscience. Why? Perhaps every reader has his or her own answer on this subject.—'The Farmer's Wife.'

THE WRONG PARTY.

Practically every day the newspapers tell of fines imposed for violation of the law prohibiting the sale of liquor to habitual inebriates; concerning these bad habits license holders have been notified, yet the law is continually violated, and fines are continually being imposed for its violation; but the most common record is of fines imposed upon the person who is supplied, whereas the real offence is in the supplying.

The man who is so much a victim of evil appetite that liquor sellers must be prohibited from selling him strong drink, is not likely to be deterred by a fine from gratifying his craving. The punishment for him is a farce. It is the liquor seller who seeks to make money out of the poor creature's degradation, who ought in every case to be punished. Yet the law as it stands not only punishes the wrong party, but interferes with the securing of evidence that would convict the one who is the worst offender.

GOING BACK.

Liquor-men are giving much publicity to the fact that in the United States, some cities and counties that had voted 'dry' have returned to the license plan. They are very careful to suppress all reference to the results of the change.

We have read boasting statements of victories for the liquor traffic. We have seen alleged records of much drunkenness under prohibition. No one ventures to say that the repeal of prohibition has done any good.

On the other hand there is overwhelming evidence of the fearful results that have followed such a change. In places that have gone back to license, drunkenness and crime have enormously increased. Frequently published statistics put this beyond question.

A recent instance is that of Springfield ,Ohio, which has had saloons in operation for the last seven months, after having been previously under prohibition. Here is the result as reported in the 'Ohio Issue':

'Drunkenness, crime, neglect and death have followed in the wake of these reopened grog shops. From April 30 to October 31, 1911, when the city was dry, there were 661 for all causes. For the corresponding months in 1912, with the city wet, the total number of arrests was 1,082. During the six dry months, the arrests for intoxication numbered 321, while for the corresponding six months, wet, this year, there were 693 arrests for the same cause. '

'Since the return of the saloons, the Mayor has made two requests of council for extra patrolmen, has been granted seven new policemen and a motorcycle squad, and still asserts that the force is overworked. When Springfield was dry there was complaint that the smaller police force had nothing to do. When the town was dry, every person under the influence of liquor was locked up. Now no arrests are made for drunkenness unless the person is down and out or is creating a disturbance.

'Manufacturers of Springfield report that garnishees have more than doubled since saloons are again open, while merchants state that collections are much slower, and a number who formerly did all cash business have had to return to a credit basis.

'Of the non-support cases to which the attention of the probate court has been called in the past five months, more than 90 percent of the husbands and fathers are habitual users of intoxicants. Five men have died of delirium tremens since saloons are again open, while two have committed suicide, directly caused by drink. There are now 110 saloons in operation in Springfield, and it is estimated that they have taken in over their bars duing the past seven months fully $500,000.

LAW ENFORCEMENT.

The law of itself accomplishes little or no result. The object in view is attained by the putting of the law into operation .

A statute prohibiting stealing might lie useless for centuries upon the statute books unless authorized officials undertook to give it effect. A hammer will not drive nails, but a man can drive nails with a hammer. A Local Option by-law will not prevent liquor-selling, but an honest and competent officer will suppress liquor-selling without a Local Option by-law.

It follows that the statement so frequently made, that prohibition will not prohibit, has in it a c rtain element of truth. If by prohibition is meant merely the wording of the statute which declares that liquor-selling must not go on. If the idea sought to be conveyed is that officers cannot stop liquor selling by the machinery of prohibition law, then the statement is simply a lie.

All over this land, and in many other countries, honest men are using the power given them by liquor laws to prevent liquor selling. They are doing this with a success that cannot be challenged, and with results that are immensely advantageous. Where prohibition laws exist without being operative the cause is always failure on the part of the officials. Men appointed to enforce law may be a failure. It is childish to denounce the law because of the dishonesty or incapacity of the man.

A gun will not shoot. A piano will not make music. A Local Option by-law will not close up bar-rooms. The means are, however, necessary for the attainment of the desired end. Using these means intelligent people are doing with these instruments just what they are expected to do. Wherever law-enforcers are honest and competent, law enforcement is effective.

THE LIQUOR CURSE.

The meanest man I ever knew presided over a liquor trust. He organized a blighting blast as broad as a province, and as wide as a state, and presided over it. He traded in human souls, washed his hands in human tears. He laughed at human woe and turned a deaf ear to the prayers of the broken-hearted. Homes were crushed that he might live, and childhood cursed that he might prosper. He lived in luxury and rode in splendor. His loved ones were robed, in fabrics woven out of the heart-strings of the helpless. He stood well in the realm of commerce and passed in good society as a serpent might crawl through a bed of roses. The ruin he wrought was colossal, and every evil in a growing civilization sought protection beneath the vast bulwarks of his organized brutality. The magnitude of his slaughter of character and manhood was only equalled by the scientific precision with which the work of devastation was carried on. He was rich in his material possessions and influential in his commercial position. Men honored him in public and cursed him in their hearts. The trinity of all human evil—war, famine and pestilence, grew insignificant in his presence. He had enthroned hell on the earth and given to misery a perpetual lease. So he stood forth as the incarnation of the mightiest and the meanest. I class him as the meanest man I ever knew. —The Rev. J. C. Gordon, in the 'Advance.'

The great cause of social crime is drink. The great cause of poverty is drink. When I hear of a family broken up, I ask the cause—drink. If I go to the gallows, and ask its victim the cause, the answer, drink. Then I ask myself in perfect wonderment, why do not men put a stop to this thing?—Archbishop Ireland.

MY REASONS.

Why don't I want to see liquor used at sea? Because when I go down for watch below, I want to feel that the man at the wheel sees only one light when there is only one light to see; that when the safety of the ship and all it carries depends on the cool head, the instant resolve, and the steady hand of the helmsman, there is not standing there in place of a man, the poor, debased creature that all the world has seen alcohol create—even out of such gifted men as Burns and Coleridge and a host of others.

I have seen ships lost through collision because the captain had been talking a 'little alcohol.' I have had to tell a woman that she was a widow and that her children were fatherless, because her husband, gentle and loving and clean-living, had been tempted to take 'a drop of alcohol' at sea, and had fallen over the side, drunk, and gone out into the drunkard's eternity. I have had to clothe children and feed them when reduced to starvation, because alcohol had robbed them of a natural protector, and all the necessaries of life. I have had to visit in prisons the victims of crime, caused as directly in honest men by alcohol as a burn is caused by falling into the fire.

Why do I want alcohol as a beverage in a country where cold is extreme, exposure is constant and physical conditions are full of hardships? Simply because I have seen men go down in the struggle for want of that natural strength which alcohol alone has robbed them of. The fishermen that I live among are my friends and I love them as my brethren, and I do not think I am unnecessarily prejudiced or bigoted when I say that alcohol is inadvisable, after one has seen it robbing his best friends of strength, honor, reason, kindliness, love, money and even life.—Dr. W. T. Grenfell.

THE CURSE OF WORKERS.

Mr. Sam Blythe, a well-known journalist is a total abstainer, and gives his reason for his position in the following terms:

'Sizing it up, one against the other, I conclude it is better for me not to drink. I have much more time that I can devote to business; that I think more clearly, feel better, do not make any loose statements under the exhilaration of alcohol, and keep my mind on my number constantly. The item of time is the surprising item. It is astonishing how much time you have to do things in that formerly you used to drink in, with the accompaniment of all the piffle that goes with drinking! When you are drinking you are never too busy to take a drink and never too busy not to stop. You are busy all the time—but get nowhere. Drink is the curse of the working classes.

'Any man who has been accustomed to do the kind of drinking I did for twenty years, who likes the sociability and the companionship of it, will find that the sudden transition to a non-drinking life will leave him with a pretty dull existence on his hands until he gets reorganized. This is the depressing part of it. You have nowhere to go and nothing to do. Still, though you may miss the fun of the evening, you have all your drinking friends lashed to the mast in the morning.'

TALE OF TWO TRAVELLERS

Two men met on a train.

'What goods do you handle?' asked one.

'Gospel goods,' said the other.

'You fellows are the biggest grafters in the country,' said Number One.

'We do more work for less pay than any other class of workers in the country,' rejoined Number Two.

Then he said, 'What's your line?'

Number One coughed. And he answered, 'I'm in the liquor trade.'

'It's the meanest business on God's earth,' Number Two commented.

'Well,' said Number One, 'what do you preachers really do for your money? What can you show for it?'

"We take your old, sodden drunkards,' Number Two came back, 'and make decent, industrious, God-fearing citizens of them, whenever we can. We make them fit to live in this world, and fit to live in the next. What's your output?'

Number One swore, easily and fluently.

'Yes, I know that's part of your product. But what else?'

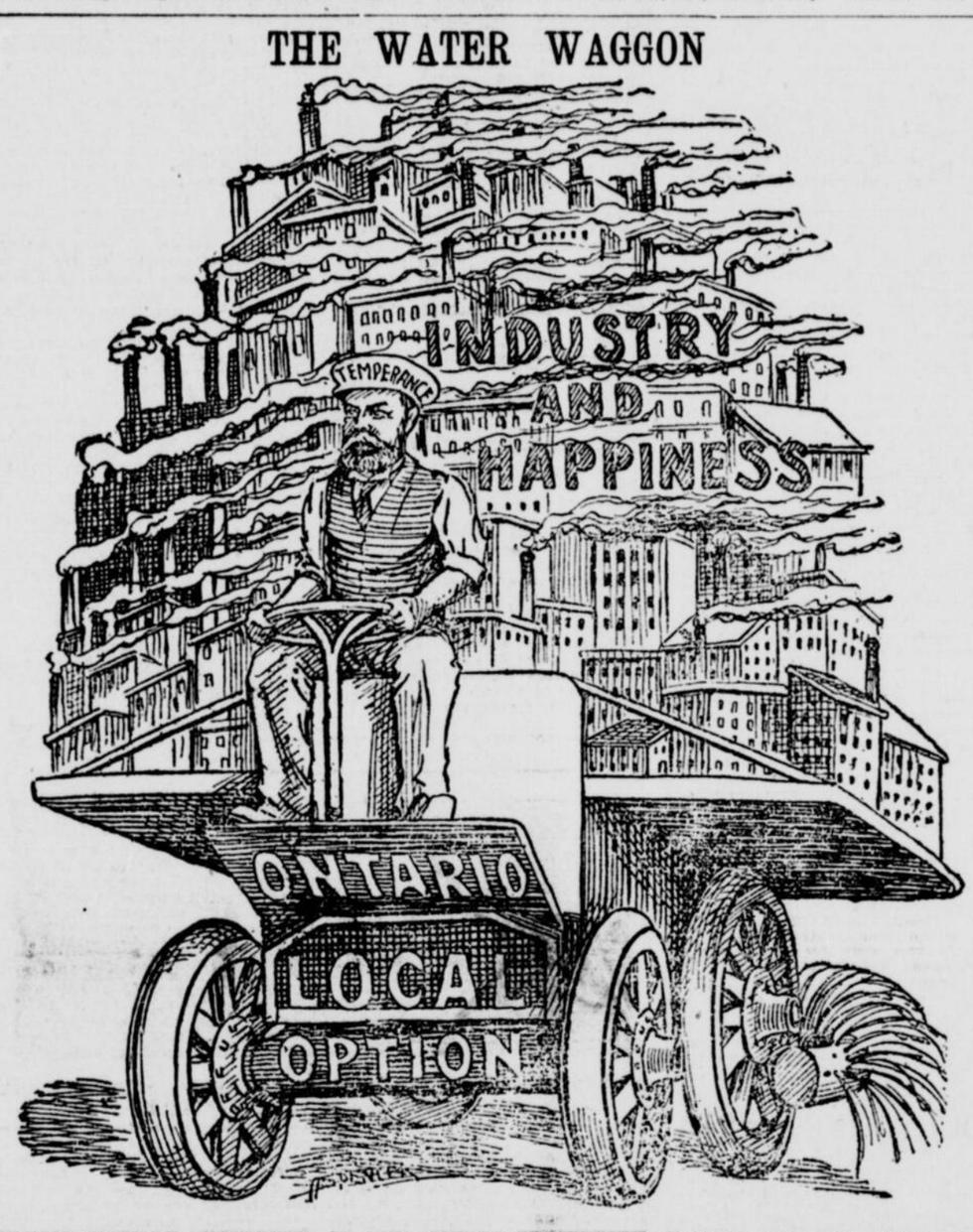
And there was no answer save another proof of Number One's proficient use of what Dr. Buckley once called 'perverted theological expressions.' —'Epworth League.'

It is a mere mockery to ask us to put down drunkenness by moral and religious means when the Legislature facilitates the multiplication of the incitements to intemperance on every hand.—The late Cardinal Manning.

PETERBOROUGH AROUSED.

From Peterborough comes encouraging news of the efforts being made by the band of earnest workers in that city. At a meeting of the Charlotte Street Church Ladies' Aid Society, the question of the coming contest was taken up, and $100 of the society's funds were voted as a contribution in support of the campaign.

THE WATER WAGGON



BRINGS COMFORT WHEREVER IT GOES, WHILE PROSPERITY, SUCCESS AND JOY ATTEND IT.

Almighty God is not to be bought with gold that is blistered with orphans' tears, that is steeped in the mother's blood, that is cankered with the mildew of England's sins. I would sooner see the cathedrals rot on the ground than that they should be rebuilt by the colossal fortunes that have been raised by the drinking idiocy of the English people. —*Archdeacon Wilberforce.*

ALMOST ONLY MEANS TOWARDS THE END

The report on temperance adopted by the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church last year contains the following clause:

One of the principal advantages of the Local Option method of controlling the liquor traffic over others is that it makes necessary almost a constant agitation and discussion of the retail sale of intoxicants for beverage purposes. This necessitates the turning of the light on the bar-room and liquor shop, which is the one thing the bar-room cannot stand; it loves the darkness, it perishes in the light. Local legislative conflict is, however, almost the only means toward this end. It is only when such a contest is on that the people give attention seriously and with a sense of responsibility to the question of temperance. The method is laborious, but it is effective, and its results are more likely to endure than victories won by great and enthusiastic campaigns covering a province or a nation.

THE FIRST DRINK

Who ever heard of a drunkard who had never taken his first drink?

Who ever heard of a drunkard who had not first been a tippler?

Who ever heard of any man taking his first drink voluntarily, deliberately and alone?

Is it not a fact that not one in a million take their first drink in any other manner than through the misdirected generosity of some respected friend, wnose offer of the first drink the young man hesitates to refuse for fear of causing offence?

And once the first drink has passed his lips the young man has joined that vast army of drunkard makers, without the assistance of which not one drunkard in ten thousand would ever have acquired that irresistible craving which has hopelessly enslaved him.

And where is the drunkard, no matter how hopeless, who did not at one time cherish the delusion that he could take a drink and leave it alone; that only the weak willed were unable to stop before reaching the danger point?

Every minister of the Gospel ought to oppose the liquor traffic, because the liquor traffic interferes with his business.

'A MAN MUST LIVE.'

Some ten years ago I read a short poem entitled 'A Man Must Live.' Its correct wording has gone from memory, but the ring of it is still there.

'"A man must live!"
Pray, tell me why!
Imagine for a battle cry,
When foes are rife
And danger nigh,
This coward's whine,
This traitor's sigh,
"A man must live."
'No, no, there are times a man must die.'

What brought this poem to memory now? Just this, the fact that in the battle for Local Option there are men who say, 'I cannot take a definite stand for Local Option, it will injure my business, and a man must live,' and who, for the gain of a few paltry dollars and cents, will belie their better judgment and their conscience.

No, no, there are times when a man must—in the battle for his country's well-being against the wrongs that menace it—be ready to risk loss of position and wealth if need be, as surely as a soldier on the battlefield stands ready to give his life.

We are apt to think of bravery as exemplified on the battlefield, but the bravest are those who all along the way through life stand for the best, never flinch, but face out straight in any struggle that calls for their aid or has need of them.

LIQUOR TRUST

The liquor license system gives legal respectability to saloons and involves the entire state in its guilt. Besides it creates a monopoly, which now is almost entirely in the hands of a few multi-millionnaire brewers.

This is but another way of saying that the humanity and homes of this country are now being exploited by a few men for their own benefit.

Fifty years hence people will wonder that sensible people ever allowed such a travesty on civilization.

Back of every wicked, selfish combine are these same brewery multi-millionaires, helping to enslave and debauch humanity everywhere. They buy public men with the readiness that white men used to buy negroes. Wherever they have saloons, everything is on the down grade, crime and death ensue, and the taxpayers foot the bills. They have exalted the dollar mark above virtue and human life itself.

For money, they inspire husbands to murder their wives, fathers to brain their own children, and leave Christians to care for the maimed and bury the dead. This is the liquor trust in brief.—'Texas Anti-Saloon League.'

BRITISH LIBERTY

On a desert island, where he was monarch of all he surveyed one might be at liberty to do as he preferred, but in a civilized community he must defer to the interests and wishes of others. If one interferes with another's rights, he inflicts upon that other an injury. Some are unprincipled enough to do this, therefore law is necessary for the protection of rights and that protection is attained by the restraint of the would-be wrong-doer.

A man has a right to walk the streest in safety, no one attempting to take away his purse, or his character, or his life. This is British liberty. It s secured by law that takes hold of the man who would interfere with another's life, or purse, or character, and puts him under the restraint of imprisonment. Here you have the protection of right by the restriction of liberty. There is liberty for honest men by taking away the liberty of rogues.

The British liberty enjoyed to-day has been won, through centuries of toil and conflict, by people who refuse to allow tyrants to oppress them, who based their political edifice upon that glorious charter of universal brotherhood, 'Thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself,' putting it in the concrete form of human law that says, 'Thou shalt not do thy neighbor wrong.'

That is the foundation stone of British freedom. That was what forced the Magna Charta from a reluctant tyrant. That is the interpretation of Trafalgar nad Waterloo and Sebastopol and Balaclava. That was the meaning of Ridgeway nad Batouche. That is the stern lesson of Khartoum and Spion Kop and Magersfontein, and a hundred other fields of crimson conquest and heroic sacrifice.

In the red life-blood of her bravest sons, Britain has written her undying faith in the fundamental principle of Christian civilization: No man has any right to do his neighbor wrong. We plead for bar-room abolition in the sacred name of British liberty, the liberty for the right that comes through the suppression of the wrong, the liberty whose ideal is that every man should have the right to do what he chooses as long as he chooses to do what is right, but not a moment longer, and not a step farther.

A SPACIOUS PLATFORM.

This is a question above party lines. This is a question aside from the matter of a man's personal habit as to drink. This is a matter above religious differences, one on which people of all faiths and of none have already united. This question is vital in every department of civic life.

Drinkers can consistently unite in the movement because it is simply against the open bar-room as an institution.

Temperance workers and total abstainers can consistently unite because the banishment of the bar-room means much less drinking.

Citizens, interested in civic welfare, can unite because no-license means a safer, cleaner, a more moral city.

Employers can unite, for it means larger dividends for legitimate business, more trustworthy employees.

Professional men can unite, for no-license helps to realize higher ideals.

Philanthropists can unite, for it means less debauched manhood, degraded womenhood and defrauded children.

Rich men can unite, for it means safer investments.

Poor men can unite, for it means more money in the pockets of their class.

Religious men can unite, because it means less sin in the city.

Working men can unite, for it means a great help to their fellows and larger chances for success.

Citizens, get together. The platform is broad.

NEW DRINK CURE

A new drink cure has been introduced by Municipal Judge Hopkins, of Chicago, which, if adopted by others who officiate in the same capacity, might be the means of leading those who have indulged in the intoxicating cup to give it up.

Bailiff, get a mirror and make this man take a good look at himself,' was the penalty fixed by the judge, when Robert L. Atkins, an accountant, charged with intoxication, was brought before him on December 12th. Atkins took a look and begged to be allowed to go to a Turkish bath.

'Hang that mirror to the wall back of the rail and let it stay there,' ordered Judge Hopkins. 'I want every man like this to be compelled to look at himself when he is brought to the bar of this court. I would like to have a big mirror put just outside of each cell also. If these men could see themselves as they are it would cure half of them.'

ADAM SMITH ON DRINK LABOR.

'The labor employed in producing strong drink—in the growth of the grain, in preparing it for destruction, in brewing and distilling, in short, in the entire manufacture, carriage, and sale of these liquors, is utterly unproductive. It is wholly unproductive of the things which can justly be called wealth. The labor expended on them adds nothing to the wealth of the community, to the means of subsistence, or the sources of true enjoyment; but, on the contrary, it produces what is positively injurious to all the interests of humanity.'

A GOOD MOVEMENT.

Last week there was formed at Toronto a new organization to be known as the Ontario Methodist Men's Association. Its object is the bringing of different denominational communities closer together, and the making of a common war against certain social and political evils. The president of this movement is the Rev. Arthur F. Mackenzie. In his opening address he called attention to the great progress made along Local Option lines.

Among the other questions which he discussed were: Co-operation with other bodies in the improvement of moving picture exhibitions, the right training of boys, the white slave traffic, the promotion of clean sport, and the suppression of profane language.

Referring to the prohibition movement, he said: 'We feel we must make all the map white. Nothing short of total prohibition for the entire province will measure up to the will of the people in this regard.'

Home-Makers and House-Keepers

A HAPPY NEW YEAR, AND OUR FULL OF STRENGTH AND JOY.

Do you remember the very first time it dawned on your childish mind that the year did not last forever, and there was actually a new year called by another number. Perhaps it was the first year you really wrote letters yourself, to say 'thank you' for your Christmas gifts. That was the way, at least, that the knowledge came to me. Some one said: 'Yes, dear, that is very nicely written, but you've put the wrong date, this is another year.' 'But,' I said, 'it has always been the same year.' And the smile that answered was not merry, but filled with sweetness and gladness that to me at least the year was still long.

How short a time they stay, these new years that come to us as we grow older, and how little time there is to get finished all we plan to do.

We homemakers and housekeepers see so much ahead to do, and so little of all we planned for the last done, that we are only too prone to let it all get on our nerves, wearing us out and taking the health and sweetness and joy out of life for ourselves and for all those for whom we would give our lives.

What can we do?' you ask. 'The work is there and the problems become more and more difficult.'

Suppose, to begin with, we turn over a new leaf, as we tell the children to do on New Year's Day. Suppose we 'forget those things that are behind,' and begin over again, make a fresh start. We cannot change the past, we can only leave it with a prayer to the Father who understands, that he will overrule our weakness and wrong-doing and guide and direct our future. So let us leave the past, and not only leave it, but forget it. Then let us plan for our new year.

As housekeepers, if our expenses have been so high that they left no margin, and only a constant worry and dread for the future, let us take counsel with the wage-earner and head of the house, and together make new plans. Let us face the fact that if our income is not increasing as fast as our expenditure, we must plan our life on a new basis, and let us not allow false pride or shame to cause us to spend one cent we cannot afford. For our children's sakes, more than for our own, we should be honest in this, and if they are old enough, take them into the family counsel and let them share in the planning and understand and be proud to help in the economizing. Much of the friction in homes, much of the misunderstanding is the result of a mistaken effort on the part of one or two members to bear the whole burden. Far wiser to share the burden and responsibility, and so have strength to share joys as well.

Plan together not only to save money, but also to save strength and time. No child but will be the better of some responsibility, small or great. Nothing has hurt the lives of more dearly loved sons and daughters than the mistaken effort on the part of their parents to save them from all responsibility and work, and many are the ruined lives which have broken the hearts of over-indulgent mothers and fathers. It may be only a very small part the child can take, a very small share in the doing without and saving, but it will help him all his life. At first he may help very little in the work, even hindering it, but that will soon pass. You will wonder how much real work can be done by a child, and how much pleasure he will get out of it. What is drudgery when one is 'forced' at fifteen or sixteen to learn how to do it is a perfect joy, when at six or ten one is 'allowed' to do it.

When expenditures are planned and work is planned, plan time for reading and recreation, too, not only for the children, but for yourselves. Don't separate housekeeping from home-making. On the brightness and clearness of the minds of father and mother and their leadership in fun as well as work depend much of the harmony and joy of the home. Keep in touch both in work and play, there is no safeguard so sure as sympathetic understanding and confidence between parents and children. What else? Just this, when you have asked God's help and planned your life to the best of your ability, then remember that you have not a 'whole year of work and responsibility' ahead of you. You have only one hour's work to do, only one day's responsibility at a time. Live that hour and day and let God take care of the future, which is his. So through this coming year go even more swiftly than the last, you will find in it more strength for your work, and not only more strength, but more joy.

WHEN THE GLAD NEW YEAR IS DRAWING

What has the Old Year brought you, friend?
Joy and love and sweetness?
Then pass them along to others, friend,
That they to imperfect lives may lend
A little of your completeness;
For hearts should be brimming with hope and cheer
And give no place to grief or fear,
When the glad New Year is dawning.

What has the Old Year brought you, friend?
Bitterness, tears and sorrow?
Then let them die with the Old Year, friend,
Or safe from the sight of the world defend,
That none your gloom may borrow;
For hearts should be brimming with hope and cheer,
And give no place to grief or fear,
When the glad New Year is dawning.

—Emma C. Dowd.

ONE WOMAN'S IDEAS OF HOME.

Home is the human nest, writes Miss Laurence Alma-Tadema, in 'The Englishwoman,' and the woman who fails as a home-maker fails as a woman.

Home is the social unit. A nation is built up of its homes, and will be strong or weak according to the strength or weakness of the home-force, home being to the individual the rallying-point of nearly all the social virtues.

Home is the child's birthright. The world should unfold to a child from the home-centre; all experience and education should there begin, that centre meaning love, protection, trust, honor, discipline.

Home is the woman's kingdom. Her power radiates from the heart, which is the natural focus of her highest strength, gifts, and ambitions. The farther from the heart she goes, the weaker is her grasp of happiness, whether as giver or receiver.

Home is the man's anchorage, his point of security, the harbor to which he returns after toil and weariness, after wandering; home, whether the man be in it or out of it, is his remedy against the roughnes and incertitude of life; it shields him, repairs him, softens him, steadies him, holds him to his best.

Home, in its highest aspects, is all this; and even when it falls short of the highest it retains a portion of its inevitable virtue and power. Beside the hearth we grow up, beside the hearth we must die.

The backbone of a people is made of its homes, and the nation that would be a strong nation is bound to foster the home-instinct within itself.

CHRISTMAS GIFTS AND GIVING.

It is very evident that in spite of the rapidly increasing cost of living, in spite of the sneers of pessimists, in spite even of the abuse of the custom by some of those who pretend to take pleasure in it, Christmas giving is still popular.

No one could think otherwise who saw the desk full of letters which have come to the editor of the Homemakers' Department from women of all ages and men as well, letters which are each and every one of them full of the joy of Christmas giving. Nothing could be more convincing than the way in which they all take it for granted that every one gives and enjoys giving.

They are all happy letters, not one is written in that grudging or mercenary spirit we read about, but which the editor of this department is glad to say she has seldom met with in real life. Here and there the longing for a little more of this world's wealth peeps out, but it is only a longing to have more to give. There is no trace of the 'giving in order to get' spirit, or the 'having to give because she gave me something worth so many dollars.'

To tell the truth the editor has always had a suspicion that the people who talk that way are over-tired or just naturally contradictious, and that often those who write such things are merely trying to find something different to say in a before Christmas article. She knows, of course, that there are people who spend more than they should, and people who are a source of annoyance to their friends because they will give them gifts that have an unnecessarily high money value, and are out of proportion to their incomes, but it is the lack of business training and sense of proportion that is the trouble with these people, not the gift custom. They make the same mistakes of overlavishness and unnecessary expenditure of time or money in their every-day life.

Of course there are some stupid people, and some whose silly pride leads them to ape those they come in contact with instead of deciding what is right for themselves and doing it; but after all the world is full of common sense and thrift, as well as love and generosity.

That joy can be got from the making and giving or receiving of very simple gifts these letters plainly show. It is the gladness coming from the knowledge that some one has thought of us kindly or lovingly that makes the gift of value to the one who receives it, and it is the kindly thought for another, and not the expected return in gift or thanks which warms the heart of the giver.

The whole world is full of joy and loving kindness and generosity, though in the pressure of our busy modern life we hardly realize it. When Christmas comes with its reminder of the Christ child, God's greatest gift to us, the doors of all hearts seem to open, the light and warmth shines out and all are cheered and comforted. For a little while even the busiest and the saddest look up and rejoice in its glow, even though they cannot dance and sing as the little children do for very joy of it.

ANNO DOMINI.

The Year of the Lord: was it such to thee?
The year that is failing with icy breath;
That is going its way so silently,
As the moments glide to its quiet death.

Were its brief days his as they passed along?
Its days of content and its days of pain;
Were its mornings crowned with uplifted song,
And its eventides with the soft refrain?

Were its hours touched with the tender bliss
Of a lofty purpose — a lowly care;
With a kindly thought for the least of his,
While the Lord Himself did thy burden bear?

In the paths of peace when thy skies were bright,
Was the glory-cloud a 'defence' indeed?
And as shadows deepened about thy night,
Did the gleaming pillar of old still lead?

The year of the Lord! let it sink to rest;
Let it pass away to the ages hoar;
Let it die on the hushed and tranquil breast
Of the years and years that have gone before.

He gathers them unto his secret place,
Where their pain and bliss are alike forgot;
But their lowliest deed will He ne'er efface
For the Lord is the Lord, He changeth not.

Yea, He brings them forth from the dim unknown,
And in solemn keeping He still doth hold
The days to come as the days that are flown;
Our years are his years, till the last be told.

—The 'Friend.'

A MADONNA OR A BABY.

Sir George Birdwood and the Indignant Mothers.

Sir George Birdwood, in a letter in 'The Times,' in reply to one by Sir Henry Knollys, wrote:—

'Sir Henry Knollys asks triumphantly: Were one in a garret with a Dresden Madonna on the walls and a live baby on the floor, and it was all ablaze, which would one save? Well, I would try to save both, but if the choice were forced on me I should certainly save the Dresden Madonna first. One can get another baby any day, by adoption if not by grace; but there is only one Dresden Madonna to be had for love or money.'

Since writing this letter Sir George Birdwood has been besieged by indignant ladies clamoring to argue the point.

Sir George Birdwood (who is in his eightieth year) is a scholar and writer of eminence, officer of the Legion of Honor, laureate of the French Academy, and professor of anatomy and physiology, while among his many appointments he has held the office of sheriff of Bombay.

'My life is becoming a burden since I wrote that unfortunate letter,' he said recently. 'Many ladies have been trying to see me. Really the argument is not mine, but that of Sir Henry Knollys. It was Sir Henry who triumphantly asked the question of the baby and the Dresden Madonna. He put me into a cleft stick, and my only course was to answer the question boldly. Sir Henry appealed to the jury, and to sustain my argument I had to meet the appeal.'

The argument began over the question of the coming destruction of the Temple of Philae by the raising of the Nile dam. Sir Henry Knollys defended the act of vandalism because of the benefit to be brought to millions by the Nile waters, and to enforce his argument asked Sir George Birdwood the question quoted.

'Then you prefer art to nature?' Sir George Birdwood was asked.

'How can I do that?' he replied. 'Is not art nature? I hold that the Dresden Madonna is not only a great painting; it is a religious painting. I also hold that beauty is holiness just as sin is ugliness. It is absurd to bring forward seriously the story of the baby on the floor. Don't you see I had to defend my point? Sir Henry Knollys was playing to the gallery, and I had to answer him on his own ground. His question was in the nature of the old legal joke: "Have you stopped beating your wife? Answer yes or no." I had no alternative but to declare boldly for the Dresden Madonna in preference to the baby.'

DAILY CARE OF THE BEDDING.

There is not enough thought given to the daily care of the bedding, and in this, as in other things, the matter of health should be considered of paramount importance, says a correspondent. Every child should be taught to throw off the covers the moment he leaves the bed that the exhalations from the body may escape, instead of being absorbed by the bed and bed clothes.

An hour's airing each morning is sufficient, and when breakfast is over, the beds will be ready to put in order.

COVER FOR THE MATTRESS.

A housekeeper should always think it worth some effort to keep her bed ticking bright and clean, for it seems repulsive when dingy or soiled by long usage, and it is a good plan to make a cover for the mattress of heavy brown cotton, and slips to fit the pillows out of heavy white cotton and fasten them at one end, so they can be easily removed. A pretty outside covering to be used in a bedroom furnished in blue was made of blue and white seersucker and the edge trimmed with torchon lace, and this cover was quite easily laundered when soiled, but there is nothing so neat and cleanly as a plain, white counterpane, and they are not hard to launder if they are not allowed to become very soiled.

KEEPING THE SPREAD WHITE.

The spreads are made beautifully white by putting them to soak over night in warm suds made with borax soap chips, but the chips should first be dissolved in hot water and then enough of this solution stirred in warm, soft water to make a nice lather. In the morning add hot water to this suds, wash the spreads, then put through a clean suds prepared like the first and rinse through two waters with a little blueing in the second. There is nothing better than suds made with the 20 mule team soap chips for washing the pretty lace covers and the lace embroidered pillow slips so much used now, as they soften the water and whiten the goods without injuring the fabric in the least. Bed spreads are improved if they are ironed on the wrong side over a well padded ironing board, and pillow-slips look better if they are ironed lengthwise instead of crosswise to iron the wrinkles out instead of in.

AT THE TURN OF THE NIGHT.

(By Emma A. Lente.)

The New Year stood at the open door,
Waiting to step the threshold o'er
As soon as the tolling bells were still
And the Old Year's feet crossed the doorway-sill.

Our hearts were saddened to see him go,
For we never knew that we loved him so
Till he wandered forth in theh solemn night,
Away from solace and warmth and light.

We had craved his pardon, and said a prayer;
'God speed,' we cried, 'which way you fare!'
And then with mingling of smiles and tears
We hailed the sweetest of all the years!

—'Congregationalist and Christian World.'

THE POWER TO SEE.

'Our life is just as narrow as we let it be. If we live in a lonely country place miles from a railway, we can study the plants and animals about us until we come to understand something of the secrets of the universe. If our lot is in a great city, we have opportunities of studying human nature—seeing with our own eyes the development of characters as strange as ever novelist put into his books. Multitudes of men walked the same streets with Dickens without seeing a hundredth part of what he saw. It is the power to see, and not the object to be seen, that we lack, and its power may be, to a certain extent, cultivated by practice.'

It is not the moving about, the strange places one sees, nor the people one meets, that really count in life, you know. I think it is the things one learns, the places in which we take root and grow, and the people who teach us what is really worth while—patience, and charity, and the beauty there is in the simplest and most common lives when they are lived close to nature.—Ellen Glasgow.

FAITHFUL IN THE LEAST THINGS.

God ever expects that we will be faithful in the minutest details. It seems a small thing for a boy to acquire habits of study, but these habits in after years become one of the foundation stones of character: a small thing for a girl to be consistent and true, but these virtues in after days enable her to do a mighty work for Christ; a small thing for a mother to be faithful to her child — sometimes it is almost a hardship — but in after years the boy who was carefully trained becomes a preacher of righteousness and moves the world; a small thing for a father to establish a family altar, but when the father is true and kind, the memory of his prayers will hold his children and the entire household will feel the uplift of his spiritual power.—Rev. J. Wilbur Chapman, D.D.

RECIPES.

Potatoes a la Delmonico.—Boil potatoes with their skins on, allow them to cool and slice them quite thin. Blend together over the fire one heaping tablespoon of flour and one tablespoon of butter; draw aside and stir in one pint of boiling milk. Boil three minutes. Put the potatoes into a bake-dish; pour the sauce, seasoned with salt and white pepper, over the potatoes. Cover with breadcrumbs and dots of butter and bake fifteen minutes, or long enough to heat through thoroughly and brown the top.

Sweet Potatoes.—Have them all as nearly of one size as possible, put into cold water without salt, boil until almost done. They vary so much in size and tenderness that it is impossible to give a time. Take out of the water, peel and lay on a roasting pan. Bake until brown, basting them several times with butter or bacon dripping.

Caramel Sweet Potatoes.—Cut cold boiled sweet potatoes lengthwise in slices. Fry in very hot pork dripping or butter until brown. While frying sprinkle with sugar, or the slices may be laid in a roasting pan and boiled in the gas oven after being basted with butter and sprinkled with sugar. This serves for a simple dessert.

New Orleans Potatoes.—Pare and cut raw potatoes into three-quarter inch dice. Throw them in ice-water for thirty minutes to one hour. Drain very dry. Have ready a kettle of deep lard or dripping. When you are sure it is really boiling, drop in the potatoes and fry a golden brown.

Editor of 'Home Department,—Here is a good and tested receipe for making a good fruit cake without eggs, which might be of use to Mrs. P and others.

I think I like the Home-Makers Department best of anything in your paper, the 'Weekly Witness,' as there is always something helpful to be found on that page.

Apple Sauce Fruit Cake.—Cream together 1 cup of sugar, 1 tablespoon of shortening, 1 saltspoon of salt, 1-4 teaspoon of cloves, 1-2 teaspoon cinnamon and a little nutmeg. Dissolve in warm water a teaspoon of soda, and stir into 1 cup of apple-sauce, letting it foam over ingredients in the bowl, beat all thoroughly and add 2 cups of sifted flour, 1-2 cup of raisins or currants. Bake in loaf tin 45 minutes.

Yours truly,
A CONSTANT READER.

Dear Madam,— As some one was asking for a cheaper way to make fruit cake, I thought I would send in my receipe for:

Butterless, Eggless and Milkless Cake.—Put into a saucepan 1 cupful brown sugar, 2 cupfuls seedless raisins, 1 cupful water, 1-3 cupful shortening (not butter) 1-4 of a nutmeg, grated, 1-3 teaspoonful cloves, 1 teaspoonful cinnamon, a pinch of salt. Boil all together three minutes, then let cool. When cool add 2 cupfuls flour, 1 teaspoonful soda dissolved in warm water, 1-2 teaspoonful baking powder. Bake in a loaf. Thin cake-like all fruit cake, improves with age.

PARALYSIS COMPLETELY CURED

"Fruit-a-tives" Performs Another Miracle.

BRISTOL, N.B., July 25th, 1911.

'I had a stroke of Paralysis in March 1910, and this left me unable to walk or help myself, and the Constipation of the Bowels was terrible.

Nothing did me any good, and I was wretched in every way.

I then took 'Fruit-a-tives" for the Constipation, and it not only cured me of this terrible trouble, but gradually this fruit medicine toned up the nerves and actually cured the Paralysis.

By the use of 'Fruit-a-tives,' I grew stronger and stronger, until all the Paralysis and weakness left me.

I am now well again and attend my store every day. I say 'Thank God for Fruit-a-tives.'

ALVA PHILLIPS.

'Fruit-a-tives' not only cured the terrible Constipation, but so toned up the nervous system and the general health as to completely overcome the palsy.

Truly 'Fruit-a-tives' is a wonderful medicine.

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

THE BISHOP'S NEW YEAR RESOLUTIONS

(By Anna Brabham Osbon).

The Bishops were a temperamental family. Its various members could display more vagaries and moods from the rising bell to the last good-night than an April day. Pere Bishop set the example in moods by exhibiting alternately the testy and the jocose. When he had been up late juggling with figures that would not show the results the time and effort they represented should have produced, the next morning things in general presented the same tangle. The coffee was black, his wife's collar was unbecoming, the twins' table manners were execrable, the whole world was jaundiced and out of joint. But when stocks took a rise his spirits went up like a kite escaping from a perspiring schoolboy. The flowers he had ordered for his wife reached home before he did. He brought Hilda a new piece of music, rallied the twins out of the sulks, inquired with a sportsman's interest after Charlotte's latest achievement in basketball, and was altogether the sunny, breezy centre around which the Bishop sphere revolved.

Hilda thought the twins' temperaments were the most trying of all. They were either lachrymose or garrulous. Their elder sister found their good humor, with its accompanying incessant clatter, as hard to bear as their tears, that flowed readily whenever the interests of their twinship clashed.

Hilda, despite her nineteen years, had not outgrown moods. Her spirits were either set to a maestoso measure or ran in a minor strain. Homer, with the sarcasm and boyish scorn that marked his prevailing temperament, spoke of the former state as 'Hilda's high horse.'

Charlotte's moods were the most irrepressible; she was distinctively volatile, and was always possessed by the very antipodes of the moods prevailing around her. If Homer and Hilda settled down in the window seat fraternally Charlotte sulked—nobody cared for her. If Nathan was taciturn, his besetting mood, Charlotte showered him with questions, and poured over his unresponsive head glowing accounts of basketball and class scrap, until her brother's other mood, the combative, was aroused, and Charlotte would flee with a taunting laugh and a last wordy volley from the safe vantage ground of the stairs.

It is not to be wondered that amid all this free expression of such a complexity of temperaments Mrs. Bishop developed the nervous type, verging sometimes unto the querulous.

Yet, paradoxical as it may seem, the Bishops were a singularly affectionate and united family. However ready they might be to point out the mote in each other's eyes, it was a privilege they reserved to themselves exclusively. Nathan's combativeness, Homer's sarcasm, and Charlotte's drastic fire blazed to some purpose if a base outsider presumed to the role of critic of a Bishop or mentioned the beams that sometimes obtruded themselves before the public eye.

Then Cousin Marcia came to visit them. She brought a new type into the family circle. There was just one word to describe Cousin Marcia's temperament—even. If she had cares or discouragements, the world never knew it. Her brown eyes always looked it full in the face with the same unalterable calm. Her nerves lay quiet in their sheaths. Great joys excited her to no intemperance and sorrows were met with a courage that took away half their sting.

At first Cousin Marcia was appalled at the lightning flashes that played over and among the Bishops' teacups, and she lived in hourly fear of spontaneous combustion. But when she came to know it was not electricity at all, but a seemingly harmless ignis fatuus, her merry brown eyes viewed the phosphoritic display with their usual calm.

But Cousin Marcia was serious-minded. When she saw Hilda wince under Homer's unchivalrous bluntness and withdraw to her room to brood for hours over the world's and her own family's inability to appreciate her; and Charlotte's pretty lips come out in an adorable but still character-defacing pout, under some petty rebuff; or Nathan fling himself out of the house in high dudgeon to go no one knew where, Cousin Marcia's serene brow grew troubled.

She parried these moods and humors with consummate skill, and the Bishops enjoyed a month of unprecedented freedom from storms. Still, she knew the elements were there and only slept, hypnotized by her sunny presence.

It was New Year's Eve. The family were gathered in the large living-room. Good humor prevailed for the nonce. Homer turned Hilda's music, affection and pride in the movement. The twins popped corn at the open fire in great amity. Nathan listened interestedly to Charlotte's spirited account of the seniors' latest triumph. Pere Bishop radiated geniality from every square inch of his one-hundred-and-eighty-odd pounds avoirdupois. Mrs. Bishop was placidly happy.

Cousin Marcia's heart yearned over this singularly loving, lovable family, that could plunge itself, on such slight provocation, into such a seething vortex of unhappiness.

'Now let us make our New Year resulutions,' proposed Cousin Maria, as the hour of midnight drew near and they gathered in a closer circle about the fire.

The Bishops flushed guiltily. They had a penchant for turning over new leaves. They had gazed on the virgin whiteness of many a fresh page, only to see it become smirched and blackened like its predecessors.

'Let us make a list of the virtues the Bishops should cultivate in the coming year'—Cousin Marcia was a Bishop.

'Better put the twins down for a drought in the zone of calms,' suggested Nathan.

'Guess you might as well——' began Bertram, vindictively, the Bishop spirit of retaliation up and in arms at a touch, but Cousin Marcia's pencil held aloft, stopped him.

'The twins do have their troubles,' she assented, 'but they must learn to bear them a little more heroically. Suppose we put down fortitude for them. Who next'

'I wish I could lock my business cares in the office,' quoth Pere Bishop, 'and not trouble till trouble troubles me. The things that cause me most anxiety are the ones that never happen.'

'Worry has more victims than work. Let us include in our list for general benefit cheerful hopefulness,' Cousin Marcia was writing busily.

'And quietness-of-spirit for me,' sighed Mrs. Bishop, 'If I could only be as even-tempered as you are, Marcia.'

'And me, too,' put in Charlotte. 'I'm either up in the clouds or down in the slough.'

'We wouldn't rob our Charlotte of her piquancy, but I opine a little equanimity would add to her happiness.'

'Whew! wont I have a blissful year with Lot turned virtuous,' chuckled Nathan.

'And for you, Mr. Nathan Bishop, I would recommend a come-out-of-your-shellitiveness, a general companionableness.' Cousin Marcia shook her pencil at him menacingly, while her eyes took in his fine forehead, well-poised head, splendidly set-up young figure. 'Let us write it responsiveness.'

'And Sis needs a little-come-out-of-the-dump-itiveness,' suggested Homer, pinching Hilda's pretty flushed cheek.

'And you, Sir Homer, a little cultivation of gallantry,' quickly added Cousin Marcia, before the flash that struck from Hilda's eye could reach her tongue and frame a quick retort.

Light-heartedness and a gallantry went down on the list.

'And for myself,' went on Cousin Marcia, still writing, 'unselfishness.' There was a merry, uproarious protest at this.

'As well call the sun cold or the lily dingy,' came from Homer, surprising his family into speechliness at this early practice of his prescribed virtue.

'Yes, I am,' stoutly maintained Cousin Marcia, 'from my reluctance to get up in the morning in time to enjoy Armanda's cakes at their prime, to the awful lurch it takes to tear me away from the evening fireside on an errand of mercy.'

The resolutions were drawn up in due form and each Bishop affixed his or her signature thereto. The next day a fine poster was made in which everybody took a hand. The twins were dispatched to purchase a sheet of the whitest cardboard, on which Charlotte illumined in her prettiest lettering the text of the resolutions and Hilda painted a dainty border around it. Nathan turned two rods upon which it was mounted. Homer selected the place where it was to hang and drove the two brass tacks from which it was suspended.

For a few days such an unusual quiet and peace pervaded the Bishop household that Charlotte feared it was the calm before the storm, and prophesied that when it did break it would be nothing short of a cyclone.

Then Cousin Marcia left. Almost immediately the sky began to overcast. A cloud as a man's hand hung over the mountain top. Tiny spits of flame flashed now from one crater, now from another, but they drew back quickly, as if ashamed of breaking a peace so profound.

Then came the morning when Pere Bishop stalked into the breakfast room—the figures had been unusually bothersome the night before.

'Nathan,' he demanded, sternly, 'didn't I tell you to get that wood out of the alley last Saturday?'

'Yes, sir, but the skating——'

'Skating!' roared his father, 'when will you learn that business comes before pleasure. Grandpa Harris fell into that woodpile and might have broken a limb.'

And so the day began, Mrs. Bishop sought the couch to nurse a headache. The twins went sniffling to school, their wrongs unrighted. Charlotte's pretty lips pouted their wish for Cousin Marcia. Altogether the barometer was low and the storm signals were out.

In the afternoon, soon after the attendants at the public school had reached home, there was a jingling of bells outside and Pere Bishop, stamping off the snow in the entry, appeared in the hall. Stocks had taken an upward slide and Pere Bishop's ill humor had quickly slipped off the other end of the teeter-board and he was there, after the fashion of the Bishops, to make amends for his crustiness of the morning.

'To boots, everybody,' he called, cheerily, 'we're off for a ride.'

'I don't think I'm well enough,' moaned Mrs. Bishop, wearily.

Hilda's plaintive minor strain at the piano did not change its dreary wail.

'I'm going with the fellows,' growled Nathan, buckling together his skates.

Pere Bishop surveyed his family disgustedly. Bertram was scowling in one corner and Beatrice was sobbing in another. Upstairs, Homer could be heard charging about, wrenching at drawers and slamming doors. Pere Bishop was about to turn on his heel and leave his family to the enjoyment of their miseries when Homer came plunging down the stairs, getting into his coat as he came.

'Where are you going, young man?' queried the elder Bishop.

Homer would be twenty-one in six weeks. He had already begun to question any man's authority over him. His shoulders rose stiff and square at his father's question.

Pere Bishop's jaw was full squarer. 'I forbid your going with those Toiliver boys, if that is your plan.'

Charlotte caught her breath. The cyclone's awful funnel poised above, about to dip with its terrible spiral and shatter the peace of the Bishop household forever. She dreaded above all things an open break between her father and Homer. She knew how hardly would such a breach heal, corroded by Bishop stubbornness.

Catching up Hilda's tightly rolled silk umbrella from the hall rack, she strode tragically to the New Year poster.

'Be it resolved,' she began, in sepulchral tones, using the umbrella for a pointer.

Her father's jaw relaxed infinitesimally. Homer's shoulders lowered the fraction of an inch. When she reached 'light-heartedness' Hilda's hand strayed into the light, bright treble notes. At the mention of 'fortitude' the twins cast sheepish glances at each other. When 'unselfishness' was reached Mrs. Bishop arose, saying: 'Maybe a ride in the open air would do my head good.'

'Homer,' said Hilda, gliding to his side and putting a white hand on his sleeve—she could be wondrous winsome—'won't you stay at home tonight and take me to the Mannerings? You know Jack is out of town, and I can't go tagging along de trop with Harry and Millicent.'

'Hurrah for the New Year resolutions!' cried Nathan, throwing up his cap, the exertion quite breaking up the bearishness that was getting possession of him. 'Ho, everybody for a sleigh ride!'

And everybody went. When they returned, laughing and rollicking, the storm clouds had all blown away.—'Classmate.'

THE GARDEN

GETTING READY FOR SPRING IN THE GREENHOUSE.

The average amateur gardener, who is also the owner of a greenhouse, is often at a loss to know how best to furnish his glass structure with bloom in spring and early summer. He is too prone to treat his greenhouse during the dull months of mid-winter merely as a safe storage for favorite tender plants that have done duty in bed and border during the preceding summer.

The greenhouse is economical in the sense that it obviates the need for purchasing new bedding plants every season, and by its aid he is enabled to propagate his own plants, and thus increase his stock without constant demands upon the professional florist for assistance.

But there is no valid reason why the greenhouse should not also afford delight to the beholder weeks before the first daffodil nods in the breeze out of doors.

The value of spring flowering bulbs for this purpose has been more than once emphasized. If the advice offered in early autumn has been followed, many of them will now be the possessors of Roman hyacinths, narcissi, and tulips in pots. They were kept in the dark by means of a covering of fibre or ashes, and if they be now examined it will be found that root formation and top growth have made such excellent progress that a gradual transference to light and greater warmth is both possible and necessary. The leaf spikes of the bulbs will be almost white in color, but a few days' exposure to light will turn them green.

The great essential at this stage is not to expose them to full light at the outset. Let this be a gradual process. First shade with mats or sacks. After a week or so remove the mats and place sheets of white paper over the pots for a couple of days and then allow light and air to play upon the pots without interruption.

At the end of a fortnight the pots should be removed to the greenhouse in batches of a few at a time to ensure a succession of bloom. By the adoption of this plan flowering is either hurried on or retarded, and the supply of bloom is extended over many weeks at a season of the year when flowers are scarce.

The pots must be placed at the outset on the topmost shelves of the greenhouse, so that a sturdy and gradual growth of foliage and flower-stem may be maintained, and water should never be lacking. When the buds appear the pots may be disposed on the greenhouse benches as may be desired, and from thence onward the plants will derive great assistance from frequent applications of weak liquid manure and soot water.

Freesias potted up in September have received somewhat different treatment. They do not need to be covered, but grow away naturally in a cold frame or house until the spike-like leaves are six or seven inches high. They should now be removed to the warmer greenhouse, be carefully staked and tied, and, like the hyacinths, the tulips, and the narcissi, be kept near the glass. Flower stalks will speedily appear under the stimulus of gentle warmth, and in a few weeks' time fine heads of sweetly scented blossoms will evoke the admiration of all beholders.

Bulbs form, of course, a cheap and easily cultivated foundation for a winter and spring display in the greenhouse. But there are one or two other charming sources of supply on which the amateur can draw at this season of the year in order to add to its beauty and effectiveness. It is somewhat the fashion to scoff at the calla or arum lily. They are, say some, reminiscent of funerals to make them welcome guests in the greenhouse. Such objections are the offspring of morbid superstition, which the ordinary healthy enthusiast may dismiss without a moment's hesitation.

If the plants have had proper summer treatment—that is to say, if they were planted out in trenches in June, lifted in late September, potted up in rich soil, and transferred to a moderately warm greenhouse—they are now large-leaved, handsome plants, most of which are throwing up vigorous and healthy flower spathes, which in a week or two's time will be in full bloom. Meantime, they should never lack for moisture or for stimulating encouragement in the shape of liquid manure. If green fly threatens to obtain a foothold—and the aphis is the chief enemy of the arum lily—an occasional syringing with an insectitude will keep the pest in check.

I need hardly pause to recommend the rose as a greenhouse plant. If suitable varieties—such, for example, as Richmond, Madame Abel Chatenay, Killarney, Liberty, Mrs. W. J. Grant, Caroline Testout, Lady Hillingdon, the Lyon rose, and Madame Melanie Soupert, to name only a few excellent kinds for the purpose—are now obtained in pots from the nurseryman, and are introduced into gentle warmth, they will speedily show buds and produce blooms. Great care must be taken to avoid over-watering, and to supply air constantly in suitable weather. The chief danger to guard against is mildew. This can be prevented by an occasional dusting of the leaves with flowers of sulphur, or by coating the hot-water pipes with lime-wash containing a little sulphur.

Yet another charming adjunct to the spring flowering plants of a greenhouse may be obtained by a plentiful use of Indian azaleas. Well-rooted specimens of these beautiful plants are imported from Holland and Belgium very winter. They are, for the most part, already smothered with dormant flower buds, and all that the amateur need do when he secures his supply is to see that the plants are efficiently potted and safely ensconced on his greenhouse benches.

The process of potting, however, requires a little care. In the first place the roots may have become dust dry. In that case it is a good plan to immerse the roots for an hour in the greenhouse tank. The next essential is the provision of suitable soil. Peat should form the basis of the compose, and sand ought to be well represented. Further, it must be borne in mind that the azalea is a hard-wooded plant, and on that account must be potted 'hard'—that is to say, the soil must be made very firm round the roots and the sides of the pot. Loose planting will mean failure. The provision of efficient drainage is also highly desirable.

A word of warning is necessary in regard to the general cultural treatment of the azalea which is to be 'forced.' It would be unwise to remove the plants to the greenhouse immediately after potting. What is required is that the roots shall be allowed to resume their normal functions before any forcing is attempted. This process will occupy some weeks, and in the interval it will be an advantage to keep the newly potted plants in a cold frame house. They should be sprayed overhead daily in order to induce prompt and vigorous root action, and save for half an hour in the morning the lights should be kept close. When growth is again apparent, air may be admitted more freely in mild weather.

The plants may either be kept in a comparatively dormant state in a cold house or pit all the winter, or be introduced into the warmer atmosphere of the greenhouse, according to the desire of the cultivator to induce early or late flowering. As soon, however, as forcing begins the plants will need to be syringed overhead twice a day, and the whole atmosphere of the house be kept fairly moist. Syringing should only be discontinued as soon as the flowers begin to open. A medium temperature of 45 degrees to 60 degrees will be most suitable.

WORLD'S WELFARE

REVIVAL SCENES IN CHINA.

(By the Rev. J. Goforth, Honan, China, Missionary of the Canadian Presbyterian Mission, in 'China's Millions.')

A series of special meetings was recently held at Liuchang, an outstation in my old mission field in the Changte prefecture. Almost six years had passed since we had seen these Christians. Their welcome was extremely hearty. They are our children in the faith, though, as the sequel will show, they had wandered far.

On the first evening after an address on 'The love of Christ constraineth us,' deep feeling was expressed in the prayers, and confession of failure, caused us to rejoice that the blest Spirit was present at this first meeting in convicting power.

It was a joy to meet in this little church on the Sabbath, and find it packed forenoon and afternoon. It was their own church, built by themselves, with foreign aid. After the morning address on Acts vii., 8, the first to pray broke down and wept because he had not witnessed Christ's witness in that promised power. The next was all broken up. Since he first professed to believe in Christ, ten years ago, he had always let the world entangle. For six months he had not come to church; to-day he had no intention of coming, and was not aware that we had been invited to come and hold revival meetings. This morning he was seized with such awful pains, that he fell on his knees in alarm. God told him to go to church. As soon as he started to walk the four miles to church, the pain left him. He came in when the address was under way, but there was enough left for the Lord to mightily convict him.

THE CONFESSIONS OF A SCHOLAR.

God was manifestly with us this first Sabbath at all three services, but I will not mention anything more, except two thoughts in a noted scholar's prayer after the forenoon address. Addressing the Heavenly Father, he said: 'If we do not imitate Christ in our homes, we can not save our own families. If we do not save our own families, we can not save our relations; if we do not save our relations, we can not save our neighbors; and if we do not love our neighbors enough to save them, we can not save our country.' Then thanking God for the gift of His Son, he said: 'My heart was full of evil thoughts, and all my study of the classics could not dislodge them; but Jesus did. My lips were full of filthy words, and Confucius could not cleanse them; but Jesus did. My life was full of deeds of shame, and all of the precepts of the sages could not stop me; but the Lord my Saviour did.'

Monday, the refining went on. The elder and two of the deacons were sore troubled. One of the eldest converts, awfully broken, confessed to opium-selling, drinking and gambling. He further said: 'My son will not obey me; but what wonder, when I will not obey Thee. I lost all testimony for Christ as soon as I sinned.'

The first man interested in this region, but always unsatisfactory as a Christian, a man with some scholarship and considerable ability, was badly cut up on Monday, though he said nothing. At night, in his home, he acted like a madman, slapping his own face and calling himself the worst of names.

On Tuesday, during one of the addresses, the Lord seemed to search hearts as with a lighted candle, and the people seemed awed in His presence.

A CALL HEARD AND ACCEPTED.

Even before I started to speak on Wednesday the people were breaking down while praying. Their hearts seemed very tender, and there was an eagerness to pray. They seemed amazed at the Spirit's mighty power to search out all hidden sin. The cheering result to-day was that one of our high school graduates, a Mr. Fan, a young man of good ability, with a fair knowledge of English, and gifted with a winning personality, said the Lord had moved him to give his life wholly to glorify Christ among his fellow-men by preaching the Gospel. It was with difficulty he was persuaded to be present at these meetings. He had just received the offer of a paying position on the railway, and had decided to take it. Now he has heard the Lord's voice, and accepts the highest service.

We were all grieved this day at the way Deacon Liu Peng Liu acted. He had not proved much of a success as a Christian, and less so as a deacon. Being a proud, self-sufficient man, his influence had been exercised in the wrong direction; hence we were all concerned to have him changed during these meetings. After much persuasion, he came in the forenoon for the second time. We expected him to stay at least for the afternoon service. The elder and others did their best to induce him to stay, but he only insulted them and went home. The elder felt very cast down about it, but we comforted him by uniting with him and others in prayer for the deacon. My wife withdrew from the service to pray for him. My burden in prayer was: 'O Lord, bring him to terms by making him the most miserable man in this county to-night.' It seemed God must answer our prayers.

On Thursday morning we were all glad to see the deacon turn up, looking so unhappy. He sent in a request saying he wanted a chance to confess. This showed God had been humbling him during the night, for yesterday he told one of the brethren that he would die rather than demean himself by a public confession. After the address, I gave him permission, and he came forward greatly agitated, and, taking the chalk, he wrote on the blackboard: 'I have broken a covenant with God. I planned a murder, but it miscarried; nevertheless, I am as guilty as if it had; and I am guilty of adultery.' With an awful cry, he said: 'I have crucified the Son of God afresh, and put Him to an open shame. O pray for me!'

FREED FROM BONDAGE.

Instantly all arose, and prayed for him, and then burst out into thanksgiving for God's triumphant grace. The deacon said he got all cut up at the service on Wednesday forenoon, and was perfectly miserable, but that the Devil almost dragged him away, lest he make a fool of himself by confessing. He further said that when he got home he found no relief, never sleeping a wink all night, and never having put in such a miserable time since he was born.

We were delighted to welcome Mr. Horsburgh on Thursday. He came to see the Lord's mighty power in cleansing and reviving His people.

All through Friday those who had not got right with God had a miserable time, and, unable to resist any longer, one after another came to terms of absolute surrender to God. One, with a terrific cry, confessed to a fearfully aggravated sin. Deacon Lui Wan Yun, regarded as a pillar of the church, a man who has given his tithe since conversion, confessed that he had allowed the sale of opium in his eating-house and shared in the profits. At first he said he made a fuss when he found his bookkeeper, cooks, and waiters had begun the sale of opium in the restaurant, but they said, 'You need not handle any of it, but will share in the profits.' Besides, the Devil said, 'You must not press the matter, lest all your men leave you at this busy season, and then what would you do?' On the other hand, the Holy Spirit,' said he, 'convinced me of the sin and the hindrance to the cause of Christ, but I stifled His promptings.' The deacon had for more than a month stopped the sale of the opium, but felt he must destroy the works of the Devil by a confession. He was so genuinely moved and spoke with such feeling, that it made a deep impression on all.

The daughter of the man who acted like a madman a few nights before, slapping his own face and calling himself the worst of names, had been constant in prayer for her father during these meetings that he might have no peace until he got right with God. This night she had the joy of seeing him bend and confess his awful sins. The previous night she said her father humbled himself before her mother, confessing his unfaithfulness as a husband, and harmony was restored in their home. I am appalled at the awful condition of this church. O that these facts, which have come to the light under Divine pressure, might humble and alarm those who have had the oversight of this church during the last five years! But the most humbling and alarming fact is that this church is not a solitary exception. I have found all the sins committed by the heathen, committed inside the Church of Jesus Christ by His professed followers, and yet His servants, the missionaries, are not humbled to the dust nor weep for the hour of the Lord's Zion.

Now, at the close of the meetings, the people are enthusiastic about calling a native pastor, and since we left have called one of my old, tried evangelists to be their pastor. They guaranteed all expenses and full support.

The Struggle Upward

(A. D. Burkett.)

O God! Must life be ever thus—
To toil amid unnumbered failures,
While ever and anon across my spirit's vision
Flits the image of my perfect self?
Perchance the sculptor, toiling o'er the stone,
May finish his hard-chiselled task,
And gaze with solemn rapture on the image that fulfils
The loftiest day-dream of this artist's soul;
Or the painter say of his masterpiece,
'Tis finished! Not the slightest touch
Could add to its perfect loveliness.'
But who, at any time,
Amid the efforts of his will or faith,
To make out of himself,
The ideal of his heart,
Can pause, step back,
And gaze upon his work and say,
'Now 'tis complete! and ever
From this time forth
There shall stand upon the pedestal of time,
For men to gaze upon and copy from—
A perfect man!'
And yet despair not, O my soul,
One such has lived,
And if with him before thy face
Thou cease not in thy toil,
Perchance some time in earth or heaven
The voice of God may say,
'Here once more is the image of Ourself.'

—'Northwestern Christian Advocate.'

WORK FOR PAPUAN NATIVES.

A Pearl That Fetched £300.

(The 'Christian World,' London.)

There is almost a consensus of opinion among experts—administrators, traders, and missionaries alike—that the future of the Papuan people depends upon their being educated into habits of sustained industry. The London Missionary Society's Papuan missionaries are now all advocates of industrial methods, and the Australian Federal Government, which is responsible for the administration of New Guinea, is satisfied that upon industrial development depends the salvation of the Papuan race. Professor Bryce, on his recent visit to Australia, expressed his firm conviction to that effect, adding to it a warning lest the benefits of industrialization should be snatched from the Papuans by mere soulless exploitation of the natives. Some years ago the Rev. F. W. Walker, for many years a missionary of the L.M.S. in Papua, had it borne in upon him so profoundly by his experience in the island that the Christianization of the Papuans might be the instrument of their annihilation unless they were trained simultaneously in industrial habits, that he resigned his post as a missionary in order to establish a company to work among the New Guinea people on the lines of Christian industry. Mr. Walker came home to England and formed the Papuan Industries, Limited, with an authorized capital of £50,000. He found many Christian capitalists in this coutry ready to support him in the new enterprise, and shares to the value of £23,904 were taken up. The shares bear cumulative interest at the rate of 5 percent. The primary aim of the company is not to produce dividends, but to develop the Papuan people. Nevertheless, the enterprise is a business concern, carrying on its operations in a businesslike spirit.

It is no part of the company's idea to coddle the natives, or to create a fictitious condition of values, nor yet to enter into unfair competition with other businesses. The company aims frankly at profit-making by all honest and legitimate methods. But it is an enterprise that 'regards the claims of Christian duty as sovereign to the mere pursuit of gain'—it is, in fact, a business inspired by an ideal. The Papuan Industries Company has now established itself at Badu, in the Torres Straits. It is mainly engaged in cocoanut cultivation, for which Papua is eminently suited. The plantations are now maturing, and the company is producing copra (sun-dried cocoanut), for which there is a steady and increasing demand. A system of small holdings and family co-operation has been devised, so that not only the Papuan men, but the women and children can render help. The staff of the company are all men and women whose concern for the moral welfare of the natives is inspired by the Christian missionary spirit; and they are all remunerated on the same basis as missionaries of the London Missionary Society. The Rev. F. W. Walker is now in England again for the double purpose of reporting the progress of the companys' operations and the raising the remaining capital of the company. He has secured another £6,000 by private appeals, but £21,000 is still required to complete the authorized capital, which is issued in shares of £1 each. The company, once its full capital has been secured, will be in a position to develop further areas on a very economical basis. Already it has nearly 25,000 cocoanut trees planted, but five or six years must elapse before these plantations yield their full return. Then, Mr. Walker insists, the plantations will be as profitable as a gold mine.

While this Papuan company is developing its business, it is not losing sight for the single moment of its higher aims. Its representatives set themselves to live their religion' while carrying on their commercial activities. Bible classes, night schools, temperance work, and other efforts for the moral uplifting of the people go on simultaneously with cocoanut cultivation. The company finances the natives in the pearly shelling industry. Some time ago a native, who had been lent money to buy a cutter, and who still owed £100 on the boat, fished up a fine pearl. He asked Mr. Walker to negotiate its sale, as he was afraid that he would not be able to secure its full value himself. Mr. Walker undertook to do so, and sold the pearl for £300 in cash and a written promise of a half-interest in any subsequent net proceeds after the stone had been resold in London. On hearing of his good fortune, the native, to whom £300 represented wealth beyond the dreams of avarice, spontaneously paid off his debt on the cruiser, paid the small debts of his companions in the boat, and, to show his thankfulness to God, paid for a tile roof for the new chapel which was being built on his island. This cost £72, and the gift was wholly spontaneous, and intended as a recognition of the benefits Christianity secured to him through the practical assistance of the missionary. The local governmental authorities show a very genuine desire to co-operate with the Papuan Industries Company in its endeavors to benefit the natives. The chief dangers to natives are at Thursday Island, the port where they go to do their business. Chinese storekeepers infest this port, and make a habit of luring natives into their back stores, where they ply them with drink or drugs, and then rob them. To prevent these abuses the local authorities are discouraging the natives from going to Thursday Island, and arranging for them to do their business, as far as possible, at Badu, the head station of the Papuan Industries Company. Under the stimulus of the company the natives are steadily acquiring habits of industry, and nearly £14,000 worth of produce has, since the formation of the company, been raised by the natives—a very clear indication of both their capacity and willingness to engage in industry when they have reason to believe that the rewards of their toil are assured to them.

THE ILLEGITIMATE CHILD IN FRANCE.

The law amending the well-known Article 340 of the Civil Code 'La recherche de la paternité est interdite' is promulgated in the official 'Gazette.'

This enactment of the French Code Civile Article 340 is, perhaps, more widely known than any other, and has entered into the language and literature of Europe as a maxim of such varied application that the importance of its special significance for illegitimate children and their parents in France has almost been forgotten. The law which is now promulgated has practically abrogated the famous prohibition.

Article 340 of the Code only permitted the responsibility of the father of an illegitimate child to be established in cases where the mother had been abducted. The new law admits a great variety of other circumstances as warranting the establishment of the father's responsibility. These include abuse of authority and promise of marriage or of betrothal where there is sufficient proof in writing. The action for recognition of paternity lies with the child itself within one year after it has attained its majority. But the mother may bring an action on behalf of the child within two years of its birth, or the action may be brought by the court which, according to the law of July, 1907, acts in the capacity of the 'conseil de famille.'

The new law contains precautions against blackmailing and similar abuses, and secures that actions under its provisions shall be tried in camera. It imposes a penalty of from one to five years' imprisonment for actions brought in bad faith and also subjects the fraudulent plaintiff to a prohibition of residence in the district for not less than five and not more than ten years.

The famous Article 340 was introduced into the Code Napoléon in consequence of the public feeling which had been excited by the scandalous and vexatious actions for establishment of paternity in the last years of the old régime. Under the legislation of the Code the abuses have been on the other side and a great deal of misery and crime has been attributable to the desperation and the helplessness of young girls left with the sole charge and burden of their illegitimate offspring. The new measure is entirely in the spirit of the social legislation which now forms a prominent part of the programme of all political parties in France.

How He Escaped An Operation

And Was Completely Cured of Piles of 14 Years' Standing by Dr. Chase's Ointment.



Mr. Chas. Beauvais.

Doctors say that about one person in every four suffers more or less from piles, and who can imagine a more annoying, torturing, disagreeable ailment?

After trying a few treatments without success, and as the ailment grows worse, the medical doctor is consulted. An operation, he says, is necessary. You think of the suffering, expense and risk to life itself, and hesitate before taking such a step.

In many thousands of such cases Dr. Chase's Ointment has made thorough and lasting cures. Read this letter for the proof.

Mr. Charles Beauvais, a well-known citizen of St. Jean, Que., writes:—"For 14 years I suffered from chronic piles, and considered my case very serious. I was treated by a celebrated doctor who could not help me and ordered a surgical operation as the only means of relief.

"However, I decided to try Dr. Chase's Ointment, and obtained great relief from the first box. By the use of three boxes I was entirely cured. This is why it gives me great pleasure to recommend Dr. Chase's Ointment to all who suffer from piles as a treatment of the greatest value."

Dr. Chase's Ointment, 60 cents a box, all dealers or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Limited, Toronto.

THE SERMON.

THE HEAVENY VISION.

Preached in June, 1911, at an ordination in Orkney, by the Rev. Ch. Grant, B.D., King Street United Free Church, Kirkwall.

Acts 26: 19:—'I was not disobedient unto the heavenly vision.'

Whatever we may think of St. Paul's conversion, there can be no doubt as to the fittingness of the way in which it was brought about. It was characteristic of the man, and, furthermore, of the race to which he belonged. An Hebrew of the Hebrews, is his own description of himself, and the Hebrew was peculiar in this particular—of vision. This was the race that produced Moses—Moses who saw the angel of the Lord in the flaming bush and seeing went in unhesitating, unquestioning obedience to the Pharaoh of his day that he might lead his brethren out of Egypt. Of this race was Isaiah—Isaiah who, in the year that King Uzziah died, saw the Lord sitting upon a throne high and lifted up, and who, seeing, went with purified lips, in unfaltering to the heavenly vision to prophecy to his brethren of Judgment and of Mercy, of sin, red like crimson, to be made white like wool, to become the great evangelical prophet who foresaw the day of the Son of Man, and seeing spoke of one to be wounded for our transgressions and bruised for our iniquities that his stripes might be our healing. To Ezekiel of the Hebrew captives by the river Kedar, the heavens were opened, and he saw visions of God.. Seeing he obeyed and went to speak of these to his rebellious brethren fearing neither word nor look, though briars and thorns were his portion, his dwelling among scorpions. He had seen the vision, he could not but speak. If we search the history of the Hebrew race, the conviction is borne in upon us irresistibly that this was their prevailing character, their power of vision and of obedience. They were able to see Him who is invisible, and therefore fit to endure being made the people in whom the nations of the earth should be blessed. When therefore their prophet, Joel, spoke to them of the day of their nation's prosperity—he spoke of it not as a day of empire or of commercial supremacy when their ships should be on every sea and their merchandise in every port—but as a day of vision—a day in which their old men should dream dreams, and their young men see visions. It had passed into the crystal form of proverb, dear to the heart of a people that here was the secret of their nation's weal: for is it not written, 'Where there is no vision the people perish.' From all this it is fitting that the last of this great race of whom we take knowledge should have had the way opened to him in vision.

But to this power of vision there was added the power of achievement. 'I was not disobedient,' is the characteristically Hebrew response of St. Paul to the vision. Perhaps another would have said I perceived the vision and perceiving I admired, I longed, I was overcome. Here, in the Pauline response of obedience, in place of these, is the mark of the life that is life, indeed. It is not insignificant of a long continued and deeply ingrained abuse of this our highest power, this the secret of the life of nations as of men, that we distrust at once the man of vision. We are ready to brush him aside as one who does not count in the strife—forgetting that the power of far and true vision is at the back of all life. One of their own number, sings beautifully and not untruly of the race of visionaries:—

'We are the music-makers,
And we are the dreamers of dreams,
Wandering by lone sea-breakers,
And sitting by desolate streams,
World-losers and world-forsakers,
On whom the pale moon gleams,
Yet we are the movers and shakers,
Of the world forever, it seems.

'With wonderful deathless ditties,
We build up the world's great cities,
And out of a fabulous story
We fashion an empire's glory;
One man with a dream, at pleasure
Shall go forth and conquer a crown;
And three with a new song's measure
Can trample an empire down.

'We, in the ages lyinb
In the buried past of the earth,
Built Nineveh with our sighing,
And Babel itself with our mirth;
And o'erthrew them with prophesying
To the old of the new world's worth
For each age is a dream that is dying,
Or one that is coming to birth.'

To vision Paul added power, 'I was not disobedient unto the heavenly vision.' A vision to the Hebrew was not merely a spectacle, an entertainment apart or remote from the realities of life. It was a call to action. They were first and last practical—pragmatists before the days of pragmatism.

And vision and obedience make up the whole of life in its simplest as in its grandest aspects. This building was once a vision in the architect's mind. He saw it long ere stone had been laid on stone, or one grain of sand carted. Seeing he obeyed. He produced his vision on paper. He drew the plan. This done he committed it to the workman who, as he looked, saw. Seeing he obeyed. As result is the church that shadows a countryside, that speaks to heart and hearth and will continue so to do throughout the generations.

Every picture was once a vision of the painter's fancy, with his brush he obeyed. Every noble life was once a vision in the heart of a noble man. Seeing he obeyed.

True of life in its simplest aspects, St. Paul has set forever life in its finality in this frame. I was not disobedient unto the heavenly vision, is his testimony. Hebrew, in its history, Christian in its result. For all conversion may be so interpreted—a new vision of God, a new vision of self, a new vision of the world. In our obedience stern and uncompromising is our safety now, and our everlasting hope. In a particular sense this day ought to be to this congregation a day of vision. Let it be a vision of things to be done—fresh conquests over sin and self, new attainment in grit and grace, a truer and more faithful service of God and man. The vision is with you now as you stand in the presence of your young minister. In your obedience will be his happiness, your profit and abundant harvest.

A PLEA FOR WOMAN'S EDUCATION IN INDIA.

In the speech of the Begum of Bhopal before the All-India Mohammedan Educational Conference at Delhi was an earnest plea for greater facilities for the education of Mohammedan girls. The Begum struck a true note when she said that the history of the Mohammedan community, as well as daily experience, fully prove that it is the neglect and want of due attention of men which are responsible for the ignorance of women, and this has done much more harm to men than to women. The Begum urged careful attention to the preparation of courses of study and the training an supply of lady teachers; and also advised the translation into Udu of suitable books on domestic occupations, such as the training of children, hygiene and technical education. The Begum has embodied her thoughts in a pamphlet which is being widely distributed.—Bombay 'Guardian.'

THE BLUE UNIFORM IN LONDON.

(Mrs. Booth's Annual Report.)

Mrs. Bramwell Booth, who warmly commended her 'dear friend and helper,' Commissioner Adelaide Cox, on her succession to the chief command of the social work, reported a year of record progress in practically every department. In the industrial homes they had received 4,026 girls and women as against 3,566 last year. Of this number only about 400 failed to make a satisfactory new start. The maternity hospital also received a record number of deserted mothers; with the cases dealt with by the Army's district nurses, a total of 2,000 maternity cases were attended during the year. The slum work included over 144,000 visits paid to families during the year, besides thousands of visits to the sick, to public-houses, and to common lodging-houses. Mrs. Booth also reported on the prison work, the free meals, the shelters, the midnight work, and children's home. She told some terrible stories in connection with the last, desiring the audience to note particularly the light sentences passed on men who were responsible for the ruin of childhood.

LOSING THE SOUL.

(Republished by request.)

For what shall it profit a man, if he shall gain the whole world and lose his own soul? Or what shall he give in exchange for his soul?"—Mark viii: 36.37

What shall it profit me if for all time,
This mighty, complex, rolling world be mine
With all its joys and pleasures, fame and wealth
With naught to mar my ease—and perfect health
If when at last, when life must soon be o'er
I stand bereft of all, upon Time's shore,
And gaze into Eternity's vast sea
Knowing that every wave means death to me?
Not death that ends, but ever-living death!
Death that gains strength to live with every breath?
(O God! the thought is far too dreadful give
Thy Holy Spirit now that I may live!)

What shall it profit me?—My soul's dire loss,
That in exchange I have had this world's dross,
This world no fleeting, that its years will seem,
As dew upon the grass—as last night's dream.
I made the exchange, my birthright coolly sold
Aye, sold my soul, for what I cannot hold!
Myself, my soul, my life, my being all
All bartered, given up—and now death's pall!
O God! O Lord of Life! by Thee redeemed,
I could not meet Thee thus; and it hath seemed
Good unto Thee to say, 'Why will ye die'?
'Look unto me and live'—Lord hear my cry,
Lord save me from the fate which all must share
Who still in sin, Thy righteous anger dare.
Low at Thy feet in penitence I fall
Lord, I am lost,—but Thou hast died for all.

M. R. B.

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SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON.

(Copyright; McClure Newspaper Syndicate.)

January 12,

MAN: THE CROWN OF CREATION.

Lesson.—Gen. i., 4-25; Psalm viii.

Golden Text.—Gen. i., 27.

'God created man in His own image.'

(4). These are the generations of the heaven and of the earth when they were created, in the day that the Lord God had made earth and heaven. (5) And no plant of the field was yet in the earth, and no herb of the field had yet sprung up; for the Lord God had not caused it to rain upon the earth, and there was not a man to till the ground; (6) but there went up a mist from the earth, and watered the whole face of the ground. (7) And the Lord God formed man of the dust of the ground, and breathed into his nostrils the breath of life; and man became a living soul. (8) And the Lord God planted a garden eastward, in Eden; and there he put the man whom he had formed. (9) And out of the ground made the Lord God to grow every tree that is pleasant to the sight, and good for food; the tree of life also in the midst of the garden, and the tree of knowledge of good and evil. (10) And a river went out of Eden to water the garden; and from thence it was parted, and became four heads. (11) The name of the first is Pishon; that is it which compasseth the whole land of Havilah, where there is gold; (12) and the gold of that land is good; there is bellium and the onyx stone. (13) And the name of the second river is Gihon; the same is it that compasseth the whole land of Cush. (14) And the name of the third river is Hiddekel; that is it which goeth in front of Assyria, and the fourth river is Euphrates. (15) And the Lord God took the man, and put him into the Garden of Eden to dress it and to keep it. (16) And the Lord God commanded the man, saying, of every tree of the garden thou mayest freely eat; (17) But of the tree of the knowledge of good and evil, thou shalt not eat of it; for in the day that thou eatest thereof thou shalt surely die.

(18) And the Lord God said, It is not good that the man should be alone; I will make him an help-meet for him. (19) And out of the ground the Lord God formed every beast of the field, and every fowl of the air; and brought them unto the man to see what he would call them, and whatsoever the man called every living creature, that was the name thereof. (20) And the man gave the names to all cattle, and to the fowl of the air, and to every beast of the field; but for man there was not found an help-meet for him. (21) And the Lord God caused a deep sleep to fall upon the man, and he slept, and he took one of his ribs, and closed up the flesh instead thereof; (22) and the rib, which the Lord God had taken from the man, made he a woman, and brought her unto the man. (23) And the man said, This is now bone of my bones, and flesh of my flesh; she shall be called Woman, because she was taken out of man. (24) Therefore shall a man leave his father and his mother and shall cleave unto his wife; and they shall be one flesh. (25) And they were both naked, the man and his wife, and were not ashamed.

(1) O Lord our Lord, How excellent is thy name in all the earth! Who hast set thy glory upon the heavens.

(2) Out of the mouth of babes and sucklings hast thou established strength. Because of thins adversaries. That thou mightest still the enemy and the avenger.

(3) When I conider thy heavens, the work of thy fingers, the moon and the stars, which thou hast ordained:

(4) What is man, that thou art mindful of him? And the son of man, that thou visitest him?

(5) For thou hast made him but little lower than God, And crownest him with glory and honor.

(6) Thou madest him to have dominion over the works of thy hands; Thou hast put all things under his feet.

(7) All sheep and oxen. Yea, and the beasts of the field;

(8) The fowl of the air, and the fish of the sea, Whatsoever passeth through the paths of the seas. (9) O Lord, our Lord, How excellent is thy name in all the earth!

THE STORY.

This story is most distinctly an elaboration of the preceding one so far as man is concerned. There are certain references to the reconstructive processes in the material order beneath man, but they are only employed to introduce the particular description of man. In our previous lesson man was placed in his relation to creation, in general terms. In that we saw that he was the creation of God; that he was made in the Divine image, and likeness; that he was of dual nature, male and female; that he was of regnant capacity. In this account we have more particulars, as to his nature, his responsibilities, and his completeness in woman.

As to his nature man is revealed as related to the material universe, and to the spiritual world. This is the particular value of this story. The two elements merging in his being are those of the dust of the ground and of the breath of lives. It is well in this connection that we should be reminded that both of these are originally of God. The dust of the ground was not something separated from Deity, but created by God. It was part of the original earth. The story does not tell us the particular form of the particular dust. The point is that it was part of the material earth. The breath of life, or of lives, as it really is, was communicated by the direct action of God, that action constituting the crisis which separated between this being and all that had preceded him; and equipped him for his work of exercising dominion over the whole creation. It was by this breathing that he became a living soul, that is to say, the nature of his life is revealed in this story. Wholly of God, there merged in his personality, and consequently in his consciousness the material and the spiritual, dust and Deity.

In the second place the story sets before us the responsibilities of man. This is revealed in the story of the garden. The garden was an illustration of the whole earth, and of man's relation to it. If you multiply the garden you find the earth. If you multiply the man you find the race. The relation of the race to the earth in the economy of God was illustrated in the relation of this man to this garden.

The responsibilities are two-fold: first to the earth itself, and secondly to God. The responsibilities of man to the earth are that he is to dress and to keep it. These words need careful consideration. The first is suggestive of cultivation, the discovery of secrets, and the leading forth to their full realization of the forces resident within the earth. The second suggests the necessity of guarding. It is in itself a recognition of the fact of forces in the universe antagonistic to the purposes of God, and that man is placed here to act on behalf of God, not only in the cultivation of the earth, but in guarding it against these forces.

His responsibilities toward God may be summarized as those of liberty within limits. He was placed in complete control over Nature, but under the authority of God. This limitation was symbolized by one tree, of which he was forbidden to partake.

As in the original purpose, man was to be made male and female, here we have the account of how that was realized. Woman is the helpmeet of the man. Consciously of himself, separated in order to volitional union, and to the consequent realization of the social nature, and for the continuity of the race.

THE TEACHING.

The teaching of this lesson consists of its further revelation of God, and of His relation to man.

We are at once arrested by the fact that in this story God is referred to by a new name, Jehovah Elohim. It occurs eleven times in the course of the lesson, and in the course of the next lesson nine times, that is, twenty in all. It only occurs in this form once again in the rest of the Pentateuch (Exod. ix. 30), and in the whole Bible there are only nine other occasions. Once it is found in the reverse order, Elohim Jehovah (Psalm l, 1). It is not within the possibility of the compass of a lesson such as this to deal with the meaning of this title. The teacher is, however, advised to consult Elliscott's Commentary on Genesis (Excursu B), and even more carefully an article in the Introduction to Rotherham's Bible, on The Incommunicable Name. The new title Jehovah, united as it is in this case to the great name Elohim, suggests that God is One Who becomes according to His own good pleasure. It is a revelation of his adaptation to human needs, and consequently to man. It is the title which is the guarantee of all resource.

In this chapter that thought is wonderfully illustrated in the declarations made concerning Him in His relation to man. He 'formed man,' 'planted a garden,' 'commanded the man,' 'said' concerning the woman, 'I will make,' formed beats and 'brought them to the man,' 'caused a deep sleep to fall upon the man,' 'made . . . a woman.' These actibities all illustrate the fact that Elohim, the One of all strength, in becoming One to man, adapting himself to him, in order man may adapt himself to Him.

THE GOLDEN TEXT.

The Golden Text in this case is fittingly taken from the previous story. There it was the inclusive declaration, 'God created man in His own image.' In this story that declaration is explained. The teaching concerning man is of utmost importance. By first creation he is the offspring of God. He is, therefore, the heir of God. Consequently he is responsible to God, and, as he fulfils the conditions of that relationship, God makes Himself responsible for man.

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THE

PATH OF GLORY

A ROMANCE OF THE FRENCH AND INDIAN WAR.

BY

PAUL LELAND HAWORTH

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SYNOPSIS OF PREVIOUS CHAPTERS.

On the eve of the French-Indian war, George Washington, in company with Charles Randolph, a young Englishman, an Irishman, Barnaby Currin, Jacob Van Broom, a Dutchman, and a number of Indians, is the bearer of a menacing letter from the British governor of Virginia to the Chevalier de Saint-Pierre, commander of a fort near Quebec, accusing the French troops of encroaching on British territory. The envoys are gallantly entertained by the Chevalier and his beautiful daughter, Alfrede, but Captain Reparti, commander of another French fort, shows hostility. There is a small clash of arms in which Reparti is defeated, but escapes. The Chevalier and his daughter are enticed from home, and the daughter is captured by Indians, but rescued in the nick of time by Captain Randolph and his companions. She is returned to her father, and temporarily prevents an attack on the Virginians by the French-Canadians and Indians.

CHAPTER XII

THE BURSTING OF THE STORM.

Barnby Currin, Randolph, and four er other horsemen were fording the Shenandoah. As his horse stepped out of the river upon the sandbar, Baraby, who was foremost, looked up at the August sun, which had just begun to assume his scorching power, and then turned to Randolph.

'To-day is me boy's birthday,' he said; 'an' I do be wantin' to reach the fort before he goes to sleep. Until you've had children of your own, Charles, you'll never have no idea how the little fellers get a tight hold on your heart so you can't bear bein' away from them for long—especially in times like these very minute of the days we're out on such scouts as this I do be feelin' anxious about me little Barnby.'

Randolph took off his hat and mopped his moist forehead, disclosing to view on his temple a scar that strengthened rather than marred the manly beauty of his face. Then, as the little cavalcade climbed the river bank, he said sympathetically:

'I believe I know how you feel. I wish that you would yet accept my offer to send the family to Eastover.'

'T is Ellen's pride, as I've told you,' said Barnaby. 'Not that I'm blamin' her.'

Randolph nodded comprehendingly. 'Set the pace, if it please you,' he said. 'The rest of us will try to keep up.'

But most of the way led through thick wood, and progress was so slow that when noon came they were still thirty miles from the fort. They halted to let their horses graze, and, back to back, with rifles ready to their hands, sat down under a maple tree to eat their own scant meal. Before them brawled the shallow Shenandoah, its water so pellucid that every line of the pebbles on its bottom was discernable; while beyond stretched away to a distant line of bold blue mountains the rich valley with its mantle of majestic forest, interspersed here and there with open glades and an infinite variety of flowering shrubs.

'Eden could not have been fairer,' said Randolph, with a wave of his hand towards the mountains. 'How strange that such a valley should be a place of horror—its beauty but a mockery!'

His paused, and a look of bitterness came into his face. 'The past two years seem like a fevered nightmare—the death-trap into which we plunged with Braddock, the wild route along the wilderness road, and our yet wilder fight to defend the border. How pitiful have been our efforts! George has proved himself a hero; but what can he do when given but one weak regiment with which to hold a hundred leagues of mountainous frontier against all the moccasined hordes of the Northwest set on by hell-hound Frenchmen! Only following them into their lairs can bring us safety, and for that we are much too weak. When I think of Governor and burgesses wrangling over supplies—the tidewater aristocrats racing, cock-fighting, and spinning their Madeira in the safety of their plantations and caring not a sixpence for the people of the border, I want to ride into Williamsburg, seize all the indifferent, and put them unarmed, into the most exposed stockade!'

'I'd steal the bar to the gate,' said Barnaby, with a chuckle, and the other borderers assented.

'The civilized world and the savage as well are against us,' Randolph went on bitterly. 'France, Sweden, Saxony, Austria, the Holy Roman Empire, and Russia—all in arms, and King Fritz of Prussia our sole ally.'

'He's put in some licks that'll be remembered!' said Barnaby, with enthusiasm. 'Faith, though, 'tis little enough we have to show for the three years since the ruction began. Braddock beaten, Duquesne still in the hands of those imps, Oswego taken last year by Montcalm—an' the Lord only knows what'll happen to us this year. Only Dieskau whipped beside Lake George, an' I'm thinkin' Sir William might not be a baronet if the Chevalier de Saint-Pierre hadn't been killed in the first skirmish. Poor Miss Saint-Pierre! I took quite a likin' to that girl. I reckon she misses him a good deal. But who's this?'

All gave ear and heard the sound of hoof-beats approaching from up the valley. Catching up their rifles, the little band slipped quietly behind the trees. Presently a dozen horsemen came in sight.

'Why, 'tis Sergeant Armstrong and his men!' Randolph exclaimed, and stepped out of his covert. 'What can have caused them to leave the fort?'

'What are you doing here, sergeant?' he demanded sevreely, as the party rode up.

'You druv' 'em off, did you?' cried the sergeant excitedly, without noticing the question.

'What under heaven do you mean?' asked Randolph.

'Why, the Injuns who had you surrounded, of course,' was the answer. 'I'm right glad none of you got hurt.'

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'We haven't been surrounded by any Indians,' said Randolph, mystified. 'Why, man, we haven't seen an Indian for three weeks.'

The sergeant was so astonished that he almost fell out of his saddle. 'Well, I'll be jiggered!' he gasped out. 'Then what did your order mean?'

'What order, man! In God's name, what means this mystery?'

'Why, captain, yisterday evenin' a big black buck of a nigger come racin' into Neally's Fort with no hat on, his clothes all tore, an' said he'd come down the Valley forty miles from where you 'uns was surrounded by a big passel of Injuns. He had your order to hurry up or you 'uns was goners. As quick as I could I mounted these 'leven men on the only hosses we had an' sot off. It got dark purty quick, an' we couldn't go no furder, but we started airly this mornin', an' here we be.'

'I have never seen such a negro; I have never written such an order,' said Randolph. 'Do you have it with you?'

The sergeant fumbled in the fold of his hunting-shirt, and finally produced a crumpled bit of soiled paper.

'Here it be,' he said.

Randolph took the paper and found that it was, in truth, signed with his own name and contained an order such as the sergeant had described. But it was not in Randolph's handwriting, nor in that of any other officer of the Virginia regiment.

Randolph staggered backward as the significance of the fact burnt itself into his brain. 'May God preserve them!' he cried involuntarily.

'What is it?' asked Barnaby Currin.

'Sergeant,' said Randolph hoarsely, 'you are the victim of a trick. This was written by a Frenchman. The negro is doubtless one of the runaways whom we know to have joined the enemy. The object was to get you and your men out of the fort so that it could be taken easily.'

'My God!' cried Barnaby. 'Ellen an' my little boy!'

Like exclamations of dread there were from other lips as well, for Currin was not the only man present who had a family in the fort.

'There is just one chance,' said Randolph, not losing his self-possession. 'Perhaps the attack has not yet been delivered. Mount, men, and away! If you ever hastened in your lives, hasten now!'

There was no need of urging. The words were scarcely uttered before the borderers were in the saddle and were swinging down the stream along the trail by which the sergeant and his party had come. But it was exasperatingly slow work. The trees grew thick in most places, and only now and then did an open glade give opportunity for a dash at full speed. Swaying limbs tore their clothes and faces, yet still they kept on, fording creeks, leaping over logs and gullies, and climbing steep hills, without stopping for an instant. The horses, already tired and heated by their morning's work, were covered with sweat and foam and with blood from wounds inflicted by the merciless spurs. Barnaby, Randolph, and Sergeant Armstrong kept in the lead; the rest followed as the speed of their horses permitted.

'Sich a dumb-headed fool! Sich a dumb-headed fool!' Armstrong cried bitterly, over and over again. 'But captain, you mus n't blame we 'uns too much. We thought you 'uns waz in trouble an' wanted to help you out. Not a man of us thought of any trick.'

'You did what you thought was right, sergeant,' said Randolph, profoundly sorry for the man, for he had always shown himself a good soldier and had performed more than one bold exploit. 'It was as clever a stratagem as if the devil himself had planned it. Any of us might have been deceived.'

'My sister, Tom Cohoon's wife, 's in that fort,' moaned the sergeant, not to be consoled. 'I'll never see her alive again! She's in no shape to travel if she's took. They'll tomahawk her. An' I'm to blame!'

From time to time he again burst forth into a stream of agonized self-denunciation. Randolph and Barnaby said little, but grimly devoted themselves to the work of steering their horses among the trees. Somewhat better mounted than the sergeant, they gradually drew ahead of him. A brave sight they made as they spurred onward, for finer figures of men or finer horsemen were not to be found in all Virginia.

'Only a mile more,' cried Randolph, when the sun had fallen nearly to the tree-tops and he and Barnaby were beginning the ascent of a long hill that overlooked the valley in which the fort lay. A hundred yards or so in their rear toiled the sergeant, while the rest of the party were strung out for miles behind them.

'Pray God we may be in time, an' may I be given the strength to bear what I may be called upon to see,' said Barnaby, almost in a whisper.

'Your father's a brave man. He and the others would do all they could,' Randolph said hopefully.

At a swinging trot they rode up the hill and reached the top. A patch of dense woods still cut off their view of the fort, and they wheeled westward and made their way along the summit. As they did so, Randolph marked with sinking heart that a number of great black birds were soaring lightly over the clearing, and that a slender column of smoke was rising above the trees. A minute more and they had reached a point from which they commanded an unobstructed view of the fort.

But the fort was no longer there. Some palisades and one of the corner blockhouses remained to mark the site. The rest was a heap of smouldering ruins, from which little wreaths of smoke were still rising. And from the tops of the palisades and of divers dead trees great black repulsive vultures were gazing lazily down at knots of their fellows on the ground.

CHAPTER XIII.

THE MASSACRE.

'Those buzzards tell an awful story, I fear,' said Randolph huskily. 'My God, Barnaby, I would give all I possess rather than have had this happen!'

As for Barnaby, with teeth set and brain on fire, he put spurs to his horse and dashed at breakneck speed down the hill. Randolph and the others followed. As they come on, the vultures rose slowly and heavily into the air, there to circle round and round, unwilling to quit the scene.

The site of the stockade presented a hideous spectacle. Men, women, and children, scalped and mangled with knife and tomahawk, half stripped of clothing, and torn by vultures, lay scattered here and there among the blackened ruins. Feverishly Barnaby ran from body to body, searching for his loved ones. As the other soldiers came up, they followed his example; and agonized cries and muttered maledictions rose to heaven as what had been a father, a mother, a wife, or a child was recognized.

Presently a dog began to bark at the edge of the clearing, and then came running toward Barnaby, who was still unsuccessful in his search.

'Why, it's Ring,' groaned the Irishman. 'Poor dog, you're all that I have left.'

After leaping about joyously for some time, the hound walked again toward the woods, stopping now and then to bark and whimper as though he wished to lead his master thither. Dreading what they might find, Barnaby, Randolph, and two or three of the men followed. A rod or more within the woods the dog stopped with a low whine at the foot of a large beech. When the searchers drew near the tree, they saw the prostrate form of a man and heard a weak voice:

'Barnaby!'

'Oh, 'tis me father!' cried the agonized officer.

It was a horrible figure that he knelt beside. There were deep wounds in the old man's body and in his head; his scalp was gone; what remained was but the pitiable caricature of a human being.

'How did it happen? How did you come here? Where are Ellen an' me little Barnaby?' cried Barnaby all in a breath.

'Wather, wather; thin I kin tell ye,' said the wounded man weakly.

The son gave him a drink from his flask while Randolph sent one of the men for some blankets, on which they tenderly laid the mutilated body.

'I've been layin' here all day, chokin' wid thirst an' fightin' off buzzards,' said the old man.

'Where are Ellen an' me little Barnaby?' begged Barnaby imploringly.

'Prisoners,' came the weak answer; 'that is, if they hain't been kilt since I seed 'em tuk.'

'When did it happen? How did it happen?'

'Last noight about a' hour to midnight the dogs begun to r'ar an' stave round loike mad, an' the stock acted oneasy. I wuz on guard. I knowed somethin' wuz wrong, so I waked all av the min quiet as I could, an' thin we took our places at the loopholes. It hadn't been long 'fore we seen about a dozen Injuns come crapin' on their bellies towards the gate. We let 'em git up purty close; thin we all let drive to wanst, hittin' four av 'em. The rist run fer kiver, an' others who'd been hidin' let loose a volley from all r und the fort. They must've been fifty min at the iaste, an' as we didn't musther but eliven min we seen we wuz in a toight hole. They didn't seem none too anxious, though, to rush in on our guns, fer a Frincher called out that if we'd surrinder they'd trate us well. But we remimbered how they dilt with the people over to Thompson's Fort whin they surrindered. I told 'em no!

'With that, they begun shootin' agin. We answered the best we could, firin' at the flashes. The wimmen an' bhoys loaded our guns fer us. But the bullets come singin' in through the loopholes, so that we didn't dare aim long an' couldn't do much. 'Fore long four of us wuz hit; two roight through the brairs, an' the others bad hurt. Still the Injuns didn't rush in, but kipt a-shootin' an' a-scrachin' an' a-callin' in to us what they'd do whin they tuk us. We stuck roight to worrk, fer we knowed all our lives an' those of the wimmen an' childer depinded on our kapin' the divils out av the stockade.

'Mebbe if they'd kipt on them same tactics we moight 've held 'em; but 'long about one in the mornin' they tried a trick. First they begun to shoot in burnin' arrers, but we managed to put 'em all out. Thin they went to Sile Johnson's barn an' got his wagon, filled it up with fodder an' hay, an' dry bresh, an' thin brung it down to the edge av the clairin'. There they sot the load afoire; an' a dozen, led by the big naygur who brought that message yisterday, backed it down plumb so well we couldn't see much av 'em as they come on; but as they run fer kiver again I managed to plant a ball in the naygur's back.

'We seen to wanst that we wuz done fer,' continued the old man after taking another drink of water. 'The flames cotched roight onto the buildin', an' they wuzn't more than a dozen buckets of wather in the fort. Soon the hull corner wuz a-blazin' up, an' nigh nothin' could be done. We gethered the wimmen an' childer into one av the cabins. We hadn't more'n done so afore the whole crew come racin' up to the corner where the foire wuz. Hid by the shmoke an' flames, they soon busted in, a short fat Injun with scars on his face an' a big one-eyed Frinchman leadin'.'

'Reparti!' said Randolph, a world of meaning in his voice. 'May heaven forgive me for not killing the fiend when I had the chance!'

'What foliered wuz hell. The whole crew jumped on us loike wolves on a deer. In half a minute I wuz the only man lift alive or oncaptured. I backed into a corner with a' axe in me hands, an' I split the skull of the first Injun that moce on. Another sthruck me in the side with his knife, but I caved his head in too. Just thin the fat chief come runnin' up. 'Fore I could git me balance agin, he sthruck me with his tomahawk. I didn't have no strength afther that, an' toppled over. He hit me twict more, thin tuk his scalpin' knife and 'tore the whole top av me head off, an' run away scrachin' an' wavin' it about.

'Still I wuzn't dead yit. I knowed I had to die, but I wanted to live long enough to tell me story to somebody that could avenge us. I seen 'em break into the cabin where the wimmen an' childer were. I seen em' kill poor little babes, an' me with not strength enough to lift a finger. A big Injun grabbed little Barnaby be the hair an' wuz about to scalp him, whin the chief that'd kilt me stopped him. Ellen, too, they didn't hurt, fer the big Frinchman protected her. They tuk everything they had a mind to, includin' most av the clothes off the dead, an' finally afther shoutin' an' scrachin' an' dancin' fer about a' hour they sot off, takin' Ellen, Barnaby, an' about a dozen other wimmen an' childer, with Tom Cohoon, Bill Hicks, an' Herrmann Weiser, who they'r overpowered whin they bruk into the stockade.

'Afther they'd gone the foire spread to most av the other buildin's. I seen that if I didn't move, I'd be roasted to death, so managed to crawl outside. Towards mornin' old Ring, who'd been off huntin' durin' the noight — one av his ould thricks — come home an' found me. Whin the sun got hot, I crawled in here. I'd've died long ago if I hadn't been detarmined to live till I could tell what 'came av Barnaby an' Ellen an' the other folks.'

As old Currin told his story the whole party of soldiers had gathered round to listen. Many were the muttered execrations with which it was punctuated. Accustomed as the borderers were to similar scenes, they had never beheld one so horrible as this. Tears partly of sorrow and partly of rage coursed down their bronzed faces.

The effort required to relate the tale exhausted most of the old man's remaining strength; after finishing it he fell into unconsciousness. But some whisky was forced between his lips; and presently he awoke from the stupor, though it was evident that he was failing fast.

'Virginians,' he said, raising himself by a great effort upon one elbow, 'before I go I want all of ye to swear that ye'll hunt down the crew that did this deed. I believe in God. I've tried to lead the life av a Christian. I'm satisfied to go to me grave, fer I'm an old man 'most there anyway an' I know that I sint at least three there afore me. But save little Barnaby an' Ellen an' the other folks if ye kin. —An' tell me precious little bhoy. . . .'

He could not finish. His last vitality exhausted, he sank back upon the blankets dead.

'He is gone,' said Barnaby, giving way to grief.

'I cain't find Jenny,' said Sergeant Armstrong presently. 'They must've taken her with Tom. But she won't stand the journey.'

'What air we to do, captain?' asked one of the men dubiously.

'Do?' said Randolph between clenched teeth. 'Do? We'll follow the trail — if it lead to the end of the world.

CHAPTER XIV.

THE AVENGERS.

It was nearing noon of the next day, and the little band were climbing a steep mount a slope covered with laurel thickets that afforded a thousand opportunities for their wolf-hearted foe to lie in ambush. All were on foot, for wild wastes of cliffs and crags had long since compelled them to abandon their horses. A little ahead hurried Barnaby and Randolph, following a fiercely eager hound; behind, uncomplaining, toiled the others.

'Look there!' said Randolph, stopping short. He pointed to a heap of clothing that lay beside the trail. Barnaby sprang forward and held up a piece of linsey-woolsey.

''Tis part of Ellen's petticoat,' he said, after a hurried examination. 'I reckon these are from the dresses of the other women. The Injuns've bobbed off the bottoms so the captives can walk faster.'

''Tis a sure sign of the prisoners sir tirin',' said Sergeant Armstrong, who had just come up. 'I've seed it from their tracks. 'T won't be long afore we'll be seein' some more hellish work of the tomahawk. My pore sister'll be one of the first to suffer. She can't go far.'

Barnaby's face was working in a way that was pitiful to see. 'Ellen's strong,' he said, in a half-choked voice; 'but I don't know whether me little boy'll be able to keep up.'

'I know he will!' Randolph declared optimistically, though he dared not look in his comrade's face. 'He's a chip off the old block, Barnaby. He'll never give up. He's a little sh ver now but he'll be a rip-roarer, a regular swinge cat, when he's grown up—you'll see! If a prisoner keeps up, he isn't in much danger on the march, and we'll catch up with them before they reach Duquesne or the Indian villages.'

Toward mid-afternoon the pursuers came to the deserted camp where the enemy had spent the preceding night. Some rude branch couches and shelters showed that an effort had been made, if not to secure the prisoners' comfort, at least to conserve their strength while the scattered bones of a couple of deer proved there had been food.

'What is this?' asked Randolph, holding up a small rude hoop at he found upon a bush.

''T is a sculp-drier,' said Sergeant Armstrong. 'See the long white hairs clingin' to it. Oh, the bloody devils!'

The pursuit was kept up until well after nightfall and was renewed next morning before sunrise. Toward noon the trail led over another mountain ridge. Half-way up the ascent, Ring turned aside from the trail into a laurel thicket and began to whine piteously. Barnaby and Randolph found him, with the hair on his neck and back fiercely erect, standing over the body of a woman.

'It isn't Ellen,' said Barnaby, with infinite relief.

When Sergeant Armstrong came up and saw the mutilated form, his face turned ashen. 'It's Jenny!' he groaned, dropping upon his knees. 'My pore little sister!'

They placed the body tenderly in the hollow made by an uprooted tree and covered it as best they could with sods and stones. Then, with it reased resolution, they took up again their errand of vengeance. Two hours later they came to the second camp of the enemy. It was a beautiful spot beneath widespreading beeches that shaded a clear spring of pure water. But it was a place of horror. Close beside the spring stood a fire-withered sapling, at whose foot lay a charred and blackened heap around which the pursuers hovered in awful silence.

'A wicked deed has been done here,' muttered Randolph hoarsely, his hands opening and closing convulsively. 'Yet the Frenchmen who witnessed it tolerated it, perhaps encouraged it!'

While they still stared in fascination, they were startled by the sound of a voice. Looking up, they saw a white man running toward them from the direction that the enemy had taken.

'It's Tom Cohoon!' Sergeant Armstrong cried. 'How'd you git away, Tom?'

The fugitive's clothing was torn, and he was so breathless that for some minutes he was unable to articulate a word. 'I bruk loose—jumped into a thicket—an' give em' the slip—but the varmints are on my trial,' he at last gasped out.

'Jenny's killed. We buried her,' said the sergeant, his lips twitching.

'I know,' said Cohoon, and his youthful, almost boyish face bore the look of an old man. 'She give out, an' they killed her with their tomahawks. I was so far ahead I couldn't do nothin'. The fat chief hit the first lick. Bill Hicks knocked him down with his fist. That's why they burned Bill. Poor fellow, they treated him awful! But he kept tellin' 'em they was brave men that would avenge him. I couldn't bear to think of Jenny's bein' left to the wolves, so I took a slim chance to git away, an' come back to bury her.'

'How are Ellen an' me little boy?' Barnaby asked imploringly.

'Ellen fainted while they was torturin' Hicks, but she seemed strong this mornin',' said Cohoon. 'Barnaby's tough as hickory. He's showed such grit that the Injuns 've kinder took to him. I shouldn't wonder if they'd adopt him to take the place of one of the bucks we killed when they took the fort.'

'How many devils are there?' asked Randolph.

'Thirty-seven Injuns an' two Frenchers. Eight Injuns was killed takin' the fort. Two others was wounded some, an' that makes the whole party move slower. Four are after me.'

'How do you know that?' asked Randolph.

'I seed 'em follerin' from the top of that hill back yonder. They was about a mile behind. I mixed up my trail a good deal, but they'll be along after a bit. You 'uns want to be watchin' out!'

A look of exultation that was almost fiendish flashed into Randolph's face. 'They shall never go back!' he cried. 'Virginians! this is our first chance for vengeance! Barnaby, take four of the men and post them in good cover alongside the trail. Let the pursuers pass you and get into this open space. Then I and my men will fire on them from that thicket yonder. If any try to escape, you must get them!'

'Trust us for that!' said Barnaby.

'Yes!' cried Armstrong, with an oath. 'I'd like to ketch one of the varmints. I'd skin him alive!'

Some of the men growled their approval, for their fiercest passions were aroused.

'Silence!' ordered Randolph sternly. 'I'll have no more talk like that. To your posts, and put at least three bullets in each red hide!'

The dispositions were quickly made; soon every man was crouching behind some leafy covert, waiting with trembling eagerness for the coming of the foe. A flock of brilliant green and orange parrakeets kept up a harsh chatter in some neighboring trees, but presently flew noisily away. For a time all was silence. Then, in the direction from which Cohoon had come, a brown thrush began to scold. Soon four-feathered painted forms came hurrying along the trail among the trees. Two of them wore plumes of the war eagle braided in their long scalp-locks; a third had adorned himself with the shaggy horned frontlet of a buffalo; and the fourth had rendered himself even more hideous than any of his sompanions by donning a grinning headdress of panther skin. All were young warriors, each anxious doubtless for the fugative's scalp, in order that he might become a mighty man with the maidens of his village. With beady eyes bent toward the ground, they passed Barnaby's party and all unsuspectingly entered the fatel open space where the camp had stood.

'Fire!' cried Randolph.

The ten rifles sounded as one shot; three of the savages fell. The fourth, slightly wounded, turned and bounded back the way he had come. He ran merely to his death. Barnaby's men discharger their rifles, and the fugitive fell with all four bullets through his body.

Barnaby himself had not fired. At the instant Randolph gave the order the Irishman had glanced back along the trail, and, to his horror, hadbeheld, a hundred yards away, a fifth Indian, who whirled about and sprang away like a deer. His first bound carried him into a depression where he was out of range, but beyond this depression lay a rod or so of open ground on the further side of which stood a thicket. Barnaby knew well that if the warior once reached this thicket he would be safe from pursuit. All hope of rescuing the prisoners would then be gone. Upon Barnaby rested the fate of the enterprise. Tremblingly he waited for the fugitive to appear upon the other side. As the tufted head and painted body once more came into view he raised his rifle. The hills were not more steady than was his weapon at the moment it poured forth its fatal contents. The savage, stricken by the pursuing bullet, fell with one hand grasping the first bush of the thicket that would have afforded him safety.

Randolph uttered a great shout of thanksgiving. 'That shot saved everything!' he cried. 'Run, some of you, and make sure that he is dead. God is with us! We cannot fail!'

Three minutes later five tufts of coarse black hair were dangling from the belts of as many stern frontiersmen. Randolph had looked on grimly with no word of chiding. Then, leaving the bodies, the little band of avengers, accompanied by Cohoon, armed with one of his erstwhile captors' guns, again took up the pursuit.

Some miles further on they came to where the trail crossed the sandbar of a creek. A little to one side of where most of the enemy and captives had walked Barnaby paused for a long time examining something.

'What is it?' asked Randolph, walking up to him.

The lieutenant pointed to some footprints in the moist sand. 'Those were made by Ellen an' me little Barnaby,' he said. And Randolph saw some glistening drops fall into the sand.

Randolph put his hand on his friend's shoulder. 'Take heart!' he said. 'Please God, in another day you shall have them again.'

'Look here!' cried Barnaby, pointing to a spot further up the bar.

Printed in the smooth sand were the words:

'BARNABY AND ELLEN ARE WELL. GOOD-BY TO DADDY.'

'They knew I'd foller! They knew I would, if I had to alone!' the father cried ,and there was a world of love and resolution in his voice. 'Be strong, Ellen an' me little boy, daddy's comin'!'

That night the pursuers supped right royally on the flesh of an elk that Randolph ventured to shoot in a deep valley from whence the sound of his rifle would not carry. Next morning they made an early start, and sunrise found them on the headwaters of the Monongahela.

Here a difficult problem presented itself. The trail showed that the main body of the enemy had followed the river bank toward Fort Duquesne, but that three or four had struck off to the northward as if steering for Venango, Fort Le Boeuf, or Presqu'isle.

Barnaby examined the two trails for a long time in silence. Finally he pointed to some impressions in the soft forest mold along the one that led to the northward and said:

'Those tracks were made by the two Frenchers. See how the toes turn out. The big ones are Reparti's. Two Injuns are with him, but I don't see the tracks of any of the prisoners.'

'Then they must be with the other party,' said Randolph.

'Some of them are,' said Barnaby doubtfully. 'I've found the print of Ellen's shoe over by that sycamore.'

Ring was undecided which trail to follow, but finally seemed to wish to pursue the Frenchmen. But when the pursuers took the other trail, he soon grew reconciled.

By late in the afternoon it was evident that the enemy could not be far ahead. Fearing discovery if they continued the pursuit in the daytime, the Virginians hid in a thicket, intending to follow in the night and attack the enemy in their camp. After nightfall they again moved forward, the eager hound showing the trail. Through the dark forest skirting the river they crept slowly, expecting every moment to catch sight of the enemy's camp fires. But presently, a little distance below some rapids, the trail led out upon a wide bar. The hound followed it to the water's edge, and there came to a halt.

'My God, I'm fearin' they've taken to boats!' whispered Barnaby anxiously.

'We'll go back and try again, Randolph said.

They cast back upon the trail for a couple of hundred yards. But again the hound returned to the river.

'That settles it,' said Barnaby despairingly. 'They've gone by water. That dog has more sense than most humans. I reckon they hid their boats here on the way to make the attack.'

'What's to be done?' asked Randolph blankly. 'They will now travel faster than we can.'

For some moments Barnaby was too much unnerved to answer. Then he gave a great gasp and was himself again.

'They took to their boats so late this afternoon that they must have camped after going eight or ten miles,' he said thoughtfully.

'But they would camp on the other side, on the chance that there might be pursuit,' objected Randolph.

'True, an' we'd have a hard time crossin' the river in the dark, even if we found 'em,' Barnaby agreed. 'But I was thinkin' of another way. About thirty miles below here by river are some more rapids that I saw last summer on a scout. They're so choked up with drifts that boats can't run 'em, and a carry has to be made by the bank we're on. The river is so crooked that the distance by land is not more than twelve or fifteen miles, I reckon. We might try to reach the rapids before 'em, an' attack as they make the carry.'

'It's the best plan,' said Randolph, hope rising once more. 'If we reach the portage before them, we can surprise them more easily than we could in their camp. Men, are you ready for the venture?'

'We'll walk a hundred miles if you say the word, captain,' said one of the men ,and the others uttered exclamations of assent.

With Barnaby in the lead, and throwing all precautions against ambuscade to the winds, they plunged once more into the forest. Through thickets and swamps filled with rank and noxious weeds, over prostrate trees and rugged hills, they made their desperate way, heedless of bruises and torn hands. Not a man faltered or made complaint; yet so difficult was the way that when the sun rose, a third of the distance was still to go. But by the welcome light progress was much faster. In an hour they began to hear the thunder of the rapids, and presently came out upon the river bank some distance below them. Without losing an instant, they ran to the carrying place.

'Praise be! There hain't no fresh tracks!' Armstrong cried exultantly.

'Luck is with us again,' said Randolph, no less joyfully. 'We'll lay in ambush and give 'em such a surprise as they never dreamed of before!'

The place was admirably suited for such a purpose. On the opposite side of the river there rose from the waters' edge a perpendicular wall of rock impossible of ascent. At its foot the cramped river plunged down a steep declivity so choked with rocks and great uprooted trees that a passage would be to the last degree hazardous. On the side on which the pursuers stood, an eddy swept up to a convenient landing place, from which a short path led to the river below. Beside the path lay a dense thicket; in this the pursuers hid themselves.

'Men,' said Randolph calmly, though he raised his voice in order to be heard above the roar of the rapids, 'they outnumber us more than two to one, and our only hope lies in a complete surprise. We must not attack until the prisoners are so close to us that we can at once gather round them, or their fate is sealed. Remember that only the shots that hit count. Don't waste two bullets on the same man. At the camp too many of us aimed at the same warrior. We can't afford to do that this time. McCullough,' he addressed the man furthest down the river, 'when we fire, you are to shoot the warrior in the lead, though if any have re-embarked, let them go.'

He called each of the men by name and designated which of the enemy he was to fire at. 'If we all get a man apiece or do nearly that well, some of the others will be sure to run. We'll then rush in and fight it out man to man with the rest. Heaven willing, we'll save our friends and teach these red wolves a lesson they'll never forget.'

'Remember what we've seen an' suffered, boys!' cried Barnaby, his face that of some avenging Nemesis. ''Tis victory or death for us an' those we love! Up yonder'—he pointed to the sky—'is One who will aid us!'

They had not long to wait. From around a bend far above there presently flew a little flock of wood ducks, followed soon by a crested kingfisher, uttering his strident cry. Then, one by one, appeared five birch canoes and a heavier wooden bateau filled with the enemy and the captives. The paddles, flashing in the morning sunlight, rose and fell with rhythmical precision. Aided by the current, the flotilla was soon so near that the occupants could be plainly seen. The first three canoes contained only savages, whose painted bodies were partially clad in garments taken from the murdered settlers. The remaining canoes and the bateau carried both warriors and prisoners. Near the stern of the bateau sat Ellen Currin, a pathetic figure. Little Barnaby was nowhere to be seen.

(To be Continued.)

CHILDREN'S CORNER

OUR NEW YEAR BOOK.

How many of you found a book among your gifts at Christmas? All the big brothers and sisters and all the small ones, and most of the in-betweens! You say: Well, I rather suspected that would be the way of it. In these days there are so many fascinating books of adventure, jolly school stories and bright picture books.

I wonder though, how many of you know that you would have another book given you this week, a big thick book, so big it will take you a year to get through it.

A beautiful book it is, with fair large pages, with pictures of snow and of flowers; of holiday fun and school-room friends; pictures of dear ones at home, and of things you see in the shops and streets.

An interesting book, too, with stories of adventures at school and fun at home; stories of work and stories of play, and something new on every page.

It is a curious book, for it has blank spaces on every page, clear, white, wide spaces, a place to write in. And what makes it different from all other books and queerer, is that you will write in it whether you wish to or not, whether you think about it or not, whether you enjoy it or not, and you will write with an indelible pencil.

Now are you beginning to guess what the book is you will all receive? I'll tell you one thing more about it. It has three hundred and sixty-five pages. Now you know, don't you?

It is the year book each one of you are given. Big and little brother and sister, each of us has one, and the first page of all is the one that we will look at on New Year's Day, 1913.

Just what is on that or the other pages only the great Author knows, and while he puts in the pictures and the story of just what we are to see, he leaves the fair white spaces for us to write in.

And we do write, whether we think of it or not. We write a beautiful word when we smile and drop an ugly blot when we frown sullenly. We write a little verse of poetry when we love those about us, and a stupid scrawl when we think only of ourselves and our own feelings. We trace in an interesting pattern when we are busy and happy, and a meaningless scratching when we dawdle and idle our time away neither resting or playing or working. We draw a jolly little picture in when we see the funny side of things that happen to us, and an ugly face when we storm and fret and whine. We write a wonderful beautiful sentence, when we think of the great Author who has given us the book for our own, and thank him with prayer and praise and obedience to his commandments.

Think of it, three hundred and sixty-five pages to turn. Three hundred and sixty-five days to live if God allows us to turn them all. Such a long time it is while you are young, but don't forget that God may call you home to him before the pages of this year's book are finished. Don't forget that either now or when you are older you will have to tell him just why there are scratches and blots in the beautiful book he gave you. Don't think putting it off will help. The marks are there to stay and you cannot rub them out. It is much harder to confess a fault the day after. You found that out when you had to tell mother or father something you had done wrong. Remember it when you have spoiled one of the pages in your beautiful year book, and when the evening comes do not go to sleep until you have told God all about it, and asked him to forgive you for spoiling the white leaf of that day. Ask him to forgive you and help you never to let that same fault spoil another page. Then if you try with all your might and with his help, the ugly blot will fade away. If you do not do it at once each page that is blurred and smudged will stain some other page, whether you will it or not, and you will have no pleasure in your book, only shame.

So keep your book fair and clean, enjoy the funny pictures and adventures, love the beautiful ones, and write only jolly and sweet, pure and true things, and so make every day in the New Year a happy one.

THE ONLY WAY.

Jimmy is an awful boy,
He's full of sinful tricks;
I really don't know what to do
His moral self to fix.

I've tried a dozen breakfast foods,
But, sad as it may be,
They do not work—I'll have to do
What father did to me.

—Milwaukee News.

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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.

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Any person who is the sole head of a family, or any male over 18 years old, may homestead a quarter section of available Dominion land in Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta. The applicant must appear in person at the Dominion Lands Agency or Sub-Agency for the District. Entry by proxy may be made at any agency, on certain conditions, by father, mother, son, daughter, brother, or sister of intending homesteader.

Duties—Six months' residence upon and cultivation of the land in each of three years. A homesteader may live within nine miles of his homestead on a farm of at least 80 acres solely owned and occupied by him, or by his father, mother, son, daughter, brother or sister.

In certain districts a homesteader in good standing may pre-empt a quarter-section alongside his homestead. Price $3.00 per acre.

Duties.—Must reside upon the homestead or pre-emption six months in each of six years from date of homestead entry (including the time required to earn homestead patent), and cultivate fifty acres extra.

A homesteader who has exhausted his homestead right and cannot obtain a pre-emption may enter for a purchased homestead in certain districts. Price $3.00 per acre. Duties.—Must reside six months in each of three years, cultivate fifty acres and erect a house worth $300.00.

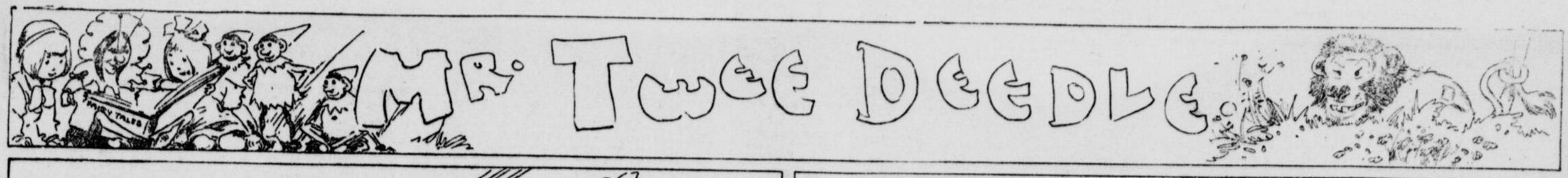
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OUR WEEKLY PAGE OF FUNNY PICTURES





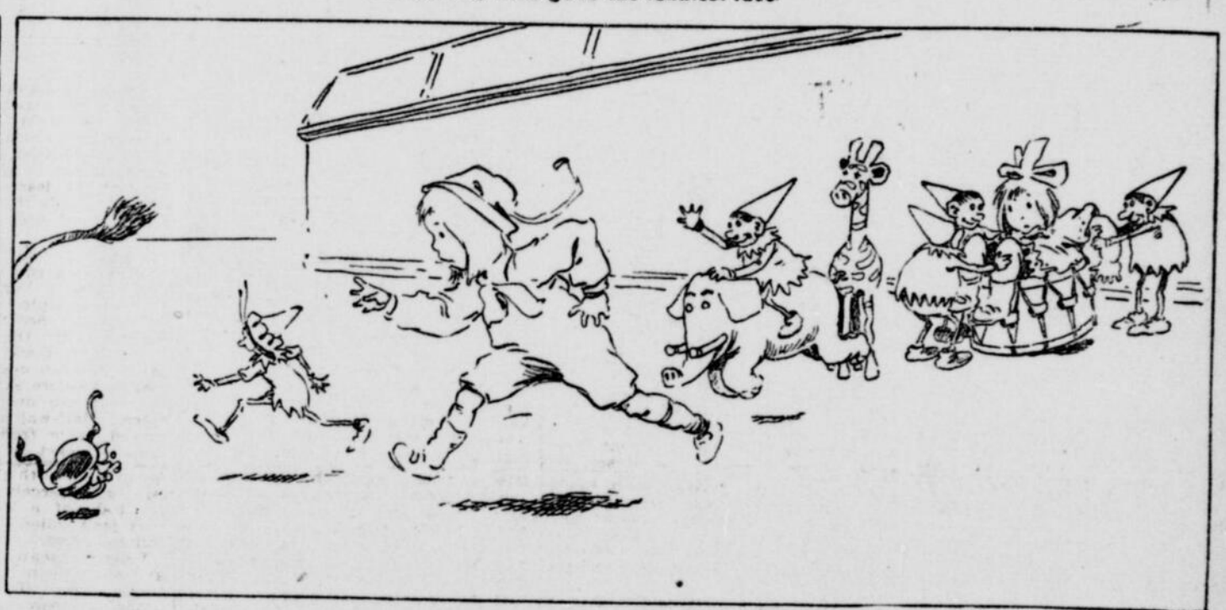
1.—The two Fix-em Ups, while the children all laugh,
Climb upon an elephant and a giraffe:



2.—Then Mr Twee Deedle marks off each his place,
And off they both go in the funniest race.



3.—One touches the spring of a toy lion there,
And he grabs a small doll and goes off on a tear.



4.—While Dolly, excited, falls clear through a drum,
Dick starts in to chase when Twee Deedle calls "Come!"



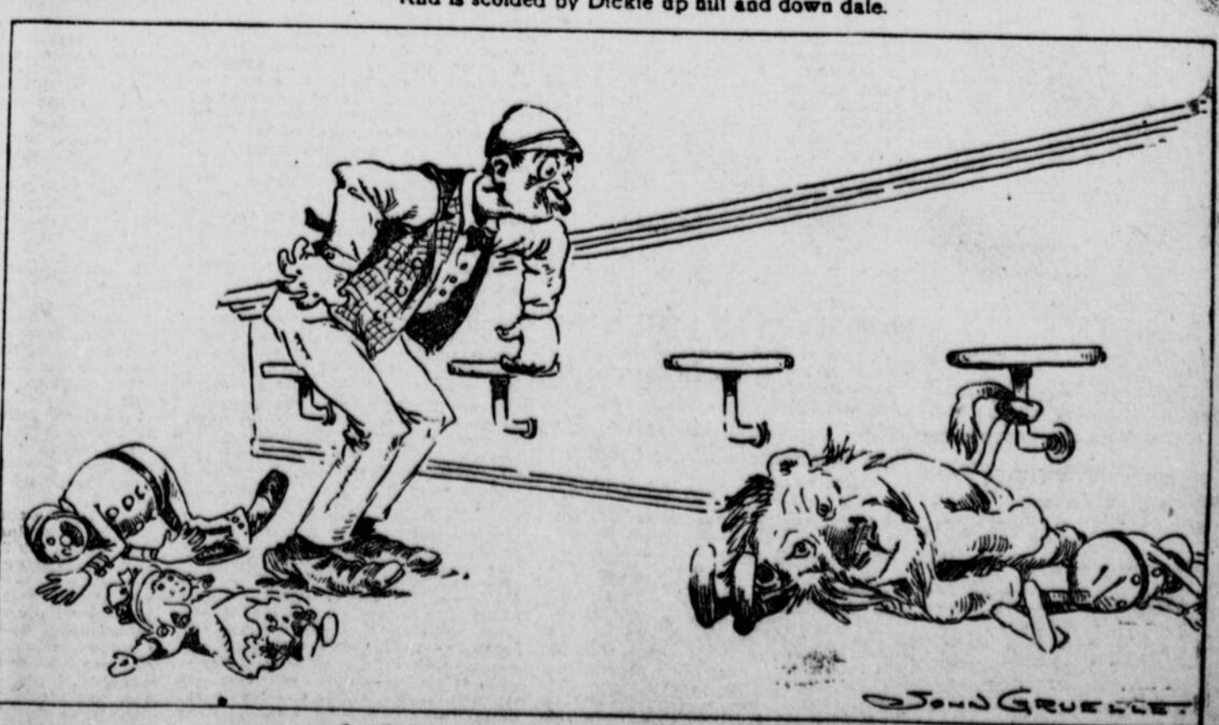
5.—But two toy policemen have captured the beast
And rescued the dollie designed as a feast.



6.—He is backed to the counter and tied by the tail,
And is scolded by Dickie up hill and down dale.



7.—Just then the night watchman appears at the sill
And Twee makes the children all invisible



8.—So when he appears to put each one to flight
No one but the lion is left there in sight.

SCENES FROM THE LIFE OF CHRIST

1.—MARY AS A GIRL AT NAZARETH.



The angel Gabriel was sent from God unto a city of Galilee named Nazareth, to a virgin, espoused to a man whose name was Joseph, of the house of David; and the virgin's name was Mary.—Luke i: 26-27.

(These pictures will prove of permanent interest, especially to children. CUT THEM OUT and SAVE THEM.

ABOUT THESE PICTURES.

The 'Witness' has secured a wonderful series of pictures, and prints the first this week. These pictures present vividly before us the Life of Jesus Christ. They are full of the true spirit of Christmas, the finest are contribution to our celebration of the Yuletide that any newspaper could secure to its readers. They are selections from some wonderful moving pictures taken in Palestine and Egypt, as far as possible, on the spots where the scenes depicted actually took place. They were taken, by the Kalem Company, which transported the actors and equipment to the old world especially to secure these films. The films themselves are now being shown for the first time.

All reverence was shown in taking these pictures. Men, women and children who took part in them realized the beauty and solemnity of the great parts they were presenting. The pictures themselves make the Biblical scenes actually live before us. They should be cut out and preserved in every household where religious feeling prevails.

The works of eminent Biblical students and the paintings of the world's great artists were studied that every detail might be accurate, every scene authentic.



2.—THE BIRTH OF THE SAVIOUR.

Unto you is born this day in the city of David a Saviour, which is Christ the Lord.

And this shall be a sign unto you: Ye shall find the babe wrapped in swaddling clothes, lying in a manger.—Luke ii:11-12.



3.—THE FLIGHT INTO EGYPT.

The angel of the Lord appeareth to Joseph in a dream, saying: 'Arise, and take the young child and his mother, and flee into Egypt, and be thou there until I bring thee word; for Herod will seek the young child, to destroy him.'

When he arose he took the young child and his mother by night, and departed into Egypt; and was there until the death of Herod.—Matthew ii:13-14.

(To be continued next week.)

PICKS POWER FROM THE AIR.

A remarkable scene took place in the legislature of Arizona this spring when the lawmakers enthusiastically voted for the parole of a certain convict in the State penitentiary, granting a leave of absence for thirty days and by means of private contributions raising a fund to defray his expenses to Washington, D.C., and return.

The prisoner, Roy J. Meyers, is now serving a three and a half year sentence, but in spite of the fact that he bears the stigma of a convicted law breaker, he has demonstrated that a convict can be a useful member of society. During his imprisonment he perfected an electrical device of such original character as to arouse feelings of wonder and scepticism until experts had seen it in actual operation. It is a device to draw electricity from the atmosphere for light and power, and the thirty day parole was granted in order that the inventor might protect his rights through the patent office at Washington.

With the acquiescence of the legislature, Governor Hunt granted the parole and the prisoner was allowed to go free without any guard or any assurance but his word of honor that he would return. Two days before the period had elapsed, Meyers again presented himself before the governor, having accomplished his mission, and then returned to the penitentiary at Florence, where he continues to serve his sentence.

This, in brief, is the picturesque story which has called attention of the civilized world to a newly discovered electrical genius, and to another feature of the case which is of equal importance and human interest; namely, the enlightened policy pursued by our youngest State in its treatment of convicts.

Meyers' chance came when Governor George W. B. Hunt chose as superintendent of the penitentiary at Florence a man of very different type from the political hanger-on who too often fills such a position. 'Big Bob' Sims was a business man of advanced views, and was chosen for the position because of his knowledge of human nature and his executive ability.

One of the progressive steps he took was to abolish the stripes in the penitentiary, and to adopt a much less rigorous confinement of the inmates. The 'honor system' with the co-operation of Governor Hunt, was inaugurated.

Before entering the prison, Meyers had already applied for various patents, among them one for an improved trolley head which prevents the trolley wheel from jumping the wire. Meyers had a conference with Superintendent Sims and Parole Clerk Sanders, and it was to these gentlemen that the inventor first explained the principles of his new device for securing electrical energy from the air. The officials were willing to give the man an opportunity to develop his plan and a little wooden building outside the walls was turned over to Meyers and was fitted up as a workshop and a laboratory. The first demonstration of the new apparatus was made shortly thereafter, the electricity drawn from the atmosphere being used to spark the gas engines of the pump house, and although the device was crude yet it did the work, and removed the doubts of his friends. Further development of the 'absorber' followed, and his [illegible] was constructed, and developed eight volts.—From 'Picks Power from the Air,' in November 'Technical World Magazine.'

LETTERS FROM READERS.

WHAT SOCIALISM AIMS AT.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—The charge is often made that socialists spend most of their time and energy in faultfinding, instead of pointing a way to better conditions. It is sometimes said that while they claim to know a way to improve things they will not share their knowledge with others. There is a great deal of truth in both these charges, but the oversight is purely unconscious. They are so busy pointing out the fact that there is a need for a change that they forget that the other party will want to know what we intend to do before they are interested in the evils of our present form of society. For the benefit of those who really want to learn more I will explain our plans for the reorganization of society.

HOW ALL WILL BECOME OWNERS.

We intend to substitute collective working class ownership in all the agencies of production with democratic organization and control to the end that all the benefits of the industries and all the product of their labor shall go to the workers, and not to a group of non-productive parasites. To bring this about will not require any change in our methods of production; not a wheel will stop, not a man will be affected adversely except those who do not take an active part. The changes will be made in the constitution of the boards of directors and in the method of distribution of the products of the factories.

Before I can show you how this will act I must ask you to notice our present organization of society and industry. To-day we have capitalist-class ownership in the agencies of production. By agencies of production we mean all the railways, factories, mills, mines, land, and machinery of distribution. I say capitalist-class ownership because to-day private ownership in most of these institutions is a thing of the past. The joint stock company and the corporation is the plan upon which nearly all of them are organized. No one man as a rule owns a whole factory, though he may be the greatest shareholder. Lord Strathcona owns nothing in the whole C. P. R. system. He can not go into a roundhouse and carry away a monkey wrench because it is not his. It may be that he owns the greatest share in that monkey wrench, but there are nearly 25,000 other people who have a claim to it, and they must be consulted too.

THE CAPITALIST-CLASS.

Second: as a rule no capitalist has all his resources tied up in one company, but he owns shares in several. For instance, there is one man in Calgary who owns shares in city subdivisions, a coal mine, C. P. R. shares, the main lumber company of Alberta, the cement trust, and, last, a system of country elevators. Another man, known as the Cattle King, owns shares in the meat packing plant that stands in his own name, but there are two million dollars outstanding that is owned by other capitalists. He also owns a chain of retail stores all over Alberta and British Columbia, shares in the C. N. R., lands all about the city, ranch lands all over Alberta, as well as numerous leases. He has shares in a silver mine in Mexico, a gold mine in British Columbia, and business blocks in half a dozen cities. These men are typical of the members of the capitalist class. They own only part of the various industries, and they own shares in many. The men of this type are all much alike, and the greater part of the ownership of this world is vested in such men. This section of the population called the Capitalist Class, constitutes about eight percent of the total.

Now this class as a rule takes little or no part in actual production. From the diversified nature of their holdings it is impossible that they should. Any man who is able to take a part in the production of gold could not take any important share in the conduct of a railway. The greater portion of these men do not pretend to know anything about the various businesses in which they have their money invested. They hire salaried men to do this for them. To illustrate: Out of the 25,000 shareholders in the C. P. R., less than 2,000 live in Canada, and of this number only about 100 are connected with the actual conduct of that great corporation, therefore we see that as far as the actual operation of the railway as a servant of humanity is concerned, 24,900 of those shareholders are useless, and they could all die overnight and not a wheel in the shops would falter.

The members of this class elect certain of their members to act as an executive committee of each corporation. These are the directors. The duty of the directors is usually confined to voting approval of the plans prepared by the salaried employees, voting increases of stock and voting dividends. Once in a great while there is a man on the board of directors who knows the business, but the great majority will admit that they know nothing about the business which they are paid to direct.

At regular intervals, either quarterly or yearly, the board of directors will be told how much money there is to the credit of the company and they will decide to divide this surplus among the shareholders in proportion to the degree of ownership.

THE WAY IT WIL BE DONE.

Under Socialism the ownership in all the agencies of production by an Act of Parliament would be declared to be the property of the working class and the men engaged would be called upon to arrange for democratic organization and control of them. Positively no compensation will be given to the present holders. They will be compelled to take an active part in production or starve. This will not be confiscation. It will be restitution. All the wealth of the world is the product of the working class, and to declare it to be the property of the working class is but to rectify a mistake that should never have been made.

The workers of each industry in all probability will elect members of their own class to act on an executive board and direct the policy of the industries. They will be there in the place of the present board of directors with this difference. They will know somthing about their business and will be taking an active part in it. To illustrate:

The railway men will probably be the greatest single group. They will choose the executive board from among the different sections of the employees in proportion to the number of men employed, perhaps, one representative for each one thousand men. If the proportion of grades of employees remains the same as it is now the proportion will work out like this. Officers and general office clerks, 5; trackmen and section men, 15; engineers and firemen, 5, etc. The machinery of the existing unions will perhaps be used to choose the first board. This board will meet and continue all the officers and superintendents in their positions and will direct the treasurer and other financial officers like this.

'Go ahead and run the business as you have been doing in the past, only make your reports to this body and at the end of the year distribute the surplus on hand back among the men who have worked during the year in proportion to the amount of work they have done.'

RUNNING RAILWAYS AND INDUSTRIES.

Suppose the C. P. R. were on this basis, let us see how it would work out. Last year the amount paid in dividends to those who did no work was 90 percent, as great as the amount paid in wages to those who did all the work. Assuming the same wages were paid after the transfer as before the paying officials would have on hand a surplus at the end of the year equal to 85 percent of the wages paid. This would be distributed among the men on the railway pay rolls in proportion to the amounts they had drawn during the year. A man on one of the extra gangs who had worked 300 days during the years at $2 per day would receive his dividends amounting to $510. An engineer who had worked the whole year at an average wage of $125 a month would receive $1,275 in dividends and the other workers in like manner.

All the industries would work on a similar plan. The principal duty of the central government would be to see that the workers engaged in one industry did not overcharge the workers in the others. The workers on the railways might in order to raise their wages raise freight rates unduly and it would be the part of the central body to adjust prices and rates. They would do this on the basis of the human labor power necessary to produce an article. That is, an article that had required one hour's labor time to make, taking the average of all the men in the industry, would exchange on the market for another article that had required the same amount of labor time, to produce. If a pair of overalls required one hour of the average man's labor, and it took one hour to produce a bushel of wheat, then the two would exchange and everything else in proportion. This is nothing new. In fact, it is the fundamental basis of all prices charged for commodities to-day. In fact, if we examine society as it actually is to-day you can see that under a Socialist regime very little change would be made. The trend of evolution is preparing the structure for us to work on and when the time comes to make the change we will find all the industries ready for us to take over.

WHAT THE FUTURE WILL DEVELOP.

No man can tell exactly how the change will come or exactly how the workers will organize industry, because no man can tell exactly how society will develop in the next thirty years. If the objectors will tell us the form industry will take we will map out the plan to fit, but it is impossible for him to do this, hence we can not answer his question. Who, thirty years ago, could have forecast the growth and development of the Standard Oil Company or the Steel trust?

It is not necessary to put forth a definite scheme for the operation of the great tools of production under a Socialist regime. We know that the working class who are intelligent enough to create the aeroplane and the railway are intelligent enough to run them and utilize them to their own benefit. With this consciousness we go ahead, pointing out the evils of our present system and forecasting its inevitable breakdown and the consequent co-operative commonwealth.

If you publish this I shall know it came in answer to a distinct want. If you do not I shall know that you dare not. Thanking you in anticipation, I remain,

T. EDWIN SMITH,

Yetwood, Alta.

WOMAN SUFFRAGE STATES.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—I would like to answer the letter of Mrs. Fessenden regarding woman suffrage, in which she, perhaps unconsciously, casts aspersions on the women of the equal suffrage states. And the fact that none of the western states that have equal franchise have prohibition should not be looked upon as a disgrace to western women, but rather in the light of a glorious achievement. If Mrs. Fessenden and other eastern women will take into consideration that we have at least ten men to one woman in the west they will understand why we have not state-wide prohibition even with woman's enfranchisement. If the women of the east had put up one-tenth of the fight for prohibition that the western women have, this whole continent would long ago have been under prohibition.

Another thing to be considered is the fact that in the west there is a greater number of unrighteous women than in the east, and certainly they will not cast their influence on the side of righteousness.

I cannot understand the view Mrs. Fessenden takes in quoting Mr. Gladstone. When God placed upon woman the highest and most sacred office of this earth, the office of motherhood, I cannot see the reason why she should not be able to fill the lesser offices, such as secretary of state, head of railway construction, and representatives at Ottawa, etc., if the people want her to fill them. There are thousands of women in Mrs. Fessenden's province who are already holding and filling with credit more difficult offices than those named. The office of treasurer of one dollar that must do the work of ten, and who can dare say that women are not fit for office in the face of Queen Victoria's glorious reign? If enfranchised women are elected by the people to any office and fill it with credit and ability, how much better could any man fill it? Or if she utterly discredits herself in the eyes of her electors, how much better have all men done?

The words of Isaiah, third chapter and twelfth verse, that she quotes, were never said in a spirit of contempt for women, but in one of deadly sarcasm for the men of Israel. The same kind we still have with us at the present day. I gather from Mrs. Fessenden's letter that she is in favor of prohibition, yet she does not mind arraying herself on the same side as the brewer, saloon man, and the saloon element in fighting equal franchise. Mrs. Fessenden will see the western woman is not utterly depraved, and that woman's enfranchisement is just a means to an end, and that end is righteousness, and a square deal for all and special privileges for none.

MRS. JOHN CHAPMAN.

Bryant, Wash., Dec. 12, 1912.

A PLEASED READER.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—I must write a few lines to express my pleasure with one or two of the letters of Dec. 3rd. First, I thank you for your foot-note to letter 'New Thought.' I started to read the letter, but not seeing anything very 'new,' looked to see if the editor had put any note, and was pleased to see that he had. I could not help exclaiming 'Amen.' Being all alone, I often do this if anything touches me keenly. I think you are quite right in your remarks. I then read the letter.

Next, I turned to 'Novel reading,' and, Mr. Editor, my first thought was, Well, indeed, has it taken the Bishop all these years to find out the fearful amount of mischief morally, 'and, yes, physically, attending the perusal of all these terribly scurrilous novels, to say nothing of the numerous penny little papers, devoured by the factory girls and boys, who read little else. As a teacher of many years' experience, I can endorse all that John Jesse says on that subject. Thanks, Mr. Editor, for that letter from John Jesse, whom I also thank.

I then turned to 'Religion and Education,' and again I must express my thanks to the writer and to you for the publishing of it. The writer is perfectly right; we should have very few teachers left if we could ascertain their knowledge of spiritual life. What is spiritual life? God is a spirit, and we must worship him in spirit and in truth. What is truth? Our Saviour says, 'I am the Truth.'

I thank you, Mr. Editor, for publishing the above fearless letters, and although I think there are few teachers who make a study of spiritual things, still it is a great thing to be thankful for to find that there still remain a few who 'have not knelt to Baal.'

'GRATEFUL.'

A REVIVAL IN GIVING.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—One day about four years ago, some word came to me all of a sudden—it said, Pray for a great revival in giving. Every day since that time I have prayed for a revival in giving. I believe it is the great need at the present time. Can you put this in your paper, and ask all your readers to join me? Please read Malachi 3-11.

W. W.

786 Crawford St., Toronto.

NEW WOMEN OF PERSIA.

(From the 'Moslem World.')

Persian women are essentially feminine. They want our dress, our education, our freedom, our happiness. Dress, it will be observed, comes first in the catalogue of feminine wants, but a change of dress or coiffure seems essential to all revolutionary movements.

In Teheran, in place of the face veil of white cloth, the Persian new woman now wears a small square of black net or woven horse hair; her shoes have high heels; a European skirt has taken the place of the short skirt and narrow trousers; the head kerchief is being abandoned. One lady tried to introduce an outfit to take the place of the 'chuddur,' leaving the face heavily veiled; but it was too revolutionary even for Teheran, and, after being mistaken for the ex-Shah in disguise, the wearer reverted in disgust to more orthodox clothes. In her home the new woman offers cigarettes instead of the water pipe.

CLOTHING AS AN INSULATOR.

(From the 'Lancet.')

In dealing with persons suffering from electrical shock, if the victim remains in contact with the circuit his body must not be touched by the rescuer, but the latter may pull him out of contact by hauling on the clothing or he may take off his own coat, insert his hands in the sleeves and then handle the victim with little or no risk.

Almost any article of clothing or material may be used, provided it is dry and of moderate thickness. Dr. Morton points out that death from electrical shock is only an apparent death at first, and that there is practically always a time during which it is possible to resuscitate the victim by artificial respiration.

HOW AND WHERE TO SLEEP.

A Hard Bed or Soft, a Cold Room or Stove Top.

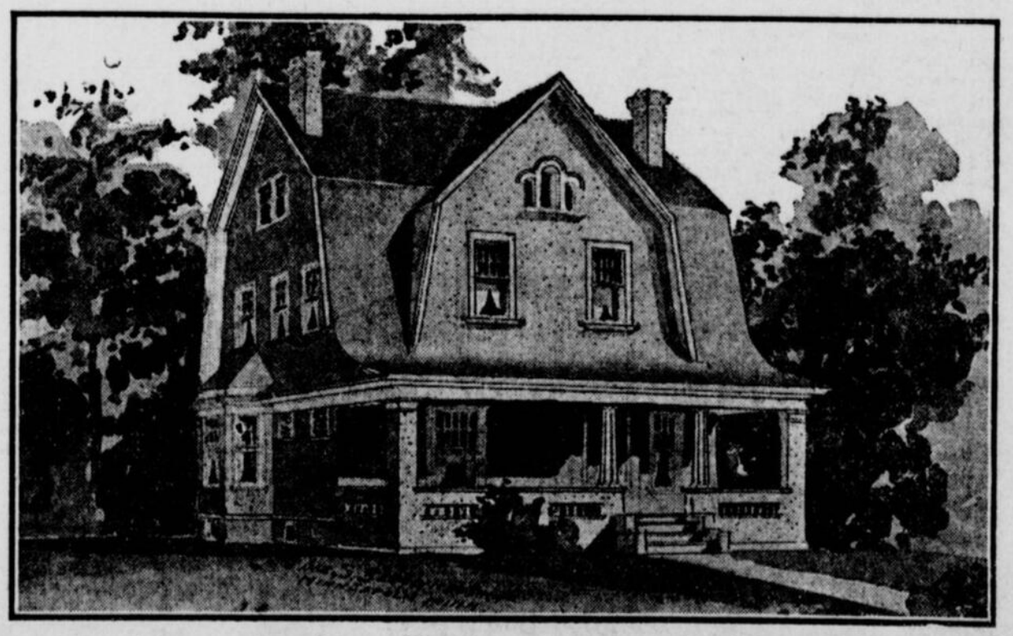
The American or the European, in order to get a good night's rest, ordinarily requires a soft pillow under his head, but the Japanese stretches himself on a rush mat on the floor, puts a hard, square block of wood under his head, and does not sleep well if he does not have it. In China the beds are very low, scarcely rising from the floor, but are often carved exquisitely of wood. Like the Japanese, the Chinese never makes his bed any softer than is possible by the use of rush mats.

People in Northern countries do not appear to be able to sleep well unless they have lots of room in which to stretch their legs, but inhabitants of the tropics often curl themselves up like monkeys at the lower angle of a suspended hammock and sleep very soundly.

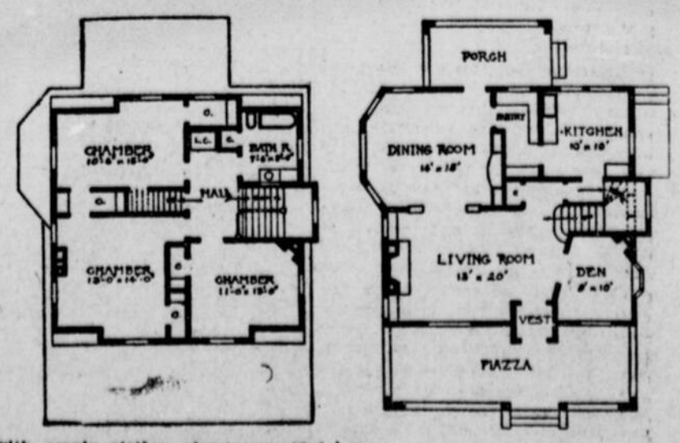
The robust American will cover himself with a pair of blankets and throw his window open to the air even in the dead of winter, and sometimes he will not complain if there is a bit of snow on the window sill in the morning. The Russian, on the contrary, likes no sleeping place so well as the top of his big soapstone stove in his dwelling. Crawling out of this blistering bed in the morning, he delights in taking a plunge in a cold stream, even if he breaks through the ice to do it.

In Lapland the native crawls, head and all, into a bag made of reindeer skin, and sleeps warm and comfortable within it. The East Indian, at the other end of the world, also has a sleeping bag, but it is more porous than the Laplander's. Its purpose is to keep its occupants warm—'Evening Wisconsin.'

A CEMENT EXTERIOR WITH GAMBRILL ROOF



This cement design is 30 feet in width by 28 feet in depth over the main part of house, with a 10 foot wide piazza across the front and a liberal porch in the rear. The exterior is designed with a high gambrill roof with front and rear gables, the main roof standing with the broad side towards the street, giving two wide gables at each side. The roof is carried up to good height, affording ample attic space for storage purposes, or rooms may be finished if desired. The exterior is covered with metal lath and cemented with a 'pebble dash' finish. There are four rooms on the main floor, a large living room in front with fireplace at the left hand end and opening with wide arch into the dining room at the rear. These rooms are liberal in size. At the right of the vestibule entrance is a den or music room, which also has a fireplace and small projected oriel window, making a very pretty room. At the rear on the right hand side is the kitchen and between the kitchen and the den is the main staircase, leading from basement to attic. The floors are of hardwood and the first story is finished in fumed oak and the second story in white enamel with red mahogany doors. There are three good chambers on the second floor and a large bath room with ample clothes closets provided. It is estimated that this house can be built, exclusive of heating and plumbing, for $3,800. This house is compact and economical to build and is strictly up to date in all of its appointments. There is a good basement under the house for heating apparatus, fuel, laundry, etc., and the wall is built of concrete. The exterior cement walls are left in the natural gray color of the cement with the trimmings, cornices, piazza columns etc., painted white or brown to suit the taste of the owner and the roof shingled and stained dark brown.



LITERARY REVIEW.

A CONSTRUCTIVE CHRISTIAN PHILOSOPHY.

The authority of Scripture is considered from an entirely different point of view—that of the theologian and higher critic—in the first of two volumes of a work entitled 'The People of God, an Inquiry into Christian Origins,' by H. F. Hamilton, D.D. (Henry Frowde, Toronto, 2 vols., $5.75). Dr. Hamilton spent some time as professor of pastoral theology in the University of Bishop's College, Lennoxville, where he became well known to the Anglican community in Canada. His second volume, which is a contribution towards the church union movement, is a history of the post-apostolic church, particularly tracing the origin and descent of the office of bishop—the ordaining elder—as Dr. Hamilton considers the question of episcopal ordination the great barrier to union with the other great Protestant bodies. It is on this difference that the 'divided Eucharists' depends. As long as disunion exists with regard to the Eucharist, so long will the divisions of Christianity remain.

Dr. Hamilton traces the growth of the Church as an organism throwing out new organs as new functions and needs develop. As the Church grew, the apostles ordained presbyters or bishops who presided at the Eucharist. Then, with passage of time and growth of the number of believers, it became necessary to delegate the authority to ordain and the distinction grew between presiding presbyters and ordaining bishops, who acted in concert with the local church in appointing new presbyters as well as deacons who lacked authority to preside at the Eucharist. By the fourth century the office of bishop had fully developed. Later in the history of the Church in the same organic way, new developments from the circumstances of the time led to the organization of other branches of the Christian Church, with the different form of ordination known as presbyterial. Each of these bodies claims ordaining authority of some kind. The only possible avenue to union is to unite once more on a single basis of organization. While not claiming a monopoly of divine sanction, Dr. Hamilton pleads for the historic method of organization, bishops, presbyters and deacons, as the best basis of a united church organization. It is to be feared, however, that as long as organization of either sort is held essential to the administration of a sacrament or to the essence of a Church, there will remain insuperable devisive forces.

But this volume is of more local interest than volume I., which is quite complete in itself, both in subject and method. 'Destructive criticism,' says the introduction, 'is a comparatively easy task; to attempt a construction is one for which some indulgence must be craved.' He states the answers frequently made to critical objections to the inspiration of Scripture, but finds them not fully satisfactory. 'They do not replace the Bible in that portion of authority which it occupied when men took it down to compare it with other sacred books. The constructive system he attempts may be briefly outlined as follows: There have been two kinds of monotheism, the philosophical monotheism of the Greeks which developed with the discovery of natural law, and the inspirational monotheism of the Hebrews, which was the result of vivid inner mental feeling, the experience of Yahmeh by the Prophets, not of any reasoned train of thought. 'They knew that they had stood in the presence of an Almighty and Allholy Person; hence they were as certain of His Existence as of their own.' It was in this way that 'a handful of Hebrews came to believe that their national God was the only God and righteous.' The experiences of the prophets were also the source of the Messianic hope, the belief that God had chosen the Hebrew race for a special manifestation of Himself. This hope was fulfilled, according to the Christian belief in Jesus of Nazareth, who claimed to be its fulfilment. 'He shared the belief in the supernatural authority of the Law (the Old Testament), but claimed to be endowed by God with a similar supernatural authority to annul the Old and inaugurate a New Covenant.' On these grounds, our author holds, the Church may take up essentially the same attitude towards the Old Testament that Christ assumed. 'If we cannot use the Old Testament as the ipsissima verba of God, we can obtain a clear idea, of that system of which Jesus, the Messiah, is the head.' By different routes the soldier and the theologian, like Browning's professor, bid us 'to adore Him rather than all who went before him and all who ever followed after.'

Considering 'Comparative Religion,' Dr. Hamilton traces the essential differences between the two types of monotheism and the essentially different mental processes by which they were reached. 'To treat the transition to monotheism as though it were traceable to the same set of causes in both is to obscure and confuse the process in both.' Other monotheistic beliefs have been borrowed from these or have failed to become permanent. Greek civilization and religion advance together according to the common view of comparative religion students, but this is not true of the Hebrews. The advance the prophets made involved a wholly different process—their vivid inner mental experience.

If one begins by ignoring all ideas of divine revelation, and all distinctions of truth and falsehood, it would be a profound mistake to erect this limitation into a hard and fast dogma, and say that a special revelation is inconceivable, and that it is impossible that there can be any point of view from which one religion can be termed true and others misleading.

This, Col. Turton point out, was advanced as an explanation by a Jewish commentator of the fourteenth century.

THE ENGLISH UNDERGRADUATE.

A Canadian college man's ideas and impressions of the English college man, this time. We have had it a little too much the other way up to now—what the Oxford or the Cambridge student thinks of the man with a McGill or a Toronto degree. In the King's College (Windsor, N.S.) 'Record' appears this interesting paper on 'The English Undergrad,' by 'King's '09.' We own that we read in it a good deal more of wholesome confession than of vaunt. The English universities are England's centres of many sport, and there it is just manly sport— a thing to help a man live, not a thing to live for.

'The first impressions one receives of the Old Country undergrad are perhaps the reverse of flattering, and it takes some time to get accustomed to his ways and reserved manner. In the first place he exhibits, to an embarrassing degree, a child's curiosity for the 'foreigner.' Naturally your first hour in his presence is always filled with reminiscences of your early wolf-hunting days, the Indian border wars and the great advantages of the snow house. A rifle over the mantel and a .45 on the desk can greatly help him in his course of instruction in the doings of that semi-barbarian North America. He soon, as a rule, begins to look on the Trans-Atlantic biped as a colossal liar, and a good deal of our misconception with regard to our country is bred by his unwillingness to believe in any chance fact you may let drop after having amused yourself by telling him extracts from your own private history.

'He has a few peculiarities of his own. For instance, he won't speak to you on the street. He will ask another friend to breakfast in your presence, and think nothing of it, but would be highly offended to catch you studying in your shirt sleeves. I knew an American who was barred one year from the 'Varsity track team because he used to chew gum and spit on the track. An Englishman seldom spits. The amount of awed admiration for an American who can spit into his grate from the opposite corner of his study is wonderful. One fellow, an American, bought some tobacco and inaugurated a spitting class for some of his admirers.

'They are generally a lot younger than the men who go from this side and are on that account often handicapped in the race for 'Varsity teams, exclusive of the fact that many men from our side go there on their merits as athletes.

SPORT—WITH A DIFFERENCE.

'Sport with them is carried on with an entirely different spirit from that shown by our colleges. Oxford and Cambridge are probably two of the most badly situated universities as regards climate that can be found. The atmosphere demands constant exercise to keep in condition. The result is nearly every man plays something. Rugby, association, hockey, cricket, rowing, golf, tennis; and why? Mostly for exercise. Many do it for nothing else. The games never elicit any excitement. Three-quarters of the men in college do not know who are on any of the teams. If a man gets talked of as a likely man for the 'Varsity blue he comes into prominence. Otherwise he is scarcely heard of. The college teams are picked in a most casual way. A man plays if he likes. If he does not, the secretary looks up any one whom he can get. The issue of the game is of minor importance.

'One hears it said that an Englishman does not leave the field until carried off. The reason is, he never goes on it unless he is perfectly fit. A cold, sore skin, blistered foot, anything uncomfortable, is sufficient to make him stay out of a game; for the simple reason that he plays, not for making points and defeating the other side, but to keep in condition. If a Rugby team were to get an afternoon's handling on one of our delightful, frozen fields at the end of October the chances are you would see about four of that team for the next game—not because they are scared by any means, but they prefer, as I said, being able to do justice to themselves and their bodies when at play. One has to go to the professionals, or outside the college at any rate, to see their games played for the express purpose of winning.

THE COLLEGE ATHLETE'S TRAINING.

'A lot has been said about the decadence of English manhood because England did not come first in the recent Olympics. Nothing more foolish and superficial could be thought of. The spirit of sport among amateurs is just as strong as ever, and the men just as capable. But as a rule no extra effort is made for such events. England in almost every case was defeated by men who broke world's records. Jackson, of Oxford, broke a world's record in one of the few events England won. Superior methods and greater concentration alone are responsible. The college athlete's training has always been the subject of amused comment by the outsider. Who at Harvard or Yale would think that to keep in condition it was necessary to have a liberal allowance of port the Saturday before the boat races, or to drink beer before meals even during a week's hard racing and all through training? It is so in the English colleges. After a breakfast at the training table for the Eights the agony is intense. One never feels worse during any period on the river than when putting on a pound a day (of fat presumably) when getting into condition.

'The same conservatism is seen everywhere, in students, college, and town. Dear, medieval, unprogressive old Oxford still uses the horse bus for its mode of conveyance; no electric cars and but half a dozen motor taxis. A telephone in a private house is almost unknown. An innovation in student life is almost as rare. It reminds one of an instance in one of the colleges (not Queen's) where the students petitioned for the installation of hot baths. 'What!' said the Head, 'hot baths? Why, you're only here eight weeks!' It is the one case of attempted student innovation that ever came to my notice.

STILL—HE IS A MAN.

'Still with all his peculiarities the English student is a man. In no university town in Europe or America is there less rowdyism in the streets. If they do occasionally celebrate going head of the river by digging up the gas mains and lighting them, turning on all the hydrants and burning all their furniture, it is done in the college, the town but hears the rumblings and picks up the rocket cases. Bickerings over the injustice of referees, personal comment in the press on individuals, post mortems in general, disagreeable alike to friend and foe, have never come to my notice. He takes defeat like a man with no excuse or hard feeling. We on this side could well imitate him. Their life at college is a preparation for their work, their sport but incidental. They go direct from the colleges to Parliament or to India and the proficiency of their education speaks for itself. Personal recrimination in Parliament is rare, their tact in governing India must be sublime. They are an old race and naturally conservative. But none can say that the average English college graduate is not a man of which any country may be proud, a good ruler, fearless soldier, and a patriotic gentleman.'

KING'S '09.

TWO NEW SONG BOOKS.

The Most Popular Songs for Every Occasion (Hinds, Noble and Eldredge, 31-35 West 15th street, New York city.) This folio contains about two hundred songs suitable to almost any occasion that may arise. There are songs for times and seasons, school, college and convention songs, songs of devotion, national songs. Time-tried favorites are here drawn from many sources and ranging from the Three Blind Mice and Ten Little Indians to the pathetic strains of Home Sweet Home, or the stirring measure of The Marseillaise. The type is very clear, but the paper covers and binding do not contemplate the strain to which they may well look from.

A Little Book of Bird Songs, by Louise Murphy (Longmans, Green and Company, 39 Paternoster Row, London), is a collection of sixteen bird songs, rhymes and music by Miss Murphy. The rhymes are simple and apt, the music tuneful and suited to the voices of little children. The quotations introducing each tiny songster are fitting and well chosen. Each song is complete on a page. The seeker after something new in the line of music for the little ones might find it here.

GUARDS OF HIGH RESOLVE.

(By H. A. Cody, King's College, Windsor, N.S., 'Record.')

On December 21st, 1910, Inspector Fitzgerald, and three constables of the Royal North-West Mounted Police, left Fort McPherson to attend the Coronation of King George V. They lost their way, and died in the wilderness.

Forth from a Northern outpost,
Through mountain pass, and glen,
To aid a Nation crown its king,
Fitzgerald led his men.

The storm gods wound their trumpets.
The white snow breakers curled,
Yet still the Guards pressed forward,
Lost—blotted from the world.

With faces strained and haggard,
With weary feet and sore,
Through blinding storm and piercing cold
Groped on the dauntless four

Stern Guards of high endeavor,
Just Lords of mighty sway,
Great Hearts who never knew retreat,
They faced the Lone White Way.

A King was crowned in triumph;
But far from mortal ken,
Had gone down Death's dark valley
Fitzgerald and his men.

RALPH CONNOR'S LATEST STORY.

Ralph Connor dearly loves a fight, and sooner or later in the course of every tale he has written his readers become spectators of some strenuous contest. It may be in the lumber woods of Glengarry, in the mining camps of the Rockies, or on the campus of a Canadian University, but in this romance of a Highlander they are greeted at the outset with the despairing groans of the defeated Scots, and the exultant shouts of the victorious Welsh in a match for the international football championship. Allan Cameron, the brilliant half-back of the Scottish team, is the player who lost the day. Falsely accused of being a 'quitter,' the highly strung, sensitive lad goes rapidly to the depths. Accused of a crime which he did not commit, he is spared exposure and decides to come to Canada; holding to his decision, although his name is cleared before the time set for his departrue. Our hero is taken through a series of attempts to earn a livelihood, first in Montreal, and then in a farming community of western Ontario, in neither of which does he win success. But in the West he finds an environment and companionship more congenial, and an opportunity to prove his manhood. In this new country we have the self-confidences, the self-reliance, the impatience, hardness and intolerance characteristic of youth. We are unsparing in our denunciation of the stranger in our midst who fails to make good according to our standards. In this book we get many glimpses of ourselves as others see us, and some of the chapters may cause a realization of the crudeness and the rudeness of the often so patent to a newcomer. The narrator being Canadian born, and a true lover of his country, cannot be accused of a mere cursory knowledge of her people and their ways. But if the writer makes us ashamed of the country-house despot, and the rural bully, he causes a glow of true pride as the pictures of the North-West Mounted Police, a handful of men, single-hearted and fearless, holding in leash the passions and wickedness of communities of men scattered over millions of square miles of lonely territory. The romance of the tale is the transformation of Mandy, the crude, awkward daughter of the Ontario farm, into the wonderful nurse of the western railway construction hospital, and the surrender of Corporal Cameron to her charms. Corporal Cameron, of the North West Mounted Police, a Tale of the Macleod Trail,' by Ralph Connor (The Westminster Company, Limited, Toronto.)

THE HEROINE IN BRONZE.

This is not the type of story that could be served at a literary quick lunch counter. The reader who wishes to enjoy this intellectual feast to the full must don his ceremonial mental



WHILE MOTHER IS AWAY.
Black bear cub occupying a position of safety.

attire, and at his leisure partake of its delicate courses. The author's subtitle, 'A Pastoral of the City,' gives the best indication of its character. It is a story of a story, minutely related. The scenes and atmosphere of the American metropolis are chastened and idealized. The writer appears to have discovered the 'point of rest at the great centre of the cyclone's force, the silence at its secret source.' The atmosphere of the book is so still, and yet at times so tense, for the love of a man and a woman is hanging in the balance, and one does not know until the end whether it will rise to bliss or drop to misery. The narrative is slight, with little plot, and few incidents. A youth striving to win, not the love of a maid, for that he already possesses, but to produce a master work that shall prove him worthy to be her mate. The charm of the book lies in its refined and reverential handling of the 'old fair story,' in its revelation of the dignity and beauty of the common sights and incidents of the city streets, in its unfolding of the workings of a heart seeking for the best, and clinging to its ideals even at the risk of losing that for which it most intensely plans. Perhaps the verdict of many readers will be expressed in the words of the 'Bronze Heroine's' creator, 'the world decided that, while the story was not just what it wanted, neither was it just what the world did not want.' 'The Heroine in Bronze,' by James Lane Allen (The Macmillan Company of Canada, Ltd., Toronto, $1.25.)

TRYFIELD.

In answer to a criticism of this story as to whether it is meant for adults or children, the writers state that it is not meant for children, but for those of mature years who still retain a clear recollection of their childhood. 'Tryfield,' by G. and M. Hayling (The Musson Book Company, Limited, Toronto, $1.25) is a most readable tale of the intrusion of a stepfather into a family of three children. The eldest, the 'Owner of Tryfield,' is a vain, sensitive, morose, self-willed boy of eleven; Chris, Sir James Marne's only child, is a boy of quite another type, manly, though fragile; thoughtful, and unselfish. The comedies and the tragedies of the period of adjustment are most vividly and interestingly narrated, and the varied personalities entering into the story are very clearly and cleverly portrayed. In the end, after many trials and tribulations, the usurper is accepted, and the recalcitrant rightful owner of Tryfield becomes his staunchest ally.

THE INNOCENTS.

The author of this Christmas study is the Rev. Allen Pearson Hatford, of the Church of St. James the Apostle of this city. It is dedicated to the promoters and patrons of the Child Welfare Exhibition so successfully carried out a short time ago. Even in this grossly commercialized era we have still among us the dreamer of dreams, and the seer of visions. A few choice spirits are likewise laboring to make the dream of a purer, better civic future a glad reality. The book is an arraignment of social selfishness and legal injustice that make possible the degrading environment in which so many of our citizens dwell. Mr. Shatford has made articulate the 'cry of the children'; and, inasmuch, as the unit is more appealing than the mass has focused the sympathy of his readers on one pitiable child criminal. The most dramatic scene in the story is the trial of the much wronged boy in which the lawyer of the defence pleads with telling earnestness for the lad who has never had a chance, and wins over the prosecuting lawyer who leaves the court-room as the guardian of the child for whose conviction he has so strongly pleaded. It is given to few to realize in the here and now a fulfilment of their dreams; but we hope that the seer of Montreal's Garden City may take a hand in the demolition of her slums and ere his head be hoary tread the streets of a city in which the boys and girls may play. 'The Innocents,' a Christmas study by Allan Pearson Stratford, for sale at local bookstores.

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LITERARY NOTES

An interesting series of photographs of 'Four-footed Citizens of the Yellowstone,' by J. M. Johnson, appear in the 'Outing Magazine' for January. Topical articles, also well illustrated, are 'Skiing for Everybody,' by Lorillard Tillotson, and 'The Glory of the White Gods,' a discussion on winter sports, by Stephen Chalmers. Charles Livingston Bull has a story called 'Pan of the Mountains.'

The death of William Flavelle Monypenny, director of the 'Times' Publishing Company, of London, occurred almost on the day of the publication of the second volume of his 'Life of 'Benjamin Disraeli.' Mr. Monypenny had a remarkable literary career. Beginning as a contributor to the 'Spectator,' he was, in 1893, made assistant editor of the 'Times,' and in 1899 was appointed editor of the Johannesburg 'Star.' He resigned in 1904 to return to the London Times,' and had up to his death been working on the Beaconsfield 'Life.' He left practically all the material ready for the publishers.

It is a pleasure for this critic to say that the Canadian notes written by 'E. B. O.' as a section of 'The Round Table,' the quarterly review of Empire politics, are keeping up the reputation they established at first of being sound and non-partizan in character. They are, in fact, a lesson to those reviews that deliberately distort, on one side or the other, the political opinions of their opponents.

In the English-written little monthly, 'Peru To-day,' for October appeared an interesting sketch on Guillermo Eduardo Billinghurst, the man of British descent, who was this year chosen president of the Republic of Peru. Mr. Billinghurst, now aged 61, is a gain independence. Mr. Billinghurst, who was satisfied to seek his fortune in Peru, played successfully the parts of soldier and diplomat during the war with Chile, and patched up the peace that ended it. He could have had the presidential nomination thirteen years ago, but preferred then to retire from public life. There is plenty of work to President Billinghurst's hand, and the best statesmanship that is in him can be employed about his elevated position. For one important thing, the debt of the country is immense and the funds to meet it minus.

Frances Hodgson Burnett's new story, 'T. Tembarom,' commences in the January 'Century.' Like many other novels now being published by authors who have a following on each side of the Atlantic, this latest one has an English and a United States end to it. The hero is a boy at a Brooklyn public school when we first are introduced to him. He promises to be a likeable character. When he was asked what the 'T.' stood for, his invariable answer was 'It don't stand for nothin'. You've gotter have a' 'nitial, ain't you?' His father had been an immigrant from England, one of the sort that can see nothing good in anything American. 'T.T.' soon becomes a street waif, selling newspapers or picking up a living any other way that comes to hand. He learns to write shorthand, becomes a reporter, and, though, perhaps because, he can't spell, he is put on editing the up-town society column. A Manchester, England, family comes into 'T.T.'s' life, and 'T.T.,' it falls out, is heir to the family estate of Temple Barholm and seventy thousand pounds a year, and—well, that's enough to go on with.

Books on the Alps are no scarcity, and most of them are taken up with mountain-climbing. But one, at least, is not—'The Building of the Alps,' by Dr. T. G. Bonney, who is perhaps better known to scientists than to churchmen, since he has been president of the British Association, the Alpine Club, and the Geological Society. Dr. Bonney goes into the nature and history of Switzerland's mountains and valleys. Mr. Fisher Unwin, London, is his publisher.

A SAD STORY.

That was a very sad story that was told at the inquest held at New Mills, Derbyshire, on Peter Cameron, aged sixty-five years. Cameron was an authority on bird and insect life, and had lectured at Manchester University. Although he had lived in New Mills nearly twenty years he studiously avoided giving any information about himself. The greater part of the time he lived the life of a recluse; then for the last three years of his life he lodged with a laborer and his wife. These witnesses stated that for a long time past Cameron had had occasional heavy drinking bouts, when he would lie in bed three days at a time drinking spirits. He was out drinking all last Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, and although he remained at home on Saturday he had drink all the same. He brought it in himself. He refused to take food, and shouted for drink. On Sunday morning when Price asked him if he was ill all Cameron could say was that he wanted drink. Price gave him brandy, and, seeing that his hands were cold and discolored, went for a doctor, but before he arrived Cameron was dead.

It is stated that Cameron was best known in the entomological world. He was a born entomologist and an active Fellow of the Entomological Society. His greatest work, and virtually his life-work, was the monograph of the British Phytophagous Hymenopters, which was published by the Ray Society of London in four of their annual volumes, between the years 1881 and 1892. This is certainly the standard, and, one may say, the only complete work on the sawflies, insects which are exceedingly troublesome to the agriculturist. In 1897 he received the first award of the premium under the conditions of the Wilde Endowment Fund of the Manchester Literary and Philosophical Society. An old college friend of Cameron's came forward and offered to pay the expenses of the funeral.—'Westminster Gazette.'

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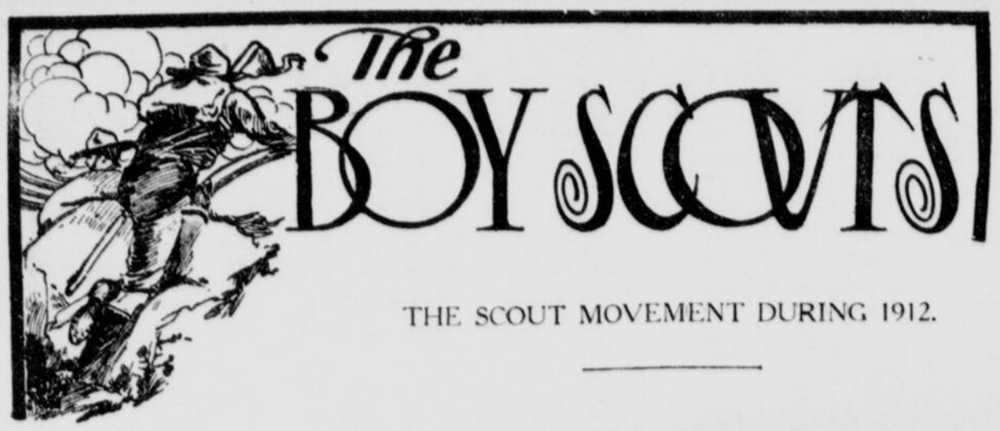
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THE SCOUT MOVEMENT DURING 1912.

The past year in the history of the Scout Movement in the Province of Quebec, has been marked by a steady progress in every department.

When the census of the movement was taken a year ago there were less than 600 Scouts in the province, whilst to-day there are over 1,500 registered on the roll books of the troops. The increase in numbers has been most marked in the city of Montreal. New Troops have also been formed in Quebec, Sherbrooke, St. Anne de Bellevue, Farnham, Waterloo and St. Johns.

Not only has the movement increased in numbers, but the quality of work done has improved; more intelligence is being displayed by individual troops is arranging programmes and better results are being secured.

PERMANENT HEADQUARTERS.

Through the kindness of Major G. W. Stephens, the Provincial Headquarters, 584 St. Catherine Street, West, have up to the present, been handed over to the movement rent free.

BURLAND CHALENGE CUP.

To stimulate interest in shooting, the Commissioner for the province, Lt. Col. Jeffrey H. Burland, has offered a handsome cup, to be competed for annually. The regulations for this competition are being worked out.

PUBLICITY.

A booklet entitled 'The Scout Movement in Canada,' has been issued, giving a brief outline of the aims and objects of the movement. This has been issued with a view of giving information on the Scout Movement, and correcting wrong impressions which seem to prevail amongst parents and others.

LOSS BY DEATH.

The provincial organization sustained a severe loss in the death of the District Commissioner, the late Col. E. A. Whitehead, to whose untiring labors was due in large measure the success attending the various interesting events of the year recorded in the Montreal report. It will be difficult to replace so good a friend of the movement, and his loss will be long and deeply felt. The Scout Movement has also lost a friend in the death of Sir Edward Clouston.

CAMP TAMARACOUTA.

Through the good offices of the late Colonel Whitehead, who secured a number of generous donations for the purpose, a site of 300 acres for a summer camp was purchased in the Laurentian lake district, which, with the re-arranged farm buildings and suitable equipment, furnishes ideal surroundings for the boys during the holiday season, and offers desired opportunites to develop their resourcefulness and initiative.

MONTREAL GROWTH.

The growth of the movement in this city for the past twelve months has been remarkable.

Against 400 of a year ago we now have over 1,200 in forty-one troops.

SCOUTMASTERS' CLUB.

The Scoutmasters and Assistant Scoutmasters of the city have met regularly to discuss plans and arrange troop matters, and the esprit de corps to be found in the city at the present time is in great measure due to the influence of this club

PATROL LEADERS'

A new venture in the fall of last year was the formation of a club for all Patrol Leaders in the city. The officers were chosen by the boys from among themselves. The Provincial Secretary being present at the meetings in an advisory capacity. Regular monthly meetings were held, and experts on special subjects were introduced to open discussions

SCOUTMASTERS' TRAINING COURSE.

With the co-operation of Prof. J. A. Dale, of McGill University, a short term course of 8 weeks of instruction was arranged for the officers ,and a strong pogramme outlined. A similar course is being followed this winter.

COMBINED PARADES.

On all the public holidays the opportunity has been taken of arranging for combined parades. The boys of the various troops have in some measure in this way become acquainted with each other.

In planning for combined games, etc., the idea has been to encourage the Scouts to think and act for themselves, developing initiative and independence. The combined church parade was held on the 20th of October, to Emmanuel Church. The attendance was about 600, as against 300 last year.

INSPECTION BY CHIEF SCOUT.

On May 11th, we were highly honored by being inspected by the Chief Scout of the Dominion, His Royal Highness, the Duke of Connaught, on Fletcher's Field Some 450 Scouts were turned out on very short notice on the Sa' 'day afternoon. In a message sent to the boys afterwards, His Royal Highness said:

'As Chief Scout I congratulate the Boy Scouts of Montreal on their strong and efficient turn out to-day, which it has given me the greatest pleasure to witness personally. I am specially pleased to hear of the great advance of numbers, and I hope, as the importance of the movement is more generally recognized, that this increase will continue. In conclusion I desire to wish the Scoutmasters and Scouts alike, a happy and useful time.

PUBLIC GATHERINGS.

On April 26th, and Dec. 14th, at the High School Auditorium, public gatherings were held, each was the occasion of the distribution of proficiency badges earned by the boys in their examinations. Both gatherings brought large attendance, including many influential citizens. This gave the troops an opportunity of showing something of their work.

It was at the April High School distribution that the late Col.Whitehead made the announcement to the 1,200 present of the acquisition of a permanent camp property for the Scouts of the Province of Quebec.

OTHER ITEMS.

Some of Toronto's Scouts visited the Westmount troops at the beginning of the year.

Representatives from the various troops, numbering about 60, attended the Boys' Work Conference arranged by the Y. M. C. A. and held at Sherbrooke, over the New Year week-end, 1912. The latest ideas for reaching boys were discussed, and some very practical suggestions were brought back.

Quite a number of our boys competed, a large number of whom were successful, at the Montreal Boys' Hobby Show arranged by the Boys Department of the Y. M. C. A. The articles made by our scouts were, afterward exhibited in a St. Catherine street window of Messrs. Goodwins' and called for a great deal of attention and praise.

BOYS AND THEIR JOBS.

A number of Scouts have been placed in situations. The plan has not been merely to find the boy a job, but to place him where he is fitted and has the opportunity of making a future.

PROFICIENCY BADGES.

A high standard has been maintained for the various proficiency badges. The services of expert subjects have been enlisted to carry on the work. Badges have been earned as follows:

110 Ambulance, 46 Hardyman.
34 All round sords. 9 Interpreter.
10 Buglar. 14 King's Scout.
12 Carpenter. 35 Life-Saving.
26 Clerks. 30 Marksman.
49 Cooks. 13 Master-at-arms.
49 Cyclists. 88 Missioner.
9 Electricians. 3 Naturalists.
74 Fireman.
40 Pathfinder.
5 Photographer.
1 Plumber.
1 Seaman.
13 Rescuer.
27 Swimmers.
1 Surgeon.
12 Signaller.
1 Woodman.
2 Poultry Farm.
5 Pioneer.

Making a total of 765.

SIR EDWARD CLOUSTON CUP FOR SWIMMING AND LIFE-SAVING.

A very handsome trophy is being semi-annually competed for under the auspices of the R. L. S. S. This cup has been presented by Sir Edward Clouston to stimulate life saving instruction among the Scouts of the city. Two very successful competitions have been held and a very high standard of work has been shown.

A team representing 6th Montreal (1st Westmount) Troop was successful on the first occasion, whilst the 5th Montreal (1st Outremont) Troop are the present holders of the trophy.

ROSS AND GREIG CHALLENGE CUP.

At the Caledonian game a race was programmed for teams consisting of a patrol of Scouts. The cup which is a perpetual challenge trophy presented by Messrs. Ross and Grey was won on the occasion of its first offering by the 6th Montreal (1st Westmount.)

HUGH PATON CUP.

Mr. Hugh Paton, one of our district commissioners, has very kindly offered a cup to be used at the discretion of the Scoutmaster's club. A committee is now working out a scheme so that the best advantage can be taken of the kind offer.

PUBLICITY.

A page in each Saturday's issue of the Montreal 'Witness' given over to us has been very ably edited by Scoutmaster Allan. News of the doings of the troop and suggestions for future work have been in this way brought before our boys. This page has been widely read in and out of the city and serves to bring our movement before the public in a very definite way.

During the year every opportunity of presented itself has been taken advantage of. Many of the new troops formed are a direct result.

THANKS.

The members of the Montreal Council wish to bear testimony to the unselfish and faithful services given by the officers of the various troops.

McGILL'S JOLLY XMAS FEED

If there is one troop in the city that is noted for its feeds and the quality of them it is McGill, consequently their invitations are always sought after and eagerly accepted and their feed given on Thursday, December 19, was very well attended. The officers of the Troop, when issuing the invitations, invited each Scout to bring his girl friend, with the result that quite a crowd of young ladies joined the Scouts at McGill's headquarters, St. John's Hall, Ontario st. The hall was very prettily decorated with flags and evergreen, and the evening's proceedings were opened by the hoisting of the Union Jack, when the Troop came to the salute. Professor N. N. Evans, who is the Hon. Scoutmaster, gave some of his humorous songs, which, as per usual, were greatly appreciated by the audience. Then came several games, in which every one joined in, and which caused endless fun. In fact, some of the officers seemed to enjoy themselves more than the Scouts.

Mr. Price, who is assistant to S.M. Lyman, then gave a song, which brought the house down. The monologue by Mr. Allen was also much appreciated by the Troop and visitors.

By this time the psychological moment for refreshments had arrived, and these were served by several ladies, assisted by the P.L.'s, and, needless to state, this was quite a popular feature of the evening's entertainment. After one or two more songs the Troop came to the alert and sang the National Anthem, and, wishing each other a Merry Christmas, went home, all feeling that they had passed one of the pleasantest evenings in the Troop's history. As the boys and visitors were leaving, each was presented with a box of candy and a very pretty calendar.

S.M. Lyman and A.S.M. Price are to be congratulated on the wonderful improvement this Troop has made under their regime, for not only have the numbers considerably increased, but, what is more important, the efficiency of the Troop has advanced rapidly, so that in a very short time, some of the older Troops of the city will have to look to their laurels if they wish to keep ahead of McGill.

A Happy New Year to all connected with the Scouts.
1st and 2nd McGill Troop.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

The XXVI. St. Edward's Troop make the following acknowledgment on behalf of a Christmas enterprise: Messrs. The Wm. Rutherford & Sons' Co., eight trees, wood prepared for 100 toys, cartage; Peterson Fruit Co., one box of (254) oranges; C. F. McAlpine, cartage.

1st MOUNT ROYAL

Fortieth Montreal.

A pleasant evening was given the 40th (1st Mount Royal) ,on Dec. 19, by Mr. W. E Noble, when the whole troop of boys were present, and sat down to a fine spread, after which all kinds of games were played.

The Provincial Secretary, Mr. D. J. Evans, presented the following boys with Tenderfoot and Second Class Badges:—

Tenderfoot: Scouts W. Barrett, I. Bristow, I. Hughes, W. Gillespie, Corp, C. Gamble.

Second Class Badges: P.L. L. Walke ; P.L. A. Young; P. L. J Bell; Scout G. Bindley; Scout A. Walker, Scout A. Welsh; Scout H. Dobson; Scout J. Pool; Scout M. Ferguson.

The Chaplain, the Rev. H Young, spoke to the boys, and in his remarks said he only wished there had been a Scout Movement when he was a boy. He wished the troop every success, and said if there was anything he could do to help them he would gladly do it.

The evening closed with a fall in and one verse of 'God Save the King,' and the dismiss, after which the boys opened their safety valves and gave their famous troop yell.

S.M. KNOWLES.

A CONCERT.

The 1st Verdun troop of Boy Scouts intend having a concert in their headquarters, St. Clement's Church schoolroom, on January 13. Admission for all scouts 10 cents. Tickets may be had from any member of the troop, or by asking their scoutmaster to write Scoutmaster Clark.

GOOD RESOLUTIONS.

And how about your own personal New Year's resolutions?

Most of us make too many of them.

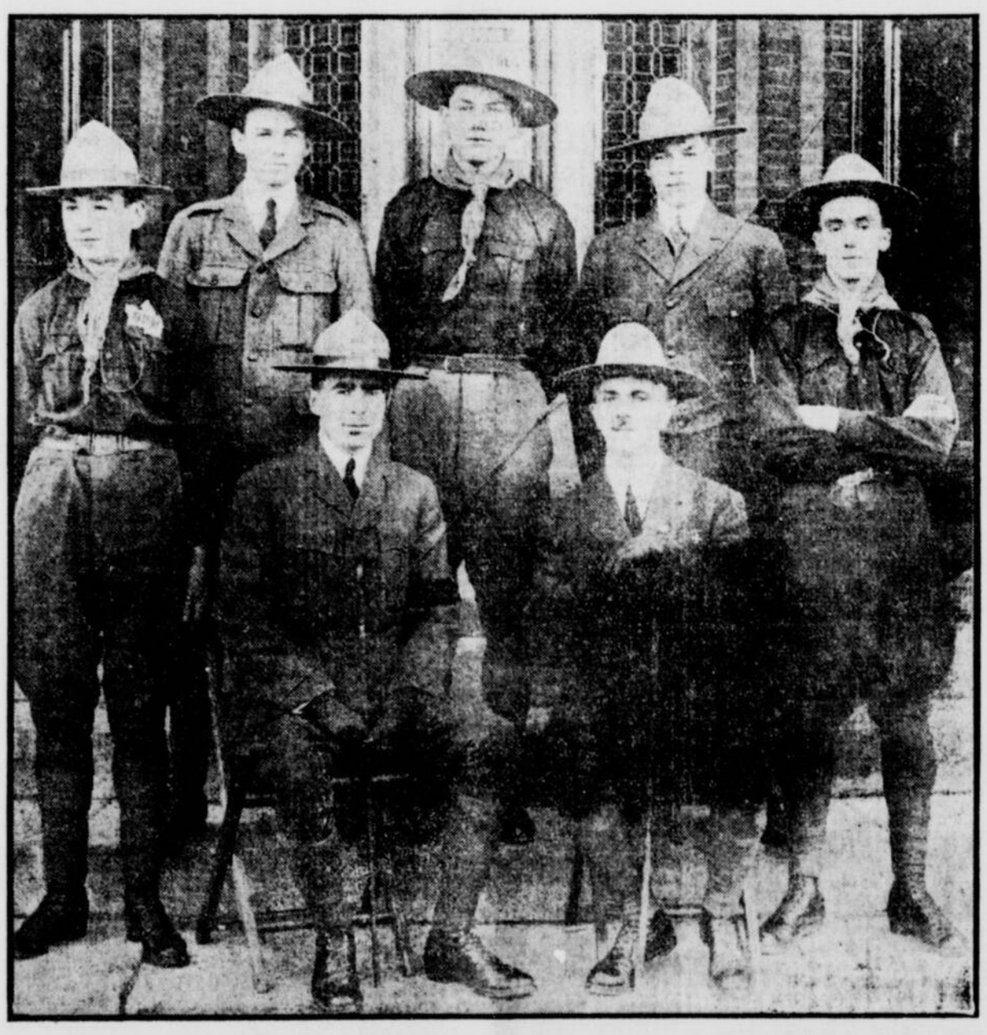
This is a mistake. For the more numerous they are the more justified we feel in breaking any one of them.

There are always the many others to fall back upon!

And before one knows it, they are all gone.

One resolve taken and kept through the year is worth a hundred soon forgotten.

Don't, if you are of an affectionate disposition, resolve to be kind to your family. You'll be kind without the resolve, and perhaps they would appreciate it more if you resolved to always come to the table with clean hands, or to keep your room tidy, or to write home when you are away.



WESTMOUNT'S OFFICERS.

L. Drennan, R. Mackay, C. Snowden, J. Brisbane, E. Almon, C. S. Allen, W.S.M., J. C. Almon, Hon. S.M.

Quite a smart contingent will travel up to Toronto on Monday, December 30, when they will spend the week as the guests of the 2nd Toronto Troop.

They leave on the 9 o'clock train, G.T.R., and it should arrive in Toronto by 4.30 p.m. They will be met by their hosts, and conducted to their homes.

Monday evening a reception will be given in their honor, at which they will be able to meet the Toronto fellows.

Amongst those Scouts who are accepting the 2nd Toronto's invitation are P.L.'s Hards, Forbes, McLean, Slessor, Brisbane, Scouts, Currie, Jephcott, Muir, Munroe, Stanger, Skelton, Davidson, ohn Brisbane, A.S.M., W. S.M. C. S. Allen, and Mr. Evans.

'UNDER AN ICE FIELD.

(By Albert W. Tolman.)

When Carroll Amsden, right halfback on his college football eleven and the fastest hurdler on the track team, had finished a short term of very successfull teaching in a town on the Connecticut River, the nearness of the midwinter recess made it hardly profitable for him to rejoin his fellow juniors before the second semester began.

As the ice firm of Caswell and Comber, whose big houses he had seen every day from his schoolroom window, were in need of men, he did not hesitate to make his strong muscles help out his active brain in earning funds to pay for an education. So he exchanged his pedagogue's pointer for a sand-groove, bar and ice-hook, and took his place, at one dollar and seventy-five cents a day, among the toilers on the frozen river.

Yankees, Frenchmen, Danes and Swedes, forty-three active men all told, made up the gang employed that year to fill Caswell and Comber's two ten-thousand-ton houses. The first of the season had been very mild. It was not until late in January that several successive days of zero weather, unmarred by a single flake of snow, formed fourteen inches of clear, beautiful ice. Then ini the early part of February came an ideal week for cutting, with the temperature running from fifteen to twenty-five degrees Fahrenheit.

The firm soon had their lower house filled to the eaves, and at once set their crew at work at the other building, about two hundred feet up-stream. Favorable conditions made their progress rapidly. Amsden joined the gang after they had been three days on the second house.

At eight o'clock on a brisk February morning operations were in full blast. A light fall of snow the previous night had made it necessary to get out the scraper. The shouting black figures enlivened the white surface of the river, as they harvested the wintry fruit that was to mean so much to the sick and thirsty of the cities during the coming summer.

Two yards wide, and stretching straight out a hundred feet from the shore, ran the canal through which the cakes were floated to the elevator from the black, irregular lake in the centre of the stream.

Caroll was stationed with his ice-hook on the upper side of this canal, about seventy-five feet from the bank. On his right, twelve yards away, labored Louis Lacroix, a Frenchman from the Province of Quebec; an equal distance to the left stood Elwood Weston, a Vermont Yankee. It was the duty of these three to keep the contents of the canal in motion. The cakes were fourteen inches thick and twenty-two square, and each weighed approximately two hundred and twenty-five pounds. As they were hooked and prodded from man to man, only their tops appeared above the surface; their full size was not revealed until they rose, dripping, on the endless chair of the elevator, great crystal blocks sparkling in the sun.

Carroll received the cakes from Weston, and pushed them on to Lacroix, The three were joking and laughing over their work. There came a break in the procession, and a long space opened in the canal. Just as Carroll leaned out over the water to thrust the last block along to the Frenchman a strong northerly gust scoured down behind him, sending the loose flakes scurrying in shoals over the smooth blue ice.

It struck Carroll just as he bent forward. For a moment he hung upon the verge, vainly striving to keep his balance; but the bottoms of his rubber boots were worn so smooth that he could not save himself. His hook fell from his hand, and he reeled over into the swift current.

The rapid flood whirled his body down-stream. His head emerged at the lower side of the canal, and he caught vainly at the edge. So strong was the current that he could not hope to pull himself out unaided; but help was at hand, if he could hold on for a few seconds. He heard the shouts of his fellow workers and the pounding of their boot heels as the ran toward him. Then his fingers slipped from the sharp, smooth edge, and he was dragged under the ice!

When Carroll's hands lost their clutch he felt instinctively that his only chance for life was gone. And in two or three seconds he had passed through all the stages of horror and despair into a calm settled resignation. He felt none of the terror of death. It might mean simply drifting on and on, his sense growing dimmer and dimmer, until oblivion came. For perhaps a hundred feet below the canal the scraper had that morning cleared the snow from ice, leaving it transparent as glass. As Carrol passed on, with face upturned, he noticed that he could see quite well through the ice. The forenoon sun shone down with almost dazling light, transmitted in coruscating radiance through the crystal lens.

When Lacroix and Weston saw their associate drawn under the ice, their cry of pity and horror flashed the news of the catastrophe over the entire field. At first it seemed as if no human aid was possible. Then the quicker-witted Frenchman thought of the other canal two hundred feet below. The current was bearing Carroll straight down to this, and was barely skimmed with ice. If he came to the surface there, by one chance in ten he might be saved.

Lacroix quickly shouted his plan to Weston, and together the two vaulted the canal, and, ice-hooks in hand, ran down-river as fast as they could. It was a race for the student's life. Could they win it? The other workmen, themselves too far off to render assistance, stood breathlessly watching the two runners.

Even if they reached the lower canal before Carroll was swept down to it, would their efforts be of any avail? The river was broad. How could they be sure that he would be carried straight down-stream! Should a cross-current deflect his course only a few feet to right or left, it might be impossible for them to reach him. What if his body should not rise at all to the surface.

As Carroll was borne on beneath the ice he heard the regular thump! thump! of approaching feet. Then two leaping figures cut off the sunlight for a moment. One halted and peeped down! and the student recognized Weston's horrified face. The latter pointed straight ahead, and ran on. A light broke on Carroll's brain. He remembered the other canal, and knew that his friends were running toward it, in the hope of saving him as he was swept by.

The love of live, relinquished but a few seconds before, again asserted its sway over Carroll's mind. Could he do anything to make his rescue more probable? Something bumped against him. It was his ice-hook, drifting onward with its long, buoyant wooden handle uppermost. Involuntarily he grasped it. Could he bu t keep his senses until the canal was reached, the stick might help him.

All these things were happening much more quickly than they can be told. As Carroll pressed himself down he caught a glimpse of a darkness in the water ahead; and he knew that this marked the edge of the snow-field, as yet unremoved from the surface. He crossed the line, and was enveloped in semidarkness. A hundred feet ahead was the canal. Could he keep his senses until that was reached?

Up to this time he had successfully resisted his impulse to breathe! but now he could wait no longer. As the water flowed into his nostrils he suffered all the agonies of strangulation. Choking, fighting for life, he was swept on by the steady current.

Down through the snow toward the canal rushed Weston and Lacroix. They must leap across it, in order to take advantage of the brief space that would elapse from the instant when the student's body appeared on the upper side of that narrow passage of black water until it was again borne under the ice at the lower edge.

True, it meant a spring of only a few feet, a mere trifle for an active man on solid ground; but to the two runners, slipping through three inches of snow on that glassy surface, with no firm spot on which to brace their feet, and almost certain death awaiting a plunge into the canal, it was a serious matter. But neither hesitated.

'Come on, Louis!' shouted Weston, dashing along at full speed.

The Frenchman ran close beside him. On they ploughed together through the snow, raising a white cloud as they ran. The canal was now only ten feet ahead. In another moment it yawned beneath them — to all appearance only a long snowy trench, six feet wide and a few inches deep. But under the ice at its bottom, barely thicker than a window-pane, death lurked if one chanced to stumble.

Weston gave a leap into the air, and sailed over the dangerous ditch, his feet striking a yard beyond its edge. In a moment both were sprawling in the snow, rolling over and over, striving to check their momentum and to regain their feet.

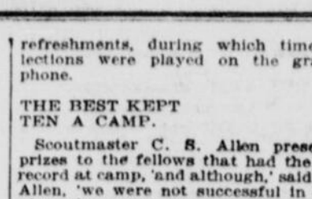
By sticking their ice-hooks into the surface, they soon arrested their course. Darting back to the canal, they began to break the thin ice with which it was skimmed. Soon they had opened a space twenty feet in length.

Meanwhile Carroll was being borne swiftly along under the snow-field. His senses were fast leaving him. The next few seconds would turn the scale either for life or death.

Out he flashed suddenly into the blinding sunlight. A rush of cold air smote his face. He had come up just between Weston and Lacroix, and too far for either to reach him at once.

He heard their shouts, and saw the Frenchman lunge toward him with his hook. It missed him. He struck the lower edge, and his body was drawn under it just as he instinctively thrust his own ice-hook upward. The steel caught on the brink, arresting his course. Then gradually it began to slip.

But that brief delay was long enough for help to reach him. Lacroix flung his body forward at full length, dropping his hook. Just as Amsden was disappearing under the edge he felt Weston grasped him from the other the Frenchman's fingers seize the collar of his sweater. An instant later side, and together the two dragged him out upon the ice. — 'The Youth's Companion.'



JOTTINGS.

Christmas has come and gone with all its pleasures. And now we have 1913 to look forward to.

I was immensely pleased to know that so many Scouts were out for an extra Christmas good turn on Christmas Eve.

Did you notice the old boys at Westmount's feed?

They made more noise than the youngsters.

McGill had a very good feed the other night, and it was worth a quarter to see a certain S.M. playing musical chairs.

However, he lost, but he did try hard.

The fellows who are representing Westmount and going to Toronto, will, I hope, remember they are Scouts every minute of the time.

These inter-provincial meetings do no end of good, and a big combined rally would, I am sure, be welcome to all Scouts.

The weather was somewhat cold at camp this Christmas, remarked a visitor, who ate pork and beans there last Wednesday.

Mr. Mackay-White is still in the best of health, and reports that improvements to the camp are progressing famously.

In a few days we shall be at the beginning of another New Year.

What are your plans for 1913?

Have you recalled what YOU have done for your Troop last year, and was it your utmost?

Were there not many occasions when by a little self-sacrifice you could have given your Troop a boost, and you let them slip?

Now, sonny, see if during 1913 you can help to make the record of your Troop better than last year's.

Here's wishing you a Prosperous New Year!

THE OWL.

WESTMOUNT TROOP HOLD A RE-UNION

Last Friday night the Westmount Troop held its first reunion, when nearly one hundred officers and Scouts spent an exceptionally pleasant evening at the new headquarters, Victoria Hall.

The gym. was very prettily decorated with flags and evergreens, and at the head table the trophies of the Troop were displayed, intermingled with flowers and lighted candles, whilst in the body of the hall some fifteen small tables were scattered around. Mr. R. Mackay, A.S.M., was in the chair, and on his left was Mr. Almon, the Hon. Scoutmaster, and with him were the officers of the Troop, also S.M.'s Lyman, Stevenson, Williams, Lordly, the Rev. Mr. Lochhead ,chaplain of the Troop; Messrs. Waring and Stewart, of the Montreal Executive; Mr. Norris, secretary of the R.L.S.S., and a number of others.

The evening opened up with a splendid pianoforte solo by Mr. A. Greig, which was followed by the singing of 'Boys, Be Prepared.' The next item on the programme was a song by Mr. A. Stewart, 'Jolly Jack,' which was well received by the boys. P. L. St. Clair McLean's violin solo was a treat, and we hope to have the pleasure of hearing him again.

The chairman then asked every one to fill his glass and drink the toast of 'The King.' This was accompanied by the singing of the National Anthem, which was followed by Scout Mahoney, who sang 'Killarney.'

'SEA SICK' MAKES APPEARANCE.

The announcement by the chairman that 'Sea Sick' was to make an appearance was received with an outburst of appluse.

'Bill' was made up in a nautical disguise, and looked like the skipper of a coal barge, and his singing of 'It's Years and Years Ago' simply made every one collapse with laughter.

Mr. Almon, Hon. S.M., then presented their badges to the following King's Scouts: P. L. Stewart, Scout Jones, Scout Waring, 1st class, Scouts Waring and Jones. All round cords were presented to Scouts Waring, Hards, Jephcott, Henry Howell.

A humorous recitation by Mr. Hines was encored, when he gave Drummond's habitant poem, 'The Old Stove Pipe.'

Mr. L. G. Norris, secretary of the R.L.S.S., presented the medals won by the Troop in the first competition of the Sir Edward Clouston Cup.

This was followed by the serving of refreshments, during which time selections were played on the grama phone.

THE BEST KEPT TEN A CAMP.

Scoutmaster C. S. Allen presented prizes to the fellows that had the best record at camp, 'and although,' said Mr. Allen, 'we were not successful in winning the camp pennant, Westmount had the honor of having the best kept tent during the whole camp, and it is with great pleasure that I present P. L. Mackay and Scouts Jephcott, Skelton, Currie and Howell with kit bags.'

The Provincial Secretary, Mr. Evans when proposing the health of the Troop, said: 'This Westmount Troop which was one of the first troops to be organized in the city, has a record for efficiency that any troop might well be proud of, and its efficiency does not stop in the troop, as the



LOTS OF NOISE.

Westmount Troop has sent more A.S.M.'s to our help in building up other troops than any other troop in the city, and very soon will have had seven A.S.M.'s risen from tenderfoot.

SOME S.M.

'Doubtless much in this Troop's record is due to the good work of its P.L.'s and the splendid help of the A.S.M.'s, but you have,' continued Mr. Evans, 'for your Scoutmaster, in Mr. C. S. Allen, one of the hardest and most effective workers in the city of Montreal. I don't know any one who gives up so much of his time both to his troop and the work of the whole organization, as S. M. Allen does.' Mr. Evans concluded by proposing the health of the troop, coupled with that of its Scoutmaster.

The visitors gave the toast with musical honors and loud cheers.

Scoutmaster Allen, in responding, said, he was afraid he could not express the thanks of the Troop in adequate language for all the nice things that had been said of them. 'However, fellows,' said he, 'Mr. Evans has complimented us on our record, and that is very pleasant, but don't let us pat ourselves on the back and say what good fellows we are; rather let us examine ourselves to see what part we have played in making the Troop what it is to-day. Have we each done our share or have we left most of the work to the other fellow?'

MANY OLD BOYS.

Continuing, Mr. Allen said he was delighted to see so many old boys back again, for this showed that they had



'BILL' IN WE PARTED ON THE SHORE.

not lost all interest in the troop. 'If,' said Mr. Allen, 'the Troop has made any success in this city, I wish to put it on record that it has been done by the splendid co-operation and self-sacrifice of my brother officers, who have been always a help to me in administrating the affairs of the Troop.' (Loud cheers.)

Mr. John Brisbane, A.S.M., presented Scoutmaster Allen with a Swastika on behalf of the Troop.

Scout Read rendered a beautiful violin solo.

Mr. John Brisbane, A.S.M., then rose and proposed the health of 'Our Guests.'

He said how pleased Westmount was to have so many representatives of the Troops with them. These little meetings helped considerably in building up a good feeling throughout the city, said he.

The singing of 'Auld Lang Syne' and the National Anthem brought a delightful evening to a close.

The committee who were responsible for this fine evening were Mr. R. Mackay, A.S.M.; Mr. John Brisbane and P.L. Forbes. The Troop owes sincere thanks to them. They must have spent a lot of time in preparing such a it shall now be an annual affair.



PINK TEA STYLE.

Amongst the Troops who sent representatives were: McGill, Outremont, Y.M.C.A., St. George's, Montreal West, 5th and 6th Westmount.

This is the first reunion the Troop has had, and the officers intend that good evening.

READABLE PARAGRAPHS

THE SAGE OF CHELSEA.

('Westminster Gazette.')

One day Carlyle was walking with a friend near the Marble Arch end of Hyde Park, and had stopped to listen to a stump orator addressing a crowd on the question of the franchise.

Suddenly a rough hewn worthy detached himself from a group and without word of greeting or other preamble addressed himself to Carlyle in a broad Annandale accent: 'Whit, now, ye'll be Tam Carlyle frae Ecclefechan?' The great man nodded, his eyes twinkling. 'An' they ca' ye the Sage o' Chelsea?' 'Theq do, puir buddies' (this in the same vernacularism)). 'Weel,' said the man scornfully, 'I've heard o the wurrd applyit in connexion wi' a burrd I'll no name, but never afore this with a self-respecting man!'

Long Standing Asthma. Many have suffered so long from asthma and have tried so many so-called remedies they think that there is no real help for them. They should read the letters received by the manufacturers of Dr. J. D. Kellogg's Asthma Remedy from hundreds of cases once as desperate as their own. Even in long-neglected cases this famous preparation brings prompt help.

A DEAL OF DIFFERENCE.

Little Willie, who was puzzled over the name of a famous Arctic explorer, asked his father 'How do you pronounce the first name of K-n-u-d Rasmussen—with a short u or a long one?' 'Oh, it doesn't make any difference!' replied the father, who didn't know. 'Well, I don't know!' said the boy. 'I think it makes a good deal of difference whether a man is nud or nude in the Arctic regions!'—'The Civilian,' Ottawa.

It is Wise to Prevent Disorder—Many causes lead to disorders of the stomach, and few are free from them. At the first manifestation that the stomach and liver are not performing their functions, a course of Parmelee's Vegetable Pills should be tried, and it will be found that the digestive organs will speedily resume healthy action. Laxatives and sedatives are so blended in these pills that no other preparation could be so effective as they.

KIND TO THE FISH.

(From the 'Youth's Companion.')

Ethel, who was ten years old, was studying her geographical reader, and learned that fish are placed in brine before they are dried and prepared for sale.

After explaining that brine is very strong salt water the teacher asked why the fish were placed in it. Ethel's face was illumined with sudden understanding, and she promptly replied:

'Because they are used to salt water!'

A Powerful Medicine. — The healing properties in six essential oils are concentrated in every bottle of Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil, forming one of the most beneficial liniments ever offered to the use of man. Thousands can testify as to its power in allaying pain, and many thousands more can certify that they owe their health to it. Its wonderful power is not expressed by its cheapness.

IT PAYS.

(Cleveland 'Plain Dealer.')

At the recent request of the advertising department we reprint this bit of logic from an unknown source:

'When a duck lays an egg she just waddles off as if nothing had dhappened.

'When a hen lays an egg there's a whale of a noise.

'The hen advertises. Hence the demand for hens' eggs instead of ducks' eggs.'

'Mrs. Smythe has a beautiful new plume for her hat.' 'I thought so. I just met her husband.' 'Did he tell you about it?' 'No; but he looked as if he had just been plucked.' — Houston 'Post.'

Children Cry
FOR FLETCHER'S
CASTORIA
Children Cry
FOR FLETCHER'S
CASTORIA
Children Cry
FOR FLETCHER'S
CASTORIA

HOBSON'S CHOICE.

('Youth's Companion.')

An Eastern man who was on a business trip through the West stopped at the small hotel in a country town one day. He entered the dining room and was shown to a table by a waiter.

'Will you have some pork and beans, sir?' asked the waiter' as he brought the customary glass of water.

'No; I don't care for them,' answered the man. 'I never eat pork and beans.'

'Dinner is over, then, sir,' said the waiter, as he moved away.

As a vermicide there is no preparation that equals Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator. It has saved the lives of countless children.

'A stingy man thought he would save money by taking his wife to a picture show the other afternoon.'

'To keep her mind off bargain counters, I presume?'

'Exactly. And what do you suppose was the first picture thrown on the screen?'

'I can't imagine.'

'Some of the latest styles in Paris hats.'

No matter how deep-rooted the corn or wart may be, it must yield to Holloway's Corn Cure if used as directed.

'Builders do queer things sometimes.' 'Such as what?' 'When they pull down a building by razing it.'—Baltimore 'American.'

'Why does Miss Schreecher close her eyes when she sings?'

'Perhaps she has a tender heart.'

'I don't quite understand.'

'Maybe, she can't bear to see how we suffer.'

Miller's Worm Powders destroy worms without any inconvenience to the child, and so effectually that they pass from the body unperceived. They are not ejected in their entirety, but are ground up and pass away through the bowels with the excreta. They thoroughly cleanse the stomach and bowels, and leave them in a condition not favorable to worms, and there will be no revival of the pests.

'My husband won't believe a thing I tell him any more.'

'Why's that?'

'I can't explain it at all. It started right after I told him a woman wrote a 'Song Without Words.'

OLD COUNTRY NEWS

ENGLISH NEWS.

A proposal to provide for Sunday boating and bands in the parks has been defeated by a poll of Birmingham ratepayers.

Two foreign airships have been ordered for the British navy—a Parseval from Germany and an Astra-Torres from France.

The average of deaths from the use of chloroform as an anaesthetic was stated to be one in 4,000 cases at an inquest held at St. Pancras, Lonon.

Mr. Hugh Sturgess, recently created K.C., has been appointed County Court Judge of Lancashire in succession to Judge Hans Hamilton, who has resigned.

Colonel Seely, the Secretary of State for War, states in a Parliamentary paper that of the 65,724 men who offered themselves as recruits for the army last year, 12,304 were rejected as medically unfit.

Experiments are being made by the General Post Office with a telegraphic invention between London and Liverpool which, it is claimed, can transmit 150 words a minute, or about 1,0?0 telegrams an hour.

A man found begging in Oxford st., London, and pretending to be paralyzed, had in his pockets over £27. He was sentenced to 21 days' imprisonment, the cost of his keep in prison to be defrayed out of the money found on him.

The King wrote to the Dartmouth Town Council stating that he thought Prince Albert was too young to receive an address on the completion of his studies at the Royal Naval College. Prince Albert will be seventeen this month.

The strength of the Territorial Force on October 1 was, according to a White Paper, 261,388 officers and men, the number of recruits for the year ending September 30, 1912, being 57,946, as compared with 39,086 in the previous year

Prince Louis Alexander of Battenberg has been appointed First Sea Lord of the Admiralty in succession to Admiral Sir Francis Bridgeman, resigned, and Vice-Admiral Sir John R. Jellicoe succeeds Prince Louis of Battenberg as Second Sea Lord.

There were 903 labor disputes in 1911, involving a loss, it is stated in the Report on Strikes issued by the Board of Trade, of 7 1-2 million days. The number of disputes settled by the Conciliation Act was the highest in any year since 1896, when it came into force.

After five days of wintry weather in Yorkshire there was a general thaw, followed by fog. Owing to the heavy snowfall many village schools in Yorkshire were closed. The rivers in North Wales were flooded owing to the rapid thaw. There has been a good deal of tobogganing at Buxton.

In a model election organized among the readers of the principal newspapers by the Proportional Representation Society, Mr. Lloyd George received the greatest number, 22,778, of first votes, and he was followed by Mr. Bonar Law, 11,857: Sir Edward Grey, 3,997; and Mr. Philip Snowden, 2,585.

Professor Wrightson, speaking at the Farmers' Club in London, said that there promised to be an excellent opening for breeds of English sheep in the Balkan States after the close of the war. The people there were natural sheep-farmers, and English sheep were already appreciated.

Sir Ernest Tritton has been elected president of the newly-formed London Committee of the National Laymen's Missionary Movement, and Sir Andrew Wingate chairman of the executive. The committee is to consist of an equal number of members of the Church of England and the Free Churches.

Birkenhead Town Council has accepted Sir William Lever's offer of the Brocklebank estate in Wirral for purposes of town-planning. The estate, which is nearly half the size of the borough itself, includes several townships, and is being disposed of by its owner to the corporation practically without profit.

It has been agreed that £10,239,000 shall be paid by the Postmaster-General to the National Telephone Company for materials less wastage (an item which is calculated at about £7,000,000), freight, cartage, and other items. This announcement was made during the arbitration proceedings before the Railway Commissioners.

The Anglo-American peace centenary was celebrated in London at a meeting attended by British diplomats and members of the American colony of London. Earl Grey was the principal speaker, and he said that the British peace committee proposed to purchase and maintain as an historic spot the ancestral home of George Washington, Sulgrave Manor, in Northampton.

The London County Council has decided to abandon the Edgware road tramway scheme. The Council approved the Tramways, etc., Bill to be introduced in the next session of Parliament, which includes the St. Paul's Bridge scheme, and the subway at the north-western end of Cheapside, to which the authorities of St. Paul's Cathedral are objecting.

A revolution in the British newspaper world was seen this Christmas. Heretofore the great dailies have been published every day in the year with the exception of Sundays. A majority of the morning and evening papers in London and the provinces this year decided not to publish on Christmas Day, and at last the newspaper men got a day's holiday.

It is now understood that Mr. Lloyd George's land campaign will be opened early in the New Year at Reading, if not, as at first intended, at Swindon. Mr. Lloyd George desires, in the first place, to address himself to the Home Counties, and arrangements are in contemplation for a meeting to be largely composed of delegates from each of the counties.

A number of prominent manufacturers and merchants recently met at Bristol with the object of establishing 'a business league,' similar to an organization which has been started in the Midlands with 200 members, rapidly increasing to 1,300, the majority of whom are workingmen. The objects are to separate business affairs from political considerations and to deal with national commercial matters on business lines

A girl burglar, in whose possession was found a complete outfit of housebreaking tools, was sentenced to six months' imprisonment in the second division by Judge Rentoul at the Old Bailey, London. She is Jasmine Marcus, seventeen, a tailoress, giving an address in Munster square, Regent's Park, and she was charged with burglary at a house in Sackville street, Piccadilly, and stealing dresses and other property valued at £16.

Fifty of the eighty inmates of the model prison at Camp Hill, Isle of Wight, for men detained under the indefinite periods clauses of the Prevention of Crimes Act, have been confined in punishment cells for mutiny. The trouble began with some old offenders who objected to be deprived of their pipes and other privileges, and it had to be put down by armed warders. Many of the men entered on hunger strikes.

At a meeting of creditors of the late Mr. Francis John Tarr, a well-known Bristol solicitor, the official receiver stated that the unsecured liabilities were over £35,000, and there was a deficiency exceeding £31,000. Mr. Tarr, he said, was most highly respected by his professional brethren, and it was a terrible blow to discover, after his sudden death, that not only was he insolvent, but he had been misappropriating money for a long series of years.

Prince Lichnowsky, the new German Ambassador, delivering, at a dinner of the Royal Society, his first speech in England, said that of all the bonds that unite nations none was stronger than intellectual sympathy, and nothing more apt to promote a real and lasting understanding than the great struggle against darkness, ignorance, and misery. England and Germany were working side by side for the same object of maintaining European peace, and never were their political relations more sincere than at present.

In the year 1911-12 the number of letters carried by the Post Office was 3,186,800,000, halfpenny packets 1,066,700,000, postcards 905,500,000, newspapers 198,800,000, parcels 125,200,000. The number per head of letters annually delivered in the United Kingdom is 70.2, and the postcards delivered have more than doubled in the last ten years. The excess of deposits over withdrawals in the Savings Bank, £3,535,962, is the largest since 1893, and is ascribed to increased prosperity and the failure of the Birkbeck and Charing-cross Banks.

The story of the twenty-first season's work in connection with Pearson's Fresh Air Fund, which has just been published in pamphlet form, describes how 258,150 poor town children were given happy day outings in the country during the past summer, while 4,629 of the neediest children were sent away for holiday fortnights. During the twenty-one years no fewer than 3,611,057 children have been sent for a one-day holiday and 21,915 for a fortnights' holiday. The Fresh Air Fund stands for the happiness of hapless children, and those who went for the earliest holidays given are men and women now. In its way the charity stands out as the greatest in the world.

SCOTTISH BRIEFS.

Much snow fell in Scotland, where the record of cold for December has been broken.

It has been discovered that the peerage of Lord Murray of Elibank is described in the patent as granted by Edward VII., instead of George V. The ceremony of introduction will possibly have to be repeated.

Thomas Rathnie, an Edinburgh detective, who was travelling to London on the West Coast express with another detective, was killed near Gretna by falling from the train on to the railway. It is believed he opened the outside door of the carriage in mistake for the corridor door.

Mr. Birrell, who visited Glasgow recently for his installation as Lord Rector of the University, received an uproarious welcome from hundreds of students in fancy costumes. The Rector drove to the University, conveyed by students bearing torches, which were piled at Gilmorehill.

Information has been received in Inverness of the death in Canada of Mr. George H. Macgillivray, a near relative of the chief of the clan, and a grandson of the youngest officer in the Clan Chattan Regiment, which fought at the battle of Culloden, and who took the regiment out of action, all the senior officers being killed or wounded.

At a meeting held in Dowell's Rooms, Edinburgh, steps were taken for the formation in Edinburgh of a branch of the Kilt Society, a body for the encouragement and the perpetuation of the use of Highland dress. Mr. Douglas, in support of the proposal, said there was evidence of a widespread movement in the direction of making the Scottish costume more generally popular.

Mr. A. J. Balfour, speaking to the Royal Scottish Corporation, said that Scotsmen were perfectly indifferent to hostile criticism. They pitied their critics, but they did not think it necessary to be angry with them. Scotsmen had reconciled the principle of nationality with the larger patriotism for the whole, for Great Britain, and for the Empire. The feeling of local patriotism should not be discouraged.

Replying to a communication from Scottish members asking that the Christmas holidays should be extended so as to include the Scottish festival Hogmanay (the old name for the last day of the year), Mr. Percy Illingworth, the Liberal Chief Whip, wrote inviting all the Scotch members to a dinner on New Year's Eve, in order to ensure that the national feast may be duly honored.

Sir Thomas Dewar, who has left London for a six months' big game hunting expedition in British East Africa, took with him 10,000 feet of cinematograph film as part of his equipment. Sir Thomas, who makes a hobby of cinematography, has taken many interesting pictures of shooting parties at work on the Scottish moors, and before long he hopes to add to his collection records of exciting encounters with lions and other wild beasts.

The boy scout movement in Berwickshire shared with the rest of the country the good growth for two or three years, but latterly there has been a lack of enthusiasm amongst those for whom the movement is intended. At the annual general meeting held in Duns it was agreed that as far as possible the continuation classes in the county should be dovetailed into the work of the scouts when preparing for such badges as cooking, first aid, etc., and the educational authorities are to be communicated with in order to see how far this desire can be met.

ITCH-ECZEMA
FREE TRIAL
Also called Tetter, Salt Rheum, Pruritus, Milk-Crust, Weeping Skin, etc.
ECZEMA CAN BE CURED TO STAY, and When I say cured, I mean just what I say—C-U-R-E-D, and not merely patched up for a while, to return worse than before. Now, I do not care what all you have used, nor how many doctors have told you that you could not be cured—all I ask is just a chance to show you I know what I am talking about. If you will write me TO-DAY, I will send you a FREE TRIAL of my mild, soothing, guaranteed treatment, that will convince you more in a day than I or anyone else could in a month's time. If you are disgusted and discouraged, I dare you to give me a chance to prove my claims. By writing me to-day you will enjoy more real comfort than you had ever thought this world holds for you. Just try it and you will see I am telling you the truth.
DR. J. E. CANNADAY
269 Court Square, Sedalia, Mo.
References: Third National Bank, Sedalia, Mo.
Could you do a better act than to send this notice to some poor sufferer of Eczema?

Some idea of the demands made on a port by the presence in it of one of the mammoth ligers of to-day, is provided by the application made recently by the Clyde Lighthouses Trust at Glasgow to deposit 1,000,000 cubic yards of dredged material upon a certain area on the lower reaches of the river. The vast amount of dredging which this will entail is rendered necessary chiefly for the purpose of taking the Aquitania out to the open sea. This addition to the Cunard fleet should be ready for launching in the spring and for commission in the following year. She will be a vessel of 45,000 tons.

Lively scenes were witnessed in Aberdeen Police Court, when four suffragists were charged with offences in connection with Mr. Lloyd George's meeting. Three of the defendants—Joyce Locke, Fanny Parker, and Marion Pollock—were each fined 20s., with the option of five days' imprisonment. On hearing the decision the three women yelled 'No surrender!' the refrain being taken up by a number of sympathizers in court. Mary Humphries, charged with smashing the window of a motor-car occupied by Mr. Joseph Farquharson, the artist, who resembles Mr. Lloyd George, was fined 40s. with the option of ten days'. She elected to go to prison, and had to be forcibly removed.

IRISH NEWS.

By his will, which has just been proved, Dr. William George Patrick Black, M.D., of Dublin, left his "Breeches" Bible, dated 1601, to his brother, the Rev. Gibson J. H. M. Black.

Sentence of three years' detention in Clonmel Borstal Institution was passed at Leinster Assizes on Patrick Walsh, 15, for the manslaughter of George Tait, a gardener, whom he shot with a revolver.

An Irishman charged at Marylebone, London, pleaded that he had not had a Christmas dinner out of prison for years. The magistrate sentenced him to twenty-one days' imprisonment, so that he would be released two days before Christmas Day.

The Irish Football Association have fixed the International match with Wales for January 18, at Grosvenor Park, Belfast; the match with England, February 15, at Windsor Park, Belfast; and that with Scotland for March 15, at Dalymount Park, Dublin.

Mr. Joseph Devlin, M.P., has instituted an action against Autocars (Ireland), Ltd., for damages arising out of the motor car accident at Carrick, Co. Donegal, in September, as a result of which he was for a long time so ill that he could not attend to his Parliamentary duties.

The death has occurred at Coleraine at the age of 85 of Mr. Nathaniel Law, a relative of the Unionist leader. The deceased was a farmer who seldom left his native district, and was much esteemed. Mr. Bonar Law's brother, Dr. W. K. Law, has for some time been managing the farm.

Mary Ravey, of Ballymaginity, Co. Down, was found guilty at Ulster Assizes of attempting to poison John Campbell, her daughter's husband, with whom it was said she had been on bad terms. Evidence was given that the prisoner added a quantity of strychnine to a pint of porter which Campbell drank. Prompt measures were taken by two doctors, and his life was saved. Sentence was postponed.

Sentences were deferred in the cases of John Flanagan, postmaster of Castletown, Berehaven, and his wife, convicted at Munster Assizes of defalcations amounting to £600. It was pleaded for the defence that when Castletown became a naval base there was an enormous increase of work, transactions in postal orders involving as much as £1,600 a week, and that the General Post Office made no arrangements to cope with the extra work.

The benefits of the Insurance Act are becoming apparent. At a meeting of the Dublin Insurance Committee, a man who had been sent to the Brittas Sanatorium under the provisions of the Act, was declared fit to resume his work, and reports were considered concerning 14 other cases at present receiving treatment. All the patients, it was stated, had improved after four weeks' treatment, and two of them considered themselves well enough to return home.

Sergeant Reidy, of the Royal Irish Constabulary, Turloughmore, Galway, was found in his bedroom in the National Hotel, Bedford row, Limerick, with the left side of his face blown away by a rifle shot. It is believed that he placed the muzzle of the rifle in his mouth and pulled the trigger with his hand. He was a married man of middle age and exemplary character. He was the chief witness at the assizes in an unlawful assembly case. He was in no trouble, but was described as being of neurotic temperament.

In the old Recorder's Court (Belfast), Mr. Wm. Davison, J.P., had again before him a number of men charged in connection with the recent shipyard disturbances. The accused, who had surrendered to bail, were Wm. Rea, James Spence, Wm. McKnight, Wm. Courtney, Wm. Keenan, George C. Keenan, Thomas McCaugherty, and Ambrose Mahon. An adjournment was ordered until after Christmas.

Henry Ribton, a clerk in the Bank of Ireland branch, Sligo, pleaded guilty at the Connaught Assizes, to the forgery of three promissory notes for £25, £15, and £1, and was sentenced to twelve months' imprisonment. Mr. J. B. Powell, K.C., said the prisoner was well connected, and his relatives intended sending him to Canada to retrieve his fortunes. His downfall was due to betting. In passing sentence His Lordship said the bank had lost over £600 through the prisoner, and all that money had been pocketed by the betting fraternity.

An aged man named Coghlan, who claimed descent from the Maw Coghlans, of King's County, has died at Tullamore Workhouse Infirmary. Deceased, who spent about half a century in America, returned quite recently to his native land. He is stated to be possessed of a considerable sum of money, but, being seized with illness at a local hotel, was removed to the infirmary, where he succumbed. He had written a book dealing with his life in America, including his experiences in the Californian goldfields.

John Fore, who had been a gamekeeper in the employment of the Earl of Belmore, was charged at the Ulster Assizes at Derry, with wounding one Joseph Maguire, on the 29th July. Maguire was since dead. The unfortunate circumstances by which Maguire was stabbed arose, Mr. Walsh, K.C., explained, out of a poaching affray. Two men, Joseph Maguire and John Feely, arrived about midnight at Enniskillen in the Earl of Belmore's demesne, Castlecoole, for the purpose of poaching rabbits. The prisoner who had a knife in his hand came upon them. Maguire and Feely threatened him with sticks. A tussle ensued and Maguire got stabbed. He lingered until the end of August, when he died. The jury disagreed, and Forde was allowed out to come up for trial at next Assizes.

At the Ulster Winter Assizes at Londonderry, Mr. Justice Wright had before him charges of riot, arising out of the football match at Belfast on September 14. Young men named Bernard McCusker, Edward McCusker and Thomas Rooney were charged with riot and assaulting Robert McGuckin, a shipyard worker. McGuckin described the match between Belfast Celtic and Linfield, and said that at half-time the supporters of the rival clubs displayed flags and became very excited. They shouted for their respective clubs and came into conflict about halfway along the unreserved side, a riot ensuing. The crowds threw clinkers, broken bottles, and cut stones at each other, and revolver shots were exchanged. Bernard McCusker knocked witness down, and he was kicked and severely beaten by all three defendants. While lying on the ground Bernard McCusker stabbed him on the head with a knife. The jury acquitted the defendants, who, on leaving the court, were warmly congratulated, the cry, 'God Save Ireland,' being raised, followed by cheers.

WELSH ITEMS.

The Home Office has withheld the annual grant of £23,000 from the Glamorgan Police Committee because the station accommodation in the county is unsatisfactory.

Several Cardiff coal exporting firms have lost heavily through the failure of a large Italian firm. Some firms will suffer, it is expected, to the extent of £10,000 to £12,000 each.

During a severe gale in the Firth of Clyde the Welan schooner 'Sarah Davies,' sank off Helensburgh. The crew were saved. The vessel had been sheltering from the storm for a week.

A cruel robbery of £475 has been perpetrated at Carmarthen. The victims are Mr. James Hooper and his invalid sister, who have lived for many years in Davies Yard. Mr. Hooper, who is the local market tolls collector, kept his lifelong savings—most of which he brought from America many years ago—in an upper room.

A remarkable discovery was made by officials at Llanelly Workhouse on the death of a woman pauper. In addition to a Post Office bank-book for £200, she possessed credit notes in respect to deposits in three local banking establishments. This is the third case that has come to the notice of the Llanelly Guardians recently.

The proposal for secession from the South Wales Federation, which has been for some time under consideration by the anthracite miners, will be finally dealt with shortly. The executive council of the federation has made several efforts to engage them to reconsider their action, and at a meeting of the federation it was decided to ask the anthracite district to permit the general secretary to attend their next meeting in order that the matter might be more fully discussed.

Mr. Lloyd George, replying to a deputation of Welsh Women Liberals, condemned the militant methods, which, he said, had chilled the ardor of Suffragists inside the House. It was necessary for them to demonstrate that they were completely out of sympathy with those proceedings. He would confer the vote on women householders and the wives of married electors. The Labor party proposal to enfranchise all women of twenty-one was impossible.

Pryce Wilson Jones, small holdings agent under the Montgomery County Council, was charged at Caersws with night poaching on Baron Joicey's property. John Williams said he saw defendant deliberately shoot a pheasant roosting on a tree off the road. Defendant denied the charge, saying the evidence for the prosecution was a 'carnival of lies' inspired by malice. He was a Sunday School teacher, and had a position to maintain in the county and the Church. If he was guilty he would admit the charge. The Bench by a majority dismissed the case.

For some time the tenants of the small farms near Cilan Mountain, Pwllheli, have been denied access to a stretch of land near Hell's Mouth, where they claim rights of pasture. A crowd marched to the ground with a supply of picks and shovels, with the intention of pulling down all barriers and fences. Superintendent Owen, of Pwllheli, expostulated with the ringleaders, with the result that the procession returned without doing any damage. A fund is being raised to establish the people's claim in the courts unless redress can otherwise be obtained.

MAGIC BAKING POWDER
INSURES PERFECT BAKING RESULTS
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MADE IN CANADA
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'DEAR SIR'—AND NECKTIES.

One of the organizations to promote business efficiency is attacking the waste of time and work caused by using 'Dear Sir' and 'Yours truly,' and such phrases at the beginning and at the end of letters, and it reports that one business house estimates that it spends $6,000 a year in requiring its typewriters to use these conventional phrases. Should we not all save by omitting them?

Of course men would save time also by leaving off neckties and buttons on the sleeves of their coats and many other conventional things Figure up the necktie bill. There are about 50,000,000 males in the United States alone. Let us assume that half of them wear neckties at least sometimes. If every one of these 25,000,000 have only one necktie a year, and that cost only twenty-five cents—there's a waste of $6,250,000 a year. Waste? Of course it's waste. For a necktie does not keep a man warm.

Follow the matter further. Let us assume that every one of these 25,000,000 wearers of neckties consumes a minute a day in tieing his tie, you have 365 minutes a year, or more than six hours. Twenty-five million times six hours make the appalling total of 150 million hours a year wasted tieing ties. You may figure it out for yourself how many lifetimes are thus consumed.

Efficiency? Yes, by all means. But let us temper it with common sense and courtesy.—'World's Work.'

The 'Witness' Pattern Service.

To obtain these patterns fill in coupon given at foot of this department, send it to us wih ten cents in stamps for each pattern wanted, and they will be sent to your address. Allow one week margin beyond time necessary for return of mail, as orders are handled in rotation.

The home dressmaker should keep a catalogue scrap book of the daily pattern cuts. These will be found very useful to refer to from time to time.



9449.—A NEAT AND SIMPLE FROCK.

Blue serge with white broadcloth for collar and cuffs was used for this design. Brown cashmere with braid for trimming would also be effective. The pattern is suitable for galatea, percale, wool mixtures, linen, velvet or corduroy. It is cut in five sizes: 6, 8, 10, 12 and 14 years, and requires 3 1-2 yards of 36-inch material for a 10-year size.



9447.—PRACTICAL SHIRT-WAIST MODEL.

Ladies' shirt-waist, with two styles of collar and sleeve, and with or without yoke portions.

French flannel in a pretty shade of blue was used for this design. The pattern is suitable for madras, linen, cashmere, velvet, silk or flannel. The yoke portions may be omitted. The pattern is cut in five sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure. It requires three yards of 36-inch material for a 36-inch size.



9457.—LADIES' WAIST WITH VEST.

Blue charmeuse, with shadow lace and pipings and buttons of green satin, was used for this design. The model is suitable for flannel, velvet, taffeta, messaline and other seasonable fabrics. The pattern is cut in six sizes: 32, 34, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure. It requires 2 1-8 yards of 36-inch material for a 36-inch size.



9441.—CHILD'S COAT.

Brown serge with velvet for trimming was used for this model. The deep-pointed collar and revers trimming is very effective. The sleeve may be finished with a plain band, or rolled trimmed cuff. The pattern is cut in four sizes: 4, 6, 8 and 10 years. material for the 8-year size.



9,420.—RUSSIAN BLOUSE SUIT.

For serge, diagonal, woollen mixtures, velvet or corduroy, this design will be found very suitable. The pattern is cut in four sizes, 3, 4, 5 and 6 years. It requires three yards of 44-inch material for the three-yar siz.

'Weekly Witness' Pattern Coupon.

Please send me

Pattern.	Size.
No.....	.....
No.....	.....
No.....	.....
No.....	.....

for which I enclose.....cents.

Name .....

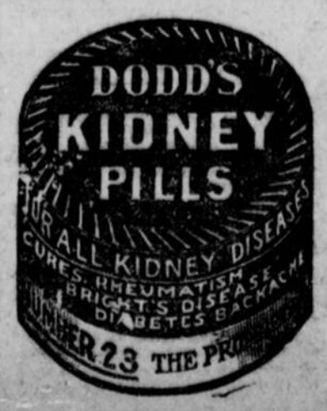
Street and No.....

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For blouses, etc., give bust measure in inches.
For Skirts, etc., give waist measure in inches.
For Misses and Children give age only in years.

N.B.—Be sure to cut out the illustration and send with the coupon, carefully filled out. Price 10 cents, in postal note or stamps for each pattern, unless otherwise specified. Costumes usually consist of two separate patterns, and hence call for twenty cents. Address: Pattern Department, 'Weekly Witness and Canadian Homestead,' Witness Block, Montreal.



HAVE YOU VOTED YET?

You Should be Sure to Mark a Ballot in the 'Witness' Referendum

IT WILL PAY YOU TO STUDY THESE QUESTIONS

THIRTEEN GREAT QUESTIONS OF NATIONAL IMPORTANCE.

AND THEN TO VOTE WHICH WAY YOU THINK

The 'Witness' will, during the next few weeks, take a referendum on the thirteen important problems that are interesting the people of Canada to-day.

These questions, set out below, have a serious bearing on the national and home life and on the pockets of the taxpayer.

By taking part in this public expression of opinion you can, by joining your vote to that of others, make up a total that will be felt at Ottawa and in the Provincial Legislatures.

Every person over twenty-one years of age, male or female, may vote. The women are as much concerned in the decision of these questions as the men, and it is essential that they should be heard. The ballot will appear in the 'Witness' a number of times, so that every adult member of a family may vote.

Kindly be sure to put Mr., Mrs., or Miss before your signature so that the results of the male and female vote may be tabulated separately. The purpose of this is to give the referendum added interest. Also make the name of the province very distinct for geographical classification.

Vote on any or all of the questions. To vote in favor of a question make an X opposite it in the "Yes" column, and to vote against a question make an X in the "No" column.

VOTE! DO IT NOW!

Don't neglect to cast your vote. It will cost you nothing but a postage stamp, and by voting you will help to make the ballot a nation-wide one—the united voice of the nine provinces.

NO NAMES WILL BE MADE PUBLIC.

The ballot is as secret a one as if cast in an official election. It is necessary that the name and address be given so that no duplicates will be cast, and so that the votes may be counted and tabulated by provinces.

Cut out the following ballot and after making your crosses mail it to the 'Witness' in an envelope addressed Plebiscite, Witness, Montreal. It may either be sent alone or a stamp will be saved if it is sent along with the reader's subscription.

THE THIRTEEN QUESTIONS:—	YES	NO
(1) (A) ARE YOU IN FAVOR OF A CONTRIBUTION OF GREAT BATTLESHIPS TO THE NAVY OF THE EMPIRE?		
(1) (B) ARE YOU IN FAVOR OF A CANADIAN NAVY?		
(2) ARE YOU IN FAVOR OF INCREASING THE PRESENT PREFERENCE GIVEN TO BRITISH GOODS ENTERING CANADA FROM 33 1-3 TO 50%?		
(3) ARE YOU IN FAVOR OF GRADUALLY REDUCING THE CUSTOMS TARIFF ON GOODS ENTERING CANADA FROM OTHER PARTS OF THE EMPIRE AND SO INAUGURATING IMPERIAL FREE TRADE?		
(4) ARE YOU IN FAVOR OF FREE TRADE IN NATURAL PRODUCTS WITH THE UNITED STATES?		
(5) ARE YOU IN FAVOR OF FREE TRADE IN AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS WITH THE UNITED STATES?		
(6) ARE YOU IN FAVOR OF THE CUSTOMS TARIFF BEING REDUCED GRADUALLY SO AS EVENTUALLY TO BRING ABOUT FREE TRADE?		
(7) ARE YOU IN FAVOR OF A CHEAP PARCEL POST AS ALREADY ESTABLISHED IN ALL OTHER CIVILIZED COUNTRIES?		
(8) ARE YOU IN FAVOR OF REMOVING THE TAX AT PRESENT PLACED ON IMPROVEMENTS AND PUTTING IT ON THE LAND VALUES?		
(9) ARE YOU IN FAVOR OF HAVING ALL RAILWAYS, TELEGRAPHS, AND TELEPHONES OWNED AND OPERATED BY THE PUBLIC?		
(10) ARE YOU IN FAVOR OF EXTENDING THE FRANCHISE TO WOMEN ON EQUAL TERMS WITH MEN?		
(11) ARE YOU IN FAVOR OF PLACING ALL APPOINTMENTS TO THE CIVIL SERVICE UNDER A COMMISSION?		
(12) ARE YOU IN FAVOR OF A STATED NUMBER OF VOTERS HAVING THE RIGHT BY PETITION TO HAVE ANY BILL THEY MAY SIGN SUBMITTED TO THE ELECTORATE FOR THEIR APPROVAL AS A LAW?		
(13) ARE YOU IN FAVOR OF THE ABOLITION OF THE BAR?		

NAME .....
(State Mr., Mrs., or Miss)

STREET .....

PROVINCE .....

CITY OR TOWN.....

INTEREST GROWS IN 'WITNESS' REFERENDUM

Ballot Markers are Busy Voting and Explaining Why They Vote on National Questions

From every province in the Dominion of Canada, from Newfoundland and the Britains beyond, from Massachusetts and Vermont, from Washington State and Mexico, ballots have come in to swell the totals in the 'Witness' Referendum on the thirteen great questions of the day.

And still they come.

And still we want them to come.

For this referendum is meant to be a national one — the national voice on questions that affect the home and the country, the pocket of the individual and the purse of the nation, and above and beyond that, the collective aspirations of the people.

You are in time now to say what you think on these thirteen national questions. Say it now, by marking a ballot in the 'Witness' Referendum.

An indication of the keen interest readers are taking in the Referendum is seen in the letters that reach us from all points. Many of them are using the opportunity of sending in subscription renewals to say what they think in a letter of appreciation of the 'Witness's' public policy, as well as in supplementary explanation of their personal views on the Referendum questions.

'I am in favor of ships contributed to the navy being maintained by Canada, so that they will not be a burden on the Old Country taxpayer, but not otherwise,' says one old subscriber.

From Portage la Prairie, Man., comes the following pertinent query: 'What about compulsory education? Surely it is of national importance, and to be classed with the questions you have enumerated. It certainly is of provincial importance in this province.'

'There is one other matter which I would like to see advocated more in your valuable paper, and that is rural mail delivery,' says a rural Ontario man. 'It would be a great boon to us farmers where it is possible to have it. Take, for instance, the locality where I live. We have a mail carrier pass our place three times a week, and the distance he travels is fifteen miles each way. Why could he not be paid a better salary and deliver the mail all along his route? I am sure most of the farmers would be willing to secure boxes and help pay for the upkeep of the delivery.'

'Then again,' he adds, 'look at the state of our roads. People complain about the high cost of living. If some of them had to haul their produce to the village or railway station over such roads as we have been doing for the last twenty-four years, they would begin to understand one reason why living is dear. Why don't the different governments lend a hand and help the poor farmers drain the valuable acres?'

We would like especially to thank those readers who have sent suggestions for adding other questions to the Referendum. Let us assure them and readers in general that the 'Witness' list was not supposed to exhaust the reforms the country is waiting for. The only reason that kept them off was the fear that we should be loading up a platform of good things. There are many subjects, like compulsory education, rural mail delivery, good roads, a national land bank, to name only a few, that we should like to have public expression upon. But the list of questions would be made unwieldy if they were added now.

ROOSEVELT ON QUALIFICATIONS OF THE HISTORIAN

Boston, Dec. 28. — Colonel Theodore Roosevelt, speaking on 'History of Literature' in Symphony Hall last night, addressed members of six national associations now holding conventions here. He discussed at considerable length the art of the historian from the standpoints of science, poetry, mythology and literature, arguing that history should welcome the entrance upon its domain of every science and that future historians should make use of material from every possible source to convey vivid and life-like pictures to others of the past whose secrets they lay bare. The great historian of the future, he declared, would be the man who had the genius to reconstruct for his readers the immense panaroma of the past. He must possess knowledge and wisdom. He must use his material with such potent wizardry 'that we shall see the life that was and not the death that is. Whether it be Egypt, or Mesapotamia, or Scandinavia with which he deals, the great historian, if the facts permit him, will put before us the men and women as they actually lived so that we shall recognize them for what they were, living beings.'

JANUARY SUBSCRIBERS

Subscribers whose address labels are marked **JAN.** are asked to kindly attend to their renewal AT ONCE. Nothing i sever lost by renewing a little in advance, as extension invariably dates from the expiry of present subscription. On the other hand, an overdue subscription will mean interruption in the service and vexatious delay in replacing the name on the mailing list. A word to the wise, elsewhere in this issue, or write for particulars.

JOHN DOUGALL & SON,
'Witness' Block, Montreal.

CALL FOR NEW TENDERS.

Three Rivers, Dec. 28.— The Government have called for new tenders for the construction of the new public building to be erected here. The contractors who recently tendered for the work have had their deposits returned to them.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

Notices of births, marriages and deaths must invariably be endorsed with the name and address of the sender, or otherwise no notice can be taken of them. Birth notices are inserted for 25c; marriage notices for 50c; death notices for 25c prepaid. The announcement of funeral appended to death notice, 25c extra; other extension to obituary, such as short sketch of life, two cents per word extra, except poetry, which is 50 cents per line extra—prepaid.

Annual subscribers may have announcements of birth, marriages and deaths (without extended obituary or verses) occurring in their immediate families, free of charge, in which case name and address of subscribers should be

BIRTHS

BRIGSTOCKE — At Drummond Mines, Cobalt, Ont., on Dec. 26, 1912, to Mr. and Mrs. R. W. Brigstocke, a daughter.

BUCHANAN — At Vicars, Que., on Dec. 25, 1912, a daughter to Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Buchanan.

FLEMING — On Dec. 25, 1912, at No. 4 Elm avenue, St. Lambert, to Mr. and Mrs. J. Pearson Fleming, a son, still born.

HORNER — At Creelman, on Dec. 16th, 1912, to Mr. and Mrs. S. Norval Horner, a son (George Leslie Norval).

MARTIN — On Dec. 17, 1912, at 373 Durocher street, Outremont, the wife of John F. Martin, of a son.

McCLURE — On Sunday, Dec. 29, 1912, at 369 Esplanade avenue, Montreal, the wife of George Percy McClure, of a son.

ROBINSON — At 160 Nicolet street, Montreal, on Dec. 29, 1912, to Mr. and Mrs. F. Victor Robinson, a daughter.

SMITH — On Dec. 27, 1912, at Richmond, Que., to Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Smith, a son.

TABOR — On Dec. 7, 1912, at Lamorna, Lyndhurst-gardens, Church-end, Finchley, London, th wife of Harold E. Tabor, of a daughter.

TUPPER—At Maternity Hospital, Ottawa, on Dec. 19, 1912, to the wife of H. C. L. Tupper, 223 Bay street, a daughter.

WOOD — On Dec. 24, 1912, at No. 53 Sparkhall avenue, Toronto, to Mr. and Mrs. George Rue Paton Wood, a daughter (premature).

WOODSIDE — On Dec. 28, 1912, to Mr. and Mrs. Ernest H. S. Woodside, Quebec, a son.

MARRIED.

ALCOMBRACK — SLADE — In Kingston, Ont., on Dec. 26, 1912, by the Rev. W. F. Fitzdersid, at the residence of the bride's father, 281 Montreal St., Isobel Helen, second daughter of Sgt.-Major Instructor J. E. Slade, W.O., to Joseph Byron Alcombrack, Newburgh, son of Mrs. D. Stanton, Cleveland, O.

ALLEN — MILLER — At Howick, on Dec. 23, 1912, by the Rev. D. Fraser, B.A., Alfred A. Allen, of Aubrey, to Sarah E. M. Miller, daughter of Mr. James Miller, Howick.

CHAMBERLIN — WELLS — At Magog, on Dec. 26, 1912, Miss Lettie E. Wells to E. Herbert Chamberlin, V.S., by the Rev. L. M. England, B.A.

DAVID — SNIDER — On Dec. 24, 1912, Christmas Eve, at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. John Pigeon, No. 11 Aberdeen street, Kingston, Ont., by the Rev. G. I. Campbell, B.D., Pearl, daughter of the late Marshall Snider, to John A. V. David, of Killarney, Man.

DONALDSON — KENT — In Ottawa, at the home of the bride's parents, on Dec. 25, 1912, by the Rev. G. R. MacFaul, M.A., Marion Forester Mortimer, second daughter of Mr. and Mrs. T. Fulton Kent, to Winfred Cromwell Donaldson, eldest son of the late Jas. H. Donaldson and Mrs. Donaldson.

DOWIE — DOWIE — On Dec. 28, 1912, at St. Paul's Presbyterian Church, London, England, by the Rev. Richard Roberts, assisted by the Rev. J. W. Walker, Lawrence A. Dowie, of Montreal, to Lillian, younger daughter of Adam Dowie, Esq., of 36 Gloucester Gardens, London, W.

EVANS — BLOMELEY — In St. James' Church, Kingston, Ont., on Dec. 26, 1912, by the Rev. T. W. Savary, Alice, youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James Blomeley, Collingwood street, to David J. Evans, of Montreal.

FELLOWES — RIDOUT — At Grace Church, Toronto, on Dec. 26, 1912, by the Rev. J. S. Broughall, Duncan Campbell Fellowes, to Evelyn Matilda, eldest daughter of George Ridout, and granddaughter of the late Thomas Gibbs Ridout.

FORBES — HOLMES — On Dec. 25, 1912, in Old St. Andrew's Church, Toronto, by the Rev. Dr. Milligan, Vera Aloha, eldest daughter of Richard H. Holmes, barrister-at-law, to Dr. Archibald W. Forbes, Toronto.

FRANCIS — McCREARY — In Dominion Methodist Church, Ottawa, at high noon, on Saturday, Dec. 21, 1912, Mary McCreary, of Macdonald College, Guelph, Ont., to Jonathan Albert Francis, of 'Woodside,' Pakenham, Ontario, the Rev. Wm. Howitt, B.A., B.D., officiating.

HEADLAM — COX — On Nov. 30, 1912, at Christ Church, Woburn-square, by the Rev. Duckworth Stewart Headlam (uncle of the bridegroom), Cyril Gorden, second son of the late Rev. Alfred Headlam, South of France, to Hyacinth Elenora, youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Cox, 30 Doughty street, Mecklenburgh-square, London, England.

HOWLETT — CLEMENTS — On Dec. 9, 1912, at St Mary Abbott's Church, Kensington, London, England, by the Rev. Canon Pennefather, Vicar of the parish, Richard Ross Howlett, B.A., of Christ's College, Cambridge, and of the India Office, eldest son of Richard Howlett, F.S.A., to Mary Josephine Lucy Drummond, eldest daughter of Edwin Clements, of the Middle Temple, barrister-at-law.

McWHINNIE — GEDDES — At the residence of the bride's parents, Ormstown, on Dec. 25, 1912, by the Rev. D. W. Morison, D.D., Edmund Roy McWhinnie to Evelyn May, eldest daughter of Mr. Joseph I. Geddes.

MOULE — MacCALLUM—At the home of the bride's parents, Charlemagne, Que., on Dec. 25, 1912, by the Rev. J. A. Gordon, D.D., assisted by the Rev. E. A. Cook, Ph.D., Eva Danskine, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Malcolm MacCallum, to the Rev. Herbert Moule, B.D., pastor of Amherst Park Congregational Church, Montreal.

POMEROY — FITZPATRICK — At St. James Church, Compton, Que., on Dec. 25, 1912, by the Rev. J. S. Brewer, Albert Lee, only son of Mr. and Mrs. A. L. Pomeroy, Compton, to Anna Aileen, daughter of Mrs. P. P. Fitzpatrick, of Philadelphia, Penn.

STACEY — CARMICHAEL — At Aubrey, on Dec. 24, 1912, by the Rev. D. Fraser, B.A., John E. Stacey, of Aubrey, to Edith May Carruthers, daughter of Mr. John Carmichael, of Aubrey.

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THESE ARTICLES ARE ON SALE FOR A LIMITED TIME ONLY

It will pay you to watch the Witness' advertising Columns for bargains.

STEAD — WHITEHEAD — At St. Thomas' Church, Huron street, Toronto, on Dec. 26, 1912, by the Rev. C. Ensor Sharp, May, youngest daughter of the late Charles J. Whitehead, Esq., to Vivian D. Stead, London, England.

THOMAS — CLARKE—At Westmount, on Dec. 26, 1912, by the Rev. Canon Almond, Kate McLean, daughter of the late Captain Jas. Clarke (R.N.R.), to Llewellyn Olding, son of T. E. Thomas, M.A., of Nunthorpe, Yorkshire, England.

VAN KOUGHNET — JACKSON — In Calgary, at the residence of D. J. Young, Esq., (brother-in-law of the bride), on Dec. 21, 1912, by the Rev. Mr. Horne, George Van Koughnet to Isabella Maxwell Jackson.

WEIR — BENNETT — On Dec. 25th, 1912 (Christmas evening), at the residence of the bride's parents, by the Rev. W. J. Nesbitt, M.A., Ph.D., of Pittsburgh, Ont., Miss Annie Jannette Bennett, of Willetsholme, Ont., to Wm. Weir, of Whitmount, Ont.

DIED.

ALLEN — At Owen Sound, Ont., on Dec. 23, 1912, Benj. Allen, ex.M.P., in his 83rd year.

BARRON — At his late residence, Lachute, Que., on Dec. 24, 1912, Thomas Barron, in his 81st year.

BEATTIE — At his late residence, 'Lynbank Villa,' Chambly (Canton), P.Q., on Dec. 25, 1912, in his 66th year, William J. R. Beattie, youngest son of the late Rev. Wm. Beattie, Orkney Islands.

BENNETT — At Toronto General Hospital, on Dec. 23, 1912, Captain Wm. H., beloved husband of Ida Ann Bennett, aged 63 years, formerly editor of the 'Messenger,' Prescott, Ont.

BOMPAS — At Worcester, Mass., on Dec. 23, 1912, Marianne Bompas, widow of the late Dr. Bompas, in her 98th year.

BRIGGS — At Melville, Sask. on Dec. 21, 1912, Samuel Briggs, formerly of Montreal.

COOKE — At her son's residence, 1908 St. Denis street, on Dec. 27, 1912, Lucy Julie Arms, widow of the late Geo. E. Cooke, of Outremont, in her 85th year.
Boston and Paterson, N.J., papers please copy.

DAVIDSON — At Quebec, on Dec. 26, 1912, Margaret Hughes, widow of the late Thomas Davidson, in her 87th year.

DEWHURST — At his late residence, 13 James street, Ottawa, on Dec. 22, 1912, Edward R. Dewhurst, of the Department of Agriculture, in his 74th year.

DORVAL — At St. Sauveur, Quebec, at the age of 25 years and 11 months, Dame Edith Noel de Tilly, wife of J. Dorval, engineer.

FELLOWES — At Toronto, on Dec. 23, 1912, Mary Matilda Ottly, widow of the late George Byron Lyon Fellowes, in her 90th year.

FLEMING — Suddenly, on Dec. 25th, 1912, at 4 Elm avenue, St. Lambert, Edith Kate McKeeman, beloved wife of John Pearson Fleming.

GREENBANK — At his late residence, 1833 Mance street, on Dec. 29, 1912, James Greenbank, aged 61 years.

HATCH — On Dec. 22, 1912, Francis Henry Hatch, son of Mr. Wm. Hatch, of St. Louis Road, Quebec, in his 23rd year.

HODGINS — At his late residence, 92 Pembroke street, Toronto, on Dec. 23, 1912, John George Hodgins, I.S.O., LL.D., F.R.G.S., formerly Deputy Minister of Education for Ontario, in his 92nd year.

HOLOFCENER — On Dec. 24, 1912, at No. 9 St. Joseph Apartments, Ottawa, Mrs. R. Holofcener, wife of J. D. Holofcener, aged 60 years.

HUNTER — At his late residence, No. 16 Buckingham avenue, on Dec. 27th, 1912, George Hunter, aged 87 years and 4 months.

JOBIN — At Quebec, on Dec. 24, 1912, Catherine Rearden wife of Joseph T. Jobin.

KELLS — On Friday, Dec. 27, 1912, Maggie Ellen, second daughter of William Kells, 265 St. Antoine street, aged 24 years.
Ontario and New York papers please copy.

LANDERYOU — In Kingston, Ont., on Dec. 25, 1912, Emily Landeryou, beloved wife of the late Joseph Landeryou, aged 69 years.

LIERSCH — On Dec. 23, 1912, Aileen Mabel Liersch, youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. E Liersch, 531 Grosvenor avenue, Westmount, aged 3 years, 1 month and 24 days.

LOGAN — At St. John, N.B., on Dec. 27, 1912, David Logan, in the 81st year of his age.

MACKIE — At his late residence, 126 Flora street, Ottawa, on Dec. 23, 1912, Frank Hoitt Mackie, in his 32nd year.

McCRONE — Suddenly, on Dec. 29th, 1912, at her late residence, 979 Tupper street, Elizabeth J. McCrone.

MERRITT — Suddenly, on Dec. 24, 1912, at 214 Main street, St. John, N.B., Emma N. Merritt, widow of T. Grey Merritt.

MILLER — At the Post-Office, Peninsula, Gaspe, on Dec. 20, 1912, Caroline Ellen Miller, aged 69 years

MULRONEY — In Chicago, Ill., on Dec. 20, 1912, John T., eldest son of Sergt. John Mulroney, of the Quebec City police force, in the 32nd year of his age.

OSWALD — On Christmas Day, at his late residence, Petit Brulé, William Oswald, in his 93rd year, a native of Denny, Stirlingshire, Scotland.

PATTON — In this city, on Dec. 27th, William Mathewson Patton, M.D., son of the late James Patton, aged 51 years.

PEVERLEY — Clavering T. S. A. Peverley, at No. 1 Lincoln Apartments, 49 Lincoln avenue, Montreal, on Dec. 24, 1912, in his 64th year.
Quebec papers please copy.

RENNIE — At her late residence, 166 Herkimer street, Hamilton, Ont., on Dec. 21, 1912, Elizabeth Gertrude Rennie, widow of Alexander Rennie, and daughter of the late Col. D. K. Servos, in her 90th year.

SAVAGE — On Dec. 29, 1912, Michael Savage, a native of the County Sligo, Ireland, aged 86 years.

SMITH — On Monday, Dec. 23, 1912, in his 68th year, James John Smith.

SNELGROVE — At St. Michael's Hospital, Toronto, on Dec. 22, 1912, Major H. J. Snelgrove, of 118 Macpherson avenue, in his 54th year.

TRACY — In Kingston, Ont., suddenly, on Dec. 23, 1912, Rachael Davis Tracy, widow of the late Dr. Robt. Tracy, of Belleville, aged 68 years.

VANKOUGHNET — Suddenly, on Dec. 27, 1912, at Calgary, Isabella Maxwell Jackson, wife of George Vankoughnet, and grandniece of the late Mrs. Thomas H. Kirby.
Interment at Banff, Alta.



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WAUGH — At Keewatin, on Dec. 24, 1912, in her 76th year, Permelia Waugh, widow of the late Richey Waugh, of Oxford, Ont., and mother of Mrs. W. A. Legge, of Ottawa.

WHITE — On Dec. 9, 1912, at Grange-over-Sands, the Rev. Robert White, for 50 years vicar of Little Budworth, Cheshire, England, in his 93rd year.

WHITNEY — On Monday, Dec. 16th, 1912, at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. Sheldon Wells, Lovina Harriet Jackman, formerly of Abbotsford, Province of Quebec, in the 89th year of her age. Deceased was the relict of the late Albert Whitney.
Montreal and Eastern papers please copy.

IN MEMORIAM

HUNT — In loving memory of William Edward Hunt, who departed this life on Christmas morning, Dec. 25, 1911.
(Wife and Daughter.)

HUNT — In loving memory of the late Mr. William E. Hunt, who was a companion, adviser, and friend.
G. Maxwell Bell.
Christmas, 1912.

MACDONALD — In loving memory of our dear sister, Mary, who entered into rest on Dec. 30, 1907.
'Until the day dawn and the shadows flee away.'

THE 'WEEKLY WITNESS' is printed and published at No. 140 St. Peter street, in the City of Montreal, by John Redpath Dougall and Frederick Eugene Dougall, both of Montreal.
All business communications should be addressed John Dougall & Son, 'Witness' Office, Montreal, and all letters to the Editor, should be addressed 'Editor of the 'Witness'.'