"No journal in the Dominion has stood more vigorously or more consistently for good citizenship than the Montreal 'Witness.' — Carleton "Sentinel," Woodstock, N.B.

Montreal Weekly Witness

and Canadian Homestead.

"All over the country the Press is saying kind things about the 'Witness.' Every word is well deserved—it is strong, courteous, clean." — The "Globe," Toronto.

VOLUME 69, NUMBER 2. MONTREAL. The People's Paper. JANUARY 13, 1914. $1.00 POST-PAID; 5c A COPY.

The Witness
Founded in 1846.

Published by John Dougall & Son, at the 'Witness' Block, Montreal, Canada. John Redpath Dougall, Editor. For subscription and other business announcements see Page 6.

The Week's Outlook

TUESDAY JANUARY 16, 1914.

The Kikuyu Conference and the Bishop of Zanzibar's appeal against it have sent a lightning shock between two adverse movements, which has reverberated in thunder through the whole heavens. On the one hand, those in the Church of England whose hope and aim is fellowship with the Roman Church have declared themselves. On the other hand, those whose desire is to bring the Christianity of England into free mutual fellowship are equally outspoken. There are those who find themselves by reason of official prominence, but most unwillingly, in the centre of the conflict. There can be no question on which side the mass of the people will be found. If the sacerdotalists cannot get the Bishop of Zanzibar to withdraw his charge of heresy, they will, to all appearance, find themselves in the presence of the evil they contemplate. They will have to decide for themselves whether their future affinity will be with Protestants or with Roman Catholics. In the high church party are many of the most deeply devout and self-sacrificing workers and some of the brightest minds of the church.

The strongest argument used by Bishop Gore and others against the Anglican Church having communion, even among the blacks of Africa, with Christians of other denominations, is that, instead of bringing about Christian unity, it would produce a schism in the Anglican Church itself, as the Catholic part of that church would never consent. As to that, there was a story told about when a wicked dean of Canterbury had communion with a variety of Christians at a meeting of the Evangelical Alliance held at Berlin. When someone presented the case of this fell misdeed to the archbishop, the latter replied that the act would seem to have been committed beyond range of canon law. This latest evil was committed in Africa, where the church is simply a missionary body. Still, the protestants—shall we dare so to call those who are protesting?—are right in assuming that if the thing is done in Africa it will be done, and is done, in England. The question is up, and may well be discussed, as is being done in the warmest manner in the columns of the English daily and weekly press. The argument on the one side is thus stated by Canon Knox-Little: "Without a bishop, no priest; without a bishop, no confirmation; without confirmation, no right to receive the communion; without a priest, no communion to receive." There it is in a nutshell. But how it would decimate the Anglican congregations of Montreal, a large proportion of whose leading members are unconfirmed accretions from other churches. The argument on the other side can be put still more briefly: "I believe in the communion of saints."

The strongest argument used against the union of the three negotiating bodies in Canada that it would not be union, but a division of the Presbyterian Church. There would still be a Presbyterian Church, while the united congregations would belong to a new denomination. That prophecy is true as far as it asserts that there would certainly be those who would refuse to enter into fellowship with fellow Christians. There are always worshippers of Shibboleth. There have always been those who refused to enter in, and these had always most to say. There was a tremendous discussion when the three Presbyterian churches in Canada united. There were some congregations which refused to unite; but the dissenters—if the champions of the Established Church of Scotland will pardon the application to themselves of the phrase they applied to all others—held bravely up their own end of the public controversy, quite outdoing the consenters in zeal. This is recalled by the fact that St. Andrew's Church of this city, said to be the last of the dissentient congregations is about to take its place, and it cannot but be a large one, in the fellowship of the Presbyterian Church in Canada. It has a double reason for doing so. Anchored to where it is by a magnificent and time-honored building, it is no longer a natural centre for a well-to-do congregation. It will very soon be one of the few remaining outposts in the heart of this great city of Christianity as understood by the churches with which it will soon be in fellowship. Its natural work is that of a mission church for the masses, to which purpose it should be specially consecrated, and in which service it should be upheld by the ever-receding banks of comfortable church goers.

Viscount Bryce, in opening a conference on education at the University of London, gave voice to an opinion to which, as coming from him, great weight must necessarily be attached. Lord Bryce is not only a thoroughly modern man, but is as well informed as any man living as to the bearing of institutions on the development of nations. He has given a specially appreciative study to the institutions of the United States, a country in which the national school is, as it were, the national church, as by law established. No church has a part in the constitutional system, religion being absolutely voluntary and outside of the law; but the common school is a compulsory institution, and is regarded as an absolutely indispensable part of the public machinery. Having thoroughly studied a system which treats education as the salvation of a free people, while excluding religion from that education, and knowing well the sectarian difficulties involved in the problem, Lord Bryce, addressing the educationists of England, plainly told them that neither parental training nor the Sunday School were in practice sufficient for the instilment of religion into the people, and that they must keep the bible in the schools.

In the same address there was a passing remark on spelling reform. We may hope to get that, he said, before the religious question is solved. That is not too encouraging, but it brings a very important question into the limelight. It is pretty generally recognized that phonetic spelling would enormously reduce the first of school tasks, and would rapidly extend the English language by making it easy to learn to read and write it. The advantages are so obvious that opponents would have no argument but prejudice to offer, were it not that those who advocate a reform of our spelling have not united on a system of spelling, or even on an alphabet. Some, like the spelling reform organization, accept a process of change so gradual that centuries would not work it out. The language would, indeed, change faster than its spelling amendments would keep up with. On the other hand, there are inventors of new letters who invent far too much. In view of the practical persistence of the present alphabet from the days of the early Hebrews, it is a daring thing to propose to replace it altogether.

The construction of a phonetic alphabet is not an easy or even practically possible task, if all the sounds used in all human speech are to be distinctively represented. This is the ideal of radical reformers. They rightly want an alphabet and a spelling that all nations will be able to read equally well, so that, having once learned to read, the child will be able at least to read all languages whose sounds are within the compass of his experience. This desirable result can only be partially accomplished. To aim at perfection would only frustrate reform. The German short a is half-way between ours and our au. The short a in Hindustanee is as often represented by u as by Then there are the three clicks of southern Africa, which would require three new consonants, and there are the still more baffling inflexions of the Chinese, which no letters could represent. Still, foreign sounds cannot well be dispensed with, even by readers of English. These would need to have special characters, unless we were satisfied to recognize them as foreign and subject to other than our own rules of pronunciation. The German language is phonetically spelt, and reading is easily acquired, once the sounds are mastered. But it contains French words that are pronounced according to French, not German, rules. To represent the foreign sounds with which we have daily to deal, we should need a few more vowels and a good many more consonants. Still a great deal could be done with the letters we have, adopting for them their most cosmopolitan significance, with a few more, perhaps, from the Greek alphabet. Dipthongs could be represented by combined vowels. The important thing is that with a spelling which should represent the sounds of the words, an English child would not lose the best years of its life in learning to read words that the spelling does not represent, and would not be, as compared with the German, Spanish or Italian child, a year behind in the race.

The most notable feature of the Ontario municipal elections is the tendency throughout the province to public ownership. Toronto decided to buy up as much of the Radial Railway as lies within its border, and to start a municipal plant or shop for the sale of meat to the retail merchants, an arrangement for which there is great demand through the monopoly of the meat market held by a certain group that exercised a leading influence in swaying the vote in the last general elections. In London the campaign was fought on the issue of public ownership, and Mr. Graham won for a third time on his advocacy of the work of the Hydro-Electric. In Hamilton it was decided to raise three hundred and fifty thousand dollars for extension of the Hydro-Electric.

The movement toward public ownership in the province grows steadily year by year. As it is growing slowly enough for the people to test it, as it goes on nothing but good can come of it. Public ownership has always been a feature of all governments. At no time has it ceased to be experimented on. In those municipalities that find themselves unable to elect such men to their government as can carry public enterprises to success, it will get a set-back. In those places which find on trial of easy municipal ownership schemes that their council or board of control are able to carry them on in a profitable and business-like manner, more and more enterprises are likely to be added to the council's work. The result of this will be that the management of towns will become the business of experts; and business managers with engineering ability will have to be hired to organize and look after the work. When we take town management a profession as it is in Germany, where the larger towns hire their mayors from among the men who have shown ability in running smaller towns, there will be less fear of waste and politics working its way into the public ownership enterprises that are to-day being assumed. The city of Westmount is taking the lead in putting its affairs into the hands of an expert manager. As soon as there is any widespread call for such, our universities will send out plenty of men trained for the work.

The financial relations of some newspapers with certain public utilities are so well known that they take no trouble to hide their advocacy. The connection in other cases is more or less occulted by harmless assaults on the management of which they are the mouthpiece, while they let themselves go without limit in the abuse of interests they are instructed to oppose



APPLES FOR TEACHER.
—Newark "News."

Some of the trusts have found their disolution under the Sherman Act so profitable that the cartoonist depicts others hastening to follow their example.

It is one of the misfortunes of modern life that the greatest former of public opinion, therefore the real ruler of the people, is very seldom administered with an eye single to the public welfare. What it says is colored by interests other than those of the public. It is for the people to protect their own rights by refusing newspapers offered them at a loss and paid for and dictated to by interests opposed to those of the public — whether those of rich owners or those of advertisers — and by supporting and paying for, those which serve them. This is one of the great questions of our day. Every generation must strike its own blow for liberty. This is the battle that is on to-day. If the people do not seek out and support free papers they will have to place their public affairs and the forming of public opinion in the hands of tied ones.



"DON'T LAUGH AT ME!"
One of the chief complaints of the regiment posted at Zabern was that the people openly laughed at them. Now they are afraid the world is doing it.
—N. Y. "Sun."

The whole country has long been anxiously awaiting the opening of the post office for the carriage of parcels. Many of the people of Canada come from Europe and cannot understand why our post office should be so backward compared with the post office service in Britain, Russia, Finland, Austria, Germany or Greece, whichever may be their native land. Another large section of Canadians are from the United States, or in close relation with methods there, through the news and through correspondence, and thus have had their ideas on this subject crystallized by the introduction of the system there. The people of Canada, as shown in the vote taken by the "Witness" a year ago, are almost unanimously in favor of it. It is true that its introduction is a big undertaking that will take business ability and much thought, but the problem is so exactly similar to that solved for the United States by Mr. Burleson, a year ago, that the material for organizing the system is largely at hand. The Government has a great chance here to make itself popular with the country, and we hope that it will avail itself of the opportunity speedily with a measure that will not provoke dissatisfaction when compared with what is being done in other countries.

Lord Pirrie, the great Belfast shipbuilder, has made a statement to the Imperial Trade Commission, which, for what it is worth, is a straight hit at the St. Lawrence route and especially at Montreal as a seaport. He says ships are to be bigger and bigger. They will reach forty feet draught, and, in view of what may happen further, harbor engineers should be given forty-five feet as their standard. How this will work in England, where most of the harbors are bar harbors approachable only at high tide, we do not know. It would be welcomed by a number of the Atlantic harbors of the United States and Canada, but would involve stupendous works to keep Montreal or New York in the swim. The former has a long river channel that is at present being deepened to forty feet, but which will not reach that depth for years. The latter has a long channel through the sands ontside its harbor entrance to keep open and would have to dredge much of the interior of its harbor. Nearly all the harbors of the world have reached the limit of easy deepening at forty feet and it was thought that this would keep the depth of ships limited for many years to come.

Sir Lionel Carden, the British ambassador to Mexico, has been promoted to Brazil. As it is not very long since he went to Mexico, as the task to which he was sent there was one demanding the highest class of diplomatic ability and as his behavior has been much criticised in the United States, this removal has given rise to much gossip. The history of it would seem to be this: British interests in Mexico were screaming to their own government for protection against the lawlessness of the Mexican ers or rebels. The British government replied to them that, by the Monroe doctrine, the protection of all foreign interests lay with the United States, before whose government their complaints would be seriously laid. When this was done, the United States, whose very last desire is to interfere by force in Mexico, replied to the effect that the United States would be able to do more if it met with more co-operation in Mexico; in other words, that Sir Lionel was encouraging President Huerta to be saucy. They shall at least no longer have this reason to offer for not protecting you, said the British government to the Mexican companies; and Sir Lionel was promoted to Brazil. It will now be for President Wilson and Mr. Bryan to solve the problem. It is not only Great Britain which is knocking at their door, but all Europe. If only Mr. Wilson had not ordered Huerta off the throne, he might long before this have come to terms with him, and possibly Huerta might have secured his position by now. But that is now out of the question, and Huerta utterly defies the president of the United States to remove him alive from the presidential chair. What the latter would much prefer is to do nothing. Probably that is what the European governments would prefer him to do. But here are those people who went to Mexico, to make money, knowing well its character, and who seem to think they have the armies and navies of their respective countries in their back yards, and that all they have to do is to whistle for them; and their governments have unfortunately given them in the past too much reason to think that to be a fair demand.

Those who read of a quarter of a million dollar fire in Didsbury, in Alberta, and of a series of three large fires that have taken place in Montreal, in consequence of the water famine, immediately look to see if all were insured and being satisfied of that pass the matter over with a shrug. This attitude is much that of many of the citizens of Montreal during the water famine; they have been saying that they would sue the city for damages or refuse to pay their water tax, not stopping to think that if we all should gain suits against the city for the water break we shall all have to be taxed to raise the money to pay the damages, and the only people to make out of the transaction would be the lawyers. Every large conflagration that occurs is a loss to the country, representing the destruction of so much stored up work. If the buildings are uninsured, the loss falls on the owners. If they are insured, the loss affects directly everyone in the country, for it makes the insurance premiums that are necessary to cover losses just so much higher. At the present time our fire insurance premiums are enormously high, because our fire losses are perhaps greater than those for any other country. In Montreal the insurance companies are now thinking of raising the rate, and if fires continue in the west at the rate we have had them recently, there will have to be a raising of premiums there too. The fire loss in Canada for the last week is about a million dollars, which is equivalent to about thirteen cents a head on every man, woman and child throughout the country. It is equal to between fifty and sixty cents for every head of a family in Canada, and is spread very evenly over the community in a way that a large part of the population do not definitely notice, but which they pay all the same; usually in the form of increased rent.

The appointment of Enver, commonly known to Europe as Enver Bey, to the Turkish war office is very interesting to the European powers. Enver Bey represents the reaction against the modernism of the Young Turk movement which in its attempt to modernize Turkey admitted the Christian races to the army. This paralyzed the religious fanaticism which had given strength to the Turk in all wars. When it came to the surrender of Adrianople, the chief European shrine of Mahommedanism, Enver Bey, a young officer of colonel's rank, planned a revolt, expecting that his blow would fall on the government after that crime against Islam had been committed. At the door of the government offices he killed Nizam Pasha, the commander in chief of the forces, the most trusted of the ruling group. Entering the council chamber, he demanded the resignation of the government, which that body, being at its very wits end, handed over without a word, leaving the perplexing problem of surrender to the new government, whatever it might be. Enver Bey then undertook the delivery of his country. He made a rapid raid by way of the Asiatic shore, for the relief of the beleaguered Turkish force at Gallipoli. With further forced levies from the already exhausted peasantry of Asia Minor, and by appeals to the religious sentiment, he certainly did wonders for a time, as a recklessly capable commander, even making brilliant raids into Bulgaria itself at a time when Bulgaria was weak through quarrels among the allies. These availed only to give Enver a leading place in Turkish affairs as a true Mohammedan patriot. His accession to the war office is supposed, though he has denied it, to mean an active effort to recover for Turkey as much as possible of what she has lost, beginnig with the Ionian Islands—"the Isles of Greece . . , where grew the arts of war and peace," now held mostly by Italy, which seized them in connection with her war with Turkey over Tripoli. His natural European affinity is with Germany, which was always on the side of Turkish absolutism, against the constitutional movement. But even Germany can hardly want to see the strife renewed.

Admiral Mahan, who is generally conceded to be the ablest living writer on naval subjects, in a contribution to the "Daily Mail" of London, presents arguments which, as he thinks, prove that the British naval building programme is insufficient, and that if it is not augmented the safety of Britain from attack will be endangered. As he is a United States admiral and has no fish to fry, it is concluded that his estimate should be taken at the full value that his eminence as a writer on navies and on naval strategy give to it. It is hailed by all the friends of big navy policy as settling the matter past the need of further argument. Those who look on it in this light should consider one question: was it ever heard that an admiral declared that any nation in whose welfare he was interested had a fleet that was sufficient for its needs or that would not have been the better of being enlarged?

Representative Murray, of the State of Massachusetts, has filed a bill, the intention of which is to make it unlawful to send to any newspaper for publication any advertisement that contains a false statement. Many people think that they are capable of being their own judges. Others, and they are perhaps the majority, though they must be fast dwindling, believe



THE MAN WHO PULLS THE STRINGS.
A MEXICAN VIEW OF THE ACTION OF THE UNITED STATES.
—"El Independiente" (Mexico City).

AXIOMATIC.

As in barn-raising so in many other matters, "many can do with comparative ease what one cannot do at all, and which a few can only do under great strain."

Are you one of the man who are getting one new subscriber each?

Or are you depending on a few to overtax themselves, that you and the nation may have the advantage of independent journalism?

Whether you are in the first or second class, **BE SURE OF THIS—**

Only in so far as the people do cooperate with a truly independent paper can they hope to have such papers or see them exercising more influence in the land.

Be sure also of this, that secretly many an unworthy and selfish interest is really supporting or co-operating with papers that will "play their game," and that papers so subsidised are steadily and surely driving to the wall the unsubsidised papers—the papers that won't be bribed.

If **THE PEOPLE** want really independent papers, they will certainly cooperate with any they can trust. For if they do not do so they would soon only have the kind of publisher and the kind of paper that would pipe to the highest bidder; and the dark ages, with their suppression or, perhaps, worse, perversion of truth would be back once more, and the darkness would be terrible. But we are convinced that the people are getting to realise their danger, and that is why so many of the readers of the "Witness" are co-operating with its publishers just now.

all the advertisements. Such a law would certainly be a protection to many, both among the advertisers and among the purchasing public. It would, of course, only come into operation when some one prosecuted. What seems even more necessary is something that would reasonably ensure the prosecution of the managers and directors of joint stock companies, who put out annual or quarterly statements that they know to be false. This is being done continually by some of the largest concerns in Canada without any penalty resulting. It accounts for the low position of some of the Canadian securities on the stock list. The first many of the stockholders know of difficulties of the company in which they hold shares is that it is insolvent. The probability is that the very last statement was a glowing promise of greater things in the future, and an accounting that showed the company piling up a reserve. Is it not time this was effectively put a stop to?

One of the difficulties of popular government—indeed, one might call it the peril of the democracy—is the neglect of a large part the electorate to vote. This defect is even more noticeable among the good people than among those of the corner loafer class. It is most particularly noticeable when moral questions are up for settlement. It threatens to make the referendum for a good while impossible. It vitiates to a greater or less extent every election that is held. Reform is seldom in so much danger from its enemies as from the inactivity of its friends. Whatever, then, can be done to facilitate voting and insure the privilege to all who have a right to it should undoubtedly be done. In Australia voting by mail was permitted. A subsequent government repealed the law. That government has been thrown out of power by a big majority, and the law has been passed again by the Commonwealth House of Representatives and has been sent up to the Senate. Trial may show this method

to be open to dangerous abuse, but if Australia finds voting by mail satisfactory, it will be time for Canada seriously to consider it. More immediate action might be taken on allowing absentees to vote by mail. The easier voting is made the more it will be a true expression of the wish of the electors.

It is discouraging to write about the packing of apples in Ontario and Quebec; progress is achieved so slowly. If one is stopped on the streets of Montreal by the sight of a fine looking box of apples in the window of a shop it is certain to turn out to be a box from the West, either British Columbia, or, more likely, the State of Washington. Somewhere else in the window there is likely to be displayed in unattractive piles some apples of varying sizes, with many spots and bruises on them, that one immediately recognizes as the Quebec or Ontario article. The grocers buy them by the barrel and have to sell the bad with the good to make a profit; they become experts at mixing them up, so that none of the barrel will be left unsold. Until Ontario and Quebec adopt the box, which requires packing in a definite number of layers, with a definite number of apples to the row, and which exposes a fair proportion to the view of the purchaser through the cracks between the slats, there is not likely to be any noticeable improvement. It is not possible for the inspectors to examine to the middle of barrels that are hard to open and take time to dig down into. But all that such a box contains that is not open to the view can be seen by lifting a slat and removing a half dozen apples that can be carefully put back just as they were. The barrel is too big a parcel for the private consumer. Unless he has a cold storage room half the apples go bad before the barrel is done. A forty pound box is a very convenient quantity. It is true that at present in this city there is little demand for boxes compared with the demand for barrels, because the price charged for the boxes is so much greater per pound, and because the price rises so rapidly with the advance of the season that those that buy cases of apples like to buy a considerable lot when they first come on the market. The custom of purchasing by the box could soon be established, and its adoption would quickly lead to an increased sale.

Betting is tremendously on the increase in Canada. To such an extent is this true that two of Montreal's evening papers have entered into a rivalry to supply the gamblers with the fullest news to facilitate their operations by publishing steeplechase extras every night at six. If this is not put a stop to it will quickly lead to an increase in our submerged population by the ruin of hundreds of wage earners. The state of New York, immediately to the south of us, having been aroused by the frightful havoc that the race tracks were making, of human souls, not only closed up the tracks, but made it unlawful to publish the betting odds on any sporting event. A subsequent Tammany Legislature broke down these laws, to some extent, but not so much that they are not still strong enough to drive hundreds of blacklegs into Canada to find a freer gambling ground. The result is we have been having a rapid influx of the scum of the earth. It is high time our betting and gambling laws were made more stringent by laws forbidding turf clubs to harbor bookmakers and making it unlawful for the press to foster betting by the publication of information which has no other interest or use than to assist or prime those who want to bet.

Nothing could be more suicidal to a community than to hound a man out of public life who might serve it well, as the Athenians did Aristides for no other reason than that they had nothing against him. The Canadian Club found itself a week ago suddenly without a speaker for a luncheon that was sure to be crowded, and appealed to a few leaders to discuss at that gathering the desperate conditions of the city. Those they asked were the president of the Board of Trade, the dean of the Medical Faculty of McGill College, the president of the Manufacturers' Association, and the president of the City Improvement League, all of whom responded well. No more appropriate choice of speakers could have been made. The appeal of Mr. Drummond, the first of these speakers on behalf of self-denying citizenship, was so intelligent and so whole-souled, and that of Mr. MacMaster for the good government movement was so convincing that it would not have been hard to enlist the whole company in any work that promised a change for the better. Mr. Drummond's assaults upon the Council were not those of a man dreaming of office, but the idea of taking him at his word and requiring him to take the leadership in an effort to get the right sort of government occurred to all. But now comes in the sensational press to denounce the whole thing as a put-up job for bringing out Mr. Drummond for mayor. This was hardly fair to the club under the circumstances, not that it would not have been a good thing to do, but that that club strictly keeps its hands off politics. Then another paper began caricaturing the man so named as a self-seeker in the matter. It is not every man who desires public office. Indeed, it is hard in Montreal to get the right sort of men, and here, when there seems to be a general consent as to one who would be the right sort if he could be got to serve, the press serves the city a nasty turn by making the task of serving it too nauseous to be undertaken.

STUPID PARTYISM.

The newspaper press of England used to have a general reputation for honor. Now the larger part of it is in the hands of financial interests, whose aim is to replace the present government, which cares for the people, by one that will grant privileges to those interests in the shape of protected production and large war expenditures. There is nothing that certain once respectable papers will not stoop to. We have become familiar with their constantly repeated endeavors to get Great Britain and Germany at war. They have taken an impossible position of simple obstruction on the Irish question, and instead of contributing anything to the solution of a pressing problem, have encouraged armed rebellion against the act of the nation through its parliament. When the trade unions were condemning the Dublin agitator, they, the natural enemies of the labor movement, hounded him on to accuse the Government of injustice for having imprisoned him when it had not imprisoned their special protegé, Sir Edward Carson, though in the one case the sedition had resulted in crime and the law had simply taken its course through the local courts, and in the other case no injury had been done and no local action had been taken.

This same press has again been busy with its weekly scare about disunion and disruption in the Liberal party and in the Liberal cabinet. There is no doubt great room for difference of judgment on the question of armaments. There are those responsible for the nation's safety who are surrounded by professional advisers whose faith is in armies and navies, and there are those, with whom we sympathize, who live comfortably apart from that distressful environment, and who see only the monstrous folly of nations draining out their very life blood to meet possible collisions with each other. There is no room for doubting that the ministers, against whose heavy war expenditures a large body of Liberal supporter expostulated a week or two ago, sympathized utterly with that delegation. No one could state the case more strongly than Mr. Lloyd George has just done in speaking of the insane folly of it. But it is not for ministers, when so approached, to advertise themselves to the world as being reeds shaken with the wind, liable to change a carefully considered policy on the representations of persons worse informed than themselves.

Mr. Lloyd George's remark as to the folly of it all was caught up by a press more anxious to destroy Britain's government than to present a united front to an alleged enemy, and the servile cables which cross the ocean were loaded with tales of divisions in the Cabinet. The Chancellor of the Exchequer was represented as hitting out from the shoulder at Mr. Winston Churchill, the First Lord of the Admiralty, who was responsible for the naval programme, and an immediate smash was foretold. All the time it was known to every reader that Mr. George's expression as to the folly of the thing was not one whit stronger than a similar remark of Mr. Churchill's not very long ago, and, on the other hand, that it was a speech not of Churchill's, but of Mr. Lloyd George himself, announcing the determination of Great Britain to have an adequate defence that had proved the most disturbing to Germany of all British utterances. The talk of dissension has no in any thing that has reached us a shadow of foundation. The chatter that has filled the press has seemed to us throughout pure mischief-making and that of a singularly unpatriotic sort. There is no doubt, however, that the surging sentiment of the peoples of both countries is rising to a point where it will call a halt to the ruinous race.

PARCEL POST.

Two announcements regarding parcels post have emanated from Ottawa with the appearance of authenticity. The first was that it would be a three zone system, the first zone being the range of the local delivery, the second zone within the limits of the provincial boundary and the third zone the whole country. The objection to this is that it does not make enough zones, or sufficiently natural ones, to permit of the parcels post being made as cheap as it well might be; seeing that the provincial rate will have to be made high enough to pay for the sending of parcels to the most remote parts of a province. In view of the enormous unexploited additions to our Canadian provinces, this implies as much cost as if the whole country were included. A rate that would be a paying one throughout a province would between neighboring towns be almost prohibitive. It also has in it the poison germ of provincial separatism in trade. This plan of determining zones by provincial boundaries was avowedly put out as a concession to the express companies. It was explained that it would make it impossible for the mail service to carry parcels at such a low price as would compete successfully with the express companies, whose business, in other words, whose monopoly, it was said the Government felt it necessary to protect. The only meaning to be attached to such an arrangement as that would be that the Government was preparing to do such business only as the express companies would lose money by doing.

The second announcement made from Ottawa by the correspondents was one giving the rate at which parcels would be carried. This rate which was given in the shape of reductions that would be made on parcels of three specified weights, worked out at ten cents for the first pound and five cents for each additional pound. It was not stated whether this was to be the provincial rate or a rate that would carry a parcel anywhere in the country. As the latter it would be about a fair rate and compare well with the rate in the United States. As the former, it would be prohibitive on much of the business that the post office should do unless supplemented by minor zones at cheaper rates. It is to be hoped that both of these announcements have been put out only as feelers and that the Postmaster-General is learning more and more of the possibilities of the great opportunity to do the country a service that confronts him as he delves more deeply into the problem. An indication that Mr. Pelletier is seriously considering the good of the country, and that previous anouncements were either without foundation or that the plans have been reconsidered and changed, now comes from Ottawa in a despatch that tells how the department is examining different casings for the convenience of such farm produce as eggs and butter, so that when the new postal service is inaugurated it will be immediately possible for farmers to send their produce to individual customers in town and do away to a large extent with the commission merchant and retail handler, who each have to take a very considerable part of the profit to pay for their work, the rent on their places of business and their delivery waggons. If this last news is true it must be that a much better zone system and a better rates than those predicted are to be introduced.



THE OBSTREPEROUS CROWN PRINCE.

William—"It's all right, son, to tread in my footsteps, but not till I have left them." —"Kikeriki" (Vienna).

PACIFIC COAST CRUISERS.

The second of Canada's Pacific coast cruisers has just been completed and launched in Ireland, a country with little more than half the population of Canada, and with no better resources of coal and iron than we have on either coast. Coincidently, it is announced that the Yarrows have purchased a shipbuilding plant at Esquimalt. Their purchase is a certain indication that the plant will be enlarged and kept up to date, that it will be enlarged and made capable of putting out larger and larger ships as the demand arises. The Yarrows are essentially the builders of small boats of the torpedo boat and torpedo-destroyer types for the British Admiralty. When Canada decides, as she will, to build a small protective fleet on the Pacific coast composed of such ships as torpedo-boats and submarines that are incapable of making the long cruise across the Atlantic and around the Horn, or through the Panama Canal, this firm will be on the spot with all the engineering and special knowledge required for the work. The first of the two cruisers launched is known as the "Malaspina," and the second as the "Galiano," Spanish names, one of which attaches to a tribe of Indians and the other to an island lying between Vancouver Island and the main land. How necessary these two cruisers are to the country only the people of British Columbia recognize. They are warships, but they are also police ships. Their business is to arrest any ships found poaching on the halibut beds along the Queen Charlotte Islands. Every now and then the cruisers that we have had there for that purpose have had to use their guns, because they were slow and the speedy schooners of the poachers could run away from them. The new vessels are probably fast enough to make such unpleasant action unnecessary. The ships that are caught are towed down to Vancouver and sold at auction. The amount of fish estimated to be taken in this illegitimate way is reported by the Dominion Government to have reached into the hundreds of thousands of dollars worth a year.

AN APPEAL TO THE PUBLIC.

The Protestant clergy of Montreal met, seventy strong, to consider a curious request from the chairman of the License Commissioners, that public opinion should express itself with regard to the renewal of the licenses of four resorts whose nightly orgies had shocked even the Montreal police authorities, who had furnished abundant evidence of flaunting immorality. The ministers called a public meeting for Sunday after service at the St. James Methodist church, which was crowded. The Bishop was in the chair and the meeting was asked to express itself; not against the liquor traffic—that was carefully excluded. Indeed, it was appealed to to join in the crusade; not against the authorities, who were described as quite as anxious as the clergy to see immorality checked; but simply that the places where immoralities had abounded in open contravention of the law should be refused a renewal of their licenses. In short, the meeting was held because there was imminent danger of these same anxious defenders of virtue transgressing the law and renewing the licenses of those four places which had been so flagrantly reported against.

Bung would not only have had a heart of stone not to join in so touching an appeal to him to clear his skirts of scandal, but he would have shown business folly had he missed so good an opportunity to line up with the clergy as a guardian of public morals. The Licensed Victuallers must and went beyond the request of the clergy by adding one or two more to the list of restaurants to which licenses should be refused on the score that they were breaking the law, in the character of the attractions they offered to tempt custom and so getting ahead of their rivals. The commissioners had asked for public opinion favorable to these places as well as against them. If they could look anywhere for such support it was surely to the Licensed Victuallers. When was it known before, that the trade was not on the side of the trade? When before did the trade do anything to oppose a license? When the proprietors even of places with a record took part in denouncing them—out of jealousy, they assert—they must have felt lonesome, indeed. But what was the bugbear that the commissioners were afraid of when they asked for public opinion in so plain a matter? That there is some adverse power behind their actions has long been plain enough, from the way in which they have in the past given the worst offenders another chance on a promise to reform, or allowed the transfer of a license to another name under which the business went on exactly as before.

When the case of those licenses came before the Commissioners on Thursday, Bishop Gauthier and Father Daly, representing the French and Irish Catholics and the Rev. Arthur French, the leader in the opposition, accompanied by representatives of all the Protestant denominations, the Alliance and the Women's Christian Temperance Union, spoke strongly against them, the Bishop saying, very appropriately, that such refusal would only be the beginning of the good work the Commissioners had before them. There was in evidence also a sheaf of protests from various organizations. The lawyer for one of the houses pleading that it was not for restaurant to know the character of all its visitors in such a way as to be able to prove it in court, when the chairman interrupted him and said that keeping up a show after legal hours was an invitation to all sorts and that the government could derive a revenue from such places. In favor of dancing and music, it was pleaded that these were permitted at the Ritz and at the Windsor. Judge Choquette bade the lawyer who urged this to make a report against those places. The renewal of the licenses was refused, whereupon the lawyers immediately took successful steps to institute in the courts a stay of proceedings, pleading chiefly, so far as appears, that the judgment of the Commissioners in refusing the licenses had been published in evening papers before it was pronounced and before the lawyers had made their pleas for granting them, and further, that, as so published, it contained the names of the two houses opposed by the Victuallers, but that these cases had, by reason of the incompleteness of the procedure, been postponed. It is promised that the opposition would be carried through all the courts to the foot of the throne.

THE COMING WAR-LORD.

Among the stories that have in times past been current with regard to that picturesque and puzzling, but, on the whole, pleasing, character, the Emperor of Germany, there was one that he had lent an ear to an old weird that he interpreted to mean that his son would be the last Emperor of Germany. Many oracles which assume the sanction of the old-time sibyl find their real warranty in the instincts of the person who gives heed to them, and it must be confessed that, even before the Crown Prince of Germany was old enough to refuse the evil and choose the good, there was in the general condition of Germany and of the world sufficient presage that the era of autocracy by divine right was in its late autumn. The behavior of that son, now a mature man, has been such as to recall that fateful forecast. The Emperor himself, whose sense of being the inspired successor to Hamurabi has led him into innumerable outbreaks of unwisdom in speech, has nevertheless managed a rapidly developing empire with very great success, has kept out of war through the whole of his reign and has secured the love and respect of the German people as a whole.

There is no person in whom the world has a more real interest than in the Crown Prince of Germany, and the question that the world is putting itself is that attributed to Solomon: Who knoweth the man who shall be after whether he shall be a wise man or a fool? We find in him if some of the expressions of the German press with regard to him are not mere courtly euphemisms to gild the pill they feel called on to administer, some of the same contradictions as in his father. The newspaper which draws up the indictment against him most frankly, speaks of "his undoubted democracy." Yet the offences catalogued, all of which are already familiar to the whole world, are all ebullitions of pure jingoism. They are: his attack on a play prepared for a Breslau centenary festival, which, to his mind, over-estimated Napoleon Bonaparte; his applause in the Reichstag of an anti-British speech; his protest against the recent reconciliation of his father with the reigning family of Brunswick, and lastly, and worst of all, his congratulation of the colonel who trampled on the Alsacians. The German paper makes its attack upon these outbreaks from behind the shelter of the imperial policy, against which the Prince is in open revolt. That is prudent, but it is in reality speaking the mind of the German people, who are tired of being bullied, dragooned and trampled on by licensed swash-buckler. English people will set these follies over-against the prince's pro-British behavior in India and Egypt and his winning ways when in England. But the present mind of the Germans, excepting always the army people, is the reverse of approbative. Meantime the prince has been relieved of his command of the "Deathshead Hussars," and has added to his emotional record a tear-stained farewell to that corps. He was given out, under his father's instruction, high dynastic reasons for his recall to Berlin. He is to be the war-lord and must be trained for supreme military service. But the people understand it.

Colonel Reuter, the officer whom the Crown Prince congratulated, in spite of his having been ordered by the Emperor to take his offending regiment out of Zabern, has given before a court martial, before which he was accused of trespassing on the civil authority, a frank enough statement of his idea of military rule. The regiment had made itself very offensive to the people of the town by repeated acts of insolence on the part of its officers and, no doubt, of the lower ranks, who were much encouraged thereto by those in command, and the people had got into the way of expressing their feelings in the form of taunts and jeers. The colonel told the court that he had accompanied the lieutenant who had been ordered to clear the mob from a square in order that he might himself give the soldiers the order to fire on the crowd. "Certainly," he said, "blood may flow, and under certain conditions the story will be a good one, if it happens, for we are protecting the prestige and the honor of the whole army." He had been told that he was acting against the law, but had told the civil authorities of his intention to proclaim martial law, an act which was the sole prerogative of the Emperor. "Jurisprudence," he told them, "ends here." He explained to the court: "I was convinced that our government was allowing its reins to drag on the earth."

It would be exceedingly interesting to be in the Reichstag when this frank and treasonable brutality on the part of the army, which cost the country so much, and the findings of the Military Court, sitting at Stiarsburg, fully approving and adopting that brutality come up again for discussion there. The officers defended themselves under an ancient edict, still in the orders, given when, after the fall of Napoleon, the Holy Alliance was reasserting despotism in Europe, giving commanding officers the right, in extreme cases, to anticipate the request of civic authorities for aid in the restoration of order. This old regulation clashes with many issued since, but the court martial acquitted the colonel and his officers on the strength of it, and even reversed the sentence of forty days' imprisonment on young Baron Forstrier for sabring a cripple shoemaker, as they got evidence that the shoemaker had said something he should not and that he was found on being searched to be armed with a pocket-knife. Here is abundant material for parliamentary protest against military government and for paving the way for the democratic institutions the coming war-lord is said to favor. In the Parliament of the Kingdom of Prussia a vote of want of confidence was moved, whereupon the Emperor's chancellor, who is governor of Prussia, but who always speaks for the Emperor, though he had before admitted the behavior of the Colonel to have been unquestionably illegal, defied the opposing majority there, as he had done that in the Imperial house when it expressed itself in the same sense, and declared the determination of the ministry fully to uphold military rule.



NEW YORK IS PROBABLY TRAINING MORE AND BETTER GUNMEN THAN EVER BEFORE. —"Tribune."

THE NEW LICENSE LAW.

The new Quebec License Law is at last before the Legislature. It is made up of verbal amendments to the existing law, but its effects seem to be about as follows: To take effect on the first of May, 1919, it reduces the number of licenses to be granted in Montreal by close upon one-third, and those in Quebec similarly, the places closed to receive an indemnity of three thousand dollars or less at the discretion of the commissioners, the annual loss to the revenue to be made up by increasing the fees for the licenses thereafter granted. To take effect on the first of May, 1915: The keeping of a bar shall impose an addition of twenty-five per cent to the license fee. The transfer of a license does not carry with it the right to keep a bar. To take effect on the first of May, 1914, the act empowers the commissioners to close up a licensed place immediately in the event of serious misconduct. Advertising any liquor as good for mind or body is to be a punishable offense. It is forbidden to take orders for liquors to be sold in districts under prohibition or to deliver such orders. Shipments to actual consumers are not forbidden, the name of the receiver to be written plainly on the parcel. Any attempt to sell liquor so received renders it liable to seizure. The act withdraws from citizens the right of filing a mandatory opposition to a license, and puts absolute discretion into the hands of the commissioners. Saloons may not open till half past seven in the morning, thus protecting only the early workers. This ought to be changed to ten o'clock, as in Scotland, making no distinction between classes. Dominion day and Labor day are added to the close holidays. False labelling is punishable. Intoxicating drinks are such as contain more than two and a half per cent. of proof spirits. The liquor trade is to be gradually separated from the grocery business. No new license or transferred or inherited license shall permit the sale of liquor in the same premises as other goods. There are some excellent provisions in this measure, which seems to protect the more respectable elements in the trade by so reducing the number of licenses as to give these a monopoly, by carefully guarding existing businesses, by frowning on bar-room traffic, and, most of all, by depriving the citizens of their right to control their own neighborhood by a majority veto. This last is a reaction toward despotic officialism which one would not look for from a Liberal government. The commissioners may defy the prevailing judgment of the interested citizens in the interest of individuals and upon the warrant of a few of the least responsible voters. Should not the person applying for a license have to obtain the approval of at least a majority in the locality, as determined by the bounds of the polling subdivision?

LORD MURRAY HOME BUT WILL NOT BE INTERVIEWED

London, Jan. 12.—Lord Murray has returned from South America via New York, but declines to give his views on the transactions in American Marconi shares in which he, when chief Liberal whip, participated with Sir Rufus Isaacs (now Lord Reading) and Mr. Lloyd-George. He also declined firmly, but courteously, to discuss the question of oil concessions in South America.

Charged With Keeping Opium.

Toronto, Jan. 12.—Mr. Ross Davidson, wife of a commercial traveller was arrested in her apartments, at 614 Bloor street, on a charge of keeping opium. A quantity of the drug and a smoking outfit were found in her rooms.

Nordica is Critically Ill.

New York, Jan. 12.—Mr. Geo. N. Young, husband of Mlle Lillian Nordica, has received a cable from Thursday Island stating she is lying there critically ill of pneumonia.

ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION RATES
——ALL IN ADVANCE——

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 Barbadoes, Bermuda, British Guiana, British North Borneo, Ceylon, Cyprus, Falkland Islands, Fiji, Gambia, Gibraltar, Hongkong, Jamaica, Leeward Islands, Malta, Mauritius, New Zealand, Northern Nigeria, Saraway, 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.
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: 'Weekly Witness,' $1.50 extra; 'Northern Messenger,' 50c 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.
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.
Remit—By Express or Post-Office Order, or register your letter for your own protection.
Post-Office or Express Money Orders can be obtained at the following rates:—$5.00 and under, 3c; over $5.00 and up to $10.00, 6c; over $10 and up to $30, 10c.
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, 1914.

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

While the publishers of the 'Witness' 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.

WORLD WIDE.

The following are the contents of the latest issue of "World Wide" for Saturday, January 10th:—

ALL THE WORLD OVER.

The British Heresy Hunt Which Started in an African Village—The 'Star,' the 'Times,' London.
What Kikuyu Stands For—The 'Spectator,' London.
The Siege of Leeds—The 'Daily Graphic,' the 'Daily Citizen,' the 'Daily Herald,' and the 'Daily Telegraph,' London.
Towards National Education—The 'Nation,' London.
Anatole France and the English Genius —English Papers.
The Recovering of La Gioconda—The 'Observer,' New York.
The Criminals' Paradise — The 'Sun,' New York.
The Community Christmas Tree—The 'Outlook,' New York.
Death of the Emperor Menelik—Career of a Remarkable Ruler—The 'Morning Post,' London.
The Same Old Story from Mexico — The 'Tribune,' New York.
Mr. Dooley on Mexico — The 'Budget,' London.
Where Women Rule and Babies Smoke Cigars!—By J. Hamilton Fyfe, in the 'Daily Mail,' London.
A Novelist on the Modern Quest for Religion — By Winston Churchill, in the 'Century Magazine,' New York. Abridged.
Bishop and Clergy—Alive and Otherwise—By Canon Langbridge, D.Litt., in the 'Daily News and Leader,' London.

SOMETHING ABOUT THE ARTS.

A Hamlet Born—The 'Nation,' London.

CONCERNING THINGS LITERARY.

The Mother — By Laura Spencer Porter, in 'Scribner's Magazine,' New York.
Francis Thompson and the Measure of Poetic Worth — The 'Outlook,' New York.

HINTS OF THE PROGRESS OF KNOWLEDGE.

The Heavens in January—Some Notes on Planets and their Satellites—By Henry Norris Russell, Ph.D., in the 'Scientific American,' New York.

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.

John Dougall & Son, Publishers, Montreal

$6,000 REWARD FOR ALLEGED MURDERER

Winnipeg, Jan. 12.—John Krafchenko is still at large. The consensus of police opinion is that Krafchenko has not been able to get out of the city, and is secure with friends, who fear to betray him. Early reports that he fled in an automobile, that passed the police station about the time he is known to have slid down the rope, have not been verified. In fact, one well defined rumor is that the outlaw slept only two blocks from the station all day Saturday, and spent part of the time since his escape in the old locomotive "Countess of Dufferin," which is located in a little park opposite the C. P. R. station. During his confinement Krafchenko openly boasted that he would be out shooting rabbits in the spring. Yesterday a rabbit was delivered to Chief of Police Macpherson, with the compliments of John Krafchenko. Close scrutiny of the handwriting proved beyond doubt that it was that of the escaped murderer, it is said in police circles. Rewards now offered for information leading to the arrest of the fugitive now total six thousand, and the City Council to-night will add another thousand to this.

Percy Hagel, counsel for Krafchenko, and the last man to see him before his escape, with the exception of the guards, has issued a statement declaring his opinion that the escape was the result of "an inside job." Hagel declared he never took his client anything but a package of cigarettes, and places the responsibility for the escape on the police.

Winnipeg, Jan. 12.—While a close official silence is still being kept, details of how John Krafchenko, committed for trial for the murder of Manager Arnold and the robbery of the Bank of Montreal at Plum Coulee, escaped from the Winnipeg police station at 2 o'clock on Saturday morning, have leaked out. The desperado had a key for the door of his cell and possessed a revolver. How he got them is still a mystery.

Two unarmed constables were locked in the room of cell with Krafchenko. They had no keys, the door having been locked from the outside by the sergeant in charge of the police station that night. There were two beds in the room, one for the prisoner and one for the guards. The room, while not a regular cell, had a barred window. Krafchenko did not sleep on Friday night. A short time after midnight he rose and started to pace his cell. The guards were sitting on one of the beds chatting. To pace the room at night was a common practice of the prisoner, and the constables paid little attention to him. Suddenly he stopped in front of them and when one of them looked up his eye ran along the barrel of a revolver.

LOCKED THEM IN CLOSET.

Krafchenko backed up in order to cover the two men better. Then enjoining them to silence on penalty of their lives, he backed them into a clothes-closet in the corner of the room and locked the door. There was a glass in the door and to their amazement the guards saw Krafchen take a key out of his pocket and open the door of the cell. Passing out into the hall, he entered the photograph-room next door. The guards by this time were trying to open the door of the closet and Krafchenko went back into the room where he had been confined and told them to keep quiet or he would shoot them to pieces.

Krafchenko then went out again, passed into the photograph room, where he had been photographed by the police a few weeks before, tied the clothes line he had concealed about him to a steam pipe, raised the window and departed. He slid down the rope three storys and since that moment has disappeared as completely as if the earth had swallowed him up. It took the guards several minutes to make their way out of the closet. The alarm was given and the police dragnet thrown out.

COUNSEL SUSPECTED.

Percy Hagel, Krafchenko's counsel, had an interview with his client at 1 o'clock Friday night. While the interview was going on the guards were out of the room. They waited in the corridor. Hagel, having been apprised that he was under suspicion in police circles, has issued a statement in which he defies the police to make a definite charge. Detectives visited Hagel's house soon after the escape, but he was not at home. He was at his office during the day, but was not molested by the police.

Judge Meyers, a member of the police commission, in a statement yesterday, charged both the city and provincial police with carelessness.

James Tomlinson, night fireman at the police station, who saw Krafchenko's shadow as he dropped past the window in escaping, states that he does not think that there was an automobile used in the escape. He did not hear any noise of a motor and believes the desperado made his getaway on foot.

The police have not a clue to follow, but believe Krofchenko was in Winnipeg late Saturday night.

Six thousand dollars are now offered for Krafchenko, dead or alive, the attorney-general for Manitoba making the announcement. When the city council meets to-night another thousand dollars will be offered.

BRITISH FLAG CALLED DIRTY RAG BY LARKIN

Dublin, Jan. 12.—Captain White, son of Field Marshal White, the defender of Ladysmith in the Boer War, addressed a meeting in a street here Sunday to protest against the appointment of a commission by the Viceroy to inquire into the rioting which occurred during the strike of the transport workers here. Captain White, although an Ulster man, organized "a people's army" some time ago to defend the Nationalists against the Orange opponents of Home Rule. In his speech, Captain White denounced the police and accused them of shameless brutality. He strongly condemned, also, what he called the abominable system of "Castle Government." Jim Larkin, the leader of the strikers, made a speech also. Referring to Captain White, he said he was the son of the defender at Ladysmith of the British flag. The dirty flag which is covered with more disease and degradation than any I know of. Captain White, angered by this remark, left the platform in high dudgeon and disappeared in the crowd.

HOOKWORM IN TEXAS.

Austin, Tex., Jan. 12. — The annual State hookworm report shows that 46.3 percent of about 11,000 Texas children examined microscopically during 1913 had hookworm.



THE HON. ELIHU ROOT,
United States Senator, born 1845, has just been awarded the Nobel Peace Price. He is president of the Carnegie Peace Endowment Committee.

COLD WEATHER STRIKES THE WEST.

Winnipeg, Jan. 12.—After two months of a winter notable for its unprecedented mildness, the weather in Western Canada has now dropped into its accustomed winter stride. A cold wave swept across the Canadian prairie west yesterday, the thermometer dropping to twenty below zero at several points. At Winnipeg 12 below was registered during the day, with a further drop to 13 in the evening with cold westerly winds. While the forecast for Saskatchewan and Alberta says slightly milder, Manitoba is booked for colder days.

APPOINTED CHIEF JUSTICE.

Ottawa, Jan. 12.— The Cabinet on Saturday appointed the Hon. Ezekiel Macleod, one of the justices of the Supreme Court of New Brunswick, to be Chief Justice of the Province in place of the Hon. Frederick E. Barker, who has resigned. The Hon. W. C. Hazen Grimmer, Attorney-General of New Brunswick, was named to be a justice of the Court of Appeals.

"DAILY MIRROR" SOLD.

London, Jan. 12.—Harold Harmsworth, one of the New Year peers, who has not yet announced his new title, is starting another Liberal party organ in opposition to those of his elder brother, Lord Northcliffe. For this purpose he has bought the "Daily Mirror" from Lord Northcliffe, and intends to convert it into a Liberal party newspaper. It is state that the "Daily Mirror" has closed out its Manchester edition and discharged everybody there.

MARINE LOSS HEAVY.

5,332 Accidents to Vessels in 1913.

LIABILITIES, $35,000,000.

London, Jan. 12.—The marine tragedies of 1913 are unusually heavy, the monetary loss totalling $35,000,000.

Not for many years has such heavy liabilities been faced by the underwriters of Lloyds as in the year just ended.

During the eleven completed months of last year there have been 5,332 accidents of all descriptions to vessels of 500,000 tons gross and upward, collisions being responsible for 1,820, strandings for 1,532, weather damage for 895, and fire and explosions for 423. No fewer than 216 ships—62 British and 154 foreign, aggregating 488,910 tons—were totally lost.

The following table indicates many of the principal losses for the year with the value of the ship and cargo as far as they can be stated:

Clan Mackenzie, Clan Liner, Mersey for India, wrecked near Cadiz, with valuable general cargo, value $1,000,000; Veronese, Lamport and Holt liner, outward bound from Liverpool to South America, wrecked near Vigo, value $950,000; Eastwell, wrecked at Ymudjen, $650,000; Estonia, Russian Adriatic liner, abandoned on fire, bound from Gothenburg to Japan, $500,000; Volturno, Canadian Northern liner, on charter, bound from Rotterdam to Halifax, $325,000; Haddon Hall, wrecked in Saldanha Bay, $630,000; Campbill, wrecked off Cape Agulsas, $550,000; Admiral Exelmans, French liner, wrecked off Cape Palmas while bound from Havre to East African ports, $750,000; Tyrone, wrecked on Otago Head, New Zealand, $750,000; Canterbury, foundered off Karatsu, $500,000; City of London, sunk through collision, reported from Cleveland, Ohio, $225,000; Aberlour, wrecked at Azalea Reef, Naura for Antwerp, $200,000; Heltor, wrecked at Dyer Islands, $425,000; Brlez Huel, foundered in Morro Bay, $260,000; Peruvia, Narvik for Emden (missing), $225,000; Glenalvon S., sunk in the Elbe, $215,000.

AN IMPORTANT VICTORY.

Among the federals were nine generals, Castro, Mercado, Orozco, Manuel Landa, Ynez Salazar, Antonio Rojas, B. Orpinal, Lozaro Alayis and Rodrique Gomez. Some of them were men upon whom Huerta depended to maintain his military power in the north. Defeat of the federal army at this point marks the most important rebel victory of the present revolution. It leaves the rebels in possession practically of all the north of Mexico, Mercado, Castro and Landa were the only remaining commanders of the federal regulars.

A POCKET TESTAMENT LEAGUE

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



EVERYBODY SHOULD JOIN

We desire to introduce to our readers the Pocket Testament League, a world-wide interdenominational movement, the members of which pledge themselves to read a portion or chapter of the Bible daily, and to carry a Bible or Testament with them wherever they go. The object of the league is to create for the Word of God a larger place in the individual and national life of to-day, a love for and a knowledge of God's word among its members, and to bring it into a closer contact with their daily lives.

The Pocket Testament League was founded by Mrs. Helen C. Alexander (formerly Miss Helen Cadbury, of Birmingham, England), wife of the well-known singing evangelist, about six years ago, and is now at work in many countries. The movement in Canada began in May, 1911, and has now an enrollment of 70,002 Canadian members. There are no fees in connection with the membership, which simply consists in signing and keeping the league pledge to "Make it the habit of your life" to read a portion of the Bible every day and to carry with you wherever you go a Bible or Testament. Any Bible or Testament may, of course, be used.

The League, however, realized the need of having a Testament of suitable size and style, and has issued a dainty little vest-pocket edition bound in ooze leather, with wonderfully clear type. It is so elegantly bound and printed that everyone will be elighted with it, and it will appeal to the boy of fourteen in such a way that he will wish to possess and use one, and will learn to value its contents.

We realize that many of our readers are not in immediate touch with a centre where they can purchase these Pocket Testaments. We have therefore arranged with the League to cooperate in this good work by keeping a supply on hand so that our readers in any part of the world can get one practically at cost. See particulars on another page.

In our next issue we will give further particulars regarding the pledge (?), supplies and organization. But in the meantime every Sunday School teacher and officer, every leader in young people's work and every reader of the "Messenger" can begin at once to interest the young people in the movement and pave the way for organization by canvassing for members. The beginning of the year is a good time to form the habit of reading the Scripture every day. Start to-day.

* * *

We want to see how many members we can enroll in this Splendid League. We hope every Sunday School (or failing that, at least the various classes over twelve), the Young People's Societies, and such organizations as the Women's Missionary Societies in each church will take up the work of enrolling members for the League.

HOW TO START IT.

The Pocket Testament League may be introduced to any religious organization in a very simple manner. No added machinery is necessary, nor is any expense involved.

The League in Canada is promoted through local branches, a branch comprising a church or any department of a church, such as a Sunday School, Young People's Society, an organized class, or any other organization interested. The local branch is presided over by a local secretary, who has been appointed to the position by the pastor, or whose appointment meets with his approval. Immediately upon receipt of the appointee's name and address at the league's office, 84 Victoria street, Toronto, all supplies, as well as general instructions are forwarded, and steps taken to extend the league throughout that particular branch.

Any class, Sunday School or society enrolling members for the league may send in their membership cards through us, and they will be promptly acknowledged in the Montreal "Witness" and in the "Northern Messenger" and the membership cards will then be forwarded by us to the headquarters of the league. To secure such acknowledgment, and so to stimulate others to co-operate in extending the membership of the league address all membership cards to Bible Study Department, the "Weekly Witness," 226 Craig street west, Montreal.

THE POCKET TESTAMENT.

Join the Vest Pocket Testament League and get others to do so too. This will make for true happiness of yourself and others during 1914. You have been wishing others "A Happy New Year." Why not in this way help to bring your wishes true? There is no fee. But if you need a little testament—a really rich, dainty ooze leather, gilt-edge beauty, with wonderfully clear type, will be sent you postpaid practically at cost, namely, thirty-five cents, or three copies for one dollar. See further description elsewhere.

HOT SHOT

The "Witness" moves with the times, not with the fleeting fads and fancies of the day, but with the substantial, onward, uplifting progress of things, for the benefit of humanity.

It does not give you big poster type that hurts your eyes and distorts your mental vision, too. It aims to give the news of the world free from typographical violence, plainly, simply, in its due proportion.

The Montreal "Weekly Witness" gives you straightforward news and unprejudiced opinion. It never "plays up" interests behind the scenes; and ulterior motives or ulterior influence of any sort, financial or otherwise, are alike strangers to the "Witness."

In these days of dependent journalism, when freedom of thought and action is becoming more and more restricted in the press, when the earning power and the "pull" of a paper count for more with the management than the real interests of its readers, when the word "independent" as applied to journalism is in many cases a corruption of the language, the "Witness" stands where it has stood for sixty-eight years — free, faithful, fearless, fighting for the rights and privileges of its readers.

The Money Box has no connection whatever with the policies of the "Witness"—it never had, and never will. Time and time again the "Witness" has turned away thousands of dollars worth of business—grabbed at greedily by other journals—simply because it did not think the business was good for the country or the people, or because the financial support meant just so much subserviency to some interest.

This is the sort of paper you are supporting—the paper which has been loyal to you and with which you will loyally cooperate lest it and its class die in the last ditch of the struggle for honest journalism.

To adapt an old catch-phrase:

"IF YOU ARE NOT PLEASED, TELL THE MANAGER; IF YOU ARE PLEASED, TELL YOUR FRIENDS."

That is our suggestion to those who are glad to co-operate with us. And if one pleased subscriber will bring in another subscriber, he or she will have played the part that doubles the circulation of the paper, puts it on a better financial footing, and sends it forth, strong and sturdy, to continue the work for YOU and YOURS.

THINK—AND DO!

A trial subscription of the "Witness" will be sent to any **new** reader for the small sum of sixty-five cents a year. Address:—

JOHN DOUGALL & SON,
"Witness" Block,
Montreal.

N.B.—This is not a sustaining rate and is only offered for a bona fide extension to our subscription list, and in the hope and confidence that the new subscriber so gained will be glad to pay the regular sustaining rate next year and will continue one of the ever increasing family of "Witness" readers.

FEDERALS FLED ACROSS BORDER

Presideo, Texas, Jan. 12.— The Mexican federal army, with its nine generals, evacuated Ojinaga at ten o'clock on Saturday night. The triumphant rebel forces, under Gen. Francvisco Villa immediately occupied the village. Gen. Salvador Mercado, who was Huerta's chief military commander, crossed the river and surrendered to Major McNamee of the United States Army.

The defeat of the federal army followed only a few hours fighting, in which the rebels, beginning at sundown, started to close in on the besieged garrison with a cannon and rifle fire. Gen. Castro and Gen. Mercado of the federal regulars saw that the assault was to be nothing less than a massacre.

The federals had only fifty rounds of ammunition left for each man. Generals Castro and Mercado, therefore, gave the order to evacuate. All the federal soldiers and their officers who could scramble to the American side did so. The others ran in all directions.

About nine oclock, when the fighting had been in progress about five hours, seven waggon loads of documents belonging to the Huerto government came over and were captured by the United States border patrol. This was believed to be a preliminary to evacuation.

Major McNamee, commanding the U. S. patrol, immediately ordered out all cavalrymen to meet an emergency. Women and children, and wounded soldiers had been crossing in numbers, but the apparent advance of the rebels to the very heart of the federal garrison gave reason to believe a general rush across the border was imminent.

HON. MR. LAIRD DEAD.

Indian Commissioner For Dominion Government.

A BUILDER OF CANADA.

Ottawa, Jan. 12.—The Hon. David Laird, Indian Commissioner for Canada, died at his residence here this morning after an illness of a few days. He contracted a chill while at his office last Tuesday, and bronchitis developed. He was 80 years of age and known as a statesman from the Atlantic to the Pacific. He was one of the builders of Canada, having been largely instrumental in bringing Prince Edward Island into the Dominion in 1873. He was also an ex-Minister of the Interior and ex-Governor of the North-West Territories. Mrs. Mathieson, wife of the Premier of Prince Edward Island, is a daughter and was at his bedside when the end came.

The late Hon. David Laird was of Scottish descent, being fourth son of the late Alexander Laird, who came to Prince Edward Island in 1819. He was born in New Glasgow, P.E.I., March 12th, 1833, and was educated in the Presbyterian Theological Seminary. In 1864 he married Louisa, daughter of the late Hon. Thomas Owen. Mrs. Laird died in 1895.

From 1871 to 1873 deceased sat for Belfast in the local House of his native province. In the latter year he joined the Haythorne administration, and was a delegate to Ottawa to conclude the negotiations for the entrance of Prince Edward Island into the Dominion. On the consummation of that event in 1873 he was elected to the House of Commons, and held office as Minister of the Interior in the Mackenzie administration up to the time of his appointment as first lieutenant-governor of the N.W.T. in October, 1876. His term of office expired in December, 1881, when he returned to Prince Edward Island, and in the following year was defeated for the House of Commons in Queens. He was also an unsuccessful candidate for Saskatchewan at the general elections of 1887. After his return to Charlottetown he established the Charlottetown Patriot, which he edited and published for many years. In 1898 he was appointed Indian Commissioner for Manitoba and the North-west Territories, and so remained until his removal to Ottawa as Indian Commissioner four years ago. While in office he concluded several treaties with the Indians whereby their title to considerable portions of their lands became extinct and reverted to the Crown, to the advantage of both. He was known among the Indians as the "big chief" and was the author of various papers on Indian treaties. He was a commissioner to inquire into the Dorchester penitentiary, 1898, and president of the Manitoba Historical and Scientific Society 1903-4.

The children of the late Hon. David Laird are: D. R., manager of the Bank of Nova Scotia, Amherst, N.S.; Dr. A. G., Wisconsin University; W. C., former business manager Manitoba "Free Press," and Harold, Indian Affairs Department, Girouard, Sask., sons; Mrs. Mathieson, wife of Premier Mathieson, of P.E.I., and Mrs. D. H. Laird, of Winnipeg, daughters.

The remains will leave here tomorrow via Grand Trunk for interment at Charlottetown.

SIR JAMES TOOK TURN FOR WORSE

New York, Jan. 12.—A change for the worse this morning was indicated by the bulletin issued at the Manhattan Hotel in regard to the condition of Sir James Whitney Premier of Ontario.

For nearly a week his doctors had daily reported little change, but at 11.30 to-day, after an examination of their patient Dr. R. A. Pyne and Dr. Horman Biggs of New York, were compelled to state that the premier's condition was "less favorable," and that he had spent "a poor night" The change was immediately reflected in the attitude of Sir James' party which under the favorable bulletins that had been issued, have been able to relax a little of their watchfulness. The anxious and worried look came back to the face of Dr. Pyne and Horace Wallie, the premier's secretary. It was decided that one of the other must remain within call of sick room until the relapse is over.

"Sir James Whitney had a poor night, and his condition this morning was less favorable."

This was the text of a bulletin issued at 11.30 a.m. by Dr. Pyne.

The grave symptoms that caused the issuance this morning of the bulletin chronicling the relapse of Sir James Whitney had not abated at two p.m. Dr. Pyne kept in constant touch with Dr. Biggs, who had arranged to rush to the Hotel Manhattan should the patient become worse.

The private car of Sir James, in which it had been arranged he should be conveyed back to Toronto was kept all ready if required on a siding in the New York Central station, only a few yards from the hotel. An ambulance was also within easy call.

While Dr. Pyne would have liked to give the order for the removal of Sir James at two o'clock, it was obvious that he was afrair to do so.

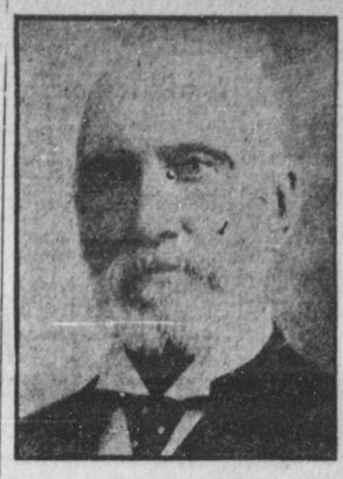
SMOKING KILLS BOY.

New Britain, Conn., Jan. 12.—Sixteen-year-old Otto Seinger used cigarettes so continuously as literally to have smoked himself to death, according to the report of Dr. John Purney after the boy died at the New Britain Hospital yesterday.

The boy was the only child and support of a widowed mother and was brought to the hospital last Wednesday night afflicted with nicotine poisoning that had caused degeneration of the heart. Just before his death he admitted to his physician that for the last eight or nine months he smoked at least fifty cigarettes a day.

HELD FOR FURTHER INVESTIGATION.

Cincinnati, Jan. 12.—In the Municipal Court on Saturday Nicholas Cicoti, aged 47, the Italian tailor accused by federal white slave probers of numerous badger games and blackhand outrages at Montreal, Toronto, Buffalo and New York city, was held on secondary charges involving a woman companion Annie Orlando, who is alleged to have travelled with him in these cities and to have been his accomplice in crime. He was sent to prison to await further investigation of his alleged Canadian and United States crimes.



THE LATE HON. DAVID LAIRD.

FAMILY OF SEVEN FROZEN TO DEATH.

Jauer, Prussian Germany, Jan. 12.—A Russian family consisting of seven persons, who had been employed in the vicinity of this town, were frozen to death in a blizzard to-day, while tramping back to Russia in order to save the railroad fare.

FIVE DOLLARS A DAY AS A MINIMUM WAGE

Toronto, Jan. 10.—The remarks made by certain manufacturers of Toronto, characterizing the report that a Detroit automobile manufacturing company is to adopt a minimum wage basis of five dollars a day as "all nonsense" or "a cheap advertisement," are absolutely untrue," said F. I. Fox, manager of the firm's Toronto branch, to a reporter to-day. "I have received notification of the fact from the head office."

"Henry Ford," he continued, "never yet made a promise that was not carried out or a statement that was not verified by events. He is a man of his word, and when he says that he will pay his mechanics at least five dollars a day the public may rest assured that he will do so."

This wage scale comes into force on the fifteenth of this month. It does not yet, however, apply to the Canadian factory at Walkerville, Ont., nor to any of the clerks, women or girls, in the firm's employ, although, as Mr. Fox said, the same principle of taking care of his employees extends over all employees of both factories. There is no reason to suppose that a minimum wage of five dollars may not come into force in Canada in the near future.

BIG "INTERESTS" HAVE COMBINED AGAINST MR. BRYAN

Washington, Jan. 12. — That the big "interests" have combined to underwrite a large fund to be used solely for the purpose of eliminating William Jennings Bryan from the councils of President Wilson is the charge made here by some of the most intimate and ardent friends of the Secretary of State. It is stated by these men that there is in existence positive proof of the making up of a "war fun," for financing a systematic and country-wide attack on Mr. Bryan as a member of the Wilson administration. While no names are mentioned, it is charged that most of the individuals, corporations and financial institutions usually associated with the Democratic use of the term "money trust" and "big interests" are lined up in support of the combination against Mr. Bryan. The object of the conspiracy, said to be generously financed, is asserted to be the discrediting of Mr. Bryan, both in Washington and with the people of the country so as to make it impossible for him to retain his place in the Wilson Cabinet.

Friends of Mr. Bryan, some of whom hold positions close to him, insist that part of the public mind has been poisoned against the Secretary of State.

WOULD REINTRODUCE NAVY BILL THIS SESSION

Ottawa, Jan. 11. — Mr. A. E. Fripp, K.C., M.P. (Conservative), of this city, who returned to-day from Great Britain and Europe, gives the opinion that the view in England of Canadian naval affairs is that the Government should re-introduce its bill this coming session to re-affirm its position.

"I have reason to believe," said Mr. Frip, "that the failure of Canada to assist Great Britain in the naval defence of the Empire has had the effect, to a certain extent, of estranging the desire on the part of British capitalists to invest money in Canadian enterprises as readily as they otherwise might have done."

MAYOR OF SHERBROOKE BY ACCLAMATION

Sherbrooke, Jan. 12.—James MacKinnon, manager in chief of the Eastern Branch of the Canadian Bank of Commerce, was to-day elected mayor of Sherbrooke, by acclamation. D. O. E. Denault and C. G. Thompson were re-elected for south and center wards and S. W. Fortier, to succeed Jos Simoneau in east ward, all by acclamation.

BLIZZARD AT KINGSTON.

Kingston, Ont., Jan. 12.—A blizzard raged in Kingston all night. Trains are running pretty well on time, and the telegraph companies report wires working O. K., but the street railway service was put out of business for part of the day. While the storm was raging fire broke out at Barriefield, caused by a defective stovepipe in a boardinghouse for the men employed by Fallon Brothers, who have the contract for the new Cataraqui bridge. There was no water available and the men fought the fire with snow and by quick work prevented a serious blaze.

VOTING RETURNS IN THE LOCAL OPTION CONTEST

Results of Polling in 41 License Municipalities in which Local Option By-Laws were submitted:

CITY.

Municipality.	Votes Polled. For.	Against.	Majority. For.	Against.	Result.
Sault Ste. Marie	1,116	1,024	92	...	Lost.

TOWNS.

Arnprior	389	281	108	...	Lost.
Aylmer	364	245	119	...	Lost.
Barrie	874	715	159	...	Lost.
Brampton	567	334	233	...	Won.
Brockville	1,276	1,025	251	...	Lost.
Cobourg	656	565	93	...	Lost.
Meaford	434	376	168	...	Won.
Napanee	449	336	113	...	Lost.
Paris	501	398	103	...	Lost.
Tillsonburg	457	321	136	...	Lost.
Wiarton	361	243	118	...	Lost.

VILLAGES.

Burlington	262	210	52	...	Lost.
Delhi	119	108	11	...	Lost.
Grand Valley	117	69	48	...	Won.
Kemptville	224	109	115	...	Won.
Lanark	110	59	51	...	Won.
Marmora	110	101	9	...	Lost.
Morrisburg	184	228	...	44	Lost.
Port Rowan	148	77	71	...	Won.
Springfield	49	77	...	28	Lost.
Woodbridge	96	75	21	...	Lost.
Richmond	51	38	13	...	Lost.

TOWNSHIPS.

Albemarle	...	...	...	...	Won.
Alnwick	108	83	25	...	Lost.
Bastard and Burgess	422	249	173	...	Won.
Bayham	536	279	257	...	Won.
Bexley	88	77	11	...	Lost.
Flamboro West	420	237	183	...	Won.
Georgina	192	210	...	18	Lost.
Flos	407	360	47	...	Lost.
Kitley	213	238	...	25	Lost.
Lancaster	429	240	189	...	Won.
Mara	313	312	1	...	Lost.
Marmora and Lake	185	107	77	...	Won.
Matilda	544	191	353	...	Won.
Pusiinch	412	214	198	...	Won.
Ross	207	24	183	...	Won.
Scarboro	582	463	119	...	Lost.
Tay	466	228	238	...	Won.
Walsingham S.	284	76	208	...	Won.

Results of Voting for and against Local Option in 15 Local Option Municipalities in which Repeal By-Laws were submitted:

TOWNS.

Municipality.	Votes Polled. For	Against.	Majority. For.	Against.
Alexandria	241	152	89	...
Bracebridge	278	202	76	...

VILLAGES.

Bobcaygeon	108	125	...	12
Lancaster	93	52	41	...
Maxville	110	60	50	...
Newburgh	92	28	64	...
Tweed	189	128	61	...

TOWNSHIPS.

Charlottenburg	448	233	215	...
Dysart	166	98	68	...
Hawkesbury W.	194	135	59	...
Kenyon	...	...	...	...
Lochiel	...	...	324	...
Oxford	397	243	154	...
Roxborough	609	221	388	...
Tilbury, W.	214	170	44	...

WAS GOING TO ORDER TROOPS TO OPEN FIRE

Col. Von Reuter Would Have Started Widespread Carnage at Zabern.

Strassburg, Jan. 5. — Zabern, the little garrison town of Alsace, narrowly escaped widespread carnage on Nov. 28, according to the testimony of Col. von Reuter, commander of the 99th German Infantry Regiment, when he was brought before a court-martial here to-day. The colonel was charged, together with Lieutenant Schad, of the same regiment, with various offences against the law.

On the witness stand the colonel swore he had fully made up his mind to order the troops to open fire if necessary to "restore order" and he accompanied Lieut. Schad, when the troops were clearing a square in order personally to give the command to fire if necessary as he did not wish to leave the responsibility to so young an officer.

The colonel said on that date he had replied to an official who had asked whether he (von Reuter), would allow it to come to bloodshed, as follows:

"Certainly. Blood may flow, and, under certain conditions, the story will be a good one if it happens; for we are protecting the prestige and the honor of the whole army, and the greatly shaken authority of the government."

Addressing the court the witness added: "I was convinced that our government was allowing its reins to drag on the earth."

Col. von Reuter seems to have acted under the impression that he was the supreme arbiter at Zabern. He informed the civil authorities of his intention to proclaim martial law, although this was the Emperor's prerogative and he told the public prosecutor that "jurisprudence ends here."

The colonel maintained on the stand that he was entitled to decide whether and when to assume charge of the situation and to supercede entirely the civil authority.

Berlin, Jan. 6.—The Strassburg trial is being watched with keen interest here and throughout the whole empire The Zabern affair is overshadowing all political questions. There is much uncertainty as to what may happen at the re-opening of the Reichstag next week.

Back-stairs gossip, which has it that the Crown Prince Frederick William was mixed up in the matter, has received a fillip by reports in several newspapers to the effect that the Crown Prince telegraphed to Col. von Reuter from Dantzig heartily congratulating him, one result of which was that the heir to the throne was recalled to Berlin.

According to the Mittag Zeitung, the Crown Prince has been stripped of all his military authority and his present position on the military staff, which was regarded in some quarters as promotion, is wholly subordinate. In other newspapers it is asserted that Col. von Reuter's action was approved by the Emperor.

Strassburg, Germany, Jan. 8.—Very light sentences were yesterday proposed by the judge advocate acting as prosecutor of the German officers now under trial by court-martial on an indictment ... ing them with illegal assumption of authority, wrongful imprisonment and the invasion of private ho... during the recent serious dis...ers between the military and civilians ... Zabern, Alsace.

At the conclusion of the testimony and the pleas for th... prosecution and defence the judge advocate suggested that Colonel Von Reuter, commander of the 99th Infantry, should be sent to jail for seven days on the charge of wrongful imprisonment, while for Lieut. Schad a sentence of three days in jail for assault was sufficient. The other charges were dropped.

The verd... to be pronounced on Jan. 10, the same day as that in the appeal of Lieut. Baron Von Forstner, who was sent...ced to 43 days imprisonment on Dec. 19 for sabring a crippled shoemaker.

New York, Jan. 9. — When Philander C. Knox, Jr., son of the former Secretary of State, sailed yesterdaw for Bermuda without his wife it was the sequel of a separation which has already lasted six weeks, and which, it is understood, will culminate in the courts. Young Knox was accompanied by his mother.

The romance which is so unhappily ending began in March, 1910, when young Knox eloped with pretty Miss May Boler, a salesgirl in a Providence (R. I.) store. Knox was then a student and there was much parental anger following his escapade. The family purse strings were knotted against him. But the young man went to work in an automobile factory.

There was later a partial reconciliation between the then Secretary of State and his son, and this was followed by a more or less harmonious reunion at Wayne, near Philadelphia.

For three years young Mr. and Mrs. Knox have lived a careless and somewhat reckless life at Wayne, with much time and money given to the acquisition and wearing out of high-powered automobiles. Close personal friends of the Knoxes thought the young people were living in harmony, but personal friends are sometimes deceived.

The first intimation of a break came unexpectedly a few days ago, when a friend of young Mrs. Knox drove to her Midland avenue house, Mayne, and to her suprise found the house vacant and stripped of all its furnishings.

BRITISH LINES ARE READY FOR RATE WAR

(Canadian Associated Press.)

London, Jan. 10—The British steamship lines engaged in the passenger trade with the United States and Canada held a meeti... at Liverpool this week to discuss matters prior to the coming conference in Paris with representatives of the continental lines.

It was reported that the Hamburg-Amerika line had practically decided not to be represented at the Paris conference, consequently there was considered to be little prospect of settlement of the trouble which had originated with the German lines. If the German lines bring about a war in rates the British lines are quite prepared for it and ready to give a good account of themselves in the competition which will follow.

While the dispute is now limited to the steerage passenger pooling, there is little chance of the competition stopping there. It will spread, in all probability, to the cabin passenger traffic and also to the cargo rates.

New York, Jan. 8— A London cable to the "Herald" says: "Dr. Patrick Weston Joyce, the well known Irish scholar, antiquary and author of many valuable Irish books, died in Dublin yesterday at the age of 87 years.

MEMORIAL AT CAPITAL

American Peace Association's Gift to Ottawa.

LETTER FROM COMMITTEE

Ottawa, Jan. 9.—At a meeting of the executive committee of the Canadian Peace Centenary Association yesterday afternoon, it was announced that part of the celebration will be the erection of a Parkman and Champlain Memorial in Ottawa. This memorial will be the gift of the general committee of the American Peace Centenary Association and will be quite apart from any memorials to be erected by the various governments. This announcement was made in a telegram from Mr. John A. Stewart, chairman of the executive committee of the American committee.

"Our committee," telegraphed Mr. Stewart, "have favorably acted on motion to present people of Canada with Parkman and Champlain Memorial to be erected in Ottawa. An eminent sculptor will undertake to have memorial completed by next spring."

The meeting of the executive was held in the Railway Committee room of the Senate, and was presided over by Sir Edmund Walker, the president. Others present were: Sir Alexander Lacoste, Hon. G. H. Perley, Sir Joseph Pope, Hon. W. L. Mackenzie-King, Messrs. George Burn, Charles Cambie, Travers Lewis, C. A. Magrath, C. F. Hamilton and E. H. Scammell, organizing secretary.

Action was taken in regard to a number of suggestions in regard to the celebration. A resolution was passed suggesting that the final gathering of the celebration should take place at Niagara Falls. The question of the erection of bridges and other joint memorials was referred to the Canadian members of the joint international committee for report. A suggestion for the establishment of life-saving services on the Niagara River was received and was endorsed by resolution.

A number of new members were added to the general committee of the Canadian Peace Centenary Association. This provides for fuller representation of all phases of Canadian life.

The executive committee was increased by the addition of the president of the National Council of Women, Mrs. F. H. Torrington, of Toronto; Messrs. G. A. Clare, P.C.; W. C. Weichel, M.P.; Arthur Sevigny, M.P.; W. M. German, M.P.; and Lieut.-Col. Farquhar, military secretary to His Royal Highness, the Governor-General, who succeeds Lieut.-Col. Lowther.

Mr. Charles Cambie, manager of the Ottawa branch of the Canadian Bank of Commerce, was appointed honorary treasurer of the association, and a member of the executive committee.

Sir Edmund Walker, Hon. Raoul Dandurand and Messrs. C. A. Magrath and Travers Lewis were selected as the Canadian members of the International Joint Committee. On this committee Great Britain appoints five members and the United States nine.

Mr. E. H. Scammell, organizing secretary, reported that arrangements were already under way for celebrations of the peace centenary in about one hundred Canadian cities and towns.

REGINA'S UNEMPLOYED.

Threats of Violence Against City and Officials.

ACUTE SITUATION.

Regina, Jan. 8.—Late last night it was announced that in view of the acute labor situation and repeated threats of violence emanating from the leader of the "Unemployed Gang," Regina will probably be under martial law Friday night. Superintendent McGibbon, of R.N.W.M.P., has offered to send a detachment to patrol the city. The city is thoroughly alarmed and a movement is on foot to call a mass meeting of the citizens to discuss the situation.

Threatening the city of Regina with fire and violence within four days, if work is not immediately found for the "unemployed gang," a letter signed by Jerry Miner, the alleged leader of the gang, was read aloud in the police office and every man on the force has been supplied with a description of Miner, with instructions to place him under arrest on sight.

NO DECREASE IN ARMAMENTS

London, Jan. 9. — Speaking at Keighley last night, the Solicitor-General, the Right Hon. Stanley Owen Buckmaster, made a statement on the armaments question which, in view of recent utterances from Mr. Lloyd George and Mr. Churchill, will be regarded as of the highest importance.

He assured his vast audience that there wasn't even a rift in the Liberal ranks on this issue, and that their policy remained what it had always been, namely, "In the first place to preserve beyond the risk of safety ourselves and our dominions, and to establish and maintain the unassailable superiority of the fleet.

"At the same time, and with no less emphasis, we mean to make it plain that neither for aggrandisement nor aggression, will we add a single unit to our naval strength. Our object is to show that as we only wish to maintain our own rights, so we do not seek to menace the rights of others, but desire the goodwill and friendship of all.

"It is our hope that this policy may be plainly expressed and steadfastly pursued, and that it will in the end exercise the nightmare of suspicion and distrust, under the pressure of which the nations of Europe are gasping for breath. Nothing could more deeply shock the very soul of Liberalism than that our party should accelerate the rate of increase in armaments, or lend itself to the promotion of war scares between this nation and our fellow citizens of Europe."

The "Chronicle" understands that Premier Asquith will visit Paris next week, and suggests that this visit is connected with the international situation, probably the problems arising out of the Balkan war.

Steerage Traffic Increasing.

New York, Jan. 9.—Steerage passenger traffic to the United States increased by 281,44... in 1913 is shown by immigration figures. This year the total steerage arrivals were 952,834, as again st 731,389 in 1912.

To Add Another Name.

Quebec, Jan. 9.—In the Legislature a bill submitted by Mr. Gault was read the first time authorizing Lieutenant Colonel John Carson, financial agent, of Montreal, to add the name Wallace as a middle name.



PAYING AN ELECTION WAGER.

One result of the election to the Toronto Board of Control of James Simpson, Laborite, former vice-president of the Dominion Trades and Labor Congress, and member of the Dominion Technical School Commission. John Bilton wagered that Simpson would not head the poll as Controller, and offered to roll a peanut with a crowbar over the quarter-mile York Street Bridge if Simpson did head the poll. Simpson did, and Bilton is shown in the picture doing the trick.

DAIRYMEN MEET.

Important Convention Held at Cornwall.

NEARLY 300 DELEGATES.

Cornwall, Ont., Jan. 8.—Cornwall is to-day and will be until Friday the home of the leading dairymen of the province, as for that time there will be held here the 37th annual convention of the Eastern Ontario Dairymen's Association. The meetings are being held in the town hall, which is prettily decorated for the occasion. The number of delegates registered reaches nearly 300. This number does not take in the many farmers in the vicinity of Cornwall who are in attendance. The factory town is regarded as one of the leading dairy centres in Ontario, and this convention will add greatly to this reputation. The convention opened this morning when G. A. Gillespie, of Peterborough, president of the association, delivered an address, in which he gave an outline of the work accomplished by the association during his term of office.

H. Glendenning, of Manilla, Ont., a veteran dairyman spoke on "The Management and Care of the Dairy Herd," making several suggestions, which if followed by the dairyman, will mean a great deal for this important Canadian industry as well as to the men individually.

Senator Derbyshire, of Brockville, honorary president of the association, and John Hyath, of Picton, delivered short addresses at the morning session. After lunch C. F. Whitley, of the dairy commission staff, Ottawa, gave a practical talk on "Cow Testing." Every feature of the dairy industry from the farmers view point was covered in the addresses which followed, the first "Common-sense Cow Feeding," by J. H. Grisdaly, director of the experimental farm, Ottawa, and "The Place of the Farmer in the Dairy Industry in Canada," by H. H. Dean, B. S. A., Guelph.

Mayor Pollock extended to the dairy men a most hearty welcome to the town. Dr. D. O. Alguce, M. P. for Stormont, felt that the town should be honored at having the convention held here. He also made reference to the great importance of the dairying industry to Canada. Short addresses in which the predominant note was the improvement of dairy herds were delivered by Professor Harcourt, of the O. O. C. Guelph, J. A. Ruddick, dairy commissioner, Ottawa, and Jas. T. Duffy, Minister of Agriculture, Toronto. A feature in connection with this convention is the exhibit of butter and cheese. Over 275 cheeses have been entered and handsome prizes have been offered by the leading Canadian exporters.

Cornwall, Ont., Ja... 10.—The 37th annual con...tion of the Eastern Ontario Dairymen's Association, which has been i... session here since Wednesday, wa... closed yesterday. Every side of the dairying industry has been dealt with and most profitable addresses have been given by men who are specialists ... their various lines. If the suggestions thrown out at these meetings are followed by the cheesemen, this important Canadian industry will ad...nce by leaps and bounds du...ng the coming year.

A feature in connection with the convention, which, while unimportant to the laymen, is a big factor in the success or failure of Canadian cheese to hold its place in the European markets, is the cheese box, which was talked upon by many of the speakers.

Mr. J. A. ...uddick, Dairy Commissioner, produced a sample of the double cheese box in use in New Zealand, but it did not seem to be the consensus of opinion that it would be wise to break away from the style of ... which has been a distinguishing mark for Canadian cheese abroad.

The officers elected for the year 1914 were: Hon. presidents, Senator Derbyshire, Brockville and John R. Dargavel, M.P.P., Elgin; president, J. A. Sanderson, Oxford Mills; first vice-president, J Nelson Stone, Norham; second vice-president, R. G. Leggatt, Newboro; third vice-president, Joseph McGrath, Mount Chesney; secretary, T. A. Thompson, Almonte; treasurer, James R. Anderson, Mountain View.

Executive committee—Henry Glendinning, Manilla; G. A. Gillespie, Peterboro; Jas. A. Anderson, Oxford Station; Joseph McGrath, Mount Chesney; Nelson Stone, Norham; R. G. Leggatt, Newboro; Neil Fraser, Vankleek Hill; W. H. Olmstead, Bearbrooke.

Directors—H. Glendinning, Manilla; G. A. Gillespie, Peterboro; Neil Fraser, Vankleek Hill; Fred Dilworth, North Gower; W. H. Olmstead, Bearbrooke; J. A. Campbell, Ormand; J. A. Sanderson, Oxford Station; Capt. J. Gillies, Glennorman; J. F. Ferguson, Renfrew; Joseph McGreath, Mount Chesney; R. G. Leggatt, Newboro; Willett Farley, Canifton; J. N. Stone, Norham; T. Wright, Picton; Hugh Clark, Smith's Falls; Wm Brown, Dickinson Landing; Fred. Alexander, Napanee, T. H. Thompson, Madoc.

A pleasing feature of the convention was a meeting of the cheesemen in the vicinity of Cornwall, which was held in the room used for the cheese exhibit. At this meeting A. Denny, manager of the Royal Bank, and president of the Cornwall board, in their name presented J. H. Buro, of Milleroches dairy, instructor for this district, with a handsome purse, in recognition of his untiring services as instructor for a number of years past. This presentation, coming as it did after the awarding to Mr. Buro of the special prize of $25 for the instructor whose factories made the most points in white and colored cheese at the exhibition, was a testimony to his ability as an expert in the manufacture of cheese.

Elect Officers.

Quebec, Jan. 9—The St. George's Society of Quebec has elected the following officers—President, W. M. Dobell; first vice-president, C. J. Hall; second vice-president, W. G. Hinds; secretary, C. V. Norris, assistant secretary, P. G. Owen; treasurer, W. S. Champion; chaplains, the Very Rev. L. W. Williams, M.A., D.D.; Dr. F. G. Scott, D.C.L., F.R.S.

Gets Birthday Presents.

Quebec, Jan. 9.—Mr. D. O. Lesperance, M.P. for Montmagny, on his fiftieth birthday has been presented with an illuminated address and a splendid mahogany cased grandfather's clock. Mr. Lesperance, in accepting the gift, thanked the donors in a most feeling manner. The address was signed by several hundred people.

PEOPLE STARTLED BY ENORMOUS METEOR.

Paris, Jan. 9. — The people of Western France were startled last night by the passage of an enormous meteor which was first seen at Tours. The phenomenon took the form of an immense train of intense white flames, rushing across the sky at terrific speed. It was accompanied by frequent and deafening explosions, which broke windows. It was also observed at Mont Lucon, Cholet, and other places, and appears to have fallen into the sea beyond Paimpol, on the Irish Channel, causing disturbances in that district which were mistaken for an earthquake.



Even a child may get a NEW subscriber—and when this one becomes a grandmother she will still be glad to do so.

ARMY OFFICERS CHARGED.

Bribery and Corruption Alleged Against Them.

MANAGEMENT OF CANTEENS.

London, Jan. 8. — Summonses against sixteen British army officers and civilians were granted to-day by the police magistrate at the Bow street court. The men are called upon to appear on January 17, to answer charges in connection with the management of canteens in army barracks. No names or particulars of the charges were given out for publication, but it is known generally that the army officers concerned belong to the quartermaster's department, and that all of them have risen from the ranks, while the civilians summoned to appear are clerks employed by contractors.

Systematic bribery and corruption are reported to have been in progress for some time, and are said to have reached such proportions that the War Office decided that the court-martial which it had proposed to call would not have jurisdiction sufficiently wide to deal properly with the scandal.

15,000 MEN WALKING STREETS OF TORONTO

Toronto, Jan. 10.—Toronto is now feeling the effects of the trade depression. Fifteen thousand men, according to estimates, are walking the city streets in search of employment, and this number is being augmented as the weeks go by. It is also estimated that 2,500 men lost their jobs between December 20 and January 3.

Inquiry at the Labor Temple elicits the information that prevalent conditions are on a par with the memorable winter of 1907-08, when hundreds besieged the factories in the vain hope of a day's work, while large crowds surged around the city hall demanding immediate action by the city fathers.

The Labor Temple on Church street was literally packed with men all day yesterday, as has been the case for a number of weeks past. The large billiard and club rooms in the basement were crowded, while the individual union offices, etc., were filled with men waiting around for some chance or opportunity to answer an employer's inquiry for hands.

GOVERNMENT SPENT $13,157,537

Ottawa, Jan. 9.—The story of falling revenues and increasing expenditures is continued in the Hon. W. T. White's statement of the Dominion finances for Decem... and for the nine months of the fiscal year. Revenue for the past month totalled $12,931,966, a decrease of $1,210,714 as compared with the preceding December. Expenditures totalled $13,157,537, an increase of $2,149,143. The net debt of the Dominion at the end of the month stood at $303,562,104, an increase of $446,909 as compared with decrease of $3,317,055 during December, 1912.

The increase in expenditure is remarkable in that it was principally in the cost of ordinary administration. The total expenditure on consolidated fund account was $9,308,955 as compared with $7,548,338 during December, 1912. Customs revenue for the month totalled $7,537,185, a decrease of $1,-174,474. For the nine months it was $82,538,294, a decrease of $393,215 compared with the corresponding period of 1912. At the present rate of decrease, however, the total falling off in customs revenue for the full fiscal year will be over four millions.

During the nine months Canada's obligations payable in London increased by $8,871,000. The gross debt during the same time increased by $26,-969,999, but such assets as Canadian Northern Stock and Grand Trunk Pacific bonds entered at par enable the Finance Minister to state that the net decrease in public debt for the period has been $623,352.

The savings deposits of the people placed with the government declined during the nine months by $1,100,000. During the nine months excise revenue fell off by $400,000, the postal revenue increased by three-quarters of a million and the revenue from public works and railways showed a betterment of a million and a half. The total revenue from all sources shows a betterment of almost three millions for the nine months.

TELEPHONE TOLLS.

Standard Tariff Approved By Commissioners.

MAXIMUM RATES.

Ottawa, Jan. 9.— An order has been issued by the Railway Commission permanently approving the standard tariff of tolls of the Bell Telephone Company for Canada

From time to time since the Railway Board first commenced to undertake the regulation of the various public utilities which were placed under its control, the standard tolls of the Bell Company, which practically determine those for the whole of Canada, have been temporarily approved, generally for half a year at a time, with provisions made for rebates in case overcharge was found

This was done pending a period when the whole question could be taken up by the board and adjusted The latter has now been done By an order issued this afternoon and forwarded to Montreal, permanent approval was given the tolls except for some few exception This will be, of course, subject to complaint by the public when the matter may beb rought up any time.

The standard tariffs are the maximum ones, which are used as a basis for framing, thes pecial tolls or local ones, which are generally lower Beyond its maximum tariffs the company may not go, but if it wishes to fix lower ones the Railway Commission is generally pleased to graciously approve of such action, not to speak of the general public.

The approval of the telephone tolls is another step in the board's work, which has been going on over since its creation, of dealing with every class of public utility in Canada. The express rates have already been regulated. Judgment is now pending in the matter of telegraph tolls and a most important railway rate decision is on its way.

Letters From Readers.

THE "WEEKLY WITNESS" FORM.

(To the Editor of the "Weekly Witness.")

Sir,—May I be permitted to make a suggestion to you, bearing upon the form of the "Weekly Witness." I consider your editorials so valuable that I should like to preserve them. Could they be printed on one detachable sheet, using the two sides of it for the purpose, and at the end of the year an index list of the subjects discussed printed, and enclosed to the subscribers? This would put them in convenient form for filing, I am sure there are many who would be glad to keep them.

A CONSTANT READER.
London, England, Dec. 29, 1913.

DRINK CURE.

To the Editor of the "Weekly Witness":

Sir:—There is a remedy for your correspondent of December 16th, which he can have "without money and without price." For every evil that is in the world God has provided one remedy. His Son, Jesus Christ, who took upon Himself "our infirmities and bore our sicknesses," who can deliver the captives of Satan, and "set at liberty them that are bruised." He came to "save His people from their sins," and to those who give themselves up to Him to work in them, He gives the power to overcome every temptation of the evil one by His Holy Spirit—Acts 1-8; who is given to every one who asks for Him—Luke 11-13; believing that they do receive. —Mark 11-24.

I know a man, who, when the so-called liquor cure failed to take away the desire for drink, went to the Lord, accepted His remedy, and by His power within him, gained complete victory over the appetite for liquor. See Rev. 3-20, 21.

M. M.

LOCATING A WELL.

(To the Editor of the "Weekly Witness.")

Sir,—How to find a spring or location for a well appears to be really a plain commonsense matter, founded upon known scientific or physical laws. An actual occurrence in the life of a thoughtful early settler in Essex County, Ontario, will illustrate to and inform your readers how a never-failing well or spring of good water was found. The early settlers in clayey portions of Maidstone Township generally found offensive contaminated surface water when sinking wells. Charles Bunn, before building his house, searched his farm in the early morning on days when no dew prevailed. In one particular spot he found dew while elsewhere vegetation was dry. There he sunk his well and near by erected his house and farm buildings. For over half a century now, I understand, he has drawn an ample supply of cool and wholesome water. I drank from it myself.

The principle appears to be this. If the earth is warmer than the atmosphere there is no condensation of moisture, and therefore no dew. A contrary condition of course produces dew. Therefore a spring or area of water approaching the surface by capillary attraction naturally produces such a coolness of the earth as condenses the moisture in the atmosphere and thus discloses the existence of a spring or source of water. Vegetation more green than elsewhere is another indication of water as everybody knows. I am quite unable to exercise the required faith in the virtues of a branch of hazel bush or peach tree as a "Water Witch," the efficacy of which appeared to have impressed some of your former correspondents.

A. J. HENDERSON.
77 St. Patrick street, Toronto.

CARDINAL O'CONNELL MAY SUCCEED RAMPOLLA

Rome, Jan. 10.— It is announced that the nomination of His Eminence Cardinal O'Connell, Archbishop of Boston, to the important post of Vicar General of the Basilica, a post formerly occupied by Cardinal Rampolla, late secretary of State to the Vatican, has been made.

Cardinal Merry del Val, the present Secretary of State, has refused the position, which was said to have been offered to him by the Pontiff.

The Pope, it is said, was impressed by the claims of the eminent American Archbishop, and he is the more disposed to confer the post upon him because of the difficulties of reconciling the respective merits of the European group of Cardinals.

His Eminence Cardinal O'Connell has occupied the archiepiscopal throne of Boston since 1906, and has been bishop of Portland.

CORNWALL VETERAN DEAD.

Cornwall, Ont., Jan. 10.— Mitchell Jacobs, popularly the oldest resident of Cornwall Island, is dead at his residence, aged 79 years. He had been failing in health for some time. He leaves four sons and ... daughters. Mr. Jacobs was a good Indian and a great lacrosse player in the old days, having gone to ...ngland years ago with an All Indian l...rosse team. He was also one of the voyageurs who went to Egypt with Lord Wolsley.

SERIOUS STRIFE EXPECTED IN SOUTH AFRICA

Railway Strike Has Assumed a Grave Aspect---Strike Leaders Arrested.

Johannesburg, Union of South Africa, Jan. 10.— There has been an astonishing change in the situation since Thursday night, when the railway strike seemed to be a fiasco. The strike leaders, seeing that the movement had hung fire, appealed to the Johannesburg Trades Federation yesterday, and the Federation applied pressure in such a manner as to bring conditions to an immediate head. As a result, the situation is one of the utmost gravity.

Dynamite is being used by the strikers in the territory adjacent to Johannesburg. An effort was made yesterday to blow up the Cape mail, between Denver and Jeorge Goch. Nobody on board the train was injured, but the front wheels of the pilot engine were blown off and the track seriously damaged. Another explosion occurred on the railway last night between Johannesburg and Cleveland.

An unsuccessful attempt to blow up a train was made yesterday between Witpoortje and Liupaardsviei, three sticks of dynamite with a detonator attached having been discovered by a foreman track layer just before he arrival of a crowded passenger train from Zeerust. The dynamite had been fixed in such a way that its explosion was inevitable from the impact of a train.

The Government is credited with an intention to fight the Trades Federation to a finish. It is reported that martial law will be proclaimed at Pretoria to-day.

ARE UNDER ARREST.

The principal strike leaders, including Tautsma, secretary, and Nield, assistant secretary of the Railwaymen's Society; Waterson, secretary of the South African Labor party, and Colin Wade, a labor member of Germiston Town Council, who were prominent in the last Rand strike, were arrested on charges of sedition yesterday. Last night other leaders were taken into custody and at a late hour, following a hurriedly called meeting of the Trades Federation, the Federation threatened to call a general strike unless the men detained were liberated.

Three proclamations were gazetted in Pretoria yesterday, calling out the citizen forces throughout the Transvaal, and the citizen's reserves in many districts, and prohibiting the sale or transportation of arms in the districts of Pretoria, Middleburg and Witwaters Rand.

There is much apprehension here over the proposed mass meeting, which has been called for Sunday in Market Square, Johannesburg, the people recalling the fatal consequences of a similar gathering in the square during July's strike.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN DECIDES TO RETIRE

Birmingham, Jan. 7.—Joseph Chamberlain, the venerable British statesman, has decided to retire from Parliament at the next general election, afetr serving as a member of the House of Commons since 1876, during all of which time he has represented Birmingham. In a letter addressed to-day to the president of the Unionist Association of Birmingham, Mr. Chamberlain said:—

"Before leaving for the south of France I think I ought to communicate to you the decision at which I have arrived to retire from Parliament at the next general election. I have not come to this decision without many regrets at the severance of a connection which has already lasted over thirty-seven years and has been marked on the part of my constituents by ever-growing confidence and support, but I cannot hope again to do my work in Parliament, and I feel that our city and the constituency of West Birmingham need the services of a younger man who will take an active part in the Parliamentary struggle and help you to maintain the supremacy of the Unionist cause in Birmingham."

BELIEVED TO BE WORK OF MILITANTS.

Cheltenham, Jan. 10. — The gymnasium, the geological and the chemical laboratories of St. Paul's training school here were destroyed yesterday by a fire which the police believe was set by suffragettes. The loss is estimated at $30,000.

A MOTHER'S SACRIFICE.

New York, Jan. 9.—The life of Mrs. Lillian Viola, of No. 73 East Nineteenth street, ...erson, N. J., has been saved by transfusion of a quart of blood from arteries of her mother, Mrs. Anna Cook, No. ... Broadway, Paterson. Mrs. Viola had been weakened by a hemorrhage following a birth. Doctors despaired her life, but decided to attempt transfusion. The operation ... performed in the Miriam Barn ... Hospital, and Mrs. Viola is said to be recovering.

J. M. Lynch Takes Up Duty.

Indianapolis, Jan. 9.—A farewell banquet was tendered to James M. Lynch, president of the International Typographical Union since 1900, on leaving to take up duty as State Labor Commissioner of New York. He is succeeded by James M. Duncan, of New York City.

Will Not Attend Inquiry.

Concord, N.H., Jan. 9.— W. T. Jerome has declined the invitation to be present at the meeting to-day of the commission appointed by the Federal Court to examine into the mental condition of Harry K. Thaw.

Bank Director Arrested.

Cherbourg, Jan. 9.—Senor Pradza del Pascua, who is a member of the board of directors of the Banque Franco-Espagnole, was arrested when he arrived here on board the liner "Kron Prinzessin Cecilie," from Southampton, charged with having embezzled about $200,000 at Barcelona. He was on his way to the United States.

EARL ROBERTS' TROPHY WON BY CANADIAN BOYS

Quebec, Jan. .—The result of the Earl Roberts Imperial Trophy competition of 1913 has just been announced. The Canadian cadet team, shooting at Rockcliffe rifle range, wins the valuable bronze trophy and medals presented for annual competition by Lord Roberts. This competition, which is a very difficult test of marksmanship under serious conditions, was competed in by teams representing Natal, Transvaal, Dominion of Canada, and the Dominion of New Zealand. The winning score of 1912 was 67 hits. Canada in 1913 scored 75 hits, the highest score ever recorded in the match.

The Canadian Cadet team was captained by Company Leader H. A. Sewell, of Cadet Corps No. 14, Quebec High School, and his school will, for the second year in succession, hold the Loyal Canada Flag, which was presented by a number of gentlemen of the Imperial Colonial Club, and it to be handed in yearly to the captain of the competing team from Canada.

Cadet Half Company Leader Harold Fellows and Cadet Color Sergeant J. Brown, of the Quebec High School, were shooting members of the team and each scored ten hits.

The full team and scores were:—

McWilliams	Calgary	10
Brown	Quebec	10
Fellows	Quebec ...6	10
Gratz	Calgary	10
Baker	Calgary	10
Huggins	Ottawa	9
McNab	Ottawa	9
Ashby	Calgary	6
Total		75

Cadets McWilliams, Huggins and McNabb were members of the team sent to England last May. They spent 10 days in Quebec before sailing and made many friends here.

Indian Trapper Killed by Wolves

Slaughtered Nine of the Animals Before He Died.

Port Arthur, Jan. 9.—Word has just reached here of a fierce battle with a pack of wolves in which Peter Nigosh, an Indian trapper, was killed in the Lake of the Woods on Sunday. The encounter occurred near the Canadian boundary, a few miles from Warroad, on the C.N.R. Nigosh was returning from his traps, a few miles up the lake, when he was suddenly attacked by the wolves. He had not time to scale the nearest tree and had only a long hunting knife to protect himself. The pack closed in on him and one after another he slew them with his weapon until nine were dead at his feet. Then, exhausted from his efforts, he fell an easy prey to the survivors of the pack.

On Monday relatives began a search and on Tuesday morning they discovered the spot where the battle took place, but the only trace of the Indian was his bones stripped clean of flesh.

The nine dead wolves were partly devoured. Wolves are exceptionally numerous in that neighborhood this winter. Because of the absence of snow they are able to track and kill the deer and are made fierce and bold by hunger.

INTERNATIONAL WEDDING.

Berlin, Jan. 7. — The heiress to one of the largest fortunes in Germany, Miss Marie Ann von Friedlaender-Fuld, a daughter of Germany's "coal king," was married yesterday to the Hon. John Power Bertram Ogilvy Freeman-Milford, a younger son of Baron Redesdale of the English peerage.

The ceremony was performed at two o'clock in the afternoon in Trinity church, one of the oldest religious edifices in Berlin, situated in the centre of the business and diplomatic district. The modest proportions of the church permitted only a limited number to attend and the wedding party was therefore confined to the relatives and immediate friends and associates of the bride and groom.

Among those in the church were Baron and Baroness Redesdale, the bridegroom's parents; Mr. and Mrs. Friedlaender-Fuld, parents of the bride; Lieut.-General Count Helmuth von Moltke, chief of the general staff of the German army, and his wife; a number of prominent diplomats and of the nobility of Germany, Great Britain, France and Italy, as well as the leaders of the commercial and financial aristocracy of Germany.

One of the bridesmaids was a daughter of the famous German painter, Liebermann.

After the church ceremony a brilliant wedding breakfast was given at the Friedlaender-Fuld palace on the Pariser Platz, near the Brandenburg gate.

It had been expected that some members of the Imperial family would be present at the function, as the father of the bride is a close friend of the Emperor, but they were unable to attend, as the had already promised to be at the wedding of a daughter of Major-General Oscar von Chelius, a former adjutant and close friend of the Emperor, which was taking place simultaneously.

DIES AT GREAT AGE.

Farmer One Hundred and Five Years Old.

South Norwalk, Conn., Jan. 7.—John Weeks, who for many years held the distinction of being the oldest man in the State, died at his home here today, at the age of 105 years and six months.

He was one of nineteen children of John and Sarah Weeks, and was born on a farm in the Bronx. A sister, Mrs. Phoebe Willis of Wilton, now ninety-five, is the sole survivor of the family. The youngest to die was sixty-two. Mr. Weeks will be buried on Thursday in Woodlawn.

He lived on the Bronx farm until 1830, when he migrated to Tennessee and had a plantation there. At the outbreak of the war he returned to New York and served in the police department, and later in the fire department, under Chief Kelsey. He retired years ago and came here to live.

BULLET FIRED THROUGH DUBLIN CASTLE WINDOW

Dublin, Jan. 7.—A bullet was fired through a window of Dublin Castle early yesterday morning immediately under the room of Mr. Augustine Birrell, Chief Secretary for Ireland. It is believed that it was fired from an airgun, as the sentries and the police detective service, which is nearby, heard no report. The authorities think it was done as a protest against the constitution of a police commission to inquire into the recent disorders.

RAILWAY SERVICE BADLY DISORGANIZED.

Cape Town, Jan. 9. — The strike of railway men had badly disorganized the railway service in the Transvaal and the Orange Free State provinces to-day, and traffic was suspended as far south as Klerksdorp, about 120 miles south-west of Johannesburg.

Police were on guard at all the stations, and detachments of troops have been ordered to the affected area as a precautionary measure. It is feared by the authorities that the men may be aroused to acts of violence by the revolutionary speeches of their leaders.

Do you wish to save $100 to $200 on purchase of Piano or Player Piano? If so, take advantage of Layton Bros. discount sale this month. Wareroms, 550 St. Catherine St., W.

GRAIN GROWERS RAISE AN EMERGENCY FUND

Brandon, Man., Jan. 9. — At yesterday afternoon's session of the Manitoba Grain Growers' convention, the question of supporting the fighting, or emergency, fund, was raised by A. J. M. Poole, of Neepawa, who, while talking on a paper as to what could best be done to increase the efficiency of the association, suggested the giving by every member of $2.50 on every car of wheat he sold towards the furtherance of the work of the association.

Almost instantly there was a generous response, and in less than half an hour the total of $900 had been secured. A similar effort was made last year when the sum of $1,877.03 was raised by contributions from the various branch districts. Of this sum, $1,500 had been spent during the past year on such items as trips to Ottawa, the delegation expenses, etc., leaving a balance of $377.03.

PROHIBITION BY 1920.

Resolution Supporting Such a Campaign Offered at Meeting of Toronto Presbytery.

Toronto, Jan. 6.—What was considered one of the greatest resolutions in the records of the Toronto Presbytery was introduced at a very large gathering at the first meeting in 1914, held in St. James Square Presbyterian church to-day.

The resolution, submitted by Rev. W. S. McTavish, of the Dominion Alliance, involves some seven or eight clauses, and begins:—

"Inasmuch as the prohibitionists of the United States have entered upon a campaign with a view of prohibiting the manufacture, importation, transportation, exportation and sale of intoxicating liquors as a beverage after 1920, and

"Inasmuch as the most cordial relations exist between this country and the United States, as is evidenced by the fact that we are now about to celebrate 100 years of peace;"

In the following clauses Mr. McTavish urges co-operation, and says that a move in Canada and the United States, conducted along the same lines, with the same end in view, would attract attention, cause interest and arouse enthusiasm. The last clause tells that the liquor traffic, if still permitted in 1920 in Canada, would be a constant menace to the United States if prohibition has been effected in that country, and reads: "That this Presbytery believes that the time is opportune for a campaign in Canada looking towards prohibition in 19.0."

The Presbytery expressed its willingness to co-operate with other churches and temperance organizations with this end in view, and the resolution will be given further consideration at the February meeting.

French Aviator Shot by Federals

Wife Learns of His Death in Strange Manner.

New York, Jan. 7.—A woman in Paris yesterday picked up Gil Blas and there read a translated reprint of an article by Arnold Kruckman, aviator expert, telling of the execution of Diddier Masson, French aviator, by the federals in Mexico at sunrise in September last.

That woman was Madame Masson, who until she chanced on the article did not know she had been widowed. For months she had not heard from her husband. Daily she had looked for news concerning him in the despatches from Mexico, for she knew he had been employed as a scout by the Constitutionalists last spring.

Madame Masson hurried to the office of "Gil Blas," where she made inquiries as to the source of information as to her husband's death. It seemed that the article had preceded by some odd chance any news story telling of the death of the air scout. The widow was directed to the Paris office of the New York "Sun," whence the widow's inquiry was cabled to this city. She begged official confirmation of her husband's death.

The details which Kruckman obtained of Masson's death show that at sunrise one morning the little aviator was bound and led to the clay baked shores of Las Guaymas, in the State of Sonora, where a grave was dug. Soldiers too aim at the aviator and in a second the Frenchman tumbled dead into the grave that had been prepared for him.

Masson was hired by the Constitutionalists last March to drive a military biplane, his compensation being $800 Mexican a month. For that salary he agreed to fly at least four times a week over the enemies fortifications or encampment and obtain information concerning them for the Constitutionalists. He circled over the federal stronghold at Las Guaymas and dropped bombs on the federals as a sort of daily amusement.

Masson carried Captain Manuel B. Alcado, as a passenger, to hurl bombs at the federals and helped drive the enemy out of the confines of Las Guaymas.

One day in September, however, he essayd an unusually long flight over the federals entrenchments and when high in the air his engine stopped. He tried to volplan back to the camp of the Constitutionalists, but he did not succeed. His aeroplane, the object of many rifles, sank within the limits of Las Guaymas. He was captured.

General Ojeda ordered a courtmartial and Masson, treated not as a scout, but as as a spy, was condemned to death.

That is the story which reached Madame Masson in such an unusual manner, and which she read for the first time yesterday.

Hope For Weak Hearts.

Paris, Jan.7.—The injection of sugar into the veins of patients apparently dying from heart failure not only restores the heart action but produces a remarkable improvement in the general condition, according to a statement of Dr. Enriquez, of the Hospial de la Pitie.

HALF MILLION FROM KNIGHTS OF COLUMBUS

Baltimore, Md., Jan. 7.—Cardinal Gibbons was yesterday presented with $500,000 in first mortgage bonds, the gift of the Knights of Columbus of the United States to the Catholic University at Washington. Nearly every national officer of the Catholic laymen's organization and a number of distinguished clergymen were at the presentation ceremony, which took place in the Cardinal's residence. The money was collected during the last four years, and will be used for the establishment of fifty lay scholarships at the university.

Mr. Edward H. Doyle, of Detroit, chairman of the fund committee, said that his committee would recommend that the Knights raise another fund of $100,000 for the erection of a dormitory to house the scholarship students.

FELL ASLEEP ON SHIP.

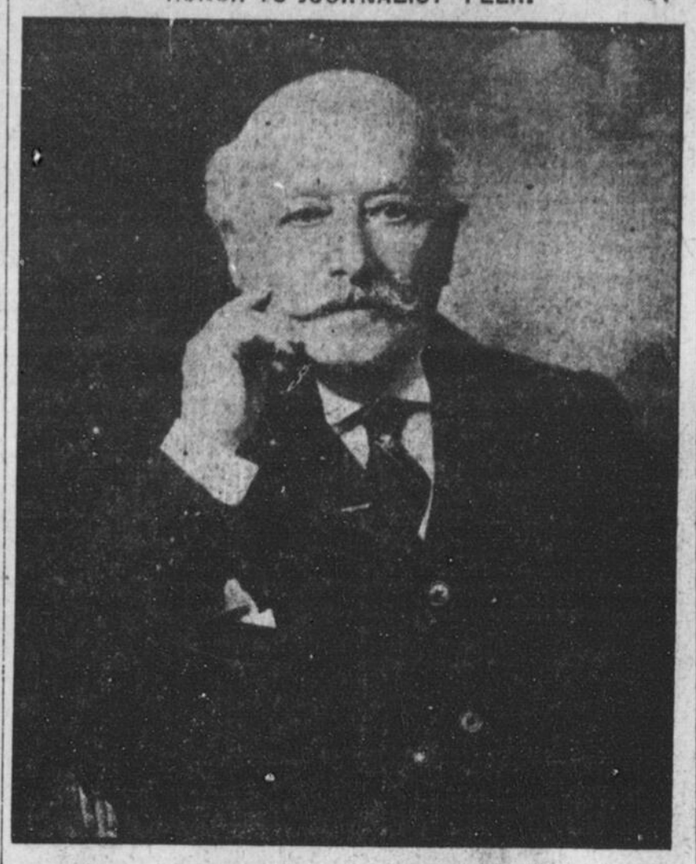
Hotelkeeper Carried Across Sea Unpremeditately.

New York, Jan. 7.—Thomas Nugent, proprietor of the Hamilton Square Hotel, Flushing, who was an involuntary stowaway on the Campania six weeks ago, has returned to his home.

Nugent boarded the vessel November 27 to bid a friend bon voyage. He fell asleep and awoke fifty miles out at sea.

"Well, I can't swim back," he philosophized, "so I'll go on across and visit my old home in Belfast."

HONOR TO JOURNALIST PEER.



LORD BURNHAM.

Proprietor of the London "Daily Telegraph," who, on attaining his eightieth birthday, a few days ago, was presented with a congratulatory address bearing the signatures of 243 British editors. Lord Northcliffe made the presentation, and amongst the speakers were Sir W. Robertson Nicoll, editor of the "British Weekly"; Mr. J. L. Garvin, editor of the "Pall Mall Gazette," and Mr. Robert Donald, editor of the "Daily Chronicle."
—Photo copyright, Ernest Brooks.

THREE MILLIONS FOR TECHNICAL EDUCATION

Ottawa, Jan. 7.—One of the most important questions to which the attention of the government and parliament will be drawn this coming session will be that of the desirability of embarking upon a policy of technical education with the purpose of placing Canada upon a level educationally with the most progressive of the industrial nations of Europe. The report of the commission on technical education which is now being finally revised and printed at the government printing bureau will shortly be ready for general distribution. By the time it has become generally circulated the parliamentary session will be well under way and the recommendations made will be urged upon the government and discussed in parliament. In this connection the wish is generally expressed in educational circles that the subject be approached by everybody interested in a non-partisan spirit, and that the government and opposition join hands to bring about a betterment of conditions throughout the Dominion.

Should the recommendations of the commission be accepted, it is believed that in the course of a few years much would be done to improve the quality of Canada's industrial output both from the factory and the farm, while rural conditions would be so improved that the problem of the depopulation of country districts would be to a considerable degree be solved.

WANT THREE MILLION YEARLY.

What the commission proposes, briefly stated, is that three million dollars of federal money be devoted per annum to technical education. The idea is to divide two and a half millions of this between the provinces upon the basis of population, and to devote the other half million per annum to the creation of a central technical institute, where experts could be developed, who could be loaned to any municipality making a start in the technical training of the young for any period considered necessary.

The commission also recommends that a portion of the money be devoted to the establishment of country schools throughout the country, where scientific farming and higher ideals of citizenship could be imparted to the sons and daughters of Canadian farmers. The commission believes that action should not be delayed any longer, and it is supported in this view by the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, many leading Boards of Trade, the Dominion Trades and Labor Council, and the farmers' organizations throughout the country. In Parliament the proposals have many prominent supporters on both sides of the House.

WOMAN DEAD WHO WEIGHED 600 POUNDS...

Huntingdon, Ind., Jan. 9. — Mrs. William Settlemeir, 55 years old, who weighed 600 pounds, died at her home near here yesterday of pneumonia. A special coffin, 44 inches wide, and 28 inches deep was required for the body and it was necessary to enlarge a door before the coffin could be taken inside the house. A dray waggon will be used for a hearse at the funeral.

COL. ASTOR LEFT ESTATE VALUED AT $85,890,826

New York, Jan. 7.—The gross value of the estate of the late Col. John Jacob Astor, one of the victims of the "Titanic," is $85,890,826, according to a report of re-appraisement filed today in the Surrogate Court here. The re-appraisement, which was made for the purpose of fixing the status of certain properties transferred by Col. Astor to Mrs. Madeleine Force Astor in an ante-nuptial agreement, adds another $1,109,321 to the latter's share of the estate and also reduces her inheritance taxes by $29,629.

Deductions due to the re-appraisal amount to $1,651,329, leaving the net value of the estate at $48,239,497.

MAY SUE J. P. MORGAN.

Washington, Jan. 7. — The will of Martha Washington, which was stolen from the records of Fairfax County, Va., during the Civil War, has been located in the library of Mr. J. P. Morgan, of New York. A request has been made upon Mr. Morgan for its return, and Mr. Morgan has refused to accede to that request.

State Senator R. Ewell Thornton, of Fairfax County, will, next week, when the Legislature meets, introduce a resolution authorizing and instructing the Attorney-General of that state to institute suit against Mr. Morgan in the United States Supreme Court for the recovery of the will.

The will of Martha Washington, wife of the first President of the United States, and the richest woman of this section of the country in her day, was cut from the record book of Fairfax County by somebody while the war between the States was raging in that part of Virginia. At the same time the will of George Mason, who wrote the Bill of Rights, was taken from the same book.

For more than fifty years the people of Fairfax County have searched for the Martha Washington will, which they prized very highly as a relic. Not long ago, some one who saw the will among Mr. Morgan's collection notified a friend in Fairfax, and an effort was made to have the document returned to where it rightfully and legally belongs.

KILLED BY BURGLARS.

Winnipeg, Jan. 6. — Alex. Helbee, aged 27, an altomobile student at a local mechanical school was shot dead at five o'clock this morning just outside his rooming house on Mountain avenue. He was awakened by burglars in the house and jumped out of bed, rushed to the front door and outside where burglars shot him.

MANY OFFICERS PLACED ON THE RETIRED LIST

Constantinople, Jan. 7.—No fewer than 280 Turkish officers of the rank of general, brigadier-general, colonel and lieutenant-colonel were placed on the retired list to-day as a result of changes in the military administration introduced by the new German advisers of the Turkish Government, who, it is stated, contemplate still further changes. Among those retired is Hadi Pasha, chief of the General Staff, while Zia Pasha, assistant chief of the General Staff, has been transferred to another position and probably is to be replaced by a German officer.

The report of the resignation of the Turkish Grand Vizier, Prince Said Halim, published some time ago, was erroneous.

Greece to Buy a Battleship.

Vienna, Jan. 6.—To equalizing Turkey's naval strength, which will be augmented by the acquisition of the new battleship "Rio Janeiro," Greece, it is understood, will purchase the dreadnought now being built in England for the Chilean Republic.

ONTARIO ISSUES DISCUSSED BY LIBERAL LEADER

Toronto, Jan. 7.—As a preface to a series of discussions on the different features of the Liberal platform in Ontario, the Canada Forward Club last night listened to a review of the various provincial issues by Mr. N. W. Rowell, K.C., leader of the Opposition in the local Legislature. The liquor traffic and his avowed policy of "abolish the bar" comprised the principal portion of Mr. Rowell's address. "While we have now 502 out of 835 municipalities without bars as the result of the local option measures," said he, "the voting Monday affords a striking illustration of the utility and insufficiency of local option as a weapon for fighting the evils of the liquor traffic.

"Its utility has been demonstrated by the large area of the province which has been brought under its operation, but its insufficiency has been shown by the practical impossibility of bringing it into force in the larger centres of population.'

"Unless we are prepared practically to concede to the liquor traffic its right to maintain the open bar with all its abuses, in our chief centres of population as well as in a large number of the smaller cities and towns of the province, we must have a province-wide measure, and it is in this view that we have declared in favor of the abolition of all bar and club licenses throughout the province, with them to go the treating system. This would mean the complete abolition of the retail sale of liquor in nine tenths of the municipalities of the province, and local option would continue, under which the remaining one-tenth might wipe out the residue of the traffic where the electors so desired by a majority vote.

Many Children Crushed.

San Juan, Porto Rico, Jan. 7.—Four children were trampled to death and eighteen others seriously injured here last evening, when a stampede occurred at the opening of the doors of the Municipal Theatre to admit the crowd.

Lights of Paris Fail.

Paris, Jan. 7.—At the busiest hour this evening the centre of Paris was plunged in darkness by the breaking of a cable of the electric plant. Restaurants and cafes were crowded at the time, and candles were lighted and stuck into bottles and other receptacles.

Wants More Members.

Charlottetown, P. E. I., Jan. 7.—Premier Matheson and Hon. W. Stewart leave to-morrow for Ottawa to interview Federal members of other provinces with a view to secure their co-operation in an effort to restore the island's lost representation in the House of Commons.

MAN DIED TWICE.

Case of Suspended Animation Found By Doctors.

New York, Jan. 10.—Edward McCarrol, who worked on the dredge boat "Excelsior" on the Harlem River, was pronounced dead twice yesterday afternoon within fifteen minutes.

Patrolman Whitmore of the East 126th street station found McCarrol, who was 45 years old and who won a Congressional medal for saving several women and children in the Gen. Slocum disaster, lying on the sidewalk at 129th street and Third avenue, apparently dead. Dr. Frank Roohan came with a Harlem Hospital ambulance, examined the man and said he had been dead for several minutes.

The body was taken to the station house. Inside McCarrol showed signs of life. Dr. Roohan put an ammonia bottle to his nose and he sat up with the remark, "What's going on here?" Then he fell back in a faint.

The ambulance made a dash for the hospital and McCarrol was hurried to an operating table, where several physicians set to work on him. He did not revive this time. The physicians said it was a rare case of suspended animation. Heart disease was the cause of death.

ATTEMPT TO KIDNAP.

Four Men Beaten Off by Girls at Passaic.

New York, Jan. 9. — Four well-dressed young men in a large automobile yesterday made a daring attempt to kidnap two pretty girls in Passaic, N.J. Miss Madeline Montague, No. 127 Autumn street, and Miss Winifred Joyce, of Central avenue, were walking in Quincy street when two men walking ahead of them stopped and drew to one side to allow them to pass. It was shortly before noon, and the street was practically deserted. Just as the girls passed the men approached quickly from the rear and threw large scarfs over the young women's faces. At the same time a large touring car containing a driver and another man drew up to the curb. The extra man leaped to the sidewalk and endeavored to assist the pair struggling with the girls, who were screaming for help.

Several citizens rushed to their assistance, and upon their approach the trio left Miss Montague and Miss Joyce, and jumping into the waiting car sped away. The number had been removed, and the only description obtained was that it was a large black car of the touring type.

The young women, greatly frightened and hysterical, were taken into a nearby residence. They could give no description of the would-be abductors. The police were not notified until nearly an hour after the affair occurred, and by that time all trace of the automobile was lost.

Miss Montague said yesterday afternoon that she believes the men are members of the same gang who attempted to kidnap her about two years ago. The parents of the two young women are highly indignant, and a general alarm has been sent out for the men by the police.

Will Tour Far East.

London, Jan. 9.—The Rev. Canon Gould, of Toronto, secretary of the Anglican Missionary Society of Canada, has arrived here en route for an extensive tour of the Far East.

Honor For a Canadian.

London, Jan. 9.—The quarterly meeting of the Council of the Royal College of Surgeons yesterday admitted H. D. Harrison, M.B., of Toronto University and Middlesex Hospital, as a Fellow.

SLENDER WOMEN ARE CRITICISED

Battle Creek, Mich., Jan. 10.—Two hundred men and women, prominent in scientific and educational fields, opened a five days' session of the National Conference on Race Betterment. They say their aim will be to strive to bring humanity to ultimate physical and mental perfection through eugenics chiefly, and euthenics incidentally.

The conference will be made an annual affair under the direction of an executive committee, which will probably include the Rev. Newell Dwight Hillis, Prof. Irving Fisher, Dr. C. B. Davenport of Cold Spring Harbor, N.Y.; Dr. Victor C. Vaughan, president of the American Medical Association, and Dr. J. H. Kellogg of Battle Creek, the host of the initial meeting.

At the opening session, Dr. Stephen Smith, vice-president of the New York State Board of Charities and president of the conference, was the first speaker. Despite his advanced age of ninety-two, he read a typewritten manuscript of forty-three pages without the least evidence of fatigue. He said that if civilized man behaved himself, went to bed nights, ate and drank temperately, he should live to be an even hundred years of age. That only three in a thousand reach that point seemed to indicate to Dr. Smith that humanity is somewhat the worse for wear.

Dr. Richard Root Smith, Grand Rapid, described the best physical type. She is the compactly-built woman who has a deep chest, steady nerves and enough flesh to round out the anatomical angles. The woman, slender and thin, so favored by fashion nowadays is not the perfect type, but a defective variety. Such deficiencies exist not because of any modern fad of fashion, or of diet, or of diversion, but because they existed in the progenitors. The only time to correct faults, the speaker said, is in childhood or before.

H. H. Laughlin of the Cold Spring Harbor eugenics office discussed sterilization as a means of preventing the reproduction of the criminal and degenerate type. The remedy, he said, is humane and ill in time become generally practiced.

Knew the Atlantic Well.

London, Jan. 7.—J. Walls, formerly chief engineer of the American Line, died at Southampton to-day. He had crossed the Atlantic eight hundred times.

Bank Clerk Arrested.

Havana, Jan. 7.—Teobaldo Gou, the former cashier of the Havana branch of the Royal Bank of Canada, was brought back here to-day on the steamer Olivette in charge of the sheriff of Tampa, charged with having abstracted $6,500 from the bank.

Manitoba Elevated System.

Winnipeg, Jan. 7.—With receipts $58,770 and expenses $58,440, Manitoba's Government elevator system shows a surplus revenue of $330 on the year ending November 30.

The Late Captain Oates.

London, Jan. 7.—The will of the Antarctic hero, Captain Oates, was proved to-day. The estate is valued at £28,828, all of which is left to his brother, B. W. G. Oates.

A Book for Every Home

"Beautiful Stories" about Jesus

By Canon Frederick W. Farrar

(Afterwards Dean of Canterbury)

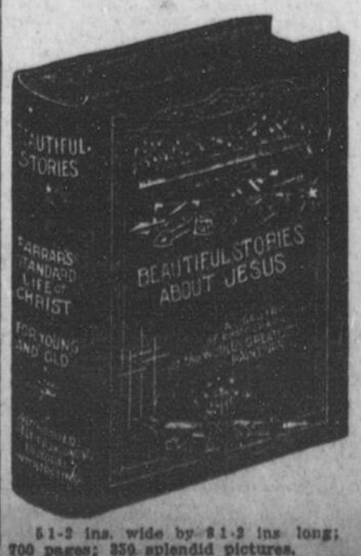


JESUS AND HIS MOTHER.— From painting by N. Sichel.

These cuts give but an imperfect idea of some of the many fine illustrations that crowd the pages of the "Beautiful Stories" we are at present offering to our readers. Probably no one subject in all the New Testament has called forth the efforts of the world's greatest artists, as has this subject of Jesus and His Mother, and these paintings of Bodenbauser and Sichel, are among the best known of the "Madonnas." In rapid newspaper printing, one can never judge fairly of art work, but we know that you will be delighted with the pictures in "Beautiful Stories"—Canon Farrar's well known "Life of Christ." This work should be in every in the land. It is offered along with a subscription to any of the "Witness" publications, for only one dollar extra in cash. See coupon offer elsewhere in this issue.



JESUS AND HIS MOTHER.—From painting by A. Bodenhauser.



8 1-2 ins. wide by 8 1-2 ins. long; 700 pages; 350 splendid pictures.

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QUEBEC LICENSE LAW SWINGING ROUND TO METHODS OF REFORM

Quebec, Jan. 7.—A delegation composed of representatives of the Dominion Alliance, the Anti-Alcoholic League and the Good Templars of Temperance, were received in private by the Premier this morning, who gave what was afterwards described as a sympathetic hearing to their representations. Among those in the delegation were Judge Lafontaine, Judge Lemieux, Rev. W. D. Reid, Montreal; Rev. A. T. Love, Quebec; Rev. Canon Scott, Quebec; Rev. Mr. Perry, Quebec; Rev. Mr. Wilkes, Quebec; Mr. W. G. Paxman, Mr. J. H. Carson, Dr. Dorion, Quebec; Mr. E. Casavant, St. Hyacinthe, and Mr. John H. Roberts, secretary of the Dominion Alliance.

The delegation expressed dissent from the License Commission's report where it advocated certain features of the Gothenburg system for use in the province, and to the suggestions that compensation should be given those from who mthe licenses would be taken. They asked also that the reduction of licenses in Montreal should be immediate, and not a gradual process. The same thing was asked with regard to the suppression of bars and the stopping of the sale of liquor in groceries. In place of the suggestion of the commission, the alternative plan was suggested that restaurant and hotelkeepers should be given one or two years in which to make alterations necessitated by the change in the law, and that in the meantime no new licenses should be issued. At the end of that time bars should completely disappear and liquor be no longer kept for sale in grocery shops.

STRONG OBJECTION TAKEN.

Dr. Dorion very strongly objected to the recommendation of the License Commission's report that after the reduction had taken place, hotelkeepers should get their licenses as a matter of course if they had fulfilled all legal requirements in the meantime. The delegation felt that there should at no time be any recognition that they had any such right. The right that exists to oppose the granting of any license should be kept.

The delegation emphasized their wishes that liquor dealers would have to get a petition signed by a majority of the electors before being granted a license, and that they should be compelled to give public notice of their intention to apply for it. Judge Lafontaine said that they would also want to see powers given in the bill for the holding of local option contests by wards in cities.

It was suggested that when aldermanic elections should take place there should be a question on the ballot paper, "Are you in favor of licenses or not?" and if the majority in any ward should say they did not want licenses there should be none.

SAME AS BARS.

Another recommendation was that the sale of drink in restaurants and hotels should be limited to the same hours as in bars, and that after hours it should not be permitted to sell liquor in the rooms or the dining room. Legislation prohibiting cabarets, café chantants, and dancing upon licensed premises was asked. Other recommendations were that clubs should be dealt with as the report asked, that no hotel restaurant-keeper should be allowed to sell bottled goods for consumption off the premises, and that the recommendation that the license commission should be given the same power as courts should not be followed.

Premier Gouin said that the bill was printed, and that in it was provision to reduce the licenses in Montreal to 350 and in Quebec to 50. He had taken a note of their various suggestions, and when the bill came up before the Assembly he would tell the members what they wished, and they could then decide.

A delegation representing the licensed grocers of Montreal waited on the Premier just before that of the Dominion Alliance. The president Mr. G. A. Archambault, and Mr. G. O. Penant composed it. They entered objections to the report of the license commission where it proposed separating the sale of liquor from that of grocery stores, and the actual suppression of the sale in groceries. They were asked to put their recommendations in writing.

Quebec, Jan. 8. — The Provincial Legislature ran on oiled-wheels on reassembly yesterday.

Great interest was displayed in the contents of the new license law, the organization of the license commissions, the reduction of bars, the elimination of petitions by the majority of the residents of a polling district in Montreal or Quebec against a license being granted, and the extension of the powers of the license commissioners to use their discretion in such cases. The motor vehicle law, with its increase of the speed limits and of the fees charged, also drew remarks, but outside of the Montreal Bill there was little discussion.

In the order in which they occur the following constitute the most important changes made in the Quebec license law by the bill now before the Provincial Legislature:

Beer, lager beer, cider and any liquor shall be conclusively deemed intoxicating when it contains more than two and one-half per cent. of proof spirits.

Except the power of the confirming authority to decide otherwise and in the case of heretofore established inns or restaurants, no certificate shall be confirmed for a license to sell intoxicating liquor in an inn or restaurant situated less than three hundred feet from the premises of any place of worship, college, convent or public school in any direction.

The bill strikes out the provision that in Quebec and Montreal no certificates shall be granted if an absolute majority of the municipal electors residing or having their place of business within the polling district shall signify their opposition in writing to the granting of such license. The part which gives the commissioners power to refuse the license if the applicant is proved to be of bad character, to have been condemned twice to a fine for selling without a license, or to have smuggled liquor is not changed.

CAN SUSPEND OR CANCEL.

The power of the license commissioners to notify a license holder guilty of serious misconduct that his license would not be renewed at the end of the license year is extended so that they may at once suspend or cancel the license.

The provisions allowing voting power to the majority of the municipal electors having business property in a place where an applicant desires a license are made no applicable to Montreal in this bill.

The old law which said that when an applicant withdraws his petition because of opposition, the same opposition will be held good against any renewal of the petition for a license in the same place by himself or any other applicant for a year, is struck out.

Along with the reduction of licenses of all kinds provision is made to increase the duties charged in proportion so that the revenue gained by the Province from this source shall remain the same.

CITY OF HULL.

In the city of Hull it is provided that instead of reducing the number of licenses granted in Hull to fourteen hotels and no restaurants the maximum should be fifteen and no restaurants, and this number shall not be exceeded hereafter until the population reaches thirty thousand when it may be increased at the rate of one for every three thousand of additional population. The maximum for Windsor Mills is placed at two.

After May 1st, 1915, no person to whom a license is transferred will have the right, whether he has acquired by contract, inheritance or operation of law, to keep or have a bar.

In future when a club license is transferred they will have to pay an additional fee of one-fifth of the price of the license.

TWO COMMISSIONERS.

Article 939 of the Revised Statues, 1909, is replaced by the following:—

"939. There shall be two license commissions, one of which shall be known as the Quebec License Commission, and shall hold its sittings in the city of Quebec; the other shall be known as the Montreal License Commission, and shall hold its sittings in the city of Montreal.

2. Each of the said commissions shall be composed of three members styled License Commissioners, who shall be appointed by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council; one of the members of each commission shall be a physician.

3. One of the members of each commission shall be appointed chairman of the commission.

4. The Lieutenant-Governor in Council may in the case of the absence, sickness or other inability to act for more than ten days of all or any of the license commissioners appoint a competent person or persons to temporarily perform such duties.

5. A clerk to each of the license commissions shall be appointed by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council.

6. An assistant clerk shall be appointed by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council to act in the case of sickness or absence of the clerk.

MAY ADMINISTER OATH.

7. The clerk or assistant clerk may administer the oath required in support of certificates, petitions and other documents which may be used as evidence before the license commissioners.

8. The Lieutenant-Governor in Council shall grant out of the consolidated fund to each of the license commissioners an annual salary not exceeding, in the city of Quebec, fifteen hundred dollars, and in the city of Montreal, two thousand dollars; to the clerk a salary not exceeding in the city of Quebec, one thousand dollars, and in the city of Montreal, fifteen hundred dollars; and to the assistant clerk such remuneration as may be deemed just).

9. The confirmation of license certificates or the refusal to confirm the same shall be in the discretion of the license commissioners; and no opposition which may be made to the confirmation by them of any such certificate in either of the said cities of Quebec and Montreal shall bind the said commissioners or be considered as limiting the discretionary power granted them by this paragraph; and the said commissioners may perform any act and exercise any discretionary functions consequent upon the powers conferred upon them by this section.

IN CASE OF DISAGREEMENT.

10. In the event of the disagreement of the commissioners respecting the confirmation of any license certificate, the ruling of any two of them shall suffice to effect such confirmation, when no opposition is made thereto.

11. When opposition is made to any application for the confirmation of a certificate, such confirmation — in the case of an applicant who has not previously been the holder of an inn license — can be granted in Quebec and Montreal only with the unanimous consent of the license commissioners. If the applicant be, at the time of the application, the holder of such a license, the unanimous consent of the license commissioners is not required for the confirmation of the certificate, but all three commissioners must hear the case;

12. Any person may oppose the application and, if notice of the opposition has been given to the clerk, the latter shall, three days before the taking into consideration of such application, give notice thereof to the applicant and to the opposant;

13. Any person, who produces before the license commissioners when the application is being taken into consideration, or who has previously filed with the clerk, in writing, the objections made by him to the granting of the confirmation of the certificate, shall have the right to be heard upon such objections or such other objections as may then be raised;

14. Paragraph 13 shall apply to every accredited representative of any association whether incorporated or not, established for the purpose of supervising the proper exection of this section, and to every accredited representative of the incorporated associations of hotel-keepers and of licensed victuallers who shall also have the right to be heard in favor of the confirmation of the certificate.

WILL HEAR EVIDENCE.

15. The commissioners shall hear such persons, as well as the applicant, within eight days after the filing of the opposition, and, if necessary, shall adjourn the hearing from time to time, until a decision is rendered upon the opposition.

16. Any person intending to apply for the confirmation of a certificate shall procure the form from the office of the clerk and pay a tax of seven dollars in stamps affixed to such form, in each of the cities of Quebec and Montreal. The license commissioners shall not recognize any such certificate not having hequired stamps.)

17. The clerk shall prepare a list and post it up in a conspicuous place in his office, open to the public. Such list shall state the date of the entry of each application, the name, occupation and residence of the applicant, the situation of the house to which the license applies, and the day on which the application will be taken into consideration.

18. The license commissioners must take the applications for licenses into consideration according to the date and hour of their entry on the list by the clerk, but not before eight days, nor later than fifteen days after the date of such entry, except when opposition is made to the confirmation of a certificate, or in case of the temporary inability of one of the said commissioners to act, in either of which cases the delay may be extended for not more than ten days.

GIVING DECISION.

In every case, the decision shall be given within thirty days from the filing of the declaration, or at any rate not later than the twenty-eighth of January following the date of the filing thereof, provided the application was filed not less than thirty days before such twenty-eighth of January; and a record of such devision shall be kept by the clerk of the commissioners.

19. If the applicant be already the holder of a license, and the commissioners see no objection to the confirmation of the certificate within the delay fixed by the first clause of paragraph 18 of this article, they shall give their decision thereon as soon as such delay shall have expired.

20. The commissioners may, whenever they think necessary, take evidence upon oath or affirmation, and for that purpose may summon before them and administer the oath to any person.

21. Upon such hearing, the commissioners shall, collectively or separately, whenever they think fit, make whatever inquiries they deem proper to satisfy themselves of the qualification of the applicant and of the truth of the facts put in issue.

22. The commissioners may, for that purpose, take into consideration all documents, hear, or cause to be heard by some fit person, all persons whom, from the personal knowledge of the commissioners or from the statements of the objecting parties or of others, they believe to be able to give information, and generally resort to any other source of information; and the commissioners shall grant an adjournment of the case, if applied for, upon cause shown.

COMMISSIONERS MUST SIGN.

23. No license shall be granted by the collector of provincial revenue, unless there be deposited in his hands a certificate signed by the commissioners, who shall deliver to the applicant such certificate attesting the granting of such confirmation.

The clerk shall, from time to time, prepare a list of the certificates which the commissioners have confirmed and which are then in force, and keep it posted in the office court or in his office.

24. Any license certificate granted before the first day of May of the license year for which such certificate is confirmed, may be revoked and cancelled by the license commissioners at any time between the date of its confirmation and the said first day of May, by reason of acts committed between the said dates by the person in whose favor such certificate was confirmed. The license commissioners shall notify the collector of provincial revenue of such cancellation, who, upon such notification, shall refuse to issue the license.

25. Whenever the confirmation of a certificate is refused the commissioners shall, at the request of the applicant, make known to him the reason of such refusal.

26. Each of the said commissions may have a seal. The proceedings thereof shall be authentic, and copies thereof signed by the chairman or clerk shall be authentic.

LICENSES IN QUEBEC CITY.

For the license year beginning on the first day of May 1915, and from and after that date, the number of certificates for licenses of inns and restaurants and of applications without certificate which may be confirmed or granted within the limits of the city of Quebec as existing on the said first of May, 1915, and the number of licenses which may be issued thereunder shall be limited to a maximum of fifty; and for the said license year and thereafter the number of such hotel and restaurant certificates, applications and licenses which may be confirmed, granted or issued within the limits of the city of Montreal, as existing on the said first of May, 1915, shall be limited to a maximum of three hundred and fifty; if however any inn or restaurant license now in force or issued before the first of May, 1915, should for any cause cease to be in force before the said date, it shall not be replaced.

Within the limits of the city of Montreal, as existing on the first day of May, 1915, the number of retail liquor shop licenses in force on the said date shall be gradually decreased in such wise that on the first day of May, 1919, there shall not be in force within the said limits more than three hundred and fifty retail liquor shop licenses, and no increase in this number shall be made thereafter, except subject to the conditions enacted respecting hotel and restaurant licenses, including the conditions requiring the maintenance of licenses in the territory previously belonging to the annexed municipality.

Every holder of a hotel or restaurant license in any part of the Province, who is authorized to keep a bar in his establishment, shall, if he keep such bar, pay to the proper collector of provincial revenue, in addition to the license duty which he is required to pay, a supplementary duty amounting to twenty-five percent of the duty.

THE LICENSE FEES.

The following fees are provided for on each license for the sale of fermented liquors bottled by the holder.

If the bottler be at the same time a brewer, whether his brewery be situated within the Province, or whether it be situated outside the Province and the brewer has one or more agencies in the Province:

a. For the principal establishment or principal agency in the Province, seven hundred and fifty dollars.

b. For every other establishment or agency in the first municipality for which, during any license year, he holds a license in any county other than the county in which his principal establishment or principal agency is situate, ninety dolars;

c. For every other establishment or agency in each additional municipality for which he obtains a license in any other county, five dollars.

If he is not a brewer, he pays:

a. In each of the cities of Quebec and Montreal, one hundred and twenty-five dollars;

b. Outside of the cities of Quebec and Montreal, for the first municipality for which he obtains a license during any license year, in any county, ninety dolairs; and for each additional municipality for which he obtains a license in such county, five dollars."

No person, either in his own name, or as the agent or employee of another, shall, within the limits of any county, city, town, township, village or other municipality in which a prohibitory by-law is in force, take orders for the sale of intoxicating liquors, even though such orders be subject to the ratification by the employer of the agent or employee; and in such county, city, town, township, village or other municipality every delivery of intoxicating liquor conditional upon or accompanied by payment made to or receipt given by the carrier, express agent or other person making the delivery, of the price in whole or in part of the sale of the liquor so delivered, shall, for the purposes of this section, constitute a sale of such liquor at such place of delivery as well as by the shipper as by the person making such delivery.

SHIPMENT OF LIQUOR.

"No intoxicating liquor shall be shipped into any municipality in which a prohibitory by-law is in force or the council of which refuses to confirm certificates for licenses for the sale of intoxicating liquors, unless each package containing such liquor be openly and conspicuously addressed to the bona fide purchaser thereof. The fact of the package being so addressed shall not, however, be a bar to the seizure of such liquor if it be otherwise shipped or sold in contravention of any of the provisions of this section."

"If it be proved that any person holding a license for the sale of intoxicating liquor has sold or delivered any such liquor to a person of the age of majority, knowing that such liquor is purchased by such person for a person under eighteen years of age and to be drunk by the latter, the vendor and the purchaser of such liquor shall incur the penalties of the law; and if guilty knowledge be not proved against the vendor, such want of proof shall not prevent the imposition of the penalty upon the purchaser alone."

"No grocer or dealer in articles of food shall sell or keep for sale in the building wherein his groceries or food products are kept, any intoxicating liquor, under pain of confiscation and other penalties, unless such grocer or dealer in articles of food be on the first day of May, 1915, the holder of a liquor shop license for such premises and such license be thereafter renewed to the same person for the same premises, or unless there be no internal communication whatever between that part of the premises or their dependencies in which intoxicating liquor is sold, and that part of the said premises or dependencies in which the trade in groceries or articles of food is carried on."

NO OPTION OF FINE.

"Whoever keeps any intoxicating liquor in any house of ill-fame or of assignation shall be subject to the penalty of imprisonment for a term not exceeding three months, without the option of a fine. Such penalty may be imposed upon the owner of the house if such owner occupies it, or upon the tenant or any occupant or inmate thereof. It is not required that any proof of the sale of intoxicating liquor therein be made; the liquors shall be seized and the judgment inflicting the penalty shall order the confiscation of the liquors, which shall be sold as provided for."

"From and after the first day of May, 1915, any person holding an inn or restaurant license, who keeps a bar open to the public for the sale of intoxicating liquors incurs the immediate cancellation of his license, unless such person was the holder of an inn or restaurant license during the license year ending the thirtieth day of April, 1915, in respect of the same premises, and then had such license uninterruptedly renewed and in force at the time in question; and the keeping of any such bar shall be prima-facie evedince that it is kept for the sale of intoxicating liquors thereat, without it being necessary to prove any such sale."

"The keeper of every inn or restaurant shall constantly keep his license posted up in view of the public in the bar of his establishment, if he be authorized to continue to have a bar, and if he be not so authorized, in the room of his establishment in which intoxicating liquors are trafficked in. The keeper of every temperance hotel shall keep his license constantly in view of the public in the room of his hotel approved of by the Collector of Provincial Revenue."

Not more than one bar shall be kept in any inn or restaurant, the propietor of which is authorized by the provisions of this section to continue to have a bar."

The time of opening is changed from seven o'clock in the morning to 7.30. The hour at night is 11 in the city and 10 in the country.

Dominion Day and Labor Day are added to the holidays in which bars must be closed.

During the days and hours during which the sale of intoxicating liquor is prohibited, the removal of any such liquor from the licensed premises for the purpose of delivery is prohibited.

SUBJECT TO USUAL PENALTY.

Any person, whether he be or not licensed to sell intoxicating liquors, who sells liquors, representing them as not being intoxicating, or who sells or exposes for sale intoxicating liquors in bottles or other vessels or receptacles of any description, labelled or maked as containing non-intoxicating liquors, or as containing any articles of merchandise other than intoxicating liquors, shall incur the penalties provided, and if the offender be the manufacturer of the liquor, the penalty shall be doubled. The Revenue police constables or any other employed by the Government may seize such intoxicating liquor without warrant. The liquors so seized shall be placed in the care and possession of the Collector of Provincial Revenue for the district to await the judgment of the Court respecting them, and the judgment inflicting the penalty shall order the confiscation of the said liquors and vessels, which shall be sold as provided.

Any person who advertises for sale any intoxicating liquor by means of suggestive illustrated advertisements tending to induce the public to believe that the use of intoxicants is beneficial to mind or body shall incur a fine of thirty dollars and costs for the first offence, and in default of payment an imprisonment for a period not exceeding one month; for a second offence a fine of one hundred dollars and costs, and in default of payment an imprisonment for two months; and for a third or any subsequent offence, a fine of two hundred dollars and costs, and in default of payment an imprisonment for three months."

The licenses of the Parisien, the Regal, the Arlington and the Arbour Cafes, Montreal, "cabaret" cafes which have roused a storm of protest, will not be renewed. The License Commissioners, at the conclusion of the hearing last week, gave judgment to this effect. The case of Kastels was adjourned to give the defence an opportunity of applying for a writ of prohibition. The opposition to the Star of Italy Cafe, it was stated, was not properly submitted, and an adjournment was given to allow of the preparing of some notices.

The announcement was received in silence by the great crowd that literally filled every inch of space in the court room. There was no demonstration.

It was also stated by the Commissioners that should any untoward occurrences or disorderliness in any of the four cafes be brought to their notice before the license now in force lapses at the first of May, the licenses will be summarily cancelled. This is the only period in which the Commissioners have the power to do this.

That the members of the licensed trade in Montreal are willing to submit to a reduction in the number of establishments permitted to sell spirituous liquors, but not to the extent recommended by the Royal Commission, which recently submitted its report to the Quebec Government, was made clear at the general meeting of the Licensed Victuallers' Association.

The Association finally decided to offer an amendment to the Act when it is presented before the Legislature. The Commission recommended that the number of licensed houses in Montreal be reduced from the present total of 473 to 350 in 1915, allowing as compensation to the 123 proprietors $3,000 each. This sum the Government is to pay over at once, and is to be refunded by the remaining licenseholders during the peroid of ten years, with four percent interest.

It was pointed out that the present law provides for the reduction to 400, and the resolution adopted unanimously is to the effect that this law should be maintained, and the number set arrived at gradually "by having a more rigorous application of the law and cutting off licenses for cause by action against those who infringe the law."

It was felt that 400 licenses would be a fair number for Montreal, considering the present population and the probable increase. It was also said that $3,000 is not a fair sum to reimburse present license-holders, being insufficient.

The decision of the License Commission, refusing to renew the licenses of the Parisien, Arbour, Regal, and Arlington, will be fought. The proprietors of these places are banded together to defeat the judgment on points of law and appeal after appeal will be taken, until there is no higher court to go to and no further points on which appeals may be taken.

POLICE FORCE NOW NUMBERS NEAR THOUSAND

Montreal's police force is nearing the 1,000 mark, an addition of 100 men for 1914 bringing its numerical strength to 979. This is made up of the chief, two deputy chiefs, 156 officers, 3 matrons and 815 men.

In his requisition to the Board of Control for 1914, Chief Campeau asked for 200 new men. That number he considered necessary. In many of the stations, especially those on the outskirts of the city, there were only a few men, and the outlying districts were growing so rapidly that better police protection was required. More men were needed also for the detective bureau, as it could not be expected that forty men could cover the entire city from Longue Pointe and Rosemount to the far end of Cote St. Paul and Notre Dame de Grace between the St. Lawrence and the Back River.

The members of the Board of Control did as they announced some time ago they would do, reduced the number to one-half that was asked for by the head of the force, and voted money for the engaging of 100 new men.



The Premier of Ontario, with his brother Edward, and Dr. R. A. Pyne, Ontario Minister of Education, who accompanied him to New York, where he lies critically ill.

BETTER HOUSING SCHEME PROPOSED

Quebec, Jan. 10.—That the Provincial Legislature is the arena for the discussion of a wide range of topics was proven yesterday when in a sitting of less than three hours the members managed to find time to start an attack on the Privy Council, talk long and learnedly on housing problems, to fear that an increase of the speed limit for automobiles might weaken the case for damage suits of victims of speed maniacs and to provide penalties for the issuing of false bills of lading. In the evening sitting the Quebec license bill was fully discussed.

The attack on the Privy Council took the form of a notice of motion of Mr. Tessier, member for Rimouski, and states that in view of certain judgments rendered by the Privy Council of His Majesty which tend to nullify the authority of tribunals of this province and the Supreme Court of Canada, this House expresses the wish that the right of appeal to the Privy Council will be abolished or so restricted as to put an end to a state of things about which public opinion has been greatly excited.

FOR BETTER HOUSING.

In the absence of Hon. Mr. Decary, through sickness, Hon. L. A. Taschereau explained to the House the various clauses of the bill to promote better housing for the working people of Quebec. Mr. Taschereau pointed out the extreme importance to the health and well being of the inhabitants of the province of better housing. Such marvellous results had been attained in France, Germany, Great Britain and the United States by state help in this direction that the speaker thought it was a duty for the province to follow in their footsteps. He referred to the terrible ravages made in the population by tuberculosis and infant mortality in the large cities, in places where population is dense and the sun seldom penetrates, where the houses are too small and badly constructed.

DETAILS OF BILL.

The minister then gave in detail the various proposals of the bill to allow the council of any municipality to guarantee as to principal and interest the loans sought by a company who in good faith attack the question of giving comfortable houses to working men at a rental that will not give them a profit above six per cent. on the money invested. In all places except Montreal and Quebec it will be necessary to have the by-law guaranteeing the loan approved by the majority in number and value of such municipal electors as are proprietors and vote on the question. Before this is done the complete plans have to be approved by the council and the provincial board of health, and the by-law becomes null and void unless submitted to the electorate within six months after being passed, but in Montreal and Quebec the approval of two-thirds of the council and of the Board of Control would be sufficient without requiring approval of the electors.

17-YEAR-OLD BOY COMMITTED SUICIDE.

Kansas City, Mo., Jan. 8.—Coddled through boyhood until he was convinced that he would never attain the manlines to fit him to successfully cope with the world, Lawrence Talbot, a seventeen-year-old boy, went out into the woods south of Electric Park today and put a bullet into his brain.

Young Talbot was the son of a physician at Long Lane, Mo. Since he had been in this city at work in the bakery of Frederick Hustland he had repeatedly asked his employer wherein he failed to come up to the standard of other young men of his age. His work was unsatisfactory, and although he tried hard to fill the requirements of the position he was discharged today.

In the letter which was found beside his body he included, under the caption, "The Story of My Life," a thirteen page autobiography of his unhappy career. As a preface to it he had written:

"I have resolved to kill myself. It is not a sudden decision, for I have thought of it for a long time. Now I am alone in my room with a revolver, and I know that my mind is at last made up."

In the story of his life the boy says that the instruction of his grandmother, with whom he lived when a child, had proved his undoing. He does not blame her for her effect upon his life, but says she made such a child of him always that her kindness was his undoing. He was taught not to fight or quarrel, the letter says, and he grew up a spineless sort of boy who was always imposed upon.

DIAMOND JUBILEE.

Waterford, Ont., Jan. 8. — About thirty relatives gathered in the home of Dr. and Mrs. A. Bowlby, in Waterford on Tuesday to celebrate the diamond jubilee of the marriage of Dr. and Mrs. Bowlby. Dr. Bowlby is ninety-three years of age, is the oldest resident of of Waterford, and is the oldest living graduate of Columbia University, New York. He attended McGill University during the years of 1845-6, and passed the board of medicine of Lower Canada in 1846 and is still an active practitioner.

Had Friends in Canada.

London, Jan. 6.—Thomas Sampson, a Fellow of the Royal Horticultural Society, died yesterday, aged 80 years. He was a prominent Free Mason, and a horticulturist, he travelled through Canada, where he made many friends.

To Take Inventory.

Rome, Jan. 6.—The removal of the seals placed on the apartment of the late Cardinal Rampolla, and the taking of an inventory of his effects, have been fixed for January 12, on which date all the interested parties will be present.

Italy and Greece.

Rome, Jan. 9.— Premier Venizelos, of Greece, who is touring the capitals of Europe, is here to improve the relations between Italy and Greece, and re-establish a closef riendship between the two countries.

Potash Syndicate's Suit.

Berlin, Jan. 9.— Suit has been entered by the German Potash Syndicate to recover from Imperial Chancellor von Bethmann-Hollweg, the sum of $2,000,000, being the amount of a fund raised by a potash tax imposed in 1910 for advertising the German fertilizer.

MR. AMES, M.P., ON NAVAL MATTERS

St. John, N.B., Jan. 6.—H. B. Ames, M.P. of Montreal, gave an address of great interest before the Canadian Club here last night. He took as his subject "Building a Battleship." While there was nothing political in the address out of respect to the views of the club, Mr. Ames told his hearers that it was idle for Canada for many years to come to talk of building battleships such as could bear their part in the forefront of the Empire's battle fleet and he submitted convincing proofs in support of his contentions.

Rev. G. A. Kuhring, president of the club, occupied the chair and introduced the speaker. Mr. Ames wasted no time in introductory remarks, but plunged at once into his subject. The battleship is the premier unit of every sea-fighting force, said Mr. Ames in opening, and then passed on to describe and illustrate the different processes of manufacture necessary before the finished article can be launched. The points to be considered in battleship design he characterizzed as striking power, protecting of vital parts, speed for manoeuvring, fuel storage, ammunition endurance, good quarters for the crew and finally sea-going qualities.

Although some of the British yards can build and equip a battleship themselves, the contracts awarded by the Admiralty are usually in four divisions—hull, boilers and engines, guns and armor, and gun mountings. He then took the plans of the Japanese battleship Kongo, commissioned last August, and built by Vickers Sons and Maxim, and followed the processes of manufacture throughout. The Kongo cost $12,400,000 and carried a complement of 1,100 men. He described a visit to the plant where the giant Kongo was constructed, and detailed the number of men employed in the manufacture. As an idea of the immense plant required for battleship construction, the speaker pointed out that to make the guns alone required an installation of plant valued at from $8,000,000 to $10,000,000, a personne. of men gathered from the whole of the United Kingdam and specially trained.

As to building battleships in Canada, he said he had no doubt this could be done in time if we were prepared to pay the cost. An eminent British shipbuilder had told him that it would require $27,000,000 of plant to install in England today a yard capable of building a first-class ship, and this in Canada would cost $37,000,000 without providing for the works for armor plate. To maintain such a plant in Britain would cost at the least estimate $4,000,000 per annum, and in Canada at least $4,350,000 per annum. He did not believe a battleship-building plant could be erected in Canada for less than $75,000,000.

In conclusion, he said: "Let me say that a modern battleship today in England costs in the neighborhood of $12,000,000. It is one of the most complicated mechanisms of modern times, many thousands of skilled laborers and a plant worth at least $27,000,000 is considered necessary to produce such a ship. Britain has been building ships for centuries. She had been building iron battleships for fifty years. Those who would follow her example must be content with modest beginnings."

GROWTH OF BUSINESS WITHIN THE EMPIRE

London, Jan. 9.—How the King's overseas Dominions have developed in fifteen years is set forth in the Statistical Abstract for the several British self-governing Dominions, Crown colonies, possessions and protectorates, just issued by the Board of Trade.

Exclusive of the United Kingdom, the area of the Empire is now approximately 11,253,000 square miles. In 1897 the population of this vast territory numbered 307,476,000. The figures for last year are, of course, estimates only:

	1901.	1912.
Canada and Newfoundland	£5,598,299	8,003,137
Commonwealth of Australia	3,773,801	4,733,359
Union of South Africa (1904)	5,175,824	4,733,359
New Zealand	772,719	1,062,627

In fifteen years the public revenue of Canada has grown from £8,382,000 to £34,675,000.

The following table shows the development of trade between the Mother Country and the principal parts of the Empire in the fifteen years covered by the return:

Imports From United Kingdom.

	1898.	1912.
British India	£40,218,301	91,690,228
Australia	20,975,551	39,124,829
Union of South Africa	15,255,000	23,200,948
Canada	6,753,289	28,733,812
New Zealand	5,148,833	12,499,757
West Africa	2,766,000	8,203,000
West Indies	2,510,000	3,766,974

Exports to United Kingdom.

	1898.	1912.
British India	£23,468,005	45,897,819
Australia	23,886,313	31,459,317
Union of South Africa	25,690,000	56,121,502
Canada	21,575,108	36,585,189
New Zealand	8,265,499	16,861,256
West Africa	1,781,000	5,855,000
West Indies	1,460,659	2,287,224

Post Office business has fully kept pace with developments in other directions. Appended are some of the principal figures relating to letters and cards alone for 1912, together with the totals for 1901:

	1901.	1912
British India	469,209,000	850,889,000
Australia	220,852,000	479,672,000
Canada	229,859,000	662,153,000
New Zealand	54,039,000	225,436,000
South Africa (1902)	42,400,000	130,780,000

Growth of Railways.

In the period under review the railways of the Dominions have been extended by many thousands of miles, and vast tracts of country have thereby been opened up for settlement. The following table affords an indication of the extent of the development since 1898:

	1898. Miles.	1912. Miles.
British India	21,920	33,484
Canada	16,718	28,035
Australia	12,483	18,679
Union of South Africa	2,562	8,293
New Zealand	2,287	2,389
Rhodesia	586	2,368

NO DECISION ON PARCELS POST SERVICE YET

Ottawa, Jan. 8.—Railway magnates are again gathering in the city. Sir William Mackenzie arrived in the Capital this morning, as did also Mr. Geo. F. Shaw, traffic expert for the Canadian Northern Railway. Sir Thomas Shaughnessy is expected this afternoon from Montreal. It is believed that there will be a conference in connection with the increased remuneration demanded by the railways for the parcels post system, though the Hon. L. P. Pelletier, Postmaster-General, is not expected back until late this afternoon.

"We are carrying the mails for nothing," said Sir William this morning, when questioned on the subject. "We are making nothing out of it."

"Has an agreement been arrived at yet between the railways and the Government concerning the inauguration of the parcels post service?" Sir William was asked.

"No agreement has been reached," he answered. "And we don't expect any until May or June. They have only been guessing so far, simply guessing. No decision has been reached."

"Can the service be inaugurated without such an agreement," Sir William was asked.

"I am not volunteering any opinion on that," he replied. "But the railways are an important factor in the question, of course."

Sir William stated that he had no knowledge of the coming of Sir Thomas Shaughnessy and seemed surprised and interested at the information.

Questioned as to the new service between Toronto and Ottawa, Sir William stated that he expected that a first-class passenger service would be inaugurated beginning of June. The question of the Ottawa entrance he believed to be satisfactorily settled. He had heard nothing as to what reduction the railway board intended to order in western freight rates and did not consider that any surmise at present could be made.

"The west is about as well treated as any country I know," he remarked. Sir William declined to discuss any other phase of railway gossip, and stated that there was nothing of great importance in his visit.

DOUBLE LOVE TRAGEDY.

New York, Jan. 9. — Pretty nineteen-year-old Rose A. Smith was found slain in a room in the Hotel Belmore, Twenty-fifth street and Lexington avenue, yesterday afternoon at the side of her dead love-crazed sweetheart, John Patterson, who was also nineteen. Peterson was a suicide.

The tragedy was without a sordid side. The pair were deeply in love. Her purity is unquestioned.

The couple evidently had come to death Tuesday night shortly after 7 o'clock. She had apparently been slain by the youth as she tried to escape him. Then he placed his arm on his breast and fired a bullet into his temple. She had been shot in the eye.

From what could be learned from their grief-stricken parents, Peterson committed the deed while insane, under the delusion that he would be parted forever from "his first love." He probably had induced the girl to accompany him to the hotel, at which both had registered Tuesday shortly after noon as "J. Peterson and wife," for the purpose of having a final understanding.

The dead boy left no message to explain his act. In his pockets were found many photographs of the girl, upon several of which were written endearing terms.

REDUCES RATES ON IMPORT PULP WOOD.

Ottawa, Jan. 8.—Commissioner McLean, of the Railway Board, has issued a judgment dealing with the complaint of the Howell Company of Toronto in regard to the increase of railway rates on import pulp wood to various points on the C.P.R., C.N.R. and Grand Trunk, and the effect of the judgment is to reduce the rate per hundred pounds on shipments from Montreal to Windsor Mills from nine to eight cents, the same rate as applies to Shawinigan Falls. Commissioner McLean, in concluding his judgment, says: "Comparing the rates as charged with the rate of the local product and taking into consideration the mileage involved and the charges which have been borne at Montreal on the imported product, I am of the opinion that eight cents is a reasonable rate for the movement from Montreal to Windsor Mills."

SEVERE STORM STRIKES THE PACIFIC COAST

Swept Over an Area From San Francisco to Many Points in B.C.

Seattle, Wash., Jan. 8.—The Pacific Coast from San Francisco to British Columbia was drenched and flooded yesterday by storms, which have continued for ten days and which have extended well inland. Basements are flooded, sewers blocked and street car service demoralized, and streets torn up at Astoria, Oregon. Twenty vessels are weatherbound in that harbor, unable to pass the high surf on the bar. This fleet is being augmented by arrivals from up-river points. The precipitation there since last Saturday has been almost nine inches. Many houses on sloping ground are in danger.

Nearly six inches of rain has fallen at Tacoma, causing damage over a wide area. Railroad traffic has been delayed by washouts.

A high wind brought a temporary lull in the storm at sea, and repair crews immediately began to remove the tangle of broken telegraph and telephone wires which has delayed transportation. House-movers are shifting dwelling threatened by mud slides to safer ground.

More than nine inches of rain has fallen at Aberdeen, Washington, since Saturday, and low-lands over a wide section of Western Washington are under water. It has been impossible to estimate the damage in that section. Mud slides are tying up trains in several isolated places.

HOT RUNNING RIOT.

Police Charge Strikers And Shoot Two

New York, Jan. 9. — In a running fight between striking tailors and strike-breakers, which began at Greene and West Fourth street, and ended in a general battle at Fifth street and the Bowery, last evening, two men were shot, several others were injured, and seven were arrested, charged with felonious assault and violation of the Sullivan law.

At least twenty shots were fired during the fight, which began at 6.30, when the Bowery was crowded with homegoers. It took the reserves of the Fifth street station and several detectives ten minutes to disperse the rioters and restore order in the crowd that gathered.

BERNHARDT "SOUVENIRS."

Paris, Jan. 9. — The many fichus distributed by Sarah Bernhardt to admirers during her last visit to America, and which are now kept under glass by souvenir hunters, are said to be merely a job lot of cheap wrappers. These the tragedienne purchased specially for the purpose, and never wore one herself. This is an amusing revelation made to-day. She was obliged, says Bernhardt, to adopt this ruse by the fact that on her previous tour admirers tore a valuable silk wrapper from her shoulders, and divided it among themselves as souvenirs.

AIR ARTILLERY: THE QUICK-FIRING RIFLE-FIELD-GUN FOR AEROPLANES.



THE WEAPON USED ON THE GROUND: TRYING TO HIT AN AEROPLANE WITH THE LEWIS AIR-COOLED MACHINE-GUN.



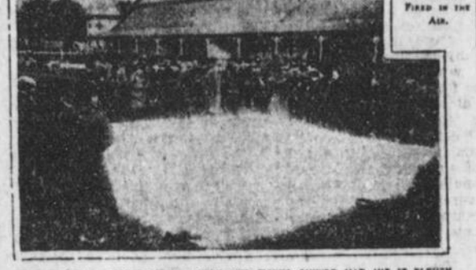
TO SHOW THE WEAPON'S MOBILITY: TWO GUNS AND A TRIPOD CARRIED BY THREE MEN.



THE NET TO CATCH THE CASES OF THE CARTRIDGES FIRED IN THE AIR.



FOR TWO GUNS AND TWO HUNDRED ROUNDS OF AMMUNITION A TONY OUTFIT OF THE LEWIS AIR-COOLED MACHINE-GUN.



EXAMINING THE GROUND-TARGET AFTER THE FLYING GUNNER HAD HIT IT ELEVEN TIMES OUT OF FOURTEEN SHOTS FROM A HEIGHT OF ABOUT 500 FEET.



FIRING THE GUN FROM ITS TRIPOD: SERGEANT OMMUNDSEN, A KING'S PRIZE-WINNER, TESTING THE WEAPON.



TO SHOW THE POSITIONS OF THE GUNNER AND THE PILOT: THE GUN MOUNTED ON A 50-H.P. GRAHAME-WHITE BIPLANE.

Sale of Ice Cream on the Sabbath

Toronto, Jan. 8. — "No one objects to a man eating a meal in a restaurant on Sunday, but a certain class of people raise their hands in horror when ice cream replaces the meat. It seems to me that our ideas should broaden with the times, but, apparently, they are becoming narrower among a certain sect." Such was the statement of Judge Morson, at the City Hall yesterday, who declared that ice cream is as much a food as meat or potatoes, and that if the seller of ice cream on Sunday is a bona fide restauranteur he is committing no breach of the by-law by allowing customers to consume "food" on his premises.

The occasion was the hearing of arguments in an appeal taken by Emil Brooker, the lessee of Wolf's Park, Sunnyside, from his conviction in the police court by Judge Cohen recently for selling ice cream on Sunday. "I think the conviction should be quashed," said His Honor, "but the information laid at the police court states he had no license."

Mr. O'Connor, who appeared for the appellant, stated that he had obtained a license, but that it had been mislaid. He was obtaining a copy from the License Department.

An enlargement of the case was granted to permit County Crown Attorney Greer to communicate with the Attorney-General, who, he thought, would want to carry the case further.

DECLARES THERE IS NO TRUTH IN THE STORY.

"Westminster Gazette" Replies to Article in the "Morning Post."

London, Jan. 8.—"There is no truth in the suggestion of the "Morning Post," that the negotiations between Premier Asquith and the Opposition leader, Andrew Bonar Law, in regard to the situation of the Irish province of Ulster under Home Rule have broken down," says the "Westminster Gazette," yesterday. The newspaper, which is in the closest touch with the Government, adds: "There is indeed every reason for believing that the negotiations or conversations are being continued without any untoward incidents, and that no adverse factor has arisen to interrupt them."

SEEK QUARTERS IN NEW GOVERNMENT BLOCK

Ottawa, Jan. 8.—Requesting that it be given a building in connection with the erection of a new Government block to be used as a permanent headquarters in Ottawa, a deputation from the Royal Society of Canada yesterday afternoon waited on the Hon. Robert Rogers, Minister of Public Works.

The deputation urged that the Royal Society of Great Britain was afforded quarters in London by the Government, following its custom of housing its working societies in the capital, and urged that the same be done in Canada. The Royal Society of Canada is now in possession of an exceedingly valuable library, at present amounting to some ten thousand volumes, which are housed at the Royal Victoria Museum, which is constantly growing. A building large enough to accommodate this collection and to afford space for board meetings and the like is desired.

The Hon. Mr. Rogers promised consideration to the deputation and his attitude was favorably interpreted by them. The deputation included Dr. Frank Adams, president, Dr. Eve, Dr. McLeod, and T. T. Barnes, of McGill, Montreal; as well as Dr. W. F. King, Dominion astronomer; Benjamin Suite, and others of Ottawa.

PANAMA EXHIBIT.

London, Jan. 9.—The question whether Great Britain should take part in the Panama-Pacific Exhibition at San Francisco is to be raised in the House of Commons on the debate on the address in reply to the speech from the throne.

Sir Edward Grey who, as head of the Foreign Office, must take the responsibility for the decision of the Government not to take part in the exhibition, has so far maintained silence on the subject, and the debate will give him an opportunity of explaining and defending his course of action.

The Foreign Secretary, it is believed, will dispose for once and all of the reports that an entangling arrangement with Germany entered into the matter.

The official explanation of the refusal of the Government to take part is that it was due to its belief that there would be a great paucity of British exhibitors. The Government took into serious consideration the recommendation of a very influential committee of prominent British manufacturers that an appropriation should be made, but it is understood the permanent officials of the Board of Trade reported that the committee was not representative of the firms which it would be necessary to induce to participate to make the exhibit one that would do justice to British industry and those who had heretofore taken part in the great exhibitions had shown no intense desire to be represented.

MILLIONS WILLED AWAY.

New York, Jan. 9. — Disposing of one of the largest states in the country, the will of Charles E. Appleby was put on record in the Surrogate's Court at Mineola, L. I., yesterday afternoon. It disposes of real estate which in value will exceed $50,000,000. The will is less than 100 words in length, and divides the property in equal shares between his two sons, Edgar S. and John S. Appleby, both of Glen Cove. It is dated May 17 1905. Mr. Appleby died December 26, 1913.

DIED AGED 105 YEARS.

Altoona, Pa., Jan. 9.—Mrs. Chaney Tillman, aged 105, died here yesterday. She was born a slave near Culpepper Courthouse, Va.

COMPLAIN ABOUT MILK INSPECTORS

Quebec, Jan. 8.—The return of all correspondence and documents relating to the inspection of milk in the rural counties of the province contained nothing but largely signed petitions from farmers in the counties of Laval, Terrebonne and L'Assomption to the effect that many of the Montreal milk inspectors were imposing such hard conditions upon them in the way of forcing changes in stalls and dairy buildings that many were contemplating either quitting the business for the ordinary work of the farmer or else raising the price so as to meet the new expenses required of them.

The petitioners claim in the petitions which were sent to the minister about a year ago that they had no objection submitting to all sanitary precautions necessary but they thought that some of the inspectors had far more zeal than experience, and asked things entirely unnecessary. They suggested that the province should itself take over the inspection outside of the municipal boundaries of Montreal and the provincial board of health to appoint men who would not only use a club, but would conduct an educative campaign among the dairymen as well.

The Hon. Charles R. Devlin, minister of colonization, mines and fisheries, after his first day at the buildings following his illness, is feeling very well, though a little tired. His health has greatly improved and he and all his friends are greatly pleased by his improvement.

The Quebec bill was under discussion this morning by the private bills committee.

Record Weather at Fort William

Drizzling Rain Puts an End to the Signs of Winter.

Fort William, Ont., Jan. 8.—At six o'clock last night a drizzling rain began to fall, and the thermometer registered 34 degrees above. Every other year at this time, the mercury stands at from ten to fifty below zero, and the ground is covered with several feet of snow. Early this week the weather still resembled that of May, and what little snow remained on ground from the slight snow fall last week is gone.

The harbor to date has not frozen over hard enough to prevent the slightest difficulty to the movement of steamers. According to the old timers, such weather at this time of the year has never before been experienced in Fort William.

EXPERT FROM FRANCE TO BE EMPLOYED

Quebec, Jan. 8. — It is expected here that the man to take charge of the bureau of statistics for the province will be a skilled man from France, used to tabulating results, and making true deductions from figures.

Would Increase Rates.

Washington, Jan. 8.—The shipper opportunity to be heard on the five percent. increase in freight rates proposed by the 52 eastern railways will be passed upon next week by the Interstate Commerce Commission

Montreal Lady Sees Sacred Fish of Constantinople

Strange Legend from Greek History Centres Around Two Fish Hundreds of Years Old.

Have you ever heard the story of the sacred fish of Constantinople? No, of course you have not, for the story, though older than America, is to the great mass of people as new as the news of to-day. So gather around, clear your minds of prejudice, and harken to a tale strange yet true.

Thirty-nine years before Christopher Columbus discovered America, when the head of that daring navigator ached with thoughts of a sphere-shaped earth as he journed from country to country in the endeavor to interest the crowned heads of Europe with his venture to prove his theory, there lived in the Kingdom of Greece—in Constantinople—an aged man of the Greek church, who through years of righteous living in seclusion had become very wise. That was in the days when Constantine the First ruled the land wisely, and was sorely pressed on every side by his constant enemy, the Turk. And one day, while the aged nun was busy preparing fish in the rear of the convent for her mid-day meal, a strange woman appeared suddenly unto her and said, the while observing the small fish frying in the pan, "Put away your occupation and busy yourself with matters that are imminent. Look to the safety of the women and children and prepare the men for defence, for to-morrow Constantinople will fall."

When the Fish Jumped.

The goodly nun was loth to believe so startling an assertion from one of whom she knew nothing, and answered, "If these fish jump from this pan and turn to life again I will believe the words you have spoken."

These words were no sooner out of her month (tradition has it, and the Greeks the world over believe) than the three frying fish returned to life, jumped from the pan, and swam in the small pond which graced the garden of the convent.

The next day Constantinople fell into the hands of the Turks, Greece became a persecuted nation, and Constantinople was turned into the Turkish capital, which it remains to-day.

Here is a tale which sounds mightily like a fable, yet it is not. Tell the Greek in Montreal who is a firm adherent to his faith that this is a fable, and he will give you the lie. He will not only expostulate with you for your disbelief in the story, but he will furnish you with proof—that proof which comes from only those who have seen.

Have seen what? Surely no one will state that an eyewitness of that memorable period lives to tell the tale. Not quite!

But the fish live. That is, two of the three live, and the other died only eight years ago, and its death was the occasion for great solemnity and ceremony. In Constantinople a huge parade took place in honor of the death of that little fish, and the people mourned its demise.

History, Say the Greeks.

This is not fable, it is history; and the Greeks have a excellent history. The other two fish still live. They are sacred, and swim in a large vase in a dark room in the principal monastery of Constantinople. Let the traveller inquire.

But the stranger is obdurate in his misbelief. He persists that it would be the easiest of matters to replace these fish year after year by others of their species; but the blue waters of the Mediterranean is swarming with such fish.

But stop, the Greek insists. The error is made. Other such fish are not to be found anywhere in the world. In comparison with them, "Percy," the pilot fish of New Zealand, sinks to the commonplace. These fish are marked. They bear the mark of the past. On one side they are brown just as when they jumped from the frying pan in 1453; on the other side they are white, for they were fried on only one side, while on the other they were sprayed with flour.

Look Like Fired First.

If you still do not believe, see for yourself. In Montreal there is one woman at least the wife of a respected Greek merchant—who, having heard the story from her husband, still remained in possession of some of those traits of Thomas the Doubtful. She visited Greece and Constantinople purposely to test the strength of the story. She went to the ancient monastery in that city studded with minarets, and was conducted to the chamber in which the fish are kept. Question her, and she will answer: "I saw the fish. There are two in a large vase. They are brown on one side—I have seen such a hue on fried fish—and on the other side they are white."

"Many have visited Constantinople and have not seen the fish because they have not been apprised of their presence in that city. When in that city in future let the informed traveller enquire and see. Then he will believe.

I Will Stake This Medicine Against Your Time.

A Few Days Will Be Sufficent to Prove Its Value in Your Disease

A few minutes of your time for a few days and I will demonstrate to you, without expense to yourself, that I have a medicine that drives Uric Acid poison from the system, and by so doing conquers kidney trouble, bladder trouble and rheumatism. I don't ask you to take my word for it but simply want you to let me send you some of this medicine so that you can use it personally.

I am trying to convince sufferers from these diseases that I have something far better than the usual run of remedies, treatments and such things, and the only way I can demonstrate that fact is to go to the expense of compounding the medicine and sending it out free of charge. This I am glad to do for any sufferer who will take the time to write me. Understand, I will not send you a valueless "sample, proof or test treatment," nor will I send you a package of medicine and say that you can use some of it and pay for the rest, but I will send you a supply free of charge and you will not be asked to pay for this gift nor will you be under any obligations.

All I want to know is that you have a disease for which my medicine is intended, as it is not a "cure-all," and I give herewith some of the leading symptoms of kidney, bladder and rheumatic troubles. If you notice one or more of these symptoms you need this medicine, and I will be glad to send you some of it if you will write me the numbers of the symptoms you have, give your age, and your name and address. My address is Dr. T. Frank Lynott, 518 Franklin Bldg., Toronto, Ont. You promise me nothing; you pay me nothing for it. All I ask, so there shall be no mistake, is that you send me the numbers of your symptoms or a description in your own words, and that you take the medicine according to the directions I send you. It is my way of getting publicity for my medicine so that it will become widely known.



DR. T. FRANK LYNOTT
who will send medicine to those who need it free of charge.

You will agree when you have used it that it dissolves and drives out uric acid poison. It tones the kidneys so that they work in harmony with the bladder. It strengthens the bladder so that frequent desire to urinate and other urinary disorders are banished. It stops rheumatic aches and pains immediately. It dissolves uric acid crystals so that back and muscles no longer ache and crooked joints quickly straighten out. It reconstructs the blood and nerves so that you soon feel healthier and stronger, sleep better and eat better and have energy throughout the day. It does all this, and yet contains nothing injurious and is absolutely vouched for according to law.

Sufferers from these dreadful and dangerous diseases can surely afford to spend a few minutes a day for a few days to demonstrate to their own satisfaction if they are curable, especially when you consider no expense is involved, and I willingly give you my time and my medicine. All any fair-minded, afflicted person wants to know is if a certain thing will cure HIM or HER, and here is an opportunity to find out without cost, obligation or important loss of time. THESE FEW DAYS may be the turning point in your life.

All who are interested enough to write me for the free medicine will also receive a copy of my large illustrated medical book which describes these diseases thoroughly. It is the largest book of the kind ever written for free distribution, and a new edition is just being printed. I will also write you a letter of instructions and medical advice that should be of great help to you; but in order to do this I must know that you need my medicine. Write me the numbers of the symptoms that trouble you, and your age, and I will promptly carry out my promises. Show an inclination to be cured and you will be.

These Are the Symptoms:

1—Pain in the back.
2—Too frequent desire to urinate.
3—Burning or obstruction of urine.
4—Pain or soreness in the bladder.
6—Gas or pain in the stomach.
7—General debility, weakness, dizziness.
8—Pain or soreness under right rib.
9—Swelling in any part of the body.
10—Constipation or liver trouble.
11—Palpitation or pain under the heart.
12—Pain in the hip joint.
13—Pain in the neck or head.
14—Pain or soreness in the kidneys.
15—Pain or swelling of the joints.
16—Pain or swelling of the muscles.
17—Pain and soreness in nerves.
18—Acute or chronic rheumatism.

To the Publisher of the "Weekly Witness," Montreal, P.Q.

My Dear Sir—I wish to certify to you personally, that it is a fact that I am prepared to give away packages of my medicine free to anyone who needs it and that I have set aside a large sum of money for that purpose.

This medicine is not a "cure-all" but is intended for those symptoms as given here. Any of your readers who believe that they have need of such medicine, are welcome to send for it.

I will send each of them a supply free of all cost and I trust all who need it will write me. Dr. T. Frank Lynott.

Yours sincerely,

HOW OFFICERS OF THE ROYAL BANK FIND CONDITIONS IN CANADA

The adoption of the report was moved by the Vice-President, Mr. E. L. Pease, who spoke as follows:

We regret extremely that our President, Mr. Holt, in consequence of illness, is unable to preside at this meeting, but you will be pleased to know that he is rapidly convalescing, and will shortly be out again.

The financial statement which we have the pleasure of presenting to you to-day, shows that although the past year was one of great strain and anxiety, we have been able to maintain a strong liquid condition, and at the same time produce satisfactory profits. These were equivalent to 18.53 per cent of our captal and 8.87 per cent of capital and surplus combined. Out of these profits the usual dividend of 12 per cent has been paid, $250,000 has been written off Bank Premises, $100,000 transferred to the Pension Fund, and the balance carried forward to Profit and Loss, bringing that account up to $1,015,119.

BALANCE SHEET.

I will refer briefly to the important items of the Balance Sheet.

Cash on hand, at call, and on short notice amounted to $45,609,445, or 34 per cent of our total liabilities to the public. These reserves do not include Canadian call loans or investments, amounting to $26,775,000, which we regard as secondary reserves. Call loans in Canada and elsewhere decreased during the year $4,150,000; current loans in Canada and elsewhere increased $2,500,000; and cash increased $1,800,000. Investments stand at less than the market value on November 30th last. The writing down of securities, while regrettable, increases the financial stability of the bank. With the next swing of the pendulum values will improve Bank Premises stand at $4,783,-000. Deposits have been well maintained. Those bearing interest increased $1,237,000, and demand deposits are practically unchanged. Bills payable amount to $990,000, a decrease of $1,-200,000 as compared with the previous year. Our total Liquid Assets amount to $72,385,000, being 46.66 per cent of our total liabilities to the public. Total trade assets, excluding the valuation of bank premises, exceed our liabilities to the public by the sum of $20,702,117.

BANK PREMISES.

With the object of rendering available for commercial requirements a portion of the funds, invested in bank premises, the bank has during the past year sold certain of its properties to the Globe Realty Corporation, Ltd., a company organized and controlled by the bank. The value of these properties was fixed by independent appraisal, 60 per cent of the appraized value has been paid to the bank in first mortgage bonds, secured upon the same properties, and the remaining 40 per cent in shares of the company, which shares have been entirely written off. The bonds will be sold without any liability, direct or indirect, on the part of the bank.

The properties sold will continue to be occuped by the bank under lease from the company, and the rentals, which are not higher than we have charged the branches in the past, will provide for the interest on the bonds and a sinking fund sufficient to retire them at maturity in twenty-fve years, when the bank will become the virtual owner of the properties as owning and controlling all the shares of the company. Important buildings required in the future will be constructed by the company, provision being made for the cost by the sale of bonds and shares as already described.

This course, which is followed by leading banks in other countries and by some in Canada, is believed by your directors to serve the best interests of the public as well as those of the bank.

When an opportune time arrives, it is proposed to sell the Traders Bank building in Toronto, which will not be required by the bank, and the appraised value of which is over $1,500,-000. By this means we hope that the premises owned by the bank will be reduced in the near future to comparatively small figures, representing about 50 per cent of their appraised value.

CENTRAL GOLD RESERVES.

The new Bank Act provided for the establishment of Central Gold Reserves under the control of four trustees to be appointed by the Canadian Bankers' Association. This bank was appointed one of the trustees, jointly with the Government, the Bank of Montreal and the Canadian Bank of Commerce, and the system was put into operation on August 1st last. Under this arrangement Canadian banks are permitted to issue notes in excess of the paid-up capital to the extent of their deposits in gold coin or Dominion Government notes with the Central Gold Reserves. We are pleased to avail ourselves of this privilege, as we were previously obliged to issue notes of other banks for many months of each year in order to keep within our authorized limit.

ALBERTA GOVERNMENT SUIT.

Judgment in the bank's favor was given by the Privy Council in January last in the suit brought against the bank by the Alberta Government. The judgment upheld the bank's contention. The whole matter has been adjusted with the Government, and no loss has resulted to the bank.

CONDITIONS IN CANADA.

According to the latest returns the total field crops in Canada last year yielded approximately $600,000,000, or about the same as in 1912. Railroad earnings show a substantial increase over 1912. Bank clearings increased $117,000,000; bank note circulation, $4,024,000. Public deposits in Chartered Banks and Post Office Government Savings Bank, and other savings bank deposits on the 30th of November last amounted to $1,147,000,000, being an increase of $16,500,000. Current loans with Chartered Banks were $922,000,000, an increase of $6,500,000. Total exports reached $460,000,000, an increase of $93,000,000; imports, $672,000,000, an increase of $34,000,000. Customs receipts for the fiscal year increased $7,000,000. Immigration reached 402,432, an increase of 48,195. Immigrants from Great Britain during the year numbered 150,542, and from the United States 139,009.

In Mr. E. R. Wood's review of the bond market in Canada in 1913 the total Canadian band issues are placed at $341,000,000, compared with $261,000,000 in 1912, of which Government issues represented $53,000,000, municipal issues, $115,000,000, railway issues $98,000,000, public service corporations $26,000,000, and miscellaneous $47,000,000. Great Britain absorbed 71.82 percent, Canada, 13.35 percent, and the United States 14.83 percent.

The sugar crop of 1912-13 in Cuba amounted to 2,429,000 tons, an increase over the previous year of 534,000 tons, and the largest in the history of the Island. Unfortunately, prices ruled low, and the total value, namely, $112,-000,000 was actually $8,000,000 less than the value of the 1911-12 crop. The coming crop is estimated at 2,500,000 tons, but prices are still low.

An off-setting favorable feature this year is a higher saccarine yield than was obtained last season. The mills are also being operated more economically through a reduction in wages, etc. The United States Tariff Revision becomes effective March 1st next, when higher prices for sugar are expected.

The condition of the tobacco industry is favorable. Large new areas were planted during the past year, and the coming crop is expected to exceed the previous one.

The cattle business is in a prosperous condition with high prices prevailing.

Cuba's exports last year amounted to $165,000,000, and imports $132,000,-000, leaving a balance of $32,000,000 in her favor. General trade conditions may be considered satisfactory with the exception of the low price of sugar. The vast resources of the Island in comparison with its small population of about 2,000,000, ensure continued prosperity.

Encouraged by the success of our branches in Cuba, we opened five new ones there during the year, making a total of twenty-three.

PORTO RICO.

Trade in the Island of Porto Rico continues depressed owing to the reduction of the duty on sugar into the United States. Only the best equipped mills can manufacture sugar profitably under present tariff conditions and it is feared the industry will decline. The Island is handicapped by the fact that its soil for cane growing is inferior to that of Cuba.

Coffee culture is resuming its former importance. The value of last year's export reached $8,500,000. Exports of tobacco amounting to $9,000,-000; of fruits, $2,700,000. Total exports were $49,000,000, and total imports $37,000,000, leaving a balance of trade in favor of the Island of $12,-000,000.

BRITISH WEST INDIES.

Two successive years of drought, which adversely affected trade in the British West India islands, was followed this year by normal rainfall. As a consequence record crops are generally expected, and the outlook is bright, with but one drawback, namely, the low price of sugar. Canada's total exports to the British West Indies for the year ending November 30th last amounted to $3,796,000. Total imports were $4,119,000.

A large increase in our trade with these Islands will inevitably follow the inauguration of the steamship service which the Canadian Government has contracted for, and the operation of the Reciprocity Agreement which came into force on the 1st of October last. Great advantages are likely to accrue also to the West Indies through the opening of the Panama Canal, which will give access to new markets on the Pacific Coast and in the Orient. As an illustration of this a recent sale of 42,000 sacks of Cuban sugar was reported for shipment to Japan, via the Suez Canal.

BRITISH GUIANA BANK.

Recent negotiations for the purchase of the business of the British Guiana Bank have resulted in their acceptance of an offer made by us, subject to confirmation at a meeting of the shareholders of that bank, to be held on the 31st of January next. The bank has been in existence since 1836, and a careful examination has revealed a sound and prosperous condition. It has a paid-up capital of $926,520, and a surplus fund of $239,-463. Its total assets on the 30th of June last amounted to $3,680,396.

We have long wished to extend our chain of branches in the British West Indies to the important colony of British Guiana, not only because of its existing and growing trade with Canada, but because of its great potentialities. The vast interior, extending to the borders of Brazil, contains large areas of fertile lands and very valuable timber and minerals awaiting railway development, a project which is now receiving much attention.

UNITED STATES.

The banking and currency law recently enacted in the United States is of prime importance to Canada. The new measure is generally expected to render credit more elastic, and greatly accelerate trade. It will equalize money rates of interest throughout the country, and set free for business purposes a portion of the enormous gold hoardings in the Treasury. On the principle that economic conditions in the United States, good or bad, are soon reflected in Canada, we are likely to benefit from the measure.

It is a pleasing sign that upwards of $25,000,000 of Canadian municipal debentures were marketed in the United States in the past twelve months, most of which were sold during the latter portion of the year. As foreign investments are exempt from the recently imposed income tax, a considerable volume of American capital will doubtless find its way to Canada in the future for investment in our securities.

GENERAL SITUATION IN CANADA

Regarding the general situation in Canada, the dominating influence at the beginning of the past year was the money market crisis in Europe, resulting from the Balkan war and the fear of a general conflict. Although the banks were alive to the necessity for extreme caution and retrenchment in Canada, it was impossible to call an immediate halt. The momentum of trade following several years of prosperity required that commitments be taken care of. During the first eight months there was no diminution of the volume of mercantile business, or curtailment of railway and other general construction work, for which foreign capital continued to be freely supplied. In that period the commercial loans of the Chartered Banks increased $30,-000,000, while deposits decreased $20,-000,000. Fortunately, however, our excellent crops, rapidly marketed, liquidated debts and brought about a reversal of the financial situation. Commercial loans on the 30th of November last compared with August last showed a decrease of $24,000,000, while deposits in the same time increased $38,000,000. We could offer no better evidence of the vitality and wealth of the country.

Throughout the year the banks exercised restraint upon their customers, without unduly restricting credits. They did, however, put a ban on real estate speculation, and curbed the extravagance of municipalities. But for previous excesses in these two directions, conditions in Canada might have continued normal, as trade otherwise has remained healthy. We have an example of this in the Maritime Provinces, where prosperous conditions prevailed throughout the year, due undoubtedly to the absence of extravagance and speculation in real estate in that section of the country. Outside of these provinces a reaction is now in progress. How far it will extend it is impossible to say, but generally when pessimism prevails the turn is near. I take a hopeful view of the outlook, as the tendency is towards conservatism and economy.

In view of the dearth of capital in Europe, resulting from expenditures for wars and armaments, the Canadian public would be well advised to postpone any new enterprise dependent upon foreign capital until financial conditions are improved abroad. Pending the absorption of the great mass of European Government loans now hanging over the foreign markets, and waiting for a favorable opportunity to be floated, we cannot expect to obtain our usual supplies of money from Great Britain.

I now beg to move that the Directors' report and financial statement be adopted, and will ask Mr. Johnston to second the resolution.

SAYS NEW BANK MUST POSSESS STRONG ASSETS

J. P. Morgan in Favor of New York District Bank of Commanding Size.

New York, Jan. 7.—At yesterday's hearing of the Federal Reserve organization committee, J. P. Morgan came out flatly in favor of a regional bank of a commanding size, in the district which is to include New York, the banker maintaining that 40 percent. or more of the capital of the entire system should be centred in the new institution.

Secretary McAdoo, of the Treasury Department, and Secretary Houston, of the Department of Agriculture, who compose the committee, intimated that they did not share this view, although both said they had reached no decision. Many of their questions bore upon the feasibility of making the regional districts more nearly equal with perhaps three banks in the northeast, instead of one.

Mr. Morgan's appearance before the committee was a surprise to those who were attending the hearing, and the banker indicated that the invitation to give his views was something of a surprise to him, as he had not been requested to appear until shortly before the hour specified.

Explaining that he had not considered carefully the division of the country into regional districts, Mr Morgan said he would not attempt to outline any detailed plan. "I'm trying to see how the whole United States is to be handled," he explained."

Mr. Morgan stated that he did not consider it important whether a regional bank were located in New York It might as well be in Boston, he believed. The important thing, he said was to have the bank which served the New York district of sufficient size to command the respect of the business men and bankers of all countries. As to the amount of capital in this bank, which many witnesses had said should be larger than that of any member bank, Mr. Morgan attached comparatively little importance to that phase of the matter. "It isn't so much the capital," he said, "as the assets the bank represents."

"Do you think," said Secretary McAdoo, "that foreign banks would look at one regional bank, in forming their estimate, or at the entire system of units under a co-ordinated board?"

"That depends upon the action of the co-ordinated board," Mr. Morgan replied. He said that if the board could show that the system was co-ordinated, foreign bankers would feel that they were doing business with one comprehensive bank. "The real idea," he said, "is to get the most convenient arrangement to serve the whole reserve association."

BANK OF ENGLAND MAY LOWER RATE

London, Jan. 7.—A reduction in the bank rate to-morrow to 4 1-2 per cent. is confidently anticipated, in view of the influx of gold and lower discount rates here and on the Continent.

Various large financial operations pending, such as the Servian and French loans and the fact that still lower market discounts might create a foreign gold demand are likely, however, to postpone a four and a half per cent. rate for a few weeks.

CONFIDENCE IS LACKING FACTOR

Head of Telephone System, However, Sees Prosperous Times Ahead.

New York, Jan. 12.— Theodore N. Vail, president of the American Telephone and Telegraph Co., in an interview here to-day, said:

"The country has never been in better condition for a prosperous year than it is now, but there is a hesitancy and a doubt overhanging everything.

"Busines is waiting to learn the attitude of Congress and to gauge the government, trying to find where they are at.

"Just as soon as they know, and confidence is restored, things will go along with a boom. The country is a going concern; everybody has money, and they are only waiting to spend it."

MORE GOLD SHIPMENTS

Total of Present Movement Totals $1,100,000.

A further shipment of $400,000 was received in New York from Canada to-day, making $1,100,000 on the present movement.

The recent shipments are due to the scarcity of New York exchange here, the rates of which have passed the gold-shipping point.

It is, however, held in some authoritative circles that the movement reflects the relaxing of money conditions in the Dominion.

NO STOCK MELON.

Washington, Jan. 9.—It was stated here to-day that the American Telephone & Telegraph must sell its Western Union holdings to meet the dissolution requirements demanded by the Department of Justice.

IMPORTANT CHANGES WOULD FOLLOW REMOVAL OF DUTY ON WHEAT AND FLOUR WITH U.S.

Writing in the "Weekly Northwestern Miller" A. H. Bailey gives the following summary of the effects of Canadian reciprocity in wheat and wheat produce on the milling industry of the Dominion:—

One of the difficulties Canadian millers have to contemplate in any discussion as to the effect of a renewal of the duties on wheat and flour between Canada and the United States is the confusion that would result from the difference in percentages of their top patents as compared with those on the American side. In Canada all the leading mills make a first patent which is technically known as a 50 per cent or thereabouts, while the corresponding American brands are about 70 or 80 per cent patents.

Every miller knows that this difference is fully reflected in the prices at which these flours are sold, the shorter patent being worth more money. It would, however, be difficult for Canadian buyers to correctly appraise the value of these flours, especially in the earlier stages of the competition for business, and the only thing for the Canadian miller to do in order to protect his home trade would be either to change his percentages to correspond with those in use in the United States or to continue the present top grades as fancy patents and establish new brands of like percentage with those from the United States to meet the competition.

It is generally thought in Canada if the duties are taken off wheat and flour the competition of United States mills will be most keenly felt in Ontario and the Maritime Provinces.

The existing relations of the big Canadian milling companies with their country customers in Quebec are largely paternal in character and almost all of the flour is sold on open account. Any United States miller attempting to do business in Quebec would probably come to grief.

United States competition for flour business, if there should be free trade between these two countries, would bother the miller in the Canadian West least of all. The back haul would prevent that. On the other hand all mills between Winnipeg and the Rocky Mountains would get milling-in-transit rates into United States markets.

There are several hundred small flour mills in the older parts of the province of Ontario, some of them none too well situated as regards shipping facilities, that would find the struggle for existence harder under a system of free trade in flour with the United States.

The fact that, in order to get flour and feed into the United States free of duty, Canada does not require to remove her duties on the feed is a point in favor of Canadian mills. Quite probably they would take advantage of their protection on bran and shorts if competetion for flour business should be found too keen for comfort, and get some of their profits out of those commodities. The present Canadian duty on millfeed is 17 1-2 per cent ad valorem.

Some are maintaining that the removal of the duties on Canadian wheat entering the United States would destroy the present system of inspection of grains which is such a valuable feature of the Canadian handling arrangement. Changes would probably be required to cover the case of Canadian grain passing through the United States for export, but there would be no disturbance in the case of grain going abroad via all-Canadian channels, and it might be found that this would be the means of confining a good deal of the export business to Canadian channels. The British miller prizes his Canadian government inspection certificate and might be willing to give some preference to wheat delivered under these documents.

If Canada removes her duties on wheat and flour it will be a complete removal, not portial or reciprocal in any way. British millers might then on occasion compete for some of the trade of the Atlantic and St. Lawrence river markets.

The Canadian railways are as much concerned at the prospect of free trade in wheat and flour as the millers. Such a change might upset the balance of their freight rates and deprive them of their present monopoly of the rail haul on western grain.

The present Canadian system of fixing car-lot and mixed car-lot prices of flour might have to be changed under free trade. Millers now make a price at the beginning of the crop year which remains in force indefinitely. Only a very marked change in the cost of wheat will induce them to alter the price of flour, and they frequently run for six months or more without any change in the list.

Canadian mills in Ontario and Quebec would use United States wheat in the earlier weeks of each new crop year. Supplies are available much earlier than in Canada.

United States soft winter wheat flours from mills in Ohio, Illinois and Indiana would find considerable sale among the biscuit factories of Canada. Already they are doing a fair amount of business in Oatario in spite of the duty of 60c. per bbl. Biscuit-makers use these flours for blending with soft winter wheat flours produced in Ontario, in order to improve the quality. The imported flour has exceptional merit for this particular use.

Canadian millers argue in defense of the tariff protection they now enjoy that, if a strictly native industry such as theirs is not entitled to protection, no industry is entitled to it. They hold that in this particular and specific issue the whole principle of protection is involved, and that if the manufacturing interests of Canada do not hang together they will hang separately.

NEW HAVEN ROAD LOST EVERY POINT

Washington, Jan. 12.—The New York New Haven and Hartford Railroad, and the Department of Justice have reached a preliminary agreement designed to effect a re-organization of the New Haven and to prevent a suit for its dissolution under the Sherman law, for compliance with department demands, the New Haven will dispose of its holdings in the Boston and Maine Railroad, cancel its joint agreement, controlling the Boston and Albany, give up its trolley lines, and several of its steamship lines.

The question of its retention of the so-called Sound lines of steamships will be left, for the present at least, to the Inter-State Commerce Commission.

Under the Panama Canal Act, the road is required to give up all steamship holdings by July 1, unless the commission finds that their continued operation by the railroad is to the commercial advantage of the people, and not in restraint of competition.

It was conceded to-night that the Department of Justice gained practically every point it demanded.

NEW STEEL BOARD.

Sir Percy Girouard President of New Armstrong-Whitworth Co.

Sir Percy Girouard has been elected present of the Armstrong Whitworth of Canada Limited, the new steel company, which is now establishing itself here.

At a meeting of the shareholders of the company the following directors were elected for the ensuing year: Sir Percy Girouard, K.C.M.G., the Right Hon. Sir George Herbert Murray, P. C., C.B.; S. W. A. Noble, George Foster, K.C.; M. J. Butler, C.M.G.

At a subsequent meeting Sir Percy Girouard was elected president, and Mr. G. G. Foster K.C., vice-president.

RY. EARNINGS DECREASE.

C.P.R. Fell Off $290,000 During First Week of Year.

The Canadian Northern was the only one of the three big Canadian railroads to show an increase in gross earnings for the first week of the New Year, the Mackenzie and Mann system reporting the modest gain of $23,-200 for the period.

C.P.R. started off the year with a decrease of $290,000 or 13.5 per cent., while the Grand Trunk figures declined $53,621, or 6.3 per cent.

The figures for the week are:—

C.P.R., $1,850; dec., $290,000.
G.T.R. $797,268; dec. $53,621.
C.N.R., $364,700 inc., 23,200.

MANY CATTLE GO SOUTH.

Removal of Duty Big Advantage To Canadian Dealers.

Buffalo, Jan. 12— Removing the duty from cattle resulted in liberal marketing of Canadian cattle at Buffalo and other American markets. Up to and including Dec. 16 there were sent to the Buffalo market from Ontario 94,423 head of cattle, 8711 calves, 533 sheep and lambs, 23 hogs and 3 horses; 3262 head of cattle passed through Buffalo from Canada for export.

In 1907 Buffalo had 11,057 Canadian cattle, 789 calves and 71,375 sheep.

UNFILLED TONNAGE.

New York, Jan. 12.—The unfilled tonnage of the United States Steel Corporation on December 31 totalled 4,882,-108 tons, a decrease of 114,239 tons over November, this is the twelfth consecutive decrease of the year.

BILLION MARK IN TRADE REACHED

Ottawa, Jan. 12.—A big new record is made in Canada's foreign trade for the year 1913, which gained $210,000,000 over the previous year.

The total was $1,085,264,449. Of this $686,604,414 were imports and $337,068,-355 exports. The duty collected amounted to $114,501,671. This was nearly $30,000,000 more than the year before.

Canada's trade with France increased by $4,000,000. The increase was largely in imports, although half a million dollars worth of goods more than in 1912 was shipped to France. This total was over seventeen millions.

Trade with Germany did not increase so much as did that with France. The excess was a little less than $3 000 000. The total trade done was $17,876,227, of which no less than fourteen and a half millions was imports, and less than three and a half millions exports.

Trade with Great Britain increased by over $48,500 000. The exports to Great Britain increased by more than the imports from that country. The imports were $139,646,356, a gain of nearly twenty-two and a half millions.

Canada does nearly double the trade with the United States that she does with Great Britain. The United States trade amounted to $622,432,937 in 1913. This was an increase of nearly $134,-000,000 over 1912.

NEW OGILVIE ISSUE IS ANNOUNCED

An offering of $600,000 six per cent. first mortgage bonds, Series C, of the Ogilvie Flour Mills, Limited, is announced by Hanson Bros. to-day.

The issue will bring the total outstanding bonds of the company up to $2,350,000, secured by assets valued at $8,830,737 on August 31 last.

In a letter to the purchasers of the issue, M. C. R. Hosmer, president of the Ogilvie Company, points out that the average net earnings for the last five years were $567,490. Bond interest requirements amounting to $141 000 annually are, therefore, covered four times without the increased profits which accrue through the Medicine Hat mill, the cost of which is being partly met out of the proceeds of the new issue.

FRICK OPTIMISTIC.

Says Outlook in General Business is Good.

Pittsburg, Pa., Jan. 9.—H. C. Frick, who has been in Pittsburgh for several days, in an interview to-day said that he was agreed with the optimistic views expressed recently by President Farrell, of the United States Steel Corporation.

He saw, he said, no cause for alarm over general business and, despite the changes in the tariff law, the prospect for the steel industry and business in general was good.

LIVESTOCK MARKTES.

About 900 head of butchers' cattle, 150 calves, 2500 sheep nd lambs and 2600 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 1300 cattle, 250 calves, 2700 sheep and lambs and 2800 hogs.

The severe storm had a dampening effect on trade, but the prices of cattle have advanced to an unprecedented high figures owing to the insufficiency of the supply.

Prime beeves sold at 8½c to over 9¼c per lb.; pretty good animals at 8¼c to 8¼c, and the common stock at 4½c to 6c per lb.

Calves sold at 4½c to 8c per lb.

Sheep sold at about 6c per lb.; lambs at 8c do.

Good lots of hogs sold at about 9¾c per lb.

MONTREAL WHOLESALE MARKETS

BUTTER—Receipts falling off and market firm. Receipts for week, 953 cases against 1256 for previous week. Since May 1 to date, 449,083.

Finest creamery, 28½c to 29c; fine creamery, 27½c to 28c; seconds, 26½c to 27c; Manitoba dairy, 22c to 22½c; western dairy, 23c to 24c.

CHEESE—Market very firm. Week's receipts 389 boxes against 484 last week. Since May 1, 192,700 boxes.

Finest western colored, 13 7-8c to 14c; do. white, 13¾c to 13 7-8c; Townships colored, 13 5-8c to 13¾c; do. white, at 13 3-8c to 13½c; seconds, 13c to 13¼c.

EGGS — Supplies small. Week's take-in, 964 cases against 1646 last week, and 2804 for same week last year. Since May 1, 238,179 compared with 235,299 in preceding year.

Strictly fresh now sell at 44c to 46c; selected C.S., 37c to 38c; No. 1 candled, 33c to 34c; No. 2 candled, 26c to 27c.

POULTRY — Market quiet. Turkeys, 18c to 20c per lb.; ducks, 14c to 15c; chickens, 14c to 18c; fowls, 10c to 14c; geese, 14c to 15½c.

POTATOES — Market easier, with Green Mountains, in car lots, at 75c to 80c per bag.

HAY — Car lots of No. 1 hay sell on spot at $16 to $16.50; extra good No. 1 hay at $15 to $15.50, and No. 2 hay at $13.50 to $14 per ton ex.track.

FLOUR — Market moderately active. Spring wheat patents firsts sell at $5.70; seconds at $5.20, and strong clears at $5 per barrel in wood and 30c less in bags. Choice winter patents quote at from $4.75 to $5; straight rollers, at $4.50 to $4.60 in wood, and $2 to $2.10 in jute; extras, $1.65 to $1.75, and lower grades at $1.40 to $1.50 per bag.

PROVISIONS QUIET.

The local provision market shows no exciting features as yet. Medium weight hams sell at 19c, breakfast bacon at 17c. to 19c., selected Windsor bacon at 22c. and boneless Windsor bacon at 24c. Pure leaf grades of lard sell at 15c. per lb. in 20 lb. wood pails, and at 14 3-4c in 20 lb. tin pails, while compound lard is selling at 10 3-4c. in 20 lb. wood pails, and at 10 1-4c. in 20 lb. tin pails.

PRODUCE IN LONDON.

London, Jan. 12—Canadian bacon, via Denmark sells at 66 to 71 shillings; long cut, 70 to 78c; cheese, 66 to 69c, and deep red, 70c.

WHEAT SHIPMENTS.

St. John, N.B. Jan.12 —Grain shipments this week 175,484 bushels of wheat.

BRITISH CATTLE.

Frank Devaney & Co., livestock salesmen, of Liverpool, cable that owing to bad weather a poor demand existed, and heavier supplies, all classes of cattle were bought to-day at 10 to 20 shillings per head cheaper, quotations now being 13½c to 14½ cents per lb.

There was a consignment of American wethers here this week, which met a ready sale at 1 7to 17½ cents per lb., sinking.

APPLES IN LONDON.

London, Jan. 12. — Nova Scotia Ribston apples quote at 20 to 22 shillings per brl. for No. 1 and 18 to 20 for No. 2; Fallswater No. 1 are 20 to 22, and No. 2, 16 to 18; Baldwins, No. 1, 20 to 24, and No. 16 to 18 shillings per brl.

INGERSOLL MARKETS.

Ingersoll, Ont., Jan. 12 — White wheat, 85c to 87c per bushel; red fall wheat, 75c to 87c; peas, 70c to 74c; barley, 60c to 65c; oats, 34c to 35c; corn, 80c to 82c; oatmeal, $3.75 to $4 per cwt. cornmeal, $3.70 to $4 do.; flour, $2.50 to $2.60 do.; bran, $23 to $24 per ton; shorts, $24 to $25 per ton; dairy butter, 28c to 30c per lb.; creamery, 30c to 32c per lb.; eggs, 32c to 35c per doz.; potatoes, $1 to $1.25 per bag; live hogs $8.25 to $8.50 per cwt.; hay, $10 to $12 per ton; hides, $10 to $11 per cwt.

HAMILTON MARKETS.

Hamilton, Ont. Jan. 12. — White wheat, per bushel, 82c to 83c; red, 82c to 83c; spring, 81c to 83c; peas, 77c to 80c; barley, 48c to 55c; oats, 34c to 36c; corn, 79c to 80c; cloverseed, $8 to $8.50; timothy seed, $2.75 to $3.50; white wh. flour, per brl.; $3.45 to $3.50; strong bakers, $3.60 to $3.75; dressed hogs, per cwt.; $11.25 to $12.50; apples, per bag of bushel and a half, $1.20 to $1.40; dried apples, per lb., 3 to 4c; potatoes, per bag of 90 lbs., 90c to $1.10; butter in rolls, per lb., 24c to 25c; do. in firkins, per lb., 20c to 23c; eggs per doz., 40c to 45c.

TORONTO CATTLE.

Toronto, Jan. 12. — General demand was good and trading fairly active.

Export cattle choice, $8.50 to $8.85; do. medium, $8.00 to $8.50.

Butcher cattle choice, $7.75 to $8.10; do. medium, $6.50 to $7.50; do. common, $6.00 to $6.30.

Butcher cows choice, $6.25 to $7.10; do. medium, $5.50 to $6.00; do. canners, $3.25 to $4.30; do. bulls, $5.50 to $7.20.

Feeding steers, $5.25 to $7; stockers choice, $5.50 to $5.90; do. light, $5.00 to $5.50.

Milkers choice each, $55 to $90; springers, $50 to $85.

Sheep ewes, $5.25 to $6.25; bucks and culls, $3.50 to $4.50; lambs, $8.75 to $9.

Hogs fed and watered, $8.85 to 9; do. f.o.b., 8.65; calves, $6 to $10.75.

Receipts, cattle, 2489; calves, 63; hogs, 1762; sheep and lambs, 754.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK.

Chicago, Jan. 12. — Cattle receipts, 29,000, market weak.

Beeves, $6.65 to $9.30; Texas steers, $6.85 to $8.

Stockers and feeders $5.00 to $7.40.

Cows and heifers, $3.40 to $8.30; calves, $7.50 to $12.00.

Hogs receipts 43,000; market dull.

Light, $8.05 to $8.30; mixed, $8.10 to $8.40; heavy, $8.10 to $8.40; rough, at $8.10 to $8.15.

Pigs, 6.75 to $8.00; bulk of sales, at $8.20 to $8.35.

Sheep receipts 43,000; market slow.

Native, $4.85 to $6.05.

Yearlings, $5.90 to $7.05; lambs native, $6.75 to $8.25.

EAST BUFFALO CATTLE.

East Buffalo, N.Y., Jan. 12. — Cattle receipts 4500, fairly active; good to ch., steady; common, 10c to 15c lower; pr. steers, $8.75 to $9.60; shipping, $8.00 to $8.65; butchers, $7.00 to $8.40; heifers, $6.00 to $8.00; cows, 3.60 to 7.35; bulls, $5.00 o $7.35; stockers and feeders, at $5.60 to $7.00; stock heifers, $5.25 to $5.75; fresh cows and springers are steady, $35 to $90.

Veals, receipts 800, slow and 25c lower, $6 to $12.

Hogs receipts 24,000; active and 15c lower; heavy, mixed and Yorkers, at $8.45 to $8.50; pigs, $8.25 to $8.40; and roughs, $7.50 to $7.65; stags, $6.00 to $6.75; dairies, 8.35 to 8.50.

Sheep and lambs receipts 18,000, active; mixed sheep, 15c higher, others are steady; lambs, 8.50 to $8.40; yearlings, $5 to $7.25; wethers, $3.25 to $6.25; and ewes, $3.00 to $5.75; sheep mixed, $5.75 to $6.00.

CHICAGO MARKETS.

Reported by Messrs. J. S. Bache & Co.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
May	91⅞	92⅛	91⅝	91⅞b
July	87⅞	88	87⅝	87⅞b
Corn—				
May	66⅛	66⅝	65⅞	66
July	65½	65½	65⅜	65⅛b
Oats—				
May	40	40¼	39⅞	39⅝b
July	30	39¼	38⅝	39⅛b
Pork—				
Jan.				2120
May	2145	2150	2140	2140
Lard—				
Jan.				1050b
May	1120	1120	1122	
Short Ribs—				
Jan.				1125
May	1143	1150	1145	1147

LEFT 60 P.C. OF SASK. LOAN WITH UNDERWRITERS

Issue Now Quoted at Small Premium in London, However.

(Canadian Associated Press.)

London, Jan. 12. — Sixty percent of the Province of Saskatchewan's new $5,000,000 four and a half percent loan, issued at 96½, has been left with the underwriters.

A prominent financier now visiting London, on being asked his view of the result, said that a good feature was the fact that the loan was at a small premium.

"Some light-hearted correspondent," remarked this gentleman, "will, no doubt, cable out that this small premium shows a growing return of the complete confidence in Canadian monetary affairs, whil the truth is that Canada is subjected to close scrutiny, which will continue indefinitely."

MONTREAL STOCKS.

	Sellers	Buyers
Ames Holden	7¼	6⅞
" Pfd.	61	60½
Bell Telephone	142	140½
B. C. Packers	128	127½
Brazilian T. L. & P.	82¾	82⅝
Canada Car	62	58
" Pfd.	105	...
Canada Cement	31	30⅞
" Pfd.	92½	91
Can. Cotton	83	81
" Pfd.	75	73
Can. Converters	40	38½
Can. Con. Rubber	....	81
" " Pfd.	....	97
Can. Fairbanks Pfd.	97	92
Can. Gen Electric	....	102
Can. Locomotive	....	....
" Pfd.	....	86
Can. Pacific	X. R.	208	207⅞
Crown Reserve	X. R.	1.70	1.66
Detroit Electric Ry	70¾	70⅜
Dom. Bridge	118½	117
Dom. Canners	58½	58
" " Pfd.	98½	92½
Dom. Coal Pfd.	....	....
" Iron Pfd.	93½	92
" Steel Corp	39½	39⅜
Dom. Textile	82	81¼
Goodwins Ltd.	....	25
" Pfd.	....	75
Hillcrest Collieries	43	42
" pfd.	87	83
Hollinger Gold Mines	17.50	17.30
Illinois Traction Pfd.	92½	91
Laurentide	167	165½
Lake of Woods	132	128½
MacDonald Co.	19½	19⅛
Mackay	78	77
do pfd.	67	65
Mexican L. & P.	....	....
Minn. & St. Paul	126½	125
Mont. L. H. & P.	215¼	215
Mont. Cottons Ltd	....	54
" pfd.	....	99¾
Mont. T'gr'h	....	136
Mont. Tramways	....	190
N. S. St'l & Coal	75	73½
Ogilvie Milling	117½	114½
" " pfd.	116	....
Ottawa L. H. & P.	163½	....
Penmans	50	47½
Pfd.	80	....
Porto Rico	59½	....
Price Bros.	....	....
Quebec Ry. L. H. & P.	14½	14¼
Rich. & Ont. Nav.	111¼	111
Sawyer Massey	32	30
" pfd	88	....
Shawinigan	132	131
Sher. Williams	....	55
" Pfd.	....	....
Smart Woods Ltd.	55	....
Spanish River	X. R.	12½	12¼
" " pfd.	X.R.	55	45
Steel Co. of Canada	18⅜	18½
" pfd.	....	....
Tooke Bros.	23	20½
" " Pfd.	....	....
Toronto Railway	186	185
pfd.	....	....
Tucketts Toba	....	....
Twin City	107	106¾
West India	98⅜	....
W. Kootenay P. & L.	93¾	92¾
" " pfd.	108	102¾
Winnipeg Railway	194½	193½
Windsor Hotel	100¾	....
BANKS		
Brit. North America	....	149
Commerce	200½	200¼
Hochelaga	150	149
Merchants	184¼	....
Molsons	200	195¼
Montreal	230	227½
Nationale	....	132
Nova Scotia	257½	256
Quebec	119	....
Royal	....	221
Toronto	204	....
Union	140	138

NEW DOME LAKE ISSUE.

Capital May Be Increased To $1,000,000

It is reported that the directors of the Dome Lake mines have decided to increase the capitalization of the company from $750,000 to $1,000,000 and that the shareholders will be asked to ratify the proposal at the forthcoming special meeting to be held in Toronto on February 9.

The directors, it is said, have offered to take up the entire issue.

MET GOOD RECEPTION.

South Vancouver's Loan a Success in London.

London, Jan. 8. — The Bank of Montreal informs the Canadian Associated Press that the South Vancouver five percent loan, issued at 91, met with a very favorable reception, but state that the bank is not publishing the exact figures.

The loan is quoted at a half premium.

NEW MOTOR INDUSTRY.

Proposition to Build Automatic

BIG SWINDLING THROUGH MAILS

Washington, Jan. 6.—Loss of $129,000,000 in two years by the unsuspected public through swindling operations carried on by use of the United States mails has stirred the postal authorities to a drastic campaign against fraudulent schemers.

Wholesale use of the Government's right to deny the mailing privilege to persons or firms whose operations may be tainted with "get-rich-quick" and other false promises is the weapon to be employed. Fraud orders were issued against sevety-four such firms last year.

An effort to stop this swindling by reliance upon the criminal courts has proved ineffective, according to W. H. Lamar, assistant Attorney-General for the Post Office Department, whose annual report was made public today. He points out that the delay in the execution of sentence enables the get-rich-quick men to continue to reap a harvest, and that when the penalty is merely a fine they pay it and resume their crooke work.

Start Lectures for Farmers

Macdonald College and C.P.R. Combine to Give Instruction During Slack Times.

The first of a series of lectures to be delivered with the object of helping the farmer and enabling him to improve his prospects and increase his income, was delivered to-day and will be continued to-morrow at Shawbridge. The Macdonald College are acting in the matter in co-operation with the Canadian Pacific Railway. Short courses will be held through various districts of the province of Quebec, and following the two days' session at Shawville, meetings will be held at Lachute, on the 9th and 10th of January, on the 13th and 14th at Huntingdon; Cowansville, the 16th and 17th; Waterloo, 20th and 21st, and at Cookshire, on January, 23rd and 24th.

Many farmers and farmers' sons have not the time to take a regular college course, lasting two years or more, but there are many who will find time at this slack season of the year, to take advantage of one or more short courses in stock and seed judging and in horticulture and poultry keeping.

The C.P.R. has arranged that agents and conductors will sell round trip tickets at the lowest one way fare first class, by regular trains, good going, commencing on and after noon of the day before, and returning the day after the meetings held at the above-mentioned places.

The Main Feature.

The course on farm crops with the principles underlying the successful management of land and the profitable production of all classes of field crops. It is not a lecture course. The sessions at the various points are open conferences in which all are invited to take part. This course has been planned to meet the man interested in the problems of soil management and crop production on his own grounds, where he will have an opportunity of discussing his own and his neighbors' problems as they relate to these phases of farming.

The short course in live stock, dairy cattle and sheep will perhaps be the main feature of the project. Representatives of the most popular and best adapted breeds for the province will be on exhibition. These animals will be used for judging and demonstration work throughout the course.

The lecture work will include discussions of some of the most important problems connected with the feeding, breeding, and management of dairy cattle and sheep, and to some extent of other classes of stock.

A special feature will be the provision of halls, and lectures will be delivered on poultry and home subjects for women.

One of the principal ideas of the movement is to get at the younger generation in the province, and in this connection special provision is being made for the school children at the various points to be visited. Suggestions are being made for a school garden where every scholar will have a plot and prizes will be awarded at the end of each season for the best results obtained from seeds and roots to be supplied by the Macdonald College. This system has been successfully operated in the old country for many years, and as a result farming in the motherland has reached the highest standard of perfection.

TRIP TO PEACE RIVER.

Edmonton, Alta., Jan. 6.—Leaving yesterday in the Attorney-General's car Hon. C. W. Cross, F. A. Wilker, member for Victoria, and James K. Cornwall, ex-M.P.P., the apostle of the new north, started on a thousand mile automobile tour of the Peace River country, which they hope with a continuation of the present balmy weather to complete in a week, visiting the principal points en route and getting in touch with local conditions in the new communities in the Peace River country.

To Break Down Apple Combine

London, Jan. 7.— The Canadian Associated Press learns that a movement is on foot among those concerned with the sale of Canadian apples in the London market, to break down a combine which exists among London dealers, under which Canadian apples are sold practically at any price the combine chooses to fix. Arrangements are being made on behalf of the apple shippers of New Brunswick, Ontario and British Columbia, to institute an independent sale centre in London solely for

[illegible]erations that recent consigments of apples have been tampered with wholesale at the port of entry, inferior articles of English growth being mixed in large numbers with the genuine Canadian apples.

THIEF IS CAPTURED.

Ottawa, Jan. 7.—Charles St. George, the young jewelry clerk who disappeared on Monday with $1,100 of the Henry Birks firm money, has been apprehended at Perth. Five hundred dollars was found on him when arrested.



SIR LIONEL PHILLIPS,
Who was one of the Jameson raiders, now a South African millionnaire. He was shot by a Russian storekeeper the other day in Johannesburg, and badly wounded.

JUDGMENT IN SIX CASES

Chicago, Jan. 6.—The judgment of the Federal District Court at Indianapolis sentencing to prison thirty members of the International Association of Structural Iron Workers was affirmed to-day by the United States Circuit Court of Appeals here in twenty-four cases. Six cases were reversed.

The cases reversed were remanded to the lower court for re-trial. The defendants in these cases are:—Olaf A. Tveitmoe, San Francisco; William McCain, Kansas City, Mo.; James E. Ray, Peoria Ill.; Richard H. Houlihan, Chicago; Fred Sherman, Indianapolis; Wm. Bernhardt, Cincinnati, O.

The sentence of seven years' penal servitude against Frank M. Ryan, of Chicago, President of the Association, was affirmed.

There were thirty-two convictions in the dynamite cases growing out of the blowing up of Les Angeles "Times" building. Two of the convicted men did not appeal. All but six of the thirty who appealed are at liberty under bond.

CELEBRATED HIS 80TH BIRTHDAY

Ottawa, Jan. 6.—His Grace Archbishop Charles Hamilton, M.A., D.D., D.C.L., of Ottawa, Metropolitan of Canada, to-day celebrated his 80th birthday. He was ordained a priest in 1858 and is still in active service. The burden of years does not seem to press heavily on him as yet. He is still healthy and vigorous, walks erect without a cane and is fond of this form of exercise. Yesterday he walked in from his home near the Rideau river to a meeting in the city, something over a mile. He did not preach Sunday, though he held a confirmation, but he usually does preach once or twice on a Sunday. Spring and fall he is away in different parts of his diocese.

His 80th birthday he spent quietly, attending to his heavy correspondence and other business of the church, and received numerous congratulations from his countless friends.

REMOVED FROM FOSTER HOMES

Toronto, Jan. 6.—John and Josephine Culin, aged 13 and 11 years respectively, wept quietly in court at Osgoode Hall this morning when Mr. Justice Lennox made the order which removes them from Roman Catholic foster homes and replaces them in Protestant home of their half-brother, Emil Culin, and reunites them with the Protestant home from which they have been separated for five years. They were little tots when word came from a priest to the half witted mother to bring the children with her to Trout Creek. From that time their brothers did not set eyes on them. Emile was working in the bush four miles from home when they disappeared.

Angelo Culin, another half brother of the children was in court when the order was made. He is a telegrapher in Toronto.

The childrrn left the court in his company, and will go to Parry Sound to-night. Thence they go by stage to Arnstein.

When their father died in 1907 he left the children in charge to Emil Culin, and directed that they be brought up in the Protestant religion. Their mother was a Roman Catholic, but she was married and her children were baptized by a Protestant minister.

The children were whisked away, and placed in foster homes in Renfrew.

"It does not appear," remarked Mr. Justice Lennox, "that Emil Culin failed to afford them a comfortable home or to properly provide for them."

QUEBEC FACTORIES ARE STILL CLOSED.

Quebec, Jan. 7.—The boot and shoe difficulty in Quebec is unchanged. Fifteen factories are idle, and the manufacturers engaged in the trade are determined to keep closed until the factory hands submit to the new rules adopted in November last of open shops and non-unionism. The 4,000 operators out of employment are still determined and say they will not return to work unless the new rules are abrogated and their union recognized. The manufacturers do not expect to re-open their shops until spring unless their factory hands submit.

SUIT TO DISQUALIFY LORD MAYOR OF CORK

Cork, Ireland, Jan. 7. — The hearing opened to-day of a suit by which it is sought to disqualify the Lord Mayor of Cork, Henry O'Shea, from sitting as a councilman on the ground that he is an alien and a naturalized American citizen.

Prosecuting counsel in addressing the court announced that he would produce evidence showing that Lord Mayor O'Shea had claimed to be an American citizen.

FEAR TACKS IN POLES.

Lineman May Fall to Death if Spike Strikes Tack.

There is a great need of amendments to the criminal codes of most states making it an offense to drive nails or tacks in poles which men have to climb, declared B. Fisken, superintendent of light and power for the Washington Water Power Coompany, Spokane, Wash., in an address before the recent North-west Electric Association convention at Seattle. Many a man, he added, has been injured by coming in contact with a rusty tack or nail sticking out from a pole. Sometimes tacks are used with heads one-half inch in diameter. If a lineman should happen to strike one of these with his spur, it would very likely cause him to fall.

The city of Spokane has an ordinance making it an offense, although it has not always been enforced.—Electrical World.

RID CITY OF CROOKS.

New York, Jan. 7.—Police Commissioner Douglas I. McKay, announced yesterday that the vagrancy section of the Code of Criminal Procedure was to be invoked in an effort to rid New York of professional criminals.

The significance of this announcement will be understood best by the gangsters, gunmen, pickpockets, Black Handers, white slavers and other malefactors who for four years have been snapping their fingers at the police.

As soon as the fact percolates through the underworld that the new administration means to rid the city of crooks, as far as possible, it is expected that there will be an exodus.

Commissioner McKay made it clear that there was to be no sensationalism or fireworks in connection with the plan. He even objected to the use of the words "crusade" and "round-up."

"We are merely going back to elemental police work," he said, "and hope to make the professional criminals understand that they cannot abide in peace in New York."

It was said that the plan of invoking the Vagrancy law, if not having its origin with Mayor Mitchell, had his full approval.

KING AND QUEEN MAY VISIT DUBLIN.

New York, Jan. 7. — A cable from London to the New York "American" says: "King George and Queen Mary are already considering a visit to Dublin in July of next year.

It is understood that the King will conform his movements, so far as Ireland is concerned, to the advice of his ministers, and will adopt no course that will hamper any of the political parties with which the government of the Island is a matter of keen concern. The opinion in well informed quarters is that there will be no extended sojourn in Ireland until the present period of tension has been definitely ended."



JESUS AND HIS MOTHER.—From the Painting by H. J. Sinkel.

Henricus Johannes Sinkel was born in 1835 in the Netherlands, and after studying for a time at the Dusseldorf Academy under Carl Muller, became possessed of his spirit and devoted nearly all of his life to the painting of religious pictures in the style of the Nazarites. This Madonna is one of his best known pictures.

The famous picture shown above is but one of the three hundred and fifty splendid pictures that crowd the pages of "Beautiful Stories." You should get this book without delay. See elsewhere in this issue.

TORONTO "NEWS" ENTERS ACTION FOR LIBEL

Toronto, Jan. 7. — The Toronto "News" publishes the following to-day:

"The Toronto 'Mail and Empire' says this morning that the report circulated on Sunday last that Sir James Whitney had died in New York was born in the 'News' office, and it holds Sir John Willison responsible for the story. Counsel has been instructed to take immediate proceedings against the 'Mail and Empire' for libel. Probably in no other way can the false and malicious charge of the 'Mail and Empire' be thoroughly disproved."

NO BIDS ON BIG SUBWAY.

Chicago, Jan. 7.—Apparently nobody wants to build Chicago's $131,000,000 subway. Yesterday was the day for opening bids, but none were received. Mayor Harrison hoped some one would take the contract, content to take his pay out of earnings of the system in that part of twenty years—the longest franchise the city can grant—remaining after the work was complet-

FARMERS START A FUND TO PAY FINES

which some farmers will go to defeat the machine companies in their efforts to make collections this year is shown by a story which comes from the Aberdeen district, in Saskatchewan, where the farmers have formed a fund to pay the fines of any of their number who may be arrested for assaulting representatives of the machine companies. Although the fund has been in existence but a short time, it already amounts to $180.

Two assaults upon collection agents have taken place in the Aberdeen district within the past two weeks. In the first assault the collection agent was badly beaten up by a farmer from whom he attempted to collect on machinery notes. His assailant was fined $10 and costs, with the option of a term in jail. As a result of this case the farmers got busy with their scheme for having a common fund to defray expenses of the game of beating up collectors. Shortly after the fund was started a second collector was beaten up. In this case the collector apparently tackled the wrong man from more than one point of view. It appears he had a collection against one man, and endeavored to collect it from another of the same name. The man who was accosted became very indignant and administered a beating to the collector, with the result that he too was arrested and fined, but it is not known whether this fine was paid from the newly-established fund or not.

MEN WHO SWINDLED INVESTORS SENTENCED

New York, Jan. 7.—James Dunlop Smith, president of the Radio Telephone Company, was sentenced to-day to spend a year and a half in the Federal prison at Atlanta and to pay a fine of $5,001 for conspiring to swindle investors in the stock of the corporation through use of the mails. Elmer E. Burlingame, agent of a subsidiary company, was sentenced to two and a half years' imprisonment and fined $10,100.

The Ellsworth Company, a subsidiary which handled the parent corporation's stock, was fined $10,500.

Sentences were imposed by Federal Judge Hunt. The Government charged that investors in Radio stock were swindled out of a million dollars by the false representations of the defendants.

GUARD ADMITTED TAKING MONEY FROM CONVICT.

Kingston, Jan. 7. — The penitentiary probe took a sensational turn this morning when a guard, Frank Randall, confessed to securing money for a convict in the penitentiary through a post-office money order and securing a "rake-off" for himself. Randall was the only guard at this session, but others will follow. Randall's only defence was that he had only been on the staff a short time and did not know it was against the rules.

After clearing up the evidence here the commission may hold sessions in Montreal and Toronto.

NO APPEAL FROM RAILWAY COMMISSION

Ottawa, Ont., Jan. 7.—The government desire to be rid of appeals from findings of the Railway Commission to the Governor-in-Council. With this end in view they contemplate the introduction of an amendment to the Railway Act which will make findings of the Commission on points of fact, final and binding, and which will only allow appeals on questions of law and jurisdiction.

Under present conditions an appeal may be taken to the Governor-in-Council on points of fact, and to the Supreme Court on points of law and jurisdiction on the ground that the Supreme Court is fitted for the hearing of such appeal.

The Prime Minister and Cabinet with all their qualifications do not think that they are. They believe that they should not be called upon to listen to tedious arguments by counsel, and railway experts after these arguments have once been heard and weighed by an expert body like the Railway Commission who would be presumed to have invited the presentation of all the facts available.

MARTIAL LAW WAS PROCLAIMED

Avlona, Albania, Jan. 7. — A decree proclaiming martial law here was issued to-day owing to the excitement among the Albanians brought about by the arrest of six Turkish officers and 200 Turkish soldiers who arrived here on board an Austrian steamer from Constantinople with the object of announcing the accession to the throne of Albania of Izzet Pasha, former Turkish Minister of War.

The detachment of Turkish troops was promptly surrounded and disarmed after it had landed. The provisional autonomous government of Albania had been forewarned of the approaching arrival of the Turkish troops and of their intention to try to rouse the Albanian population in favor of Izzet Pasha, and had made all preparations to deal with them.

The Dutch officers attached to the international gendarmerie assisted in the arrest of the Turks who, it is stated, had many sympathizers among the Albanians.

THIRD DEATH FROM SMALLPOX.

Charleston, S. C., Jan. 7.—The third death from smallpox among men exposed on the battleship "Ohio," which took the infection on the recent Mediterranean cruise, was recorded here to-day. It was that of a coal passer named "Ackerman." He died in quarantine.

Thought Nothing But Death Would End Her Misery

WAS TROUBLED WITH Heart Disease.

Mrs. J. D. Talbut, Owen Sound, Ont., writes:—"I have been a great sufferer from heart disease, and leaking valves. I have had resource to every kind of treatment I could think might help me, including the skill of several doctors. I suffered so for years that at times I have felt that nothing but death could end my misery. I was advised by a friend, who had suffered untold pain and misery, just as I had, and had been cured by Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills to give them a trial, so I decided to do so. I am delighted with the result, as I am now completely cured, and can eat and sleep as I have not done for years.

You are at liberty to use my name at any time as I am convinced they are the best pills on the market for any form of heart disease."

Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills are 50 cents per box, or 3 boxes for $1.25, at all dealers, or mailed direct on receipt of price by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

BIG INCREASE IN TRADE OF BRITAIN

London, Jan. 7.—The British Board of Trade returns for 1913, issued to-day, showed that the aggregate of imports into the United Kingdom amounted to $3,845,169,795, and the exports from the United Kingdom to $3,175,585,670. The respective increases were $121,966,640, and $180,780,020 over 1912.

The most notable decreases among the imports were: Cotton, $48,342,245, and grain and flour, $14,841,730, while live animals and foodstuffs increased $38,321,775.

The largest increases in exports were coal and fuel, $55,370,910, and iron and steel, $28,653,075.

WOULD RELEASE THAW ON BAIL

Concord, N.H., Jan. 7.—The release on bail of Harry K. Thaw would not menace public safety, is the opinion expressed by two of his custodians to-day at a public hearing before the commission appointed by the Federal court to pass upon the matter of Thaw's mental condition in its relation to his liberation under bonds.

Holman A. Drew, sheriff of Cook county, and Clark D. Stevens, of the local police force, who have had Thaw in charge since September, favored his admission to bail. E. P. Nute, U. S. marshal, and third custodian, who was unable to attend to-day's hearing, will appear to-morrow with Oliver J. Pelren, manager of the hotel where Thaw has lived since he began his fight to resist extradition to New York.

Thaw and his mother were present with counsel. None of the legal representatives of New York State was in attendance when the hearing opened.

Sheriff Drew told of his close relation with Thaw during the period of his custodiansnip.

During that time, he said, Thaw had not shown any tendency towards violence and had manifested no ill-temper to irritability and no lack of self-control.

CARRIED HEAVY MAIL.

St. John, N.B., Jan. 7.—The Canadian Northern liner "Royal George" which arrived from Bristol to-day broke some records. She made the voyage in six days, seven hours and twenty-four minutes including an hour's detention by fog at sea. She brought 165 passengers and 2,237 packages of mail which was forwarded by a special train of seven cars over the C. P. R. leaving here about 10 o'clock. The mail was transferred in one hour and forty eight minutes, and six minutes later the train started.

Signal Co. Closes Down.

Ottawa, Jan. 6.—The International Marine Signal Company, which during the past eight years has given employment to between 150 and 200 men, has closed down. It is said the company has been bought out by Mackenzie and Mann interests, and that the plant will be removed to the premises of the Canada Foundry Company at Toronto.

Would Welcome a Race.

London, Jan. 6.—Sir Ernest Shackleton in a statement issued to-day says he does not fear competition in his Antarctic plans. In fact, he said, he would welcome a race to the South Pole.

Lopez Made His Escape.

Bingham, Utah, Jan. 6.—After searching the workings of the Utah-Apex mine for several days, it is now generally conceded that Ralph Lopez made his escape several weeks ago.

Leaps Through Window.

Chicago, Jan. 6.—William J. Sweeney, of Denver, Colorado, formerly of Hamilton, Ont., and latterly a dealer in iron and other ores, leaped from a window on the fourth floor of the Chicago Hotel, into the midst of crowds on their way to theatres. He died while being hurried to the hospital.

No Sunday Movies.

London, Jan. 6.—The Licensing Committee of Middlesex County Council refused to allow the Sunday opening of moving picture shows. The city boroughs, tolerate the pictures on Sunday.

Canadian Customs Cruiser.

London, Jan. 6—The customs cruiser "Margaret, built for the Canadian Government will be launched on Jan. 14, at Southampton, the christening being performed by Mrs. Kittson, granddaughter of Lord Strathcona.

Trusses Like These Are A Crime





Such Makeshifts Have Forced Thousands Into Risking Dangerous Operations.

Wearing elastic and spring trusses year after year is almost sure to shorten your life.

You can't make them hold, even when drawn so tight you can scarcely stand to keep them on.

They usually let you get worse all the time — that's why every year they are forcing thousands of people into undergoing operation.

They are simply a crime — squeeze the rupture, often causing strangulation — dig into the pelvic bone in front — press against the spinal column at the back — make life miserable for nearly everybody who wears them.

The Plain Truth Is This.

You can't possibly get **well** — can't even keep from getting **worse** — unless your rupture is constantly **held in place.** Just as a **broken bone** can't **knit** unless held securely **together.**

And just as a **bandage** or **splint** is the only way a **broken bone** can be held, so the **right kind of truss** is the only thing in the world that can keep a **rupture** from coming out and growing worse.

You'll feel like a **new person** from the day you put on **that** kind of truss.

But you know as well as we that you'll never find such a **sure-to-hold** truss at any drug store.

Yet it's easy enough to get — and you can **test** it first — by sixty days' trial — without having to risk a single cent.

It's the famous **Cluthe Truss** or Cluthe **Automatic Massager** —absolutely **guaranteed** to hold, and won't cost you a cent if it doesn't.

It's so utterly different from everything else for rupture that it has received **eighteen separate patents.**

Made on an entirely **new principle.** Instantly and automatically **protects you against every strain** so your rupture can't possibly be forced out. **Self-regulating, self-adjusting.** Far **more** than just a truss.

In **addition** to constant **holding** it provides the **only way ever discovered for overcoming the weakness** which is the real **cause** of rupture.

Just **how** it does that — entirely **automatically** — and how it has thus completely cured hundreds and hundreds of people whose cases seemed almost hopeless — is all explained in the free book which the coupon below will bring you.

No Belt—No Leg-Straps—No Springs.

The Cluthe Truss does away with the curse of belts, leg-straps, and springs. Thousands say it is as comfortable as their clothing. It is water-proof—will hold in the bath. Also perspiration-proof, and easily kept clean.

Make This 60-Day Test—You Won't Have To Risk a Penny.

We don't ask you to trust to a mere try-on the way you have to do at a drug store.

We'll make a Cluthe Automatic Massaging Truss especially for your case—make it to your measure—and **let you try it sixty days—**

We'll practically **lend** it to you that long **just for a trial.**

If it doesn't keep your rupture from coming out or bothering you in **any** way, no matter how hard you work or strain — if it doesn't prove every claim we make — then you can send it **back,** and it won't cost you a penny.

Free Book Full of Facts Never Before Put in Print.

Don't keep on letting yourself get worse — don't spend a cent on account of your rupture until you get our free book of advice.

This remarkable book—cloth-bound, 96 pages—sums up all we have learned about rupture during forty years of experience. You'll find it full of facts never before put in print.

It shows just why elastic and spring trusses cause so much misery and such a shameful waste of money that the law should stop their sale.

It explains why operation is nearly always a needless gamble with death—and why, if you do manage to live through it, you may have to keep on wearing a truss.

It exposes the humbug "appliances," "methods," "plasters," etc.

It shows why sixty days' trial is the only safe way to buy anything for rupture—and how the Cluthe Truss is the only thing of any kind that you can **get** on such a long trial because the only thing **good** enough to **stand** such a thorough day-after-day test.

And it tells all about this famous Automatic Massaging Truss—how simple it is—how it ends constant expense—how it has saved thousands from operation—how you can get it on trial, and how little it costs if you keep it.

Also gives voluntary endorsements from over 5,000 benefited and cured people.

Write for this book to-day — don't put it off—the minute it takes to send for it may free you from trouble for the rest of your life.

Simply use the coupon or just say in a letter or postal "Send me your book."

THIS BRINGS IT.

Box 278—CLUTHE COMPANY,
125 East 23rd St., NEW YORK City.

Send me your Free Book and Trial Offer.

Name .....

Address .....

FIVE ATTRACTIVE PREMIUMS

When You Send a Year's Subscription to the Weekly Witness (new or renewal)

1. ADD TWENTY-FIVE CENTS (25c.), and get the popular PRINCESS TAMBON INDIAN DOLLS for the little folks. Sure to please. Set of three, one 17 in., two 7 in., printed in colors on heavy cotton, ready to make up.

2. ADD FIFTY CENTS (50c.), and get the DOMINION COOK BOOK—(retail price, one dollar). Thoroughly practical, tested recipes. No liquors used.

3. ADD SEVENTY-FIVE CENTS (75c.), and get three volume sets (3 vols.) of QUEEN VICTORIA'S LETTERS, postpaid.

This very set sold a year or two ago at $1.75 postpaid. One case only left, and to clear we are giving this bargain rate "WHILE THEY LAST." Order two sets, or more, if you like, but order without delay.

4. ADD ONE DOLLAR ($1.00), and get a really reliable FOUNTAIN PEN, screw cap, and safety clip—the kind you would pay $1.50 or $2.00 for in almost any store. Just the thing for a gift.

5. ADD ONE DOLLAR ($1.00) and get Canon Farrar's "Beautiful Stories." 700 pages, 350. pictures of the world's greatest paintings. Large, clear type, (Regular price $2.25, postpaid). A book that should be in every home.

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ADDRESS, JOHN DOUGALL & SON, "Witness" Block, Montreal.

F. & N. C. COUPON.

Friends and Neighbor Club. Catch your Pal. See front page.

JOHN DOUGALL & SONS, Publishers,
The "Weekly Witness," Montreal.

Dear Sirs,—I have secured the following NEW subscriptions to the "WEEKLY WITNESS," at your TRIAL rates, and have much pleasure in sending them to you:—

	NAME.	ADDRESS.	One Year on Trial.
1	.....	.....	65c.
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I also want you to renew my own subscription to the "Weekly Witness" one year ahead of the present expiry date.

Total Amt. enclosed $.... Name and address of sender. .....

P.O. .....

Date ..... Prov. .....

N.B.—**TWO NEW** Subscriptions and your own renewal for only **$1.95**

FOUR NEW Subscriptions and your own renewal for only **$2.60**

If your own renewal to the "Weekly Witness" has just been sent, you may, instead of your "Weekly Witness" renewal, substitute a year's subscription to the "Canadian Pictorial," or eight months' subscription to "World Wide,"—in which case state your preference clearly on the following line.

Instead of extending my subscription to the "Weekly," please send me the ..... according to your offer.

PREMIUMS.

Any one sending a year's subscription to the "Weekly Witness" (new or renewal), may ADD the necessary amount to secure the Princess Tambon Doll set, or any of the other premiums as advertised else here in this issue.

German Steamship War.

Berlin, Jan. 6.—There is no promise of a settlement of the dispute between the Hamburg American and the North German Lloyd lines over the apportionment of emigrant traffic in the North Atlantic steamship pool. The North German Lloyd line has reduced the fare for voyages from New York. It lowered the rates for westbound emigrants recently.

Torso Not That of Jewell.

New York, Jan. 6.—Mrs. Jewell, wife of the young aviator who vanished after launching his aeroplane from Long Island, three months ago, declares that the torso cast on the beach at Edgemere yesterday is not that of her husband.

Broker Found Dead in Bed.

London, Jan. 6.—George Henry Martin, one of a group of mining brokers who were suspended for breaking the rules of the house in connection with the action of his partners in the Casey Sutton Cobalt affair, was found dead in bed here.

Every Home Needs Zam-Buk

Use it for eczema, ulcers, cold sores, chapped hands, poisoned wounds, piles, scalp sores, and all skin injuries and diseases. Best balm for baby. Purely herbal. All druggists and stores 50c box.

PROVINCE NEWS BY MAIL

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

WOULD RESTORE REPRESENTATION.

Charlottetown, Jan. 6.—Premier Mathesor and Hon. Mr. Stewart leave to-morrow for Ottawa to interview the Federal members of the provinces with a view to securing their co-operation in an effort to restore the island's representation in the House of Commons.

FAMILY'S TOLL OF MISFORTUNE.

Charlottetown, P.E.I., Jan. 5.—Mrs. P. Harrington, for a number of years stewardess on the Campania, Cascapedia and Bonavista, died at the Charlottetown Hospital on Saturday after a two years' illness. In her family misfortunes have not come singly. Her brother, Richard Thorne, her sister, Mrs. Brown, and the latter's husband, P. S. Brown, the Revere Hotel proprietor and veteran jockey, are all ill in the same hospital. Mrs. Harrington was a sister of George Thorne, editor of the North Sydney Herald.

P. E. ISLAND HAS BIG SENSATION.

Charlottetown, Jan. 5.—A bombshell has fallen among the ranks of the liquor sellers in this prohibition province; from East Point to North Cape there is consternation. A few weeks ago a couple of well-dressed strangers came to the island. They called at places where liquor was supposed to be on sale, and on various pretexts secured it. They were genial hail fellows well met, and ostensibly interested in foxes. They got liquor from drug stores without the essential prescriptions or persuaded doctors to give prescriptions for imaginary ailments. The sick wife story in a number of cases caught the unwary. The strangers turned out to be detectives employed by the Temperance Alliance. Saturday summonses for breaches of the prohibition law were served all over the island, served simultaneously so as to catch the victims before their friends could give warning. In Charlottetown about forty "blisters" were handed out for first and second offenses, which mean if convictions are obtained fines of $100 and $200 respectively, or for third offences, which mean imprisonment for three months without the option of a fine. In one drug store the whole staff of five received the call to court. The two licensed vendors were not forgotten in the distribution of unwelcome New Year's honors. A number of physicians in various parts of the island were also remembered. In Tignish, Summerside, Kensington, Montague, Souris, Georgetown and other points the blow has fallen. There are threats of vengeance everywhere against the strangers.

Charlottetown, Jan. 7.—The police court was in session all day and part of to-night, when Augustus Aylward, R. J. Steele, Owen Trainer, Michael Murphy, Henry Benoit and George Carver were tried for beach of the Prohibition Act on evidence secured by the Thiel detectives Elrod and Valade. Aylward confessed to a third offence and was sentenced to six months in jail. He agreed to give up the business, and sentence was suspended. Elrod swore he got two glasses of whiskey from Benoit. The latter was convicted for fourth offence and sentenced to six months' imprisonment. In the other cases the charge was for selling beer. The detectives declared it was intoxicating. Defendants claimed it was non-intoxicating, not containing over three per cent. of alcohol, and produced a number of witnesses from among the spectators in court who swore that they had absorbed from six to seven schooners each in succession without it affecting them. The official analyst, who testified for the defence, declared that taste and color did not determine quality of beer. Alcoholic proportions could be only settled by analysis. The Prohibition Act forbids the selling of beer which tests over three per cent. of alcohol. The act also forbids the sale of intoxicants. There was an argument between the counsel as to whether beer testing less than three per cent. was intoxicating. The magistrate reserved judgment on the beer cases till to-morrow morning. During the cross-examination Mr. Johnson asked Valade if he had ever violated the clause in the criminal code which makes it an indictable offence for one man to incite another to do wrong. Witness replied that as a police officer and detective he had been violating the clause for ten years and was never arrested. To-morrow the trial of the Summerside batch will be taken up. There are about twenty-five cases, including hotel keepers, druggists and doctors. They are almost all whiskey cases.

NOVA SCOTIA.

"MONTROSE" CAME BACK FOR REPAIRS.

Halifax, Jan. 5. — The C.P.R. liner Montrose that put back to Halifax on Saturday with her machinery disabled, is expected to get away almost at once. A survey was held, and only a slight derangement of the engines was found. The "Montrose" was seventy miles out from here when the engines behaved badly, and the captain decided to return to port for repairs.

SCHOONER "RESCUE" IS LOST.

Halifax, Jan. 5.—Alfred Potter, of Canning, N.S., has received a cable from Nevitas, Cuba, reporting the loss of his schooner "Rescue." No mention is made of the crew of eight men, and it is presumed all were safe. The "Rescue" left Hantsport some time ago with a cargo of potatoes for Barbados and sailed from the latter port on December 17th for Pensacola, Fla. She registered 321 tons and was built in 1892.

SEVEN DROWNED IN WRECK.

Halifax, Jan. 5. — The Nova Scotian schooner "Ionia W.," with her captain and crew of six men, has been lost in the vicinity of Sable Island. More evidence of the fate of the vessel was discovered on the treacherous sands of the island. The superintendent of the island has sent a wireless despatch to Chas. Harvey, the local agent of the Canadian Marine Department, reporting wreckage on the western end of the island. This consists of a schooner's cabin, a ship's compass, a barrel of fish nets, some fish hooks, and a Norwegian foghorn. Written on the cabin was the following: 'Wind south June 22, 1913. Cold weather. Caribou harbor. Waiting for bait. Angus Zwicker." The vessel left Georgetown, P.E.I., early in December, with a cargo of produce for Liverpool, N.S. She was built in 1903, registered 93 tons, and was owned by Jacob Ernest, of Mahone Bay.

CHICAGO PACKING FIRM'S PLANS

Sydney, C.B., Jan. 6.—A rumor is current in the city that the big packing firm, Armour's, of Chicago, are negotiating for a property in Sydney, with a view to establishing a warehouse here. Armour's have for some time been contemplating the invasion of eastern Canada and it is expected that the ultimate intention of this concern is to establish a packing house in the maritime provinces. If the present deal goes through the new factory will probably come to Sydney when the Armours are ready to occupy this territory.

CUT TO PIECES IN FREIGHT WRECK.

Sydney, C.B., Jan. 6.—Another accident occurred at the Summit yard of the S and L. Railway last evening, resulting in the death of a man named O'Riley. So far as is known, O'Riley was walking down the track and was struck by one of the coal trains. The body, however, was not discovered until early this morning. The unfortunate man was badly mangled, and had to be picked up in pieces. The collected remains were taken to the emergency hospital. O'Riley was a man of middle age and had been in the employ of a local contractor.

BODY FOUND ON BEACH.

North Sydney, Jan. 6.—The storm of last night swept landward a gruesome flotsam of the sea in the form of a dead body, and this morning some parties discovered at the foot of the cliffs opposite Barrington park the remains of a man supposed to be Michael McNeil, a native of Shenacadie, and recently a resident of Sydney. Michael has been missing since the day after Christmas and, as the body is in a good state of preservation, the general opinion is that the remains are his. He was aged between forty-five and fifty and worked for some time in Sydney.

FELL FROM WHARF IN FIT.

North Sydney, Jan. 7. — A drowning accident occurred here this morning off Vooght wharf. A man named Enos White, who was standing near the end of the wharf, was seen to stagger, and before assistance could reach him he fell overboard between the wharf and a tugboat moored there. He was assisted out of the water and everything possible done to restore him, but he died while being moved to his home. The deceased was about 35 years of age, and had been suffering from epileptic fits, one of which seizure on as he stood on the wharf, resulting in his death. He was a brother of Charles White, the well-known North Sydney runner and athlete.

ACCUSED OF MURDERING LODGER.

Halifax, Jan. 7. — Charles Asaff, the Syrian peddler, was murdered, and his body buried within a few hundred yards of the house in which he lodged at Sheet Harbor on the night of December 9. The body was found yesterday afternoon. There was a huge gash in the head, which is said to have been inflicted with an axe and the body was otherwise badly battered. A searching party found the body, and an inquest was held before the coroner at Sheet Harbor, the jury returning a verdict that the deceased came to his death from an axe wound, in the hands of a person, or persons unknown. The body is being brought to Halifax, and an autopsy will be held here. Detective Hanrahan and Chief County Constable Umlah are now on the way to Halifax with Edward Cook in custody. On arrival here he will be charged by the Crown Prosecutor with the murder of Asaff. It was at Cook's house the dead man stopped while at Sheet Harbor. The prisoner is a powerful man about 22 years of age. The Crown officers claim that robbery was the motive of the crime.

LABOR FORCES WILL UNITE.

Sydney, C.B., Jan. 6.—A movement is on foot to establish a Provincial Federation of Labor in the Province of Nova Scotia under the jurisdiction of the Trades and Labor Council of Canada. The purpose of the movement is to invite the seventy-four existing federal unions in the province into one central body for the purpose of closer intimacy in provincial matters and for the promotion of legislation affecting labor and working conditions. Although considerable work is being done in this way at present by the individual trades and labor councils, it is felt that a united effort will be more effective and rapid. The movement has been put on foot by the progressive trades and labor council of Sydney and circulars are being sent to each of the seventy-four unions in Nova Scotia, placing the plan before them. At present there are only two provincial federations in the Dominion, those of British Columbia and Alberta. In these provinces the organization had proved highly efficient for the purposes required of it. An effort will also be made in Nova Scotia to induce the Independent Fishermen's union and the farmers of the province to unite in the movement.

RAILWAY DEAL IN C. B.

Sydney, Jan. 7. — Another big railway deal is to go through in Cape Breton according to word received here to-day. The information was to the effect that Mackenzie and Mann, who own the Inverness Railway, will negotiate for a right-of-way from St. Peters to Sydney, with a view to enlarging their already extensive business in the provinces. The plan includes the taking over of the Vanderbilt-Webb line, from Point Tupper to St. Peters, and the extension of that line from St. Peters to Sydney, and St. Peters to Louisburg by way of the South Cape Breton route. It is understood that the Canadian Northern are willing to commence the work as soon as the right-of-way can be secured and the construction financed. For some time past it has been rumored that a deal to amalgamate the Canadian Pacific and the Canadian Northern was under way, and that the negotiations included plans for the extension of the Halifax and South-Western Railway to the Strait and thence to Sydney, making a complete loop of the C.P.R. line around the province, with a transit line to the Mackenzie and Mann mine at Inverness, and the conducting of this and the Mackenzie and Mann iron deposit at Nictaux, Annapolis, by the amalgamated corporation. According to the information received it is the intention of the company to establish a junction at a point convenient to Sydney and Louisburg with pier terminals at both places. Sydney will be the summer terminal, and Louisburg the winter terminal of the Canadian Northern lines, with a transcontinental branch of railway running from the Strait to Moncton along the Northumberland shore route to Moncton, and thence west by whatever route available.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

SACKVILLE MAN MAY HAVE HOOKWORM.

Saskville, Jan. 6. — One of our medical practitioners has a case of what he is inclined to regard as hook worm. The patient is a Sackville man who has been working in the United States and recently returned in ill health. The doctor has him under treatment and expects in three or four days to determine definitely whether his diagnosis is a correct one.

WITHIN INCH OF DEATH.

Newcastle, Jan. 6. — An accident which came near costing Daniel Montain, of Blackville, his life, occurred near there. Mr. Montain, who is a brakeman on the Canada Eastern section of the I.C.R., was working on the working train and was in the act of coupling a car on the engine, when the engine backed up and caught his head between the car and engine, rendering him unconscious. The train had come to a stop before I fell across the rails, otherwise he would have been instantly killed. As it was, he was badly cut and bruised about he nead.

FREDERICTON A SEPARATE CONSTITUENCY.

Fredericton, Jan. 7.—At a meeting of the City Council last evening a proposal to separate the city from the municipality was discussed. The city now pays one-third of the cost of administration of justice for the city and county, but the municipal authorities have been trying to have this increased to one-half. The city authorities consider this unjust and threaten to break away from the municipality altogether and erect a jail and court house. It is also likely that steps will be taken to have Fredericton made a separate constituency for representation in the Legislature.

MARYSVILLE'S NEW METHODIST CHURCH.

Fredericton, Jan. 5—The dedication of Alex. Gibson Memorial Methodist Church at Marysville, took place yesterday. The ritual of the Methodist Church was followed and all services were largely attended. The pastor, Rev. Thomas Hicks, was assisted by Rev. Dr. W. H. Heartz, of Amherst (N.S.), and Rev. Neil McLaughlin, of Fredericton, chairman of the Fredericton district. The dedication took place in the morning, Rev. Mr. McLaughlin preached in the evening and Rev. Dr. W. H. Smith, of St. Paul's Presbyterian Church, in the afternoon. The musical portion of the services was under the direction of Prof. E. Cadwallader. The new church is on the site of that destroyed by fire on Sunday, Jan. 29, 1911. A. C. Higgs, of Nappan (N.S.), was the builder. The cost was $8,500.

CARTRIDGES ON THE CAR TRACKS.

St. John, Jan. 5.—A bullet crashed through the glass in the door of John O'Brien's liquor store on Mill street, on Saturday afternoon. Many were in the bar-room at the time, and not a little excitement was caused. The police found that the bullet had come from a cartridge that had been left on the car track and was discharged by a passing street car. The shell was found on the track. It is thought that it was placed there by mischievous boys. The cartridge is a very large one, the kind used in the Snyder rifle. It is one of the largest rifle bullets made. Another bullet of the same type was found on King street yesterday afternoon and was handed to the police. The police are trying to find out who is placing these loaded cartridges on the car tracks, as it is a very dangerous practice.

NOTEBOOK CLUE TO TRAGEDY.

Dalhousie, Jan. 6.—A drowning accident which cast a gloom over the inhabitants on both sides of the Restigouche river, occurred opposite Restigouche on Saturday evening. Young Jack Baillie, 16 years of age, son of a most respected Scotch family, of Fleurant's Point, Bonaveneure county (Quebec), after helping his father hauling salmon pickets went skating on the river about five o'clock. As he did not return home parties searched all night on the ice. His father, Thomas Baillie, arrived in Dalhousie on Sunday morning trusting his son might have come to visit his town relatives. Yesterday the unfortunate boy's boots were found on the bank opposite his home, where he had put on his skating boots and his pocketbook was discovered near an opening in the ice, as if he had thrown it there to mark the spot of his misfortune. Parties here are organizing to assist their Quebec neighbors to search for the body.

WAS PROMINENT LUMBERMAN.

Campbellton, Jan. 7. — David Richards, founder of the Richards Lumber Company, died yesterday, following a stroke of paralysis, sustained on Monday. Mr. Richards came from the Nashwaak to Campbellton more than thirty years ago and began lumbering on the Restigouche river where he laid the foundation of the present Richards Lumbering Co., the heads of which are his sons, Daniel, William and John. Mr. Richards had been poorly for some months, but up to a few days ago was able to be about the house and even outside. On Monday morning when the family arose they found he had suffered a paralytic shock on the right side. Mr. Richards was one of Campbellton's most successful business men. Mrs. F. E. Dennison, of Moncton, the only member of the family resident outside the town, reached her father yesterday, but was not recognized. Mr. David Richards was a native of Cardigan, York County, and was a brother of the late William Richards of Boiestown, and whom he was associated in business. Two brothers, David and Joseph, reside in Fredericton.

$20,000 DAMAGE AT FLORIST'S PLACE.

St. John, Jan. 5.—Damage by fire, reckoned by the owner at $20,000 more, resulted from a blaze at Coldbrook which started Saturday morning about 6.30 o'clock, in the house of Walter Pedersen, florist, of 141 Charlotte street, and almost completely destroyed his residence as well as the adjoining barn with some damage to the conservatories. Insurance does not cover more than one-quarter of the loss. The fire is supposed to have originated in the roof through which two flues from the furnace pass. As soon as the blaze was discovered, Mr. and Mrs. Pedersen, with three men employed about the place, began to fight it with pails of water and a small hose. The fire was thought to be almost extinguished when it was found that the room at the other side of the wall was in a mass of flame, and that no hope was left of saving the house or its contents. Considerable difficulty was experienced in saving Mrs. Pedersen from the burning house, which Mr. Pedersen effected while the stairway was on fire. Two horses in the barn were also rescued with difficulty. With the rapidly spreading flames, the house and adjoining barn were soon consumed, and two greenhouses were also damaged, one with a nursery stock of more than $2,000 in value. The chief loss in the conservatories arises form the destruction of the heating apparatus, by means of which plants and bulbs have been ruined by frost.

QUEBEC.

HOG CHOLERA IS CONQUERED.

Stanbridge East, Jan. 6. — The outbreak of hog cholera which was so serious in this section is now under control. Dr. A. E. Moore and Dr. Hare, of Ottawa, have spared no pains to check it and it now seems to have stamped out. A large number of hogs were killed by them, the government paying two-thirds of the value. Several farmers have their pens quarantined and these are under inspection from time to time.

WATERWAYS COMMISSION REPORT.

Quebec, Jan. 7. — The provincial waterways commission, of which the Hon. S. N. Parent is president, has completed its report, which is now before the government. While no particulars have been given out as to the recommendations the report embodies, it is understood that the commission, supported by expert engineers, favors the harnessing of the St. Maurice River in the vicinity of La Tuque by the building of a dam, which will make possible the development of 500,000 horse-power for industrial purposes.

RAILWAY MAGNATE WAS FARMER'S SON.

Sherbrooke, Jan. 6. — The appointment of Mr. W. R. Scott to the vice-presidency and general managership of the Union Pacific Railway is another instance where an Eastern Township boy has made good. Fifty years ago Mr. Scott was born on a little farm near Melbourne. When he was a young man he moved to the West with his parents and entered the employ of the Union Pacific as a fireman. In due time he became a qualified engineer and was later promoted to the position of travelling engineer. Not satisfied with the future promised in the engineering field, he entered another part of the service, and year by year his advancement was general, until a week or so ago he was appointed vice president and general manager of the company.

Mr. Scott is a cousin of Mrs. R. A. Ewing, of this city, and has many friends and relatives in the Townships who compliment him on his success.

WILL ERECT MEMORIAL TO COMPTON CO. PIONEER.

Lake Megantic, Jan. 8. — In responding to the toast to the town of Megantic, at the Cromwell banquet last night, Mayor A. B. Gendreau gave out a suggestion that will in all probability result in the erection of a suitable memorial in Compton county to the memory of the late John Henry Pope. Mayor Gendreau in the course of his address, stated that had it not been for the tireless efforts of this gentleman Lake Megantic would never be the town it is to-day. The building of the International Railroad was the crowning work of his career, and has been the direct cause of the development of Compton county. He also referred to the work of the late John Henry Pope on behalf of the French-Canadians in the early days, and stated that if it was seen fit to go ahead and erect this memorial by popular subscription the town of Megantic would gladly contribute, and he was sure the Catholics of the county would be glad to put up the first stone for the memorial. The suggestion was exceptionally well received, and in the near future steps will be taken to carry it out.

ONTARIO.

MIDLAND OLD-TIMER DIES.

Midland, Jan. 5.—Bennett Jane, of this town, expired to-day at the age of 83. He was for thirty years a resident of Midland. Mrs. M. Freats, of Edmonton, is a daughter.

MISSING CLERK APPREHENDED.

Ottawa, Jan. 7.—Charles St. George, the young jewellery clerk who disappeared on Monday with $1,100 of the Henry Birks firm money, has been apprehended at Perth. Five hundred dollars was found on him when arrested.

SEQUEL TO CHRISTMAS TREE.

Chatham, Jan. 5.—Robert Johnson, a Tilbury East farmer, paid a fine of $10 and costs, $32.60 in all, this morning for placing articles and notes on a Christmas tree which were objectionable to the recipients. He pleaded guilty to the charge.

TRAVELLER DIED SUDDENLY.

Toronto, Jan. 5.—While sitting in a room at the Municipal hotel, Wm. Poage, a commercial traveller, whose home is in Hamilton, was suddenly stricken with heart failure yesterday afternoon and died before a doctor could reach the hotel.

ELORA FARMER INJURED.

Elora, Jan. 5.—Robert Short, a farmer, living some three miles from here, met with a serious accident on his farm, late yesterday afternoon, which necessitated the amputation of his leg just below the knee. William Short, retiring mayor of Edmonton, Alberta, is a brother.

GOT ANOTHER MAN'S MONEY.

Toronto, Jan. 6.—Three years in the penitentiary was imposed on Hugh Bell, a young Scotchman, yesterday on a charge of stealing a post office money order worth $49, from a man of the same name. Bell says he was notified that there was a money order for him. He signed for it, and spent the money.

NURSE DIED AT PATIENT'S BEDSIDE.

Toronto, Jan. 7.—While attending a patient in the emergency ward of the Victoria Hospital, 54 Isabelle street, at 8 o'clock last evening, Miss Myrtle J. Jones, a nurse, dropped dead from heart failure. Miss Jones was a graduate of Victoria Hospital, and was about 25 years of age.

IN PETROLEA FIFTY YEARS.

Petrolea, Jan. 5.—Another old and respected citizen passed away at his home here last night in the person of Mr. Fred Laurie. Mr. Laurie has been in Petrolea for nearly 50 years, and was very well liked. For the past few years he has been market gardening, in which he was fairly successful.

SAY PRIESTS INTERFERE.

Ottawa, Jan. 5.—At a meeting of the Ottawa General Ministerial Association to-day a resolution was adopted protesting against the interference of Roman Catholic priests with couples married by Protestant ministers, and serving notice on the priesthood that it had no special favors.

DEATH OF MRS. MOODIE HAMILTON.

Hamilton, Jan. 5.—Word was received here yesterday announcing the death at Southern Pines, North Carolina, of Mrs. Janet Moodie, relict of John Moodie. She is survived by one son, Dr. Charles G. Sutherland, Moose Jaw, Saskatchewan, and two daughters.

"PERPETUAL MOTION."

Chatham, Jan. 5.—Seborne Page, colored, of Detroit, will be deported. He came here late in the summer, and has been begging. An immigration officer is expected to come for him to-night. He believes he has captured the secret to perpetual motion and refuses to discuss the matter with anyone.

SUICIDE BLAMED DOCTORS.

Toronto, Jan. 6.—Roy Wallace or Watson, aged 21 years, living at 13 Niagara street, Toronto, was found dead Monday morning from gas poisoning. An open letter beside him charged two doctors with being responsible for his death, in as much as they had guaranteed to cure him. He was in ill-health and despondent through being out of work.

WARDER TOOK "RAKE-OFFS."

Kingston, Jan. 7.—Before the penitentiary investigation commission this morning Frank Randall confessed to having taken a rake-off on sums sent to convicts by friends outside. Randall joined the staff eighteen months ago, coming from Peterboro. He received a letter on July tenth last containing twenty dollars for a convict. He gave the convict fifteen dollars and pocketed five. He said he didn't know it was against the rules. He admitted he had secured sums for other convicts and made a "rake-off."

BROWN-TAIL MOTH PERIL.

Ottawa, Jan. 6.—The department of agriculture is co-operating with the Provinces of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia this winter, in carrying on a vigorous war against the brown tail moth, which has invaded that part of Canada from the Eastern States. Gangs of men are employed to search for the nests of the moth on the trees of orchards and elsewhere, and the nests are destroyed. Millions of dollars have been spent in fighting the pest in the New England States, but it is hoped to prevent it getting a strong foothold in this country.

LIBERAL STALWART DEAD.

Port Elgin, Jan. 5.—A prominent man in Bruce Township died early this morning, when Donald McGillivray, of Concession 12, passed away. The news was received with widespread regret. He was a very active man in the Presbyterian Sunday school, and at McGillivray's schoolhouse. He was a staunch Liberal, and it is said he never missed a convention. He had many friends and was a well-read man, and his demise has caused general regret throughout the township, where he had been councillor and county commissioner.

DENY HIGHWAY ROBBERY.

Chatham, Jan. 5.—David Grant and John Banks pleaded not guilty this morning in police court to a charge of highway robbery. It is said by the police that the men held up George Kime, a Dover Township farmer, on Saturday night about a mile outside the city limits, while he was returning home from the city. It is claimed the men saw the farmer take a wallet from his pocket when he went to pay a bill. Banks asked for a ride and when they reached a dark place the second man appeared. They will be tried in a week's time.

THEY GOT LODGINGS.

Sarnia, Jan. 5.—Four weary vagrants who applied at the police station last night for lodgings were to-day sent up to the county jail for one month. During the past few weeks there has been an abnormal number of this shiftless class coming to the town. They evidently are not looking for work, but seem to have the idea that the good citizens of the town should foot the bill of their existence. The magistrate is coping with the situation by handing out jail sentences quite often in the hope that the tide will be turned into other channels.

CLAIMS SILK HAT.

Hamilton, Jan. 6.—John A. Irving, 88 Wellington street south, who holds the position of inspector of the Inland steamship lines, and who took the first boat into Toronto harbor after the opening of the new year, is having some trouble in securing the new silk hat which it has always been the custom of the harbormaster to give to the captain of the first boat entering the harbor after the new year. The Toronto harbormaster ruled that Mr. Irving is not entitled to the coveted prize, but the veteran lake captain claims he has fairly won it and will insist on securing the reward.

NEGRO GOT FIVE YEARS.

Brantford, Jan. 7.—William Murray, the colored man, who ran amuck with a gun, was sentenced to five years on each of the six charges preferred against him, sentences to run concurrently. Each of the six charges against him as sufficient for a life sentence Prisoner counsel pleaded in extenuation that Murray was crazed with drink, otherwise nothing would have occurred. Magistrate Livingston pointed out that the plea of drunkenness at the time of the offence was no excuse. It might take the edge off the intent to commit crime, but it was no excuse in the eyes of the law.

WHISKEY AND WATER BANNED.

Ottawa, Jan. 5.—Ottawa voted against both whiskey and water to-day. By a heavy majority the people voted to abolish 29 bars and ten liquor shop licenses, leaving the capital to be served by only 36 bars and 10 shops. Mayor Ellis was defeated in the mayoralty by Taylor McVeity, whom he dismissed last year from the office of city solicitor. Ellis stood for a pure water scheme, estimated to cost eight millions, to tap a lake 31 miles away. McVeity stood for a plebiscite on three proposed plans of better water supply. The heaviest vote on record was polled, and McVeity won by about 200 majority.

WOMAN'S TERRIBLE CRIME.

Toronto, Jan. 5.—Ruby, the five months old baby of Alex. McFaul, 88 Beverley street, was the victim of a brutal, cold blooded murder to-day. The murderess, Minnie Kohnikoff, a Russian Jewess, 32 years of age, died later in the hospital, the result of swallowing over four ounces of carbolic acid. The woman seized the baby from a carriage in which it was being minded by a seven years old boy, rushed with it to the bathroom and then gave it some poison and threw it with all her strength to the ground. Then she rushed to her own room and took some poison. She is thought to have been insane.

SAVED THREE LADS FROM RIVER.

Toronto, Jan. 7.—Charles McDonald, a member of the lifesaving crew, earned the congratulations and cheers of a huge crowd of skaters on the Don River, near the Queen street bridge, yesterday morning, when, at the risk of his own life, he pulled three youngsters out of the river. McDonald was skating with the crowd at the time, when suddenly the ice gave way about 100 yards from him, and three lads went into the icy water. McDonald jumped in and pushed the three on to safe ice, one by one. He saved his own life by digging a hole in the solid ice with a jackknife and pulling himself out by grasping the fissure he had made.

SIX CARS DERAILED.

Chatham, Jan. 6.—A serious wreck occurred on the C.P.R. at Kent Bridge yesterday morning about half-past one o'clock. A west bound freight ran off the track on the main line. Six cars were derailed, and the traffic was held up for about an hour. The cause of the accident is not known. Some of the cars derailed were empties and others were loaded with paper. The auxiliary from London arrived on the scene shortly after the accident and got to work immediately clearing away the wreck. The express trains were able to get through on time, by passing the place of the wreck on a switch. No one was injured.

ALLEGED COINERS CAPTURED.

London, Jan. 7.—Three persons who are believed to have been busy in the city for the past week manufacturing 50-cent pieces, and who, it is alleged, successfully passed a number of them yesterday between 9.30 and 11 o'clock, were at 11.30 all locked in the London Police Court together with paraphernalia found in their possession. The trio gave their names, occupations and ages, as follows: Valentine Phillips, English, electrician, aged 24; Fred Sutherland, carpenter, Canadian, 20; Mrs. Esther Sutherland 18. The girl is said to be Fred Sutherland's wife. Their arrest was sensational, the Sutherlands being captured by the detectives at the C.P.R. station, and Phillips being arrested as he was offering a bad coin for a purchase.

YOUTH DRANK ACID.

Orillia, Jan. 5.—Edward Graham, eighteen years of age, who came to Orillia from Collingwood two weeks ago, committed suicide by drinking carbolic acid. Graham made his home with his married brother, Richard Graham, Andrew street. Both worked at the smelter, Richard being on the night shift. Mrs. Graham heard a noise in deceased's room as of someone choking. She entered and found her brother-in-law in great agony. Dr. Wainwright was promptly summoned, but Graham lived only twenty minutes after his arrival and never spoke. No cause is assigned for the young man's act. He purchased the fatal draught in a local drug store, and chatted freely with the drug clerk, who was also from Collingwood.

QUEER HIDING PLACE FOR MONEY.

Stratford, Jan. 5.—In the full glare of noonday, Richard Selby, a negro, who hails from Woodstock, treated this city to one of the most daring robberies in its history, and Chief of Police Lannin, with Sergt. Atchison, to a fine opportunity to test their metal. Selby stole $60.45 from the till of the Duggan & Gray Company, for which Magistrate O'Loane sentenced him to 15 months in the Central Prison. Without a clue to work on, the police officers corralled the man in an hour and a half after the robbery. Selby, when arrested, had only a parcel of laundry, two ties, a freshly-shaven face and 15 cents. The missing money was found tucked away in a worn-out, muddy shoe behind a barn in the rear of the thief's boarding place.

ICE CREAM FOOD, SAYS JUDGE.

Toronto, Jan. 7.—Emil Brooker, proprietor of Wolff's Park at Sunnyside, scored a victory against the city police yesterday when Judge Morson quashed the conviction made against him by Magistrate Cohen for selling ice cream on Sunday. Judge Morson was very emphatic in his ruling and held that ice cream was a food and could be sold on the park premises by Mr. Brobker, who holds a restaurant license. Mr. Greer, for the crown, said that the ice cream was sold in a booth away from the main building, but Judge Morgan decided that so long as the booth was on the premises, Mr. Brooker was justified in selling ice cream from it. Mr. Greer secured an enlargement on the case to allow him to communicate with the attorney-general.

MINISTER ATTACKED PRESS.

Hamilton, Jan. 5—During the course of a sermon at Knox Church last night, the Rev. S. Banks Nelson bitterly attacked the press for printing what he alleged to be stories showing only the shoddy side of life. "You newspaper reporters, you garbage vultures," he cried in his condemnation of them, "why do not the press print heart stories? Why do they give the public stories that are worldly and seamy rather than those which tend for the social uplift? Right and justice will continue to prevail despite the efforts of the press to teach the public that the world is growing worse instead of better. Newspapers have too many cartoons these days to give an honest picture." Many of Dr. Nelson's references were so unusual as to raise a laugh among the members of his congregation.

STOPPED IN FRONT OF ENGINE.

Guelph, Jan. 6.—George Kostoff, a Montenegrin, employed as cook with a C.P.R. construction gang at Milton, was killed at the junction of the G.T.R. and C.P.R. at Milton to-day. Kostoff stepped from behind a small building directly in front of a Grand Trunk engine and was thrown into the ditch. He was conscious when picked up and was carried into one of the construction cars, where it was found his right arm and left leg had been broken. A physician rendered first aid and the man was placed on board a C. P. R. train, with the intention of bringing him to the Guelph General Hospital, but he died on the way. An inquest will be held. Kostoff had been in the employ of the C. P. R. for four years. He was about 45 years of age and had two sons in the recent Balkan war. When searched he had a smal amount of money in a pouch belt.

WAS HURON PIONEER.

Clifford, Jan. 6. — One of the oldest and most highly respected pioneers of Huron county, in the person of Mrs. Christina Campbell, passed away at her home in the township of Howick, county of Huron, in her eight-eighth year. She was born in Strathkinness, Fifeshire, Scotland, in 1826, and in 1858 landed in Canada. The following month she was married in London, Ont., to Donald Campbell. They settled on lot 26, concession 18, township of Howick, where they continually resided ever since. Deceased was a lifelong member of Knox Presbyterian Church, Clifford. She is survived by her aged partner and four sons: James, Principal of Madoc Model School; David, on the homestead; Duncan and William, in the ministry, the former located in British Columbia, and the latter at present with the Dominion Alliance in Toronto. Interment took place yesterday in Clifford Cemetery.

AYLMER PHYSICIAN'S JUBILEE.

Aylmer, Jan. 6.—Yesterday Dr. and Mrs. George F. Clark celebrated their golden wedding by giving a reception to hosts of their friends who called to congratulate them on the completion of a half-century of happy married life. Fifty years ago Dr. Clark and Miss Abbie Burtch of Ingersoll were wedded, the doctor bringing his young bride to Aylmer, where they have remained ever since, acquiring many friends, and a comfortable competence in life, though Dr. Clark is yet in the full activity of a busy physician's career. On Saturday the two sons of the family, Dr. George Clark of Detroit and Dr. Ernest Clark of Ann Arbord, Mich., with their wives were home, and the family reunion, including also Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Bawnum of this town, was held there while the public reception was given on Monday. A large number of friends took advantage of the opportunity to extend congratulations and good wishes.

REGISTRAR DIED AT DESK.

Windsor, Jan. 5.—J. Wallace Askin, Registrar of Deeds for Essex County, and one of Windsor's most prominent citizens, died suddenly on Saturday afternoon at his office in Sandwich from acute angina pectoris. There was no premonition of the attack. Mr. Askin dying as he sat at his desk closing up his duties for the week-end. He was 65 years old. For three generations the Askin family has held the office of Registrar in Essex, the position having been handed down from father to son since 1821, at which time James Askin, grandfather of J. Wallace Askin, first took office. Eleven years later John Askin succeeded to the place, and upon his death in 1888 his son, who died on Saturday, and who had been Deputy Registrar, became Registrar. The terms of the three totalled 83 years. Born in Sandwich in 1848, J. Wallace Askin was educated at Assumption College and St. Hyacinthe College, Quebec. In later years he served in the Fenian outbreak as captain in the old 21st Regiment until the border strife was ended. He studied law in Windsor.

BI-LINGUAL FIGHT IN OTTAWA.

Ottawa, Jan. 6.—With bilingualism as the whole issue, there was a significant election here yesterday, and it has aroused a very considerable racial animosity between Irish and French Catholics. It will be recalled that on their opposition to regulation 17 of the Whitney Government, the French section of the Ottawa school board had the aggressive support of Dr. Freeland, an Irish Catholic trustee. His vote caused a bare majority of the whole board to side in with the French attitude, with the result that all the separate schools in Ottawa, English as well as French, are cut off from the government grant. This has greatly incensed the English-speaking Roman Catholics, who have to make up the loss of the grant, and yesterday, on seeking re-election, Dr. Freeland was defeated by 36 majority, despite a strong French vote in his favor. The latter was cast in defiance of a compact that the English shall elect their trustees, and the French theirs. The result is very significant, as indicating that English-speaking Catholics do not share in the agitation over the bilingual schools promoted by the French.

TO PURIFY NATURAL GAS.

Brantford, Jan. 5.—Work has already been started on the installation of the plant for the purification of the gas now in use by Brantford. It is expected by the gas company that it will have the gas purified within the time limit that it promised when the case against them was brought up in the police court. A gang of men is at work uncovering the pipes at the old plant, laying them bare for the purpos of connecting them up with the old purifying plant, which is enlarged to accommodate them with the supply now in use. In the boxes constructing the purifying plant will be placed pine shavings with steel borings, which have been allowed to oxidize in the open air and been afterwards treated with copper placed on top of these. The gas pours over the boxes, which are really formed of shallow trays one over the other, and in passing over the sulphur gathers on the steel borings and is retained while the gas flows to an outlet connected with the governor. The filings have to be revivified occasionally, and less frequently have to be replaced.

FIRST SHIP LOST ON LAKES IN 1914.

Sarnia, Jan. 6.—The tug "Fisher," with the lighter "Kilderhouse" of the Reid Line, arrived here to-day from Harbor Beach, where she has been working on the wrecked steamer "Matoa." The "Matoa" is now safe in Harbor Beach and will be brought down here under her own steam to-morrow, if the weather keeps good. On her arrival here she will be placed in the drydock at South Park. The steamer "Nicholas" also will be brought down here within a few days, the tug "Fischer" and the "James Reid" leaving to-morrow for Alpena, where they will pick her up. The "Reid" will work on the "Hanna," weather permitting. Word was received this morning that the steam barge "Dorcas Pendell" was destroyed by fire at Harbor Beach last night, and is practically a total loss. The wooden barge was carried ashore inside the breakwater during the storm of November 9, and at the time of the fire was lying in four feet of water. The fire is supposed to have been caused by an overheated stove in the quarters of the shipkeeper on the vessel. Tugs were unable to get near enough to be of any assistance in saving her, and the boat burned to the water's edge, becoming the first total loss of the season of 1914. The "Pendell" was owned in Buffalo. She was valued at about $4,000, and carried no insurance.

CARRIED ON SNOW PLOUGH.

Holstein, Jan. 5.—To be lifted up with his buggy and horse, carried along at a rapid rate for a mile, and then tumbled into the huge but soft snow bank, was the experience of George Keith, a farmer of Egremont township, Saturday night. When he had collected his thoughts Mr. Keith found that he had been struck by a train, which he had neither seen nor heard because of a blinding snowstorm. The men in the cab of the engine knew nothing of the human freight carried on the butterfly snow plough in front of the engine until, during a lull in the storm, the engineer saw a hat in front. He immediately stopped the

train, and walking to the front of his engine found a buggy top and the hat. Fearing that some one had been killed he backed the train up a quarter of a mile and found Keith scrambling out of the snow bank little the worse for his experience. Backing up another mile and a quarter, the horse was found dead, and back another mile and a quarter they found William Yake, Keith's companion, walking up the track to Holstein, a distance of two miles. It seems that the two men were driving home from Mount Forest and in the snowstorm lost the way. Yake got out to make some quiries, while Keith remained in the buggy. He apparently drove on to the tracks and the G.T.R. train hit him. Mr. Yake, failing to find the buggy, started walking back along the track to Holstein. He was uninjured, and Mr. Keith is only suffering from shock.

ONTARIO'S MAYORS.

Toronto, Jan. 5.—The following mayors were elected to-day for Ontario cities and towns: Belleville, J. F. Willis; Brantford, J. H. Spence; Cornwall D. J. Gillies; Renfrew, W. A. Moore; Carleton Place, David Smythe; Mattawa, G. L. Lamothe; Arnprior, John Brennan; Smith's Falls, J. J. Marsh; Wiarton, J. J. Tyson; Galt, A. E. Buchanan; Thorold, Joseph Baitje; Welland, John H. Goodwin; Aurora, W. J. Baldwin; Whitby, James E. Willis; Brampton, T. Mara; Petrolea, Robert Stirrett; Listowel, William Clemie; St. Marys, W. R. Butcher; Walkerville, Harry Howe; Goderich, C. A. Reid; Bowmanville, Dr. S. C. Hillier; Orangeville, J. L. Island; Brockville, Allan Donaldson; Clinton, F. T. Jackson; Sarnia, J. B. Dagan; Harriston, Anson Spotton; Alliston, J. H. Mitchell; Oakville, W. E. Featherstone; Napanee, J. Alexander; Gravenhurst, Albert Hill; Uxbridge, T. C. Nicholls; St. Catharines, J. K. Petrie; Stratford, J. Stevenson; Gananoque, W. J. Gibson; Parry Sound, J. A. Johnstone; Kincardine, William Mitchell; Aylmer, F. L. Wagner; Picton, M. Adams; Midland, P. J. Craig; Woodstock, W. D. Hobson; Huntsville, H. E. Rice; Simcoe, G. Williamson; Orillia, W. C. Goffat; Wingham, Dr. A. J. Irwin; North Bay, George W. Lee; Owen Sound, John McC. Quaker; Waterloo, J. R. Kaufman; Kingston, Abraham Shaw; Niagara Falls, O. E. Dorse; Guelph, Sam Carter; Hanover, C. H. Wittkeen; Cobourg, George Gummon; Chatham, John McCorrie; Paris, J. M. Patterson; Collingwood, D. C. Barr; Sandwich, E. H. Donnelly; Oshawa, B. S. Edmondsin; St. Thomas, M. B. Johnson; Deseronto, E. W. Rathbun; Peterboro W. K. Buller; Lindsay, Beal; Barrie, Alex. Cowan; Strathroy, H. Owen; Berlin, W. D. Euler.

SOLID LAND SANK MANY FEET.

Wingham, Jan. 5.—The greatest alarm prevails in Turnberry Township and in the district around Belgrave Village over the mysterious disappearance of two large sections of the roadway. About half way between Wingham and Teeswater in Turnberry, there is a hole 100 feet long and 50 feet deep. It has been growing steadily larger for several days, and all efforts to locate the cause have failed. There were wild rumors at first of an earthquake, but as no reports of a shock were received this soon died down. The latest theory is that some distance under the roadway there is quicksand, and that water has swept it away, causing the earth to fall in. This in turn, it is feared, will be washed away, and the county authorities are wondering where the damage will stop. In the case reported near Belgrave there is a hole 35 feet deep and many yards in length. The two holes are miles apart, and both are a long distance from any river. It is reported that last summer boys swimming in the river near here noticed what they thought was a sort of whirlpool, and this is now connected with the cave-ins of the roadway, the idea being that an underground stream is washing away the earth.

Toronto, Jan. 7.—Dr. S. Woolverton, lecturer in geology at the Western University, expresses the opinion that the falling in of a large stretch of road in Turnberry township must be due either to quicksand or the movement of water underneath, or probably both. Similar phenomena as is now puzzling the residents of Turnberry township are usually associated with earthquakes, but this part of the continent is not usually effected by earthquakes or was any seismic vibration noted in Canadian observatories when the road fell in or before or after. Dr. Woolverston further believes that the underground stream which is the most likely explanation of the cause of the phenomena, will keep washing away the land above it until the water appears in a chasm or ravine. It is well-known that the supply of water which flows into Lake Ontario cannot all be accounted for as flowing over Niagara Falls, and it has long been believed that Lake Ontario is also fed by an underground stream from some other source. It may have been that a strata of clay upheld the road which has now fallen in until the clay too was washed away and the boggy land above unsupported fell in from its own weight. According to Dr. Woolverton the land around Turnberry township is largely of the same geological formation as Middlesex county. All parts of Western Ontario are very largely of the same formation.

MANITOBA

C. P. R.'S PIONEER ENGINEER QUITS.

Winnipeg, Jan. 7.—James Dobson of this city, aged 66, the oldest engineer in the employ of the C.P.R., has resigned, having served continuously with the company since 1881.

BRANDON BUILDING CONTINUES.

Brandon, Jan. 5.—Despite the fact that this is the middle of winter building operations here are in full swing. The latest project, to be begun immediately, is a four-story apartment block, at the corner of Thirteenth street and Princess. During last month the permits totalled nearly $100,000, as against $20,000 for the corresponding month of last year.

MURDERED FOR PAIR OF TROUSERS.

Winnipeg, Jan. 7.—Axel Hilbo, aged 84, living at 272 Mountain avenue, was shot and killed by thieves who entered his room at 5 o'clock yesterday morning. The thieves, who up to the present time have not been captured, only managed to secure a pair of trousers, the property of Hilbo, which contained no money or valuables.

BACK FROM BALKAN WAR.

Brandon, Jan. 5.—Among the newcomers to reside here the past week is M. Louis, a commissioned officer of the Greek army, who played a prominent part in the recent Balkan war. M. Louis, who is a Frenchman by birth, only owes his allegiance to Greece as the country of his adoption. Up to the time of the war he was living in Toronto, but when hostilities commenced, in October, 1912, he shipped immediately for Greece and presented himself for service at the military headquarters. With his regiment, the Evzons, he took part in a battle near Phillipeada, on Dec. 12, in which he was seriously injured, and was compelled to walk thus for five hours to obtain medical attendance. At a small battel at Argirocasti the lieutenant received a second wound in the chest from a shell which burst in front of the firing line he was commanding, killing seven or eight men and wounding fifteen. This was the last combat in which M. Louis took part, and after that he was detailed to guard certain of the new territories won in the war. When peace was restored he returned to Canada, although he declared that, should hostilities ever recommence, he would be one of the first to take the field once more.

SASKATCHEWAN.

STREET SPRINKLERS WERE NEEDED.

Moose Jaw, Jan. 5.—A new record was made this morning which provided a unique sight for January, when street sprinklers and sweepers were at work on principal streets here. The temperature is 50 with a warm south-west wind, which stirred the dust, making a general clean-up necessary.

MRS. KLYNE DEAD AT 108.

Estevan, Jan. 5.—Mrs. Archie Klyne, the oldest resident of the Estevan district, was buried yesterday. Her age is reported to be 108 years, and she was head of a large French family. She is survived by her husband, well known in the early history of Western Canada.

WHOLE TRAIN CREW MADE MISTAKE.

Weyburn, Sask., Jan. 5.—The inquiry into the death of Hugh Keith, the fireman on the freight train that collided with passenger train No. 13, on December 27, near Weyburn was held in the municipal hall, Coroner Eaglesham presiding. Each witness emphasized the fact that the morning was foggy and the steam from the engines made it almost impossible for them to see an approaching train. After hearing evidence of both train crews and physicians in attendance, the jury returned a verdict that Hugh Keith came to his death through injuries received as a result of forgetfulness on the part of the freight crew who had not remembered that a passenger train was due at that hour. Other developments may yet be expected. W. C. Trick, trainmaster, who has been in the service of the C. P. R. for nineteen years, declared that an instance of forgetfulnes on the part of the entire crew is but one of the wonders of railroading, and often happens, otherwise head-on collisions would not be so frequent.

ALBERTA.

CATCH OF LIVE FOXES.

Edmonton, Jan. 5.—Seven live valuable foxes have been brought into the city by E. Oliver, of Athabasca Landing. Four are Silver and three crossed. All are understood to be held at a high figure. Mr. Oliver is said to have obtained these foxes from the vicinity of Mirror Landing, a district reported to be rich in the prized silvered animals.

FINED FOR KILLING BEAVER.

Macleod, Jan. 5.—W. C. Williamson, a farmer, residing down the Old Man river, was fined $200 and costs for killing beaver. The law protecting beavers is absolute and severe. Williamson was suspected and a watch put on him, and he was caught redhanded. The hired man was a detective sent there on purpose and landed his man. Beaver are becoming very numerous around here. There are sixteen beaver colonies within ten miles of the town and one not over 600 yards from the post office.

CIVIC OFFICIALS WERE DISMISSED.

Edmonton, Jan. 7.—Two dismissals and one appointment were made at a secret meeting of the city commissioners with Mayor McNamara as chairman, to-day. C. L. Richardson, ex-city auditor, has been appointed to the position of deputy commissioner of finance, which makes him also inspector of departments and assistant to the mayor. George C. Buck and E. W. Bowness have received notice of the termination of their services. Mr. Buck was inspector of departments and Mr. Bowness was engineer and superintendent of the efficiency bureau.

CALGARY POLICE IN FIGHT WITH MOB.

Calgary, Jan. 5.—Chief of Police Cuddy, with the assistance of half a dozen husky constables, after a brisk battle with 400 members of the I. W. W., Saturday, arrested five ringleaders and dispersed the mob, without any serious results to the constabulary. The near-riot occurred in front of the city hall. The members of the I. W. W. organization paraded to the city hall and demanded to see the mayor. Chief Cuddy, who had been advised that the organization purposed making a demonstration in force, with six men stood guard in front of the city building. He informed the leaders that the mayor's office was closed for the day, and ordered the procession to disperse. W. S. McConnell, I.W.W., organizer for Calgary, attempted to parley. The chief took him in custody. One of McConnell's lieutenants assaulted the chief, who dropped the prisoner, and knocked his assailant down. The other constables immediately clashed with other belligerents, and the encounter for the moment became general. The police emerged victorious, and, besides McConnell, Frank Nolan, Arthur Ashford, Wm. Pace and Thomas Ploeg were arrested. One of the men had $200 in his possession, and the others had amounts varying from $50 to $100.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

VANCOUVER POLICE CHIEF DEAD

Vancouver, Jan. 5.—After a lingering illness, during which two different operations were performed in an effort to prolong his life, Chief of Police Charles Mulhern passed away at his residence on Dufferin street. Although his death was expected, the news was a shock to thousands of residents of this city. The deceased was 48 years of age and a native of Antigonish, N.S.

To work shale 7890$.. 890$.....

CITY HALL SENSATION.

Vancouver, Jan. 7.— Pulling a gun and firing a shot at S. J. Montgomery, clerk of the civic board of works, one of the army of Vancouver's unemployed created a sensation at the city hall to-day. The man, Martin Swift, was one of the scores who applied for work on Tuesday afternoon and had to be reprimanded for not keeping in line with the others. Suddenly he appeared this morning and pulled a gun on Montgomery. The latter grappled with him and handed him over to the police.

JAPANESE FIRM'S BIG PLANS.

Vancouver, Jan. 5.—Count Hari, representing the Japanese Government, held a conference here with Gordon Johnson, trade commissioner of the Canadian Government to Japan and China. The conference was said to be in connection with the plans of Baron Mitsui, the Japanese financier, who proposes to establish in Vancouver a wheat and flour export business. Count Hori would not give particulars of Baron Mitsui's plans, but the Japanese consul is authority for the statement that the Mitsui firm will, in addition to routing wheat and flour through the port of Vancouver, go after the control of this business on the Pacific Ocean, which means the inauguration of a fleet of cargo vessels to operate between Vancouver and Oriental ports. However, before this fleet is put on, the promoters of the scheme will hold a conference with C. P. R. officials over rates. Vancouver is planned as the transfer point for Oriental flour and wheat shipment, and, as there will not be the great amount of flour manufactured in Vancouver to supply the demand of the business of the Mitsui firm in the Orient, a freight rates agreement with the C. P. R. will become necessary to handle shipping business on as large a scale as is being planned. The fact that the Mitsui capital will go into the flour importing business in the Orient is taken to mean that a market to Canadian flour will receive a large percentage of advantage over Puget Sound and Minnesota mills. The most of the flour exported to the Orient at present is shipped from Tacoma in vessels of the O. S. K. line. The C.P.R. and other ocean lines carry out of this port only a very small portion of the flour and wheat used in the Orient.

NEWFOUNDLAND

DROWNED WHILE CROSSING ICE

St. John's, Jan. 5.—I. G. Sullivan received the following message from Const, Churchill; Botwood:— Samuel Peyhn drowned Saturday evening while crossing ice to Botwood. Body recovered yesterday afternoon.

TO WORK SHALE DEPOSITS.

St. Johns, Jan. 5.— According to messages received within the last few days, a company has been formed by Mr. R. B. Job, in London, England, to work the oil shale deposits in Deer Lake region. It is said the company is largely capitalized, and has behind it some of the keenest investing public of England. The local owners are comprised of eight gentlemen, who purchased the properties from the original owners for it is said $25,000.

EPIDEMIC OF SMALLPOX.

St. John's, Jan. 5.— Dr. Brehm was apprised on Saturday evening of an outbreak of smallpox at Belleoram. The number of persons who are down with the malady was not given, but as the report said that the disease had shown itself in five different houses, it is not unlikely that there are a dozen persons, at least, suffering from the ailment. Dr. Fitzgerald, of St. Jacques, is attending to the smallpox patients, and is enforcing the strictest regulations in order to prevent the disease from spreading. This latest outbreak of smallpox is supposed to have been brought to Belleoram from either English Hr. East or English Hr. West. At both these places the disease made its appearance recently, and even at present there is a patient at English Hr. West not fully recovered.

TURKEY PREPARING TO FIGHT GREECE.

London, Jan. 8. — A Constantinople despatch to the "Daily Mail" says that confidential financial negotiations are in progress whereby Turkey hopes to continue funds for the purchase of additional warships. There are indications, adds the correspondent, that a comprehensive movement against Greece is contemplated. Forty thousand troops, according to the report, are gathered at Aivali, on the coast of Asia Minor, for a possible descent on Mytilene, which was seized by Greece in the late war.

MARITIME PROVINCE PREMIERS AT OTTAWA

Ottawa, Jan. 9. — At noon to-day Premier Borden and his colleagues were waited upon by the Hon. J. A. Mathieson, Premier of Prince Edward Island, and the Hon. J. K. Fleming, Premier of New Brunswick.

The Ministers from the Maritime Provinces renewed their request that steps should be taken by the Dominion Government to prevent any further loss of representation in the House of Commons as a rule to the more rapid growth of the other provinces. On the basis of the last census, Nova Scotia will lose 2, New Brunswick 1, and Prince Edward Island 1 member by the redistribution bill to be introduced this session. The two Premiers presented a long memorial embodying the request that representation of the Maritime Provinces be restored to the basis which prevailed at the time of Confederation. Failing that they suggested that there should at least be no decrease in the present representation. A promise of careful consideration was given by Premier Borden.

GENERAL BUCKNER DEAD.

Lexington, Ky., Jan. 9.—General Simon Bolivar Buckner, former Governor of Kentucky and candidate for vice-president of the gold Democratic National ticket in 1896, died at his home, near Munefordville, last night. General Buckner had been in ill-health, due to his advanced age, for about a year, but his condition did not become alarming until Tuesday, when he became unconscious. General Buckner was the last surviving lieutenant general of the Confederacy. He was born on a farm in Hart County, Kentucky, April 1, 1823, and served in the Mexican and Civil Wars.

HAS CHOSEN TITLE OF LORD READING

London, Jan. 8.—Sir Rufus Isaacs, Lord Chief Justice, who was raised to the peerage on New Year's Day, has chosen the title of Lord Reading, the name of the town which he represented in the House of Commons from 1904 to 1911.

WANT ALL UNION MEN TO STOP WORK FOR 48 HOURS

Ottawa, Jan. 9.— An appeal to the members of every local union of organized labor in Canada has been issued by the British Columbia Miners' Liberation League, asking that on Jan. 30 a 48-hour "holiday" be inaugurated as a gigantic protest against the imprisonment of the 39 miners now in jail at New Westminster, in connection with the big strike on Vancouver Island.

Copies of the circular have been received by the Ottawa locals, as well as the Allied Trades and Labor Association, and the appeal will be considered at their next meetings. If any of them accept the members of the craft will not work on Friday and Saturday, Jan. 30 and 31. It is understood every city in Canada is being flooded with the circular of appeal, which reads in part:

"Tens of thousands of signed protests, petitions and demands for the release of these men have been sent to the Minister of Justice. Thousands are still going in, yet in the face of the expressed wishes of these many thousands of citizens, the government utterly refuses to even consider the question, and even refuses to investigate the matter.

"The League realizes that more action is necessary if our persecuted brothers are to be freed, and we now call upon the whole of organized labor to act.

"If the workers of other countries can protect and free their brother unionists, we can do the same. The masters have called the bluff. You have got to show him you are real unions. It is up to you. You have the power to stop this outrage and we ask your local unions to send in an early reply stating if your body is in favor of taking a 48 hour holiday, as a protest commencing Friday, January 30.

"Send replies to the British Columbia Miners' Liberation League, room 206, Labor Temple, Vancouver, B.C."

H. J. McEWEN,
Secretary-Treasurer.

EUGENIC LAW STOPS LICENSES TO WED

Milwaukee, Jan. 9.—The effect of the new Eugenics law in the first week of its enforcement, which ended to-night, has been to cut the number of marriage licenses to almost nothing.

Instead of the average number most County Clerks of the State of Wisconsin, reported that no requests for licenses had been made, others had refused several requests when the applicant had not presented the requisit physician's certificate that the man was free from disease.

Publicity given statements by attorneys that the Wisconsin Supreme Court had recognized as a legal marriage any agreement between the contracting parties, resulted in an announcement by Julius G. Kroken, Register of Deeds of Dane County, that he would record common law marriage contracts for 10 cents each.

"No $3 doctor's fee is necessary," he said, "only 10 cents to register the contract. No marriage certificate, no doctors, no pastor required. The registration of the contract is necessary to obtain recognition in the courts."

NO EMBARGO ON POTATOES

Ottawa, Jan. 8.—A report that it is the intention of the Government to place an embargo upon American potatoes in retaliation for the action of the United States authorities for declining to allow Canadian potatoes to go into that country is denied in official circles. Entry of the Canadian potatoes into the United States was prohibited a few weeks ago, owing to the presence of disease in New Brunswick, more particularly, "powdery scab." The claim is made that there is just as much potato disease in the United States as in Canada and that the object of embargo is to keep the American market for the potato growers of Maine. A peculiar feature of the situation, however, is that while the Hon. Martin Burrell, Minister of Agriculture, has not decided upon a policy of retaliation, he has been practically advised to do so by Dr. Gussow, Dominion botanist, who has been looking into the potato situation both in the United States and Canada. At a meeting of potato dealers held at Woodstock, N.B., the other day, Dr. Gussow recommended the passing of the following rather remarkable set of resolutions: "That we do not ship any potatoes to the United States this year." "That we ask the Government to put an embargo on potatoes coming to Canada."

CROOKS ON THE RUN.

New York, Jan. 8. — At the end of the second day of the police clean-up campaign Deputy Commissioner Dougherty, boss of the detective bureau, felt justified in dictating these seventeen words of news for the papers:

"From reports received from all sources there is a general exodus of professional criminals from this city."

All through the day Dougherty's men told him that many of the thieves and gun-carriers for whom they are searching had disappeared from their haunts when Commissioner McKay spread the word that they must go to jail or leave town. Some of them may not be very far away, but independent observation confirms the impression that at least they are keeping well covered — waiting probably to see "if McKay really means it," which apparently he does.

FIVE ARE REPORTED TO HAVE PERISHED

Old Point Comfort, Va., Jan. 10.—Five sailors of the flagship Wyomnig of the Atlantic Fleet, are reported to have been drowned yesterday when a big freight sailing cutter of the flagship was swamped with sixteen sailors aboard. Eleven men were picked up by a tug which went to their rescue. Owing to the fact that the Wyoming is anchored far in the Roads, and the rough seas in the roadstead, make it almost impossible for small boats to navigate, reports concerning the accident are meagre.

VATICAN STORY RIDICULOUS.

Toronto, Jan. 10.—When Vicar-General McCairn was shown the London cable regarding the removal of the Vatican he laughed before replying: "Oh, I don't think there is anything

Ledger Keeper Jailed.

Toronto, Jan. 8.—Thirty days in jail was given Forbes Eveen, ledger keeper of the Bank of Montreal, in Lindsay, for presenting false cheques totalling $150. Considering his youth and the fact that it was his first offence, a lenient sentence was handed out.

DEATH OF VETERAN BRITISH STATESMAN

Late Viscount Cross Held Offices In Several Cabinets.

London, Jan. 9. — The death occurred yesterday of Viscount Cross, who was one of the most prominent Conservative statesmen in England about thirty years ago. He held offices in several Cabinets, occupying at various times the Secretaryship of State for the Home Department, the Secretaryship of State for India, and the post of Lord Privy Seal. He was a member of the House of Commons for twenty-four years and sat in the House of Lords for twenty-eight years, having been made a peer in 1886. **He was 91 years old.**

The Right Hon. Richard Asheton Cross was born at Red Scar, near Preston, Eng., on May 30, 1823, the third son of the late William Cross, and Ellen, daughter of Edward Chaffers. He was educated at Rugby School under Dr. Arnold, and at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he took the degree of B.A. in 1846.

In 1849 he was called to the bar at the Inner Temple, and for several years he went the Northern Circuit. He was elected M.P. for Preston in the Conservative interest in March, 1857, and continued to represent that borough till March, 1862. At the general election of 1868 he was elected Conservative member for South-West Lancashire, and at the general election of 1874 he was returned without opposition.

On the formation of Disraeli's administration he was appointed Home Secretary, February 21, 1874, on which day he was sworn of the Privy Council. He was elected a bencher of the Inner Temple in 1876, received the degree of D.C.L. from the University of Oxford in 1877, and that of LL.D. from the University of Cambridge in 1878, and from St. Andrew's. He was knighted in 1880.

In 1885 he was again appointed Home Secretary in Lord Salisbury's short administration. In 1886 he was made a viscount and became Secretary of State for India. Lord Cross was a member of the Council on Education and an Ecclesiastical Commissioner for England. He became Treasurer of the Inner Temple in 1895, in which year he was appointed Lord Privy Seal. He was the compiler of two legal works.

REDUCTION IN EXPRESS CHARGES

Ottawa, Jan. 9.—The Railway Commission to-day issued an order which will be effective on February 1. By it reductions in express charges on a package from one to seven pounds are provided for. These reductions will also apply in the case of through movements handled by two or more express companies, that is to say, the reductions are in through rates.

Where the through rate per hundred pounds is 90 cents, the following reductions in the present minimum charge is made: 2 pounds, 5 cents; 3 pounds, 15 cents; 4 pounds, 20 cents; 5 pounds, 15 cents; 6 and 7 pounds, 25 cents.

Where the through rate per hundred pounds is 41 reductions in the minimum charge is: 2 pounds, 5 cents; 3 and 4 pounds, 15 cents; 5 pounds, 10 cents; 6 and 77 pounds, 20 cents.

Where the through rate is $1.25 per hundred pounds reductions in the minimum charge are: 2 pounds, 5 cents; 3 pounds, 10 cents; 4 pounds, 15 cents; 5 pounds, 10 cents; 6 and 7 pounds, 15 cents.

Where the through rate is $1.50 per hundred pounds reductions in the minimum charge are: 2 pounds, 5 cents; 3 and 4 pounds, 10 cents; 5 pounds, 5 cents; 6 and 7 pounds, 10 cents.

Where the through rate per hundred pounds is $1.75 there is in the case of 2, 3, 4, 5 and 77 pound shipments reduction in the minimum charge of 5 cents.

OIL-DRIVEN SHIP.

First of Kind to Reach Pacific Coast.

San Francisco, Jan. 10—The Danish motor ship "Siam," the first vessel driven by oil burning internal combustion engines to visit the Pacific coast, arrived here yesterday from Copenhagen, via the Straits of Magellan, Antaofagasta and Los Angeles.

The "Siam" has no boilers, no stokehold, no coal bunkers and no stack. In two tanks in her double bottom she carries fuel enough to give her a cruising radius of thirty thousand miles. Fuel consumption for the trip averaged about nine tons of crude oil to the twenty-four hours, as against forty or more tons of coal for a steam driven vessel of similar displacement.

Oil costs less and less of it is burned Absence of stokers cuts down the pay roll and elimination of boilers and bunkers gives the ship enormously greater carrying capacity for the same

By Royal Command.

Quebec, Jan. 8.—The Rev. Father O'Leary has been invited by Their Royal Highnesses, the Duke and Duchess of Connaught, to lecture at Rideau Hall this evening, on the subject, "Quebec a Hundred Years Ago."

"Moose" Was a Man.

Port Arthur, Ont., Jan. 8.—Samuel Hand, 20, Ouimet Township, died in Port Arthur of wounds in abdomen caused by gunshot when he was mistaken for a moose near his summer home.

Says Husband Set Her on Fire.

Jersey City, N.J., Jan. 8.—That her invalid husband, Peter Rooney, had poured alcohol on her and then set her "on fire with a match," was the ante-mortem statement made by Mrs. Mary Rooney, 43 years old, who died in a hospital here last night, as the result of burns received.

REMANDED FOR SENTENCE.

London, Ont., Jan. 8. — Valentine Phillips and Frederick Sutherland, arrested here on a charge of manufacturing and passing counterfeit Canadian fifty cent pieces, pleaded guilty to the double charge. They were remanded until Friday for sentence Mrs. Sutherland, who was taken into custody, with the two men, pleaded not guilty. The men said they came from Hamilton.

FIRST STEAM VESSEL THROUGH THE CANAL.

Colon, Jan. 8. — The first steam vessel passed through the Panama Canal yesterday. It was the "Alexander Lavalley," a crane boat, and carried no passengers. It had been operating on the Atlantic side and gradually made its way through during the course of its dredging operations.

OPINIONS VARY REGARDING THE CARDEN TRANSFER

London, Jan. 8.—The "Daily Graphic," in an editorial on the transfer of Sir Lionel Carden, British minister at Mexico City says: "The rather confused semi-official denials looks suspiciously like avowals, and we find it difficult to understand why the truth should not be frankly admitted. It seems to be an arrangement admirably fitted to meet the necessities of the case, since it gives Sir Lionel Carden the promotion his long services and the annoyances he suffered in Mexico City, entitle him to, and at the same time eliminate from our relations with Washington an unfortunate source of discord.

"Carden has unquestionably been traduced and misrepresented by hotheads in the American press, but it is unfortunately impossible to deny that the role he played has not been as tactful as the extreme delicacy of the international situation required."

ACCEPTED AS TRUE.

London, Jan. 8.—Semi-official statements representing as premature the announcement of the transfer of Sir Lionel Carden continue to be issued here, but no attempt is made to question its truth.

With the exception of the "Daily Graphic," the London papers still refrain from editorial comment. The "Times" continues to regard the news as correct and does not even print the semi-official denial. It gives a little history of the experience and abilities of Charles Murray Marling, who is to succeed Sir Lionel Carden.

The "Standard" declares that any change which it is proposed to make in connection wtih Carden's post will have no reference whatever to opinion in the United States or elsewhere, and that it is untrue to say that Washington requested a change.

The "Standard" adds that there is reason to believe such a change has been considered by the Foreign Office, but that it is premature to say it has been decided upon.

NEW VIEW OF TRANSFER.

Washington, Jan. 8.—That the motive of the London Foreign Office in removing Sir Lionel Carden as ambassador to Mexico was not to placate the United States, but to hold this nation more strictly to account for damages arising out of the loss of life and property among English subjects in Mexico, was asserted here yesterday.

It is said that the British Government had been urging President Wilson to bring about a redress of wrongs to English subjects in Mexico. Not only was it urged that protection be accorded to these subjects, but that the Mexican Government be forced to pay for previous loss of life and property.

It was strongly intimated, not once but several times, in the adroit language of the diplomatic corps, that inasmuch as the United States barred Great Britain from protecting her own interests in Mexico under the Monroe doctrine, this nation was under a moral obligation not only to protect English interests, but to obtain prompt redress for past injuries.

HAMPERED BY CARDEN.

The diplomatic reply which was made by the State Department was that the United States was being somewhat hampered by the attitude of Sir Lionel Carden in its dealings with the Huerta Government; that Sir Lionel was working at cross-purposes and that the work of the United States was being rendered futile by his encouragement of Huerta. This was not said in so many words, but the protests of Great Britain were deprecated with mild suggestions about the lack of co-operation at Mexico City.

PATHETIC DOUBLE SUICIDE RECORDED.

New York, Jan. 9.—Not overlooking the minutest detail of preparation, Joseph Schufflay and his wife, Amelia, executed their suicide compact yesterday and their bodies were found last night, as they had arranged, in their home, at No. 875 Forest avenue, the Bronx. Schufflay's left arm was about his wife's shoulder in the bed, while his right arm encircled their dog, Rigo, a Mexican poodle, which had died with them.

On a table in the dining room of the scrupulously neat apartment were a long letter to the coroner and 21 letters and 20 postals, stamped and addressed to friends, telling of the couple's intention to die together. They had prepared a list of 41 friends and relatives, and as they wrote and addressed these messages, the names had been checked on the list.

Apparently the despondent couple had worked much of the day in preparing for the end. Mrs. Schufflay had cleaned and dusted the rooms, washing every dish and seeing that everything in the house was in order. Her husband's strength failing, she had written most of the letters and postals, apparently as he dictated them.

When every task had been finished they bathed, attired themselves in freshly laundered night clothes, tied a pink ribbon to Rigo's collar and then stretched themselves out on the newly made bed, turning on the gas from three burners, Schufflay had carefully puttied all the cracks about the windows and doors of the bedroom.

Schufflay, who was 46 years old, had been in charge of the shipping department for the Newman Corset Company, Broadway and Eighteenth street, for 24 years. It is known that he had cash and policies in several fraternal orders amounting to at least $3,000. A bank book in a strong box that was not opened may materially increase this sum. He had suffered with tuberculosis for more than a year and was compelled to give up his position three weeks ago.

EXPLOSION IN MINE.

Moundsville, W.Va., Jan. 9.—An explosion occurred in the first street mine of the Mound Coal Company here this morning. Six men, believed to be fatally burned, were taken to the Glendale Hospital nearby. An immense crowd at once surrounded the mouth of the mine, which is in the village.

Fail To Disqualify Mayor.

Cork, Ireland, Jan. 8.—The attempt to disqualify the Lord Mayor of Cork, Mr. Henry O'Shea, on the ground that he was an American citizen, has failed in the courts.

Annual Loss [illegible]

New York, Jan. 8.—The annual losses suffered by merchants through commercial frauds committed in this city aggregate $25,000,000, according to representations made to District Attorney Whitman yesterday with regard to a vigorous prosecution of these crimes.

BUTTER-MAKING AND ITS DEVELOPMEN

One of the Interesting Subjects Discussed at Dairymen's Convention.

Cornwall, Ont., Jan. 9.—Yesterday proceedings of the Eastern Ontari Dairymen's convention opened wit the presentation of the report for th Ottawa dairy district by George A Barr, which was followed by an address by L. A. Zufelt, of the Kingston Dairy School, on butter makin and its development in Eastern Ontario.

J. A. Ruddick, dairy commissioner spoke on "Some dairy figures from th census of 1911."

The report of the chief dairy inspector was presented at the afternoon meeting by G. G. Publow, and addresses were delivered by A. A. Aye and A. C. Wieland, cheese exporter of Montreal.

The evening meeting was presided over by J. R. Dargavel, M.P.P., and addresses were delivered by J. C. Milligan and Dr. George C. Creelman president of the Ontario Agricultura College, Guelph, who spoke on the influence of agriculture college education in the betterment of farming.

Andrew Broder, M.P. for Dundas G. A. Putnam, director of dairying Toronto, also addressed the meeting.

Change Seats in the House

Mr. Monk Will Sit On Front Row With the Ministers.

Ottawa, Jan. 9.—There will be several changes in the seating arrangement in the House of Commons this session. The Hon. F. D. Monk was, on the eve of the last session, assigned a seat on the front row, next to the Hon. John G. Haggart, who died before the end of the session. Mr. Monk did not occupy his seat, but he will be in attendance this session. The probability is that the Hon. Geo. H. Perley, who, although a minister without portfolio, is usually in charge of one of the departments, owing to the frequent absence of the Hon. Geo. E. Foster and other ministers, will be moved down to the front row of ministers. Mr. Monk will sit on his right, and the Hon. Arthur Meighen, the new solicitor-general, will take Mr. Perley's seat, which is almost immediately at the back of that of the minister of justice, with whom he is most closely associated.

Mr. McLeod, who succeeds Mr. Justice Crocket as member for York, N. B., will take the seat which was occupied by his predecessor, and which will be to the front, as he is a former member of a provincial administration.

Mr. James Morris, the new member for Chateauguay, being without preliminary experience, will get one of the back Government seats.

Mr. Rueben Truax the man who carried South Bruce for the Liberals, will be given the seat under the Press Gallery, which was occupied by Mr Brown, the late member for Chateauguay.

LIKE SUMMER IN WEST.

Calgary, Jan. 8. —With practically no ice available because of warm weather, hockey skating giving way in Alberta to baseball, soccer, and lacrosse. Several big league stars have headed baseball teams and are playing games almost daily in this province.

Medicine Hat, Alta., Jan. 8.— Baseball was played here yesterday between picked teams of local sports. The weather was quite warm enough and several hundred people were on the grounds.

FAMOUS MISSIONARY PRAYER BOOK SECURED.

Ottawa, Jan. 9.—As a result of the meeting of the historical manuscripts commission, Canada will acquire, among other treasures, the prayerbook written in the Montagnais Indian dialect which was the companion of the wanderings of Father Marquette, the French missionary and explorer, who discovered so much of the west. The prayerbook was written out for Father Marquette by Father Allouez an earlier missionary among the Indians. Another interesting book which forms a part of the same valuable collection which is being acquired, is a dictionary of Indian words prepared by Abbe Greylon, another of the same band of missionaries. Yet another object in the collection is a wampum belt, probably the finest in this country, which was used by the Indians in the negotiation of treaties.

The meeting of the commission began with a luncheon at the Rideau Club. Mr. Coderre presided, and among those present were the Right Hon. R. L. Borden; Sir Charles Fitzpatrick; Sir Edmund Walker; Prof. Colby, of McGill University; Archdeacon Raymond, St. John, N.B.; Abbe Dubois, Montreal; Prof. W. L. Grant, Queen's University; Prof. Chester Martin, Manitoba University; Prof. Shortt, Ottawa; Dr. A. G. Doughty, archivist, and Dr. W. D. Lesueur, Ottawa.

OPPOSE SITE OF CHURCH IN HONOR OF GEN. WOLFE

Quebec, Jan. 9.—The proposal of Canon F. G. Scott, the Canadian pres., to erect a memorial church in honor of General Wolfe on the Avenue des Braves is opposed by the Quebec St. Jean Baptiste Society. The society does not pronounce itself against the idea of honoring Wolfe, but objects to the site which has been suggested for the church for the reason that this is hardly within the area covered by Wolfe's troops at the time of the engagement which decided the fate of Canada, while it commands the avenue leading to the Monument des Braves, which commemorates the repulse of Murray's men by General Levis and forms part of this second battleground.

The same argument has already been employed by Lieut.-Col. W. Wood, author of the 'Fight for Canada," and other works, who also takes the position that to build a church in honor of Wolfe at this particular spot would be in the nature of an insult to the French.

Child Death Rate Decreasing.

Winnipeg, Jan. 8.—Infant mortality in Winnipeg, decreased from 195.5 per 1,000 in 1912, to 162.2 per 1,000 in 1913, according to the annual report of vital statistics just issued.

Shortage of Ministers.

London, Jan. 8.—Scotland is experiencing a shortage of divinity scholars, particularly Gaelic men. Many are going abroad apparently because of the better attractions.

Spent Twelve Years in Canada.

London, Jan. 8.—The death occurred yesterday at Aberdeen of the Rev. W. M. Wilson, senior minister of the North Parish Church, who held the pastorate of Chatham, N.B., for 12 years.



ENGLISH.

Rabbit Has Wings.

Mr. James Bicker, of Pulham St. Mary, Norfolk, possesses a rough-coated white rabbit having on its back what appear to be a pair of wings.

Served in Indian Mutiny.

General G. W. Hanson, formerly of the Indian Staff Corps, died at Tiverton, aged eighty-three. He served in the Indian mutiny.

Dead in an Engine House.

An engine tenter named John Thomas Grime was found dead in the engine house at Brook Mill, Chorley. He had a bullet wound in the head, and held a revolver in his hand. Grime became very depressed after visiting a local oculist.

Husband Dived to Rescue Wife.

As the steamship "Dacre" was lying in the Brocklebank dock, Bootle, preparing for sea, Mrs. Rock, wife of the chief officer, who went to bid him good-bye, fell from the gangway into the water. Her husband dived into the dock and rescued her.

Young Girl Shot Herself.

Having obtained her master's gun, Ethel May Hopley, a servant, aged 19, of Hinstock, Market, Drayton, loaded it, attached a piece of string to the trigger and a loop to her foot and shot herself dead. At the inquest a verdict of "Suicide during temporary insanity" was returned.

And Lived to be 100.

Mrs. Rebecca Reed, who died at Sutterton, Lincolnshire, in her 101st year, was born in the parish, and resided in the neighborhood during the whole of her long life. She was married at nineteen, and brought up a family of ten children on 10s. ($2.50) a week.

Gun Fatality.

Through the accidental discharge of a gun carried by a young farmer while crossing a fence, Mr. Henry Johnson, a retired London schoolmaster, who was out shooting with friends at Dashet Gate, Millom, was shot in the back and died an hour later.

Funeral Instead of Wedding.

George Randle, aged 23, of Little Rayton, Foleshill, Warwickshire, who was to have been married Christmas was killed a couple of days before while repairing an electric cable at Exhall Colliery, near Nuneaton. Through a mistage the current was turned on and Randle was electrocuted.

Death From Tight-Lacing.

At an inquest at Bexley, Kent, on Mary Ann Taylor, wife of a gardener, a medical witness stated that tight-lacing had caused the liver to displace the heart and lungs to a greater extent than had ever been brought to his knowledge before. The woman died in her husband's arms.

Shakespeare, Bacon, or—?

Dr. Orville Owen, of Detroit, has suspended his search at Chepstow for the Shakespeare-Bacon treasures, and has returned to America. Dr. Owen's theory is that somewhere in the bed of the river or near it is concealed a chest that contains the key to the problem "who wrote Shakespeare's plays?"

A Teachers' Strike.

A strike of teachers is threatened in Herefordshire unless the Board of Education steps in and forces the County Council to come to terms. About 140 teachers have handed in their notices, to take effect on January 31.

Skeleton in the Covert.

Whilst out wtih a shooting party at Rowlstone, near Hereford, recently, Captain Tyrwhitt Drake's beaters came across the clothed skeleton of a woman. The remains are stated to be those of the daughter of the late Mr. Parry Cooper, who claimed to be a descendant of Blanche Parry, lady-in-waiting to Queen Elizabeth. She had been missing since October.

Boxer's Fatal Collapse.

A young boxer named Jim Burrows, of Bethnal Green, London, E., died in the London Hospital soon after collapsing in a boxing match at the Judaian Athletic Club, Princes' Square, St. George's, London, E. Burrows was engaged in a ten-round contest with another boxer, George Freeman. Five rounds had been evenly fought, and Burrows was boxing well in the sixth round when he suddenly collapsed on to the ropes.

Rescues From the Mud.

Ratepayers who have complained to the Thetford (Norfolk) District Council about the state of the roads at Feltwell declare that children on the way to school "actually get stuck in the mud three and four at a time, and have to call for help to get them out. We cannot bury our dead unless we convey them by river to the grave."

Oil Works on Fire.

About fifty thousand pounds damage was done by a fire which gutted the Isis Oil Works at Hull. The building was the property of Messrs. Wray and Sanderson, was four storeys high and covered a large area. The entire force of the fire brigade was concentrated upon it, but owing to the inflammable nature of the contents their efforts had little effect. A huge seed silo close by was saved, but a vessel which was moored near the the mill was extensively damaged by falling masonry.

Footman Who Wanted Excitement.

Edward John Long, aged nineteen, a footman, was remanded at Abingdon on a charge of stealing £11 at Marcham Park, Berkshire. One of the rooms was found in confusion, the money being missed from a desk, and in the hall a tablecloth was spread on which were placed two silver candlesticks and two Sevres vases, suggesting a burglary. Long volunteered to run for the police, but, when questioned, produced two postal orders from the hollow brass rail of his bedstead. Formally charged, he stated, "I did it for excitement."

Tragedy in Barber's Shop.

A man named Sweeney has been arrested at Liverpool on a charge of causing the death of a customer in a barber's shop. Sweeney, after being shaved, is alleged to have jumped up out of his chair and struck another customer, named Ore, with whom he had been arguing, a heavy blow under the jaw. Ore collapsed and when picked up was found to be dead.

Open-air Justice.

His Honor Sir Thomas Snagge adopted a novel method of trying an action at Wellington. A cyclist claimed damages for being run down by a motor-car. The judge decided that the most satisfactory way of hearing the case was to hold his court at the spot where the accident occurred. Here the accident was "reconstructed," and in the end his honor held that the cyclist had lost his head, and gave a verdict for the motor-car driver.

Eight Horses Burnt.

Eight horses and three dogs perished in a fire at some stables and cart-sheds in North street, Prittlewell, Southend-on-Sea, occupied by Mr. George Scott and Mr. Robert Green, contractors. The police tried to reach the horses, but found the entrance barred by two wagons of blazing hay. Two of the horses eventually escaped into the yard, but even the yard was like a furnace, and they soon fell and were burned to death.

Gamekeepers Were Shot.

An encounter between poachers and gamekeepers occurred on the estate of Mr. Charles Thellusson of Brodsworth Hall, near Doncaster, in the small hours. About five o'clock six keepers came across a gang of some 25 poachers. The keepers called on the men to surrender, but the latter adopted a threatening attitude and levelled their guns at the keepers. Three of the keepers walked forward facing the men, the others bringing up the rear. When at close range the poachers fired, and four of the keepers were badly peppered with shot. In the confusion which followed, the poachers escaped.

Struck by the Boom.

A strange story was told at the inquest at Tollesbury (Essex), upon Stephen Appleton, sixty-one, oyster cultivator, whose dead body was found in the creek off the fishing village. His daughter said her father went out alone to get up some oysters and promised to bring some home for dinner. As he did not return she looked out and saw his smack with sails set stuck in the mud, where the body was afterwards found. A yachtsman said a bruise on the back of Appleton's head showed he was struck by the boom in squally weather, and knocked overboard. The verdict was "Accidental death."

Whole Crew Asleep.

A sequel to the wreck of a fishing boat while the captain, at the wheel, and the whole of the crew were asleep through overwork, was furnished at Yarmouth, when the Board of Trade court of inquiry suspended for six months the certificate of Captain Crane, of the North Shields smack "Vera." They recommended, however, that he should be granted a mate's ticket during the suspension. The court found that Crane was suffering from want of sleep, and was not justified in doing his steering and keeping a look-out single-handed. The chairman pointed out to him the great risks he incurred by taking his vessel to sea while suffering from want of sleep. Going at full speed in a busy channel when his vessel was practically not under control he not only endangered the lives of his crew, but his ship was a serious menace to other vessels. It was providential that no other accident occurred.

Peer Becomes Curate.

Viscount William Geoffrey Bouchard de Montmorency Mountmorres, was recently ordained a deacon, and he has been appointed to a curacy at All Saints, Ryde, Isle of Wight. Lord Mountmorres, who is 41 years of age, won his scholarship to Radley at the age of 16 and succeeded to the title on the death of his father two years later. On leaving Oxford he spent several years in travelling in America, the West Indies, Morocco, the Sahara, Asia, West and Central Africa, and the Congo Free State. While in the Congo Free State he had a weird experience. He and his friend were down with fever. His friend died, and his servant told the viscount that two graves had been dug, one for himself and another for his friend. But happily the second grave was not needed, for Lord Mountmorres made a speedy recovery. A clever journalist and short story writer, he has also served on the London County Council, representing Mile End from 1895 to 1898. He acted as hon. A.D.C. to the Governor of Jamaica at the time of the Kingston earthquake in 1907, and received the thanks of the Jamaican Government for his services in connection with the earthquake.

SCOTTISH.

Aged Laird Dead.

The death is announced of Mr. Robert Taylor, the Laird of Darwhilling, Fenwick, who was well known in agricultural circles in the West of Scotland. He had entered on his ninety-ninth year. Up till recently he was remarkably vigorous, and was a regular attender at church and market in Kilmarnock until within a year ago.

A Healthy Man.

At a gathering in Portman Street United Free Mission Hall, Glasgow, on the occasion of the celebration of the diamond jubilee of the Rev. Samuel Harding, it was stated by Mr. Harding that he had never been laid aside for a single day with illness, had never had a doctor attend him, had never partaken of medicine or any kind, and never even had the toothache.

Daring Purse Snatchers.

The Dundee police have made several arrests as the outcome of what has been a reign of terror in the outlying districts of the city. For some time past repeated attacks have been made on unaccompanied ladies and their purses and handbags stolen. In one case a lady was rather roughly handled in her attempt to beat off the thr men who tried to snatch her bag.

Tango Supplanting Reel, Says Minister

The neglect of national sentiment was deplored by the Rev. John Wallace in an address at Dunedin. He said in the average ballroom it was often difficult to secure sufficient dancers to make up a set for the eight-some reel. This national dance was neglected, while there was a regular craze at present to learn the tango. In the average concert room the "auld Scots sangs" were seldom heard. Sentiments ditties or music hall parodies were often substituted for the gems of the past.

Dundee Baronet Dead.

The death occurred at Errol Park, Perthshire, of Sir William Ogilvy Dalgleis' Bart., in his eighty-second year. Sir William Dalgleish was one of the foremost of Dundee citizens for many years, being associated with quite a variety of issues of public and philanthropic work, and the many agencies which benefited through his means from time to time will sustain a severe blow by his death. He was married to a daughter of the late Mr. Francis Molison, Errol, and a niece of Sir David Baxter, of Kilmaron. He is survived by Lady Dalgleish.

"Faked" Quarrel Prelude to Theft.

Five arrests have been made by the Edinburgh police in connection with a robbery in an Edinburgh public house. Seven men at the bar began to quarrel, and when the publican came round to put them out the men commenced jostling them. When at last he got them off the premises he found that he had been robbed of £75 ($375) in notes and deposit receipts for £1,500 ($7,500). None of the money has been recovered.

Lawyer's Broken Trust.

Thomas Mitchell Beveridge, solicitor, Kelso, pleaded guilty at Edinburgh to a charge of having, while acting as law agent to the trustees of a Kelso farmer, embezzled £679. He lost considerable sums on the Stock Exchange. Sheriff Maconochie passed sentence of nine months' imprisonment.

Statue to Andrew Carnegie.

The foundations are being prepared for Mr. Carnegie's statue, which is to be placed on the highest point in Pittencrieff Park, Dunfermline. Mr. R. A. Goulden has designed the figure, which is of bronze, and when the base, about 50 feet square, is finished, along with the pedestal, the statue will be ready for placing in position.

Scotsman's Fate in Australia.

In the Cupar Court Sheriff Hannay issued an interlocutor in which he presumed that David Baillie, laborer, Cupar, who left for Australia in 1887, was dead. Baillie had £155 in in Cupar Savings Bank. Mrs. Dobson, who belongs to Cupar, stated that she met Baillie on tramp between Caledon and Brisbane. He appeared to be in great poverty. She asked him what had become of his money, and he said his bank-book had been stolen while he was sleeping in the bush.

Matches in Coal Mine.

At Glasgow, James Robertson Savage was fined £5 for having in his possession at Auchengeich Colliery, Chryston — a mine where safety lamps are required — a pipe containing tobacco and a box containing lucifer matches. Mr. Strathern said the case was aggravated by the fact that accused was the person appointed to search the workmen before they entered the pit for the purpose of ascertaining if they had pipes or matches in their possession.

One Method of Education.

The Parish Council of Chirnside has one of the oldest chairmen in the country, Mr. David Craig, who is in his 74th year. Mr. Craig, a retired shoemaker, is a keen debater and story-teller, with a fund of Scriptural and poetical quotations. This is all the more remarkable considering that Mr. Craig was never at school, and learned to read by means of pasting up before him at his work the headline of a newspaper and laboriously spelling out the title.

Signalman Died on Duty.

Failing to get any response to their messages from the railway signal cabin at Touch North, near Dunfermline, the signalmen in the boxes in the vicinity suspended the traffic for a time until the cause could be ascertained. On Touch North cabin being opened they found the signalman, Andrew Gibson, lying unconscious on the floor. He was removed to his home in Dunfermline, where he died without having regained consciousness.

Where they Disagreed.

In an action for divorce, heard at Edinburgh, Mrs. Margaret Whitelaw Calderwood, Duke street, Glasgow, said in 1903 a quarrel arose as to the christening of the second child. Her husband, James Calderwood, was very much interested in spiritualism, and used to hold what he thought were conversations with his dead father. He wanted the child to be christened at some spiritualist meeting, while witness wanted it to be christened by a minister. He then left the house, and did not come back, and was believed to be in America. Decree was granted.

IRISH

He Used Old Gun.

While Abraham Blong, of Derryvilla, near Portarlington, was shooting crows on his farm, the gun—an old-fashioned one—burst, and inflicted serious injuries on his arm.

Making the Poor Pay.

Lord Muskerry was, at Dromcollogher Petty Sessions, fined 5s. in each case for failing to stamp the cards of two of his employees. He was also ordered to pay 16s. 6d. in each case for arrears of contributions.

Priest Killed by Street Car.

The Rev. Brother David Doran, a member of the Order of the Holy Ghost attached to Blackrock University College, county Dublin, was knocked down by a tramcar at the college gates, and died some hours later from fracture of the skull.

Lord Mayor's Citizenship.

The Lord Mayor of Cork (Alderman O'Shea) has been served with a summons to show cause why he should not be punished for acting as a member of the Corporation, he being an American citizen. The Court of Appeal, however, a month ago held there was no evidence of American citizenship.

A "Hoodoo" Tree

A tree which though sound was never known to blossom has just been cut down by Mr. James Hayden, Carriglen, on his lands at Pandstown, county Kildare. On the freshly-sawn butt of the tree there was found a blood-red imprint of what closely resembled a hand and part of an arm.

Tapping a New Coalfield.

For some months the Annaghone Coalfield, near Stewartstown, county Tyrone, has been successfully worked by Mr. John McNally, J.P., Cookstown. During sinking operations a few days ago the miners tapped a nine-foot seam seventy-one yards from the surface. The coal appears to be of good quality.

War Veteran Killed.

Sergeant William Smith, who passed unscathed through the South African War, was killed at Antrim Station. He was examining the wheels of a train when an express from Belfast caught him.

Priest Died at Railway Station.

Intelligence has been received in Limerick of the sudden death of the Rev. Jas. O'Shea, the parish priest of Cratloe, county Clare. He had left home with the intention of travelling to Limerick, and had just purchased his ticket at the booking office at Cratloe Station, when he became ill, and expired within a few minutes.

Is Farmer Heir to Millions?

It is stated that Wm. Armstrong, Losset near Arva, county Cavan, has been notified that he has, with Miss Jane Arnold, Aghavock, been left a huge fortune said to amount to $11,000,000, by his brother, the late Mr. J. Armstrong, Detroit, Michigan, U.S.A., who emigrated thirty-eight years ago and bought building lots in Detroit with his earnings.

Church Burned Down

The Catholic church at Ballinlough, near Castlerea, county Roscommon, has been destroyed by fire. It had been locked up in the usual way by the serton, and the flames had taken complete hold of the building before the outbreak was discovered. The beautiful edifice was completely gutted. It was erected only fifteen years ago at a cost of about £6,000. The fire is attributed to accident.

His Habit.

At an inquest at Derry Asylum on a patient named Thomas Clarke, fifty-four, it was stated that the deceased was in the habit at times of dropping on his knees to pray. On one occasion he attempted this while on a wall, and fell off. Dr. Hetherington stated that on the present occasion the man must have jumped on the covering of a large boiler of scalding water to say his prayers, but the boards giving way he fell into the receptacle. He was immediately removed to hospital, but died six hours later.

Irish Prelate From Australia.

The Ven. Archdeacon Magrath, of Bathurst Diocese, New South Wales, is paying a visit to the south of Ireland. A native of County Tipperary, he left for the Australian Mission 43 years go, when the country ws in the throes of the land war. Archdeacon Magarth is now, after a further 25 years in his adopted home, surprised, on a tour of the four provinces, at the progress that has been made and the new spirit animating the people.

Child Victims of Car.

Two children were killed by a motor-car in Belfast, a boy of ten named David John Hutchinson, and a girl of eight, named Potter. The car, which is owned by Mr. Charles Payne, yard master of Harland & Wolff's, is stated to have skidded through the driver's swerving in trying to avoid a collision with another vehicle. The car ran on to the footpath, scattering a group of children, several of whom had narrow escapes from injury. Of the two victims the boy died of his injuries on the way to the hospital and the girl in the institution.

Fatal Fight After a Fair.

As the result of a fight after Castlederg Fair, County Tyrone, John Kelly is in custody. After the fair, it was stated at the inquest at Killeter, Kelly abused Rodger McMenamin, a farmer's son, and in the fight which followed Kelly is alleged to have struck him with a sharp instrument. McMenamin died amost immediately. The coroner's jury found that death was caused by a wound inflicted by Kelly.

Magistrate Dropped Dead.

Mr. W. J. Ruttle dropped dead suddenly in a hotel at Londonderry. Only half an hour before he had sat as magistrate on the bench. Mr. Ruttle was ex-president of the north-western branch of the United Kingdom Commercial Travellers' Association, and one of the best-known travellers in Ireland.

Gas Poisoning Tragedy.

A startling discovery was made at Belfast. William Galbraith, of Linfield street, Sandy row, Belfast, was found dead in his house from the effects of gas poisoning, while his four daughters and two girl lodgers were found in an unconscious condition. They were removed to the hospital, and late at night were recovering. The tragedy is attributed to an escape from the main.

Scenes at an Inquest.

Remarkable scenes characterized the inquest at Omagh, Mid Tyrone, concerning the death of a seven-year-old child. Coroner Leitch, a local solicitor, refusing to call medical evidence on the ground that he might be surcharged with the doctor's fee, directed toh jury to find a verdict of fatal burning. This the jury refused, and, following an angry altercation, the coroner ordered a police sergeant to lock up the jury and keep them without food or light until they found a verdict, binding the sergeant by oath to see that this was done. The jury were locked up, two constables being placed to guard the door of a small unlighted room, in which the jury proceeded to enjoy themselves. An hour later the coroner again summoned the jury, but they stoutly refused to find a verdict. Further angry scenes ensued, the coroner declaring that they wanted to usurp his functions. After a further three hours' confinement medical evidence was given, and a verdict of accidental burning was returned.

WELSH

Accused of Firing Farm.

At Ruthin John Edward Jackson, of no fixed abode, was committed to the assizes on the charge of setting fire to stacks of hay, straw, and general farm produce, at Plas Isa, Egarth, in the occupation of Mr. D. Thomas.

School Records.

The Flintshire Education Committee reports that eighty-three children have attended school for an unbroken period of not less than six years. Two of them have attended every time the school has been open during the past nine years, six during eight years, and twenty-three during seven years. All these children will receive special prizes of medals.

Want Land for Nothing.

The Llanfyllin Rural Council discussed the housing problem as it affected Llanfair Caereinion and Llangynog. The chairman moved that Lord Powis be asked to give the land to the council as an inducement to build houses. Mr. Edward Jones: You are asking for charity. The Chairman: Yes. If he makes no use of it himself. I consider it's a dog-in-the-manger policy. The motion was carried, a member remarking: "I think we are starting very safe on the begging line."

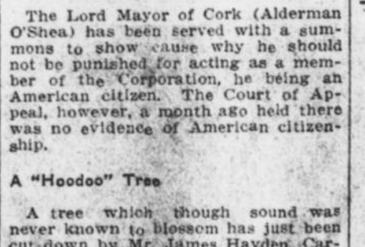
Veteran Pastor Marries.

The announcement is made of the marriage of the Rev. Dr. Cynddylan Jones, a Welsh Nonconformist leader, and Miss May Gertrude James, of Owmcarn, Monmouthshire, who is twenty-four years of age. Dr. Jones, who is seventy-five, is a Calvinistic Methodist, and has been Moderator of the General Assembly. For many years he was the representative for Wales of the British and Foreign Bible Society, but he retired from this position some time ago. He is a celebrated preacher.

COULD NOT EAT--- FAILING FAST

Captain On Great Lakes Restored To Health By "Fruit-a-tives"

For thirty years, Captain Swan followed the Great Lakes. He has now retired and lives at Port Burwell, where he is well known and highly esteemed.



H. SWAN, ESQ.

Port Burwell, Ont., May 8th, 1913.

"A man has a poor chance of living and enjoying life when he cannot eat. That was what was wrong with me. Loss of appetite and indigestion was brought on by Constipation. I have had trouble with these diseases for years. I lost a great deal of flesh and suffered constantly. For the last couple of years, I have taken "Fruit-a-tives," and have been so pleased with the results that I have recommended them on many occasions to friends and acquaintances. I am sure that "Fruit-a-tives" have helped me greatly. By following the diet rules and taking "Fruit-a-tives" according to directions, any person with dyspepsia will get benefit."

H. SWAN.

"Fruit-a-tives" are sold by all dealers at 50c a box, 6 for $2.50, or trial size, 25c., or sent on receipt of price by Fruit-a-tives, Limited, Ottawa.

BISLEY QUESTION TO BE AMICABLY SETTLED

(Canadian Associated Press.)

London, Jan. 6.—There's good authority for stating that the points at issue between the War Office and the National Rifle Association affecting the future of the Bisley meeting will be amicably settled at an early date on the basis of acceptance of the Army Council's proposals. It is pointed out that the National Rifle Association will be allowed to continue to encourage bullseye shots in all-comers' competitions and no change will take place in long range match rifle shooting, one of the most interesting features of the Bisley programme. In view of the considerable amount of detail as well as expense which will be necessary to give effect to the new regulations, it may not be possible to carry all the new rules into practice at the Bisley meeting next July.

WAS SUBJECT TO SEVERE BRONCHITIS.

Doctors Only Gave Temporary Relief.

Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup CURED HIM.

Bronchitis is generally the result of a cold caused by exposure to wet and inclement weather, and is a very dangerous inflammatory affection of the bronchial tubes. Neglected bronchitis is one of the most general causes of consumption, so cure it at once by the use of Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup.

Mrs. C. G. Dring, Hamilton, Ont., writes:—"Our little boy has been subject to severe bronchitis ever since birth, and different doctors claimed to be only able to relieve him temporarily. A neighbor advised us to use Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup, so I got a bottle, and after the third dose noticed a decided change, so kept on with it, and a couple of bottles were enough to completely cure him. Now we always keep a bottle on hand, and give it to him as soon as we notice him troubled with a cold, after which it disappears as if by magic. We recommend it to all our friends who find it is just as good as I say."

Price, 25 and 50 cents a bottle.

Be sure and get the genuine "Dr. Wood's" when you ask for it. Put up in a yellow wrapper, three pine trees the trade mark, and manufactured by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

MILITANT "ARSON SQAUD" CAUSED MUCH DAMAGE

London, Jan. 6.—Owing to the publication this morning of a report estimating the damage done by the "arson squad" of the militant suffragettes in the year 1913 at $2,500,000, the insurance companies are showing concern and are considering either the total exclusion of suffragette risks or the raising of the premium for policies against the risk.

Corns? Have You Any?

If so, you want to try Putnam's Corn Extractor; it is not a cheap acid salve, but a genuine 25c. cure that does remove corns in twenty-four hours. Be sure and get "Putnam's Extractor," 25c. at all dealers.

The 'Witness' Pattern Service.

To obtain these patterns fill in coupon given at foot of this department, and it to us with 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.



9788.—A NEAT FROCK FOR THE "LITTLE MISS."

Girl's Dress.

Blue serge was used for this design, with trimming of black soutache braid on tan colored serge to form a contrast for chemisette, collar, cuffs and belt. The closing is in front—a practical feature. The model is good for cashmere, checked or plaid cottons and woollens, for velvet, galatea, gingham or percale.

The pattern is cut in 4 sizes: 6, 8, 10 and 12 years. It requires 3 1-2 yards of 44 inch material for a 10-year size.



9729.—A NEAT DRESS FOR THE GROWING GIRL.

Girl's Dress, with Long or Shorter Sleeve.

Shepherd's check in brown and white woollen, with facings of brown was used for this model. It would also develop well in blue serge with red trimming, or with a simple finish of soutache braid. The waist fronts open over a vest that needs a deep collar at the neck edge.

The pattern is cut in 4 sizes: 8, 10, 12 and 14 years. It requires 3 1-2 yards of 44 inch material for a 10-year size.



9603.—A PRACTICAL AND DESIRABLE MODEL.

Ladies Night Gown, with Long or Shorter Sleeve, and with or without Added Yoke.

This design is cut on simple comfortable lines, and may be made in sack length or in regulation gown length, and with or without the yoke portions. The sleeve may be finished in wrist or shorter length. The model is suitable for muslin, cambric, lawn, nainsook, crepe, batiste, flannel, flannelette or silk.

The pattern is cut in 6 sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure. It requires 5 3-4 yards of 36 inch material for the gown in full length, and 4 yards for sack length for a 36-inch size.



9797.—A PRACTICAL, COMFORTABLE DESIGN.

Child's Night Drawers.

Suitable for domet or canton-flannel, flannelette, cambric, nainsook or muslin. The garment will be found very desirable, as it affords protection and covering and is most comfortable.

The pattern is cut in 5 sizes: 4, 6, 8, 10 and 12 years. It requires 2 yards of 36 inch material for a 6-year size.



9717.—AN UP-TO-DATE SHIRT WAIST STYLE.

Ladies' Yoke Shirt Waist, in Blouse or Regulation Style.

Brown flannel, with stitching for a finish was used for this design. It is also suitable for linen, linene, madras, velvet, corduroy, flannel, cashmere, satin or silk.

The pattern is cut in 6 sizes: 32, 34, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure. It requires 3 yards of 36 inch material for a 36-inch size.

'Weekly Witness' Pattern Coupon.

Please send me

Pattern.	Size.
No.	
No.	
No.	
No.	

for which I enclose.....cents.

Name .....

Street and No.....

P.O. .....

Prov. .....

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.

AGRICULTURE

ABERDEEN ANGUS FIRST

Made Nearly Clean Sweep at Smithfield Show, London, England.

It is at London's greatest live stock exhibition, the Smithfield Show, that the latest developments in British stock breeding can be seen, par excellence. An interesting commentary on this event appeared in a recent number of "The Farmer and Stock-breeder," from which we quote:—

"The Smithfield week is a very busy one agriculturally. Not only is the show itself of supreme interest to breeders and feeders, but it comes at a time of the year when the farmer has leisure to think of the politics of the industry, and also of purchases as well as sales. Probably the volume of business at the Smithfield show is equalled at no other meeting in the year with the exception of the Royal. As an exhibition the display of 1913 will go down in history as of very high merit, without producing any exceptional exhibit. There was keen competition in the classes and the open contests, where some of the most coveted trophies of the year are offered. Yet again does the Aberdeen Angus carry the day. It nearly makes a clean sweep, losing one of the representative honors only by the decision of the referee, and in the other case—that of yearlings—a pure Angus is reserve, the winner being partly of Angus blood, while the reserve for the supreme trophy is a cross with Angus parentage on one side.

The great Polled race has achieved many victories in its time, and by its sterling merit has carved out for itself a position in beef production which is rivalled only by the Shorthorn. In the wider field, of course, the Shorthorn leads, for there is no breed so generally distributed, and probably no breed more amenable to the discharge of the useful function of crossing. For beautiful smoothness of flesh, symmetry and thickness of form, the Aberdeen Angus has, in a sense, no rival; but it is important, in looking at this question of the best beef-producing type to consider the uses to which the various races are put, the manner in which they respond to feeding in their districts and when taken out of them. Thus the Hereford is admittedly the best of all grass-fatteners, probably the healthiest of all cattle in freedom from tuberculosis, and,it may be added,one that on the range is perfectly at home. For stall and court feeding there are many rivals, and each does well and finds a ready market where butchers by long usage are able to estimate their killing qualities.

The sheep and pig sections illustrate the keenness with which the rivalry at fat stock shows is pursued, and breed victories are, to some extent, probably more than in the cattle section, a matter of predilection. This, of course, is not always so, for exceptional specimens must needs demand an exceptional reward; but the difficulty in contrasting such types, for instance, as the Southdown and the Lincoln, the Suffolk and the Cheviot or the Blackfaced, is too obvious to demand explanatory comment. The comparison of a Long Wool with a Short Wool is almost beyond human comprehension, for, needless to say, quite a number of the Long Wools are bred for their fleeces, while the Short Wools pre-eminently are mutton-making races. If the value of mutton in the ordinary commercial market were considered solely, then, of course, the Leicester Wools would have no chance whatever against their better fleshed rivals, but, from our point of view, the chief question involved is not that of price—or indeed of the best quality of mutton—but the relative superiority of the animal exhibited. It is here that the judgment of those who have the award of the championships in their power comes in, and it is this hope—that some day a Long Wool will win the supreme honor—that buoys up breeders and feeders in this annual contest which has done so much to reflect and to encourage the progress made.

The carcase competition has provided for years one of the most interesting features to the show, and the facts it has brought forth have been of the greatest service not only to feeders generally, but to breeders as well. The supremacy of certain types in this contest cannot, of course, be disputed. It is clearly marked in the verdicts given by practical men when the carcases are prepared, and this, admittedly, is the highest practical test to which we can submit stock which are specially fattened for the Christmas market. Whether it is due to the influence of the carcase contest or not we cannot say, but it is a fact perfectly evident to those who have studied the inspection classes for many years, that there is much less wasteful feeding now than ever there was.

THE HARDY CATALPA

Warning Against Planting in the North.

The New York State College of Forestry has issued a warning to farmers against planting the Hardy Catalpa tree in New York State, except for experimental purposes. A college bulletin states that many land owners have been induced to plant this tree because of statements regarding its growth and durability, and that without doubt much planting has been done that will result in failure. It points out that the Catalpa is a native of river bottoms in the middle west of the United States, where, under favorable conditions, it makes exceedingly rapid growth. Because of the ease with which the nurseries grow it from seed, it has been exploited very widely through the country, and it is believed has been planted too widely in New York State. This bulletin goes on to point out that the Catalpa is a specialized forest crop requiring good agricultural soil and more care than the ordinary farmer cares usually to give it. As the college authorities do not want to see land of any value for agriculture used for forestry, they urge farmers to plant Catalpa only in very limited quantities and as an experiment. If there are idle lands in the state in the form of hill sides or ridges, it would be letter to grow quick growing evergreens, such as red and white pine or Scotch pine, or such hardwoods as the common black or yellow locust. Experience with the Catalpa in states to the west of New York does not promise success with it in the latter state.

As there has been considerable attempt at exploitation of the Hardy Catalpa in Ontario, it may be well to say that the view of persons of experience is that these warnings in regard to New York State would apply with equal force to this province.—"Canadian Forestry Journal."

LIQUID MANURES FOR FARM CROPS

The fertilizing value of liquid manures is appreciated to a much greater extent nowadays than it used to be. Farmers and gardeners are usually quick to recognize its importance, and all kinds of appliances have been devised to conserve it and distribute it for the benefit of crops. Plenty of natural liquid manure is produced on the average farm. The cattle, horses, sheep, and pigs all add to the supply. Generally, however, this valuable and very rich fertilizing material has been, and is now in some cases, allowed to drain away into the ditches around the yard. Very feeble attempts have been made to preserve it undiluted by rain or exposure to the elements. Latterly, however, I have noticed that many progressive farmers have sunk tanks in the ground, or have dug clay-lined pits, for the purpose of storing this liquid manure. Pumps have been put in, and every facility has been given to the careful storage and economical distribution of this valuable product.

The liquid manure produced in the farmyard should be carefully collected and stored, not only because it is a valuable fertilizing material, but also because of sanitary reasons. I have seen many dung-yards where the floor or ground was quite porous, so that all the liquid drainings from the byres and stables were quickly lost. To remedy this, one should remake the floor with a well-beaten layer of clay, and, as a further safeguard, a good covering of rubble should be placed on top. A cement or concrete floor is naturally the best of all, but it is rather expensive. Do not forget that the floor should always have a decided slope to and from the centre of the yard and away from the byre itself. If a tank or pit is to be put in for the purpose of storing liquid manure it should always be situated at the back of the cowhouses or stables, and at least seven or eight yards away from them. Flagged drains must be laid between the pit and the buildings, and the former should, of course, be large enough to accommodate the liquid drainings from all of the live stock on the farm.

What is liquid manure? As ordinaryily understood, it consists solely of the liquid excrement voided by cattle and horses and other stock. Commonly it is known as urine and it has been demonstrated that the urine of a cow is richer and more valuable as plant food, weight for weight, than the solid excretra or dung which is mixed with the straw and litter or bedding material that is used in the cowsheds. Cows produce "liquid manure" which, on the average contains 0.8 percent of nitrogen, 0.7 percent of phosphoric acid, and 0.6 percent of potash. The urine of the horse and sheep is somewhat richer in nitrogen and about the same in potash, while that of the pig is richer in phosphoric acid but poorer in nitrogen and potash. The nitrogen in liquid manure is very active and most easily "available." It is, however, very easily lost, owing to a process of fermentation, which causes the urea of the liquid to change into ammonium carbonate, which is a volatile substance. If gypsum or superphoshate is sprinkled in the urine however, this loss of nitrogen will not take place so easily.

The liquid excrement from any animal consists chiefly of that part of the food which has been digested, but which has not been retained in the body. Nitrogenous foods are a most important part of the diet of cows and horses. Generally these nitrogenous constituents are grouped under the term "albuminoids," and the organic nitrogen which is at once the most costly and the most important manurial ingredient in these nitrogenous foods is passed from the animal's body to a greater extent in the urine than in the solid excrement.

The value of liquid manure as a rich fertilizing medium can be very easily appreciated by anyone who has taken the trouble to study the root growth or habit of plants. It will have been demonstrated that the extremities of the roots always strike downwards into the subsoil below in search of the three essential forms of plant food nitrogen, phosphoric acid and potash. These different constituents are usually present in the soil in a liquid form, and therefore it is clear that liquid manure of any kind must be a very desirable form of nourishment for growing plants, particularly in soils that are comparatively poor in nitrogen—the most costly of all the three "essentials." The great drawback is that there is so very little phosphoric acid in liquid manure. And besides this, there is admittedly a serious and very rapid loss of nitrogen as soon as liquid manure is exposed to the air.

In addition to the ordinary drainings from cowsheds and stables, liquid manure can easily be made by steeping certain fertilizing agents such as nitrate of soda sulphate of soda, or guano in water. No more than half a pound of either of these agents should be used with twelve gallons of water. Another very valuable form of liquid manure is that known as soot water. It may be made by steeping a bag containing about six quarts of soot in a hogshead of rain water.

Perhaps the most powerful and concentrated form of liquid manure is that known as sewage liquid, but gardeners and farmers had better give this a wide berth unless there is some convnience for properly diluting it before use. In any case, always apply liquid manure after a shower of rain, otherwise it is apt to scorch the plants if the soil is dry and parched. Also, never use at mid-day, but only in the morning and evening. For fruit trees, apply liquid manure in weak dressings, only after the fruit is properly set, and not before. This manure will usually prove of considerable assistance in helping the fruit to swell. Peaches are nectarines seem to derive more benefit from dressings of liquid manures than any other fruit trees. Soot water is good for all garden crops, especially green crops.

PROFITABLE DIGESTION

"Sucess depends on digestion" — a practical as well as scientific dictum we overheard at the show in a former year. The multiple stomachs or compartments of ruminants have always presented a puzzle to the man who would understand their working, and much speculation and but little experimentation left us with even less knowledge than is possessed by present-day practitioners. Impaction of the fardel or manipiles is one of the things that the most painstaking and observant have stumbled over, where the layman has given salts and molasses and linseed oil with a simple faith that has been justified by results. It used to be supposed that physic and food all went first into the great receptacle we call the rumen or paunch, and that the bulk of the food was returned for further mastication or chewing of the cud, and the idea of giving a bolus or ball as we would to a horse was absurd. We have at least passed that stage of ignorance, and discovered that some cases of indigestion can be better treated by balls given in gelatine or paper covers, to dissolve within reach of the diseased parts.

The way to ascertain where a particular drug or special food goes is to kill the animal as soon as he has swallowed a meal; or, better still, to slaughter several at different stages. The expense of such experiments was, of course, beyond the means of those who practiced as cattle doctors, and individual owners would not be willing, save in exceptional cases where a comparatively valueless animal would answer the same purpose as one fit for the butcher.

Colin and Flourens and Vryburg have proved that soft foods, such as boiled turnips, pass in appreciable quantity into the three other stomachs or divisions at the same time as the bulk passes into the rumen. Further, that fluids can be taken into all the compartments at one and the same time. The contrary belief misled practitioners from persevering in trying to water down or soften the packed fardel or manipiles, so that those who had no knowledge of the anatomy or physiology of the ruminant's digestive arrangements were more successful cattle doctors than those who desired to know the modus operadi. Of the methods of experiment it will suffice to say that the various foods and drinks were differently colored, so that no difficulty arose in finding them in the slaughtered animals.

It will be gathered from the foregoing remarks that the best that grunts and shows the usual sign of fardel bound can be advantageously treated by the old methods of salts and molasses and linseed oil, and that the greater the amount of fluid given, the more probable the breaking up of the comparatively dry and hard ingesta packed between the leaves. The experiments further point to the necessity of even larger amounts of fluid, of greater dilution of our remedies, when we know that the rumen or pounch is the seat of the trouble. The diagnosis is not difficult because we can press the rumen in the left flank and feel that it is "doughy" from the outside, and imparts quite a different sensation to the hand from that of the paunch partly filled with gas eliminated from fermented food. In this form of impaction we have to deal with a great volume and weight of partly masticated material, and a stomach whose walls are practically paralysed, and unable to contract upon the substance within. Another fact in connection with the rumen has been proved, and that is the absence of any digestive glands such as we find in other portions of the viscus. Beyond the maceration which warmth and moisture give, and the salivary ferments taken in the mouth, the process of digestion within the paunch is very slight, its chief office being that of a vestibule or receptacle for food to be subsequently dealth with.

The venerable practice of giving cordials and carminatives or true stimulants is proved to be good, and the mustard and pepper, ginger, and pimento, and cardamons favored of our forefathers, are now recognized as scientific, inasmuch as it favors the restoration of muscular or contractile power in the walls of the rumen. The most effective of all the stomach stimulants is nux vomica, of which a dram is a relatively small dose to a fat beast that has failed at the critical moment when the show is in prospect. Two drams may be given in conjunction with the cordial remedies above named, and between the times of administering laxatives such as sulphate of magnesia, which should be diluted with water by the gallon rather than the pint.

COMMON-SENSE OF CALF-REARING

This is a department in the stock-yard which needs careful management. One sees so many promising young calves spoiled by injudicious feeding, inexperience, or neglect. The animal which has not been seen after properly can be recognized in an instant; the backbone is prominent, the belly abnormal size, and the coat staring and scurfy, altogether a pitiable object, proclaiming gross mismanagement. Many men prefer to wean the calf from the cow directly it is dropped. In this case it should not be allowed to suck from its mother at all, neither should she be allowed to lick it or even see it. The youngster must be taken away and wiped dry, then after about an hour it may receive some milk, given it as soon as drawn from the dam.

Another method is to keep the calf with its mother for a few days. I prefer the former course, for at least two reasons. Firstly, the cow does not worry about her progeny, seeing that she has been deprived of it so early. Secondly, the calf having to drink its milk from the pail at first meal takes it quite naturally, knowing no other youngster which has been left on its way, and is therefore no trouble. The dam for a few days is often a long time before he will drink from a bucket properly

The right way to teach a calf to drink is to put two fingers in his mouth and guide him to the pail, so that his muzzle touches the surface of the milk. As soon as he starts to draw, the fingers should be widened, so that the liquid will run up between them. When he has got a good taste, slowly withdraw the fingers and let him drink unaided. If he raises his head he must be guided down to the pail again. If patience is exercised he will soon learn to drink, although I have nad one now and then which has given a great deal of trouble. Some will learn to drink after the first attempt, and others sometimes take a week.

Thec alf must be fed three times a day on the milk which is given him immediately it is drawn from the cow. Care should be taken not to let the youngster drink too much. He should have enough to make him look full, but not sufficient to give him a blown appearance. Too little nourisnment is safer than giving too much, for when an excess of milk is given it is apt to set up indigestion, and as a result scouring will make its appearance.

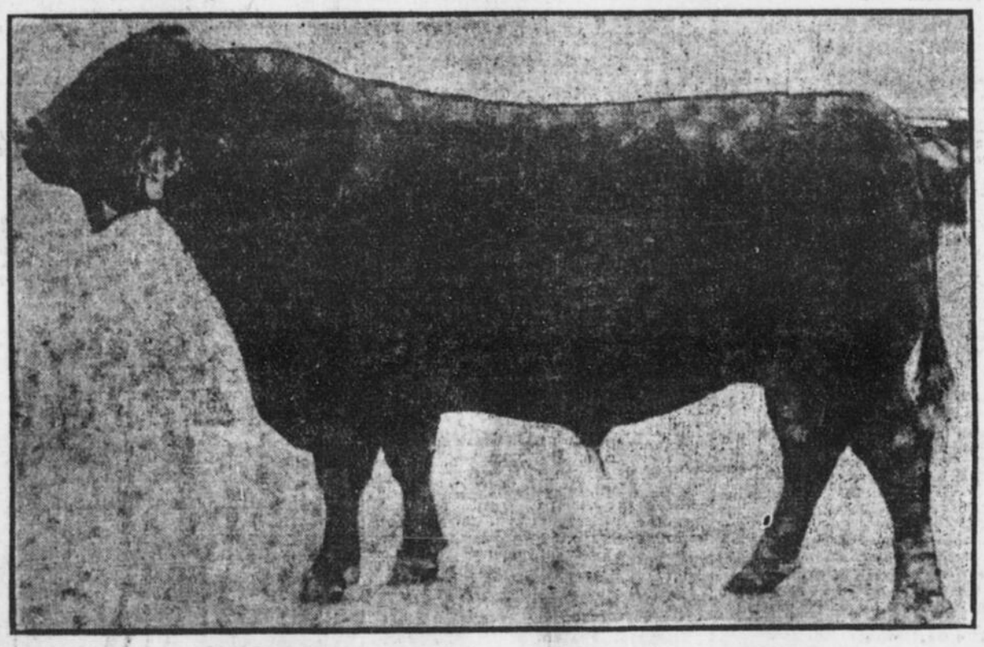
For a fortnight the calf must be kept solely on thew hole milk from its mother. A small quantity of separated milk may then be mixed with it, which should be slowly increased, until at a month old he receives separated milk alone. It is necessary to administer his meals at a uniform temperature, as nearly as possible to that at which it is drawn from the cow; on no account should it be warmer. If scouring occurs a dose of castor oil should be given in the milk, and the allowance slightly reduced.

Where separated milk is unobtainable, calf meal or linseed gruel may be given, but, of course, this costs considerably more. A bundle of good sweet hay should always be present in the crib for the youngster to nibble at. Crushed oats, bran, and a small quantity of bean meal form a capital bait for a young calf, and he may receive only as much as he will clear up at one feeding. This may be given him three times a day, after he has had his milk. As he gets older he may have a small quantity of shredded swedes and chaff mixed with his bait, which may be increased as he grows.

The calf-pen must be warm and dry, providing enough room for the youngster to exercise in, and plenty of fresh straw supplied, so that he may be clean. At two months old he need only be given his milk twice a day, and he will be watched closely for any signs of scour. He may be kept in this way until he is six months old, when his milk may be diluted, so that very soon it is stopped altogether.

If calves are reared in this way it will be found that they are kept in a thriving condition, and free from that stunt from which they never really recover.—"Farmer and Stockbreeder."

THE LINCOLNSHIRE TYPE.



Dunsby Red II., a champion Lincolnshire Red Shorthorn Bull.

FOOT TROUBLE IN HORSES AND ITS REMEDY

I daresay every horseman knows what thrush is, andthinks too, that he knows of a good remedy. Very likely he does, but what I want to explain is its causes and the natural means of curing it. The discharge from between the cleft of the frog and the rotting of the frog itself is the result of loss of function in the fatty frog. Loss of function follows disuse. Why is there loss of function of the fatty frog, or horn-making body which produces the horny frog? Because the frog has no bearing on the ground. The frog is lifted off the ground by the necessity of having a shoe, and to add to the trouble, many people have the frogs, soles and bars cut away when the horse is shod. If they are left uninjured, save for the taking away of rags of frogs and exfoliating masses of horn that have served their purpose and died, the frog will get some measure of pressure when at work, particularly so when on the land. We find less thrush in horses worked on arable land than in any others, and most in horses in towns where contact with the earth or with the road cannot take place in a foot lifted above the level by a rim of iron. The result is imperfectly made horns, degraded, rotten, broken up horn cells, and these by reason of the liberation of sulphur which is always present more or less, cause a vile stink. Your trusted remedy quickly dries up the thrush. I give it credit for that. But look at the result. The frog shrinks, the heels of the foot fall in—"wired in" heels the blacksmith calls it—there is no intermediate sound frog to keep the foot in proportion, and then, as the heels fall in, the sensitive structures get pinched. This, is, or used to be, one of the chief causes of navicular disease.

THE RIGHT TREATMENT.

What, then, should the treatment be if objection is taken to caustic remedies? Restore pressure. How? By letting the frog and sole grow down, and by wearing the shoes very thin. Do not misunderstand the latter advice or think it is a contradiction of what is said about false economy in shoeing. What I mean to say is that shoes may be worn as thin as a sixpence provided they are nailed as often as required. Pay theb lacksmith for removes and fresh nailings while the frog is growing down and getting that contact with the ground, which will restore its functions and so effect a radical cure of thrush—not merely dry up the discharge and wither the central part of the foot, and cause the falling in of the heels and worse diseases than thrush. The least objectionable, and one of the most successful remedies for thrush is a mixture of four parts of Stockholm tar and one part of salt, melted together and stirred and applied in the cleft of the frog every night. Such a remedy prevents further decomposition by contact of rotting horn, but for a cure, believe me, natural pressure is the best remedy.—B. Clay, in "Farmer and Stockbreeder," (Eng.)

THE GARDEN

GROWING BULBS IN SPONGES

Among the many schemes for the indoor culture of bulbs which have been brought forward there is not one more attractive than the growing of these plants in sponges. All kinds of bulbs are suitable for the treatment, and these may be planted at any time during the winter. Good sized sponges should be secured, and if these have large holes so much the better.

The planting of the bulbs is best carried out while the sponge is in a dry state. Bulbs of hyacinths, tulips, narcissi, in addition to the smaller kinds, are placed in the holes all over the sponge. Where needful the holes may be enlarged by cutting the with a pair of scissors. When a number of the bulbs are in position strong twine, or better still copper wire, can be used for hanging up the sponge.

The sponge should now be soaked in a bowl of water until it is thoroughly moist all through. Then hang the sponge in a dark cupboard for three or four weeks, keeping it moist.

Directly the top shoots of the bulbs show signs of activity the sponges are removed to a sunny window in a warm room. The shoots now grow very rapidly and show a development which is quicker than that to be seen in any other form of bulb culture.

As soon as the flower buds are showing, it is wise to take some steps to cover in the sponge. This may be done in two ways. One good plan is to sow grass seed very thickly all over the sponge. This will adhere quite readily to the damp surface. In about ten days the sponge will be covered with a beautiful growth of refreshing greenness. Another plan is even more simple and quite as effective. Secure some pieces of nice fresh moss and tie these round the sponge. If thin string is used this will be completely hidden by the moss.

PENDULOUS LAWN TREES.

One very seldom sees a nice weeping tree nowadays on a lawn; often the suburban weeper has had its lower branches broken and disfigured by small boys or jobbing gardeners, so that instead of bowing towards one with a gentle grace they terminate nobbily and remind the imaginative observer of rheumatic knuckles or abortive topiary.

Well grown, many of the pendulous trees are most useful in hot gardens, as well as lovely in themselves.

Most amateur gardeners confronted with a complete list would be somewhat surprised at the range of possible choice presented by the weeping trees. There are at least four kinds of pendulous cherry trees—Juliana, Mahaleb, sinensis roses, and the new broad leaved. There are two apples—prunifolia pendula and Elise Rathke. The pear salicifolia pendula and the mulberry Alba pendula, as well as the weeping walnut, will be found in most leading nurserymen's lists. All these are beautiful trees, and so is the rose-colored thorn—indeed, I doubt whether there is a more delightful tree in the world than this last when it is in full bloom, unless it be some of the varieties of the weeping thorn's superb sisters, the weeping roses.

The acacias aurea and monophylla pendula are fine drooping trees; the common, the golden barked and the lentiscifolia ashes are worth attention, and both the golden and the common mountain ashes are pretty trees. One does not readily associate the oak with the airs of a garden courtier, but many of the oaks can be obtained in the weeping form, and very effective they are. One can have the American or the English kinds, or Aegilops pendula, camata pendula, or Tauzin pendula.

The common and the purple beech make dainty weepers; and among the others that are handsome are the fern-leaved birch, the pendula Youngii, the purple and the silver birches, the American, the Camperdown, the cork-barked and the latifolia pendula elms. The Kilmarnock, the Babylonian, the American and the vitellina pendula nova willows are excellent also, and some of the poplars lend themselves charmingly to lawn and general garden decoration in the pendulous forms, notably poplar graeca pendula, grandidentata pendula and tremula pendula, and the variety known as St Julien's parasol. The Japanese and Europaeus larches are good likewise. Less familiar trees to be obtained in the weeping types are the caragana, the gleditschia and the sophora japonica pendula.

I had almost forgotten to mention the maple and the hazel, the alder, and the laburnum; all of which make nice lawn weepers or corner trees of varying heights. This is a point to bear in mind when ordering trees; the varieties of one kind of tree may differ enormously in height, and if you do not know anything about the variety you are ordering except that someone has told you it is suited to your purpose, always tell the nurseryman what size of tree you want at once and what size you wish it to grow to eventually. This is peculiarly important when ordering climbers or pendulous trees.

HANDSOME PAEONIES.

The taste for hardy perennial flowers has greatly increased of late years, and among them the paeony in its new and beautiful forms is immensely popular. The best time to secure plants is the present, although they may be planted at any time between September and May, providing the weather is suitable. They succeed well in ordinary garden soil; a good deep cool loam is most desirable, the soil being trenched and manured before planting. The crown of the plant should be placed about 3 in. below the surface of the soil. If planted in beds they should be placed 3 ft. to 4ft. apart. They also produce a fine effect when planted in groups.

The paeony asks for nothing in the way of climate; only put in good earth and its buds will unfold in spite of the rigors of our spring. Those who have not seen the latest creations, as shown at the large exhibitions—the marvels of burnished gold stamens and silken petals in countless variations of cream and rose hues—would hardly recognize such beauties as belonging to the ordinary tribe of paeonies. It is a simple matter to get them, as the fleshy roots travel well.

ON FORCING.

One reads a great deal of rubbish as to what one must do and not do to force rhubarb, seakale, etc. In simple fact, there is nothing easier than to get rhubarb practically at any season of the year. Just now the would-be forcer has only to buy a few good roots and plant them up to their noses in boxes of fine soil and place in a cellar or any other dark place. One can do it in the greenhouse very well indeed merely by protecting the plants from the light. Frost must be kept away, too, of course; all else that is necessary is to water the roots, keeping them rather moist. The rhubarb will soon show up; and the warmer the place the more rapidly. If one has rhubarb in the garden naturally he need not buy crowns; he will merely dig up a few roots and expose them to the weather for a day or two and then plant as stated above in boxes.

In the rhubarb plot outside a mere layer of straw over the top of the plants—put manure around but not over—will bring the crop a fortnight or more earlier.

The indoor treatment referred to will do for seakale as well as rhubarb.

KEEPING LITTER IN POSITION.

Very often the only form of litter available for drawing over plants which need protection during winter consists of dead leaves. A brisk wind will soon remove these unless there be some device to keep them in position, which is best effected by giving them a slight covering of soil.

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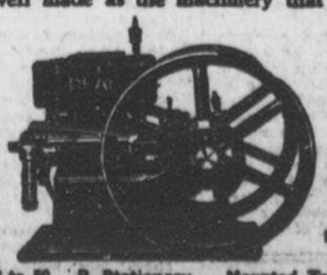
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POULTRY



MANAGEMENT OF TURKEYS

British Columbia's Chief Poultry Inspector Gives Advice.

Mr. J. R. Terry, Chief Poultry Inspector, B.C., writes in a bulletin of the Department of Agriculture on the question of turkey-raising, he says: Although generally speaking what more difficult to rear than common poultry, turkey-raising, under favorable circumstances, has proved to be a very remunerative occupation, especially in those parts of the province where considerable inside-life abounds, climatic conditions are suitable, and plenty of acreage is available.

Of the several breeds—Bronze, White, Buff, Narragansett, etc.—the first two are the most popular, and profitable varieties. They are also the largest. The standard weights of Bronze are: For tom, 33 lb.; hen, 20 lb.; young tom, 25 lb.; pullet, 16 lb. Individual turkeys have been produced weighing 45 lbs. This, however, is an abnormal weight, and such specimens are generally too large for breeding purposes.

Although turkeys have been and are being profitably reared in moist climates, yet localities where the rainfall is slight, such as the Okanagan Valley, Similkameen, East and West Kootenay, northern British Columbia, along the Skeena River, Nechako, Bulkley Valley, and the boundary, are more favorable sites for successful turkey-raising. In the above-mentioned districts large quantities of grasshoppers, etc., are present, and naturally provide a great deal of the turkeys' sustenance.

Very little equipment is needed by those engaging in this branch of poultry-work. Coops for setting hens, and later to act as shelters for the young poults, are needed. For mature stock, a cheaply constructed, open-fronted shed is all that is required. When turkeys roost in trees or on buildings, in locations where no vermin, such as coons, lynx, or large owls, are present, it is a good plan to encourage this course, except in exceptionally severe weather. A wire corral placed around outdoor roosting-quarters is excellent protection from coyotes.

Quite a number of successful breeders mate young toms to fully matured young females, but it is much safer for beginners to mate young toms or toms to two-year-old females. The number of females to mate depends on the male bird. From five to ten females is the general rule. Where, however, it is not the intention of the owner to keep males, the females may be placed with neighbor's male for a few days during the breeding season. This practice should not be encouraged, however, on account of infection by the scourge "black-head."

Yearling hens will lay more eggs than older hens, but the latter eggs hatch stronger and more vigorous poults. Hens, generally, are profitable up to four years of age. Toms of this age, generally, are cross and dangerous to children. Hens from 18 to 20 lb. lay more fertile eggs and make better mothers than larger hens. See that breeding stock are not too fat.

Breeding-pens should be allowed as much range as possible and free access to pasturage, or, where this is not available, green food should be provided regularly. Medium-sized flocks, not exceeding fifty birds, seem to be most profitable.

HINTS ABOUT HATCHING.

The females should be watched when out on range, so as to discover their nests. Unless it is desired that the turkey-hen be allowed to hatch her eggs, it is advisable to remove all eggs from the nest regularly, care being taken, however, to leave a nest-egg. Where there is danger from vermin eating the eggs, the hens should be encouraged to nest near their shelter, or in some protected spot near by. When eggs are given to a common broody hen to hatch—a plan which has its advantages, inasmuch as the turkey-hen will generally lay a second clutch of eggs—not more than from six to eight eggs should be given; the number, of course, depending on the size of the hen. Turkey-hens will cover as many as seventeen or eighteen eggs. Especial care should be taken to see that the setter, whether turkey or common hen, be properly dusted with insect-powder to kill off all insects before hatching of eggs.

Turkey-eggs take from twenty-eight

Turkey-eggs take from twenty-eight to thirty days to hatch, and may be successfully hatched in an incubator. The operation is, however, less successful than the natural method. When run in an incubator, the thermometer needs to be lifted so as to be at least level with top of eggs, and the temprature not to exceed 103 degrees. Applications of moisture by means of a damp cloth dipped in warm water and then spread over the eggs for a few minutes after being wrung fairly dry will prove helpful.

When hatched, the young turkeys should be, together with hen, placed out on clean, sweet, short sod, and confined to a small run in front of the coop for a few days. Do not feed till poults are twenty-four hours old. All food given should be placed on flat boards, which should be cleaned regularly. The first feed may consist of a mash mixed crumbly, consisting of hard-boiled egg, shell included, bread-crumbs, onion-tops, dandelion-leaves, or lawn-clippings—the whole being ground fine in a meat-mincer. This may be fed twice daily, alternated with a feed of bread squeezed dry after being soaked in milk, or a mash of shorts and oatmeal mixed crumbly with sweet, skim, or butter milk. Cracked wheat, corn, and pin-head (granulated) oatmeal may be given as a change feed after a few days. One advantage of a common hen as a mother is that is less liable to tire the turkey-chicks than the parent hen. The latter, especially on range where the vegetation is high, will sometimes range so far that the weakest of the chicks will become exhausted and die.

The hen may be allowed to roam with the young after they are about a week or ten days old, depending, of course, upon the weather. After this, where free range is provided, three meals a day are sufficient till the birds are about three months old. After that, twice or even once a day may prove sufficient. The feeds at this time may consist of one of hard grain at night—wheat and corn or oats—and, if needed, a mash in the morning of shorts and skim-milk. The mash should always be fed on a board for fear of contamination.

ENCOURAGE YOUNG STOCK TO ROAM.

The young stock should be encouraged to roam as much as possible, and never allowed near the quarters of common fowl or ducks. Their feeding-place should always be as far away from the hen-yards as possible. Failure to observe this, very frequently ends in disaster, as the common fowl prove excellent hosts for the most fatal of all turkey-diseases—"black-heads."

It is dangerous to let them out during wet weather, when only a few days old. A large, roomy coop is necessary, so that they may not suffer during detention.

The period known as "shooting the red" is one of the most critical for young turkeys. Providing, however, they are properly attended to, and are from good, vigorous stock, they should emerge through this trying time successfully. Draught-proof and clean shelters must be provided.

Tureeys should not be overcrowded or confined. Not more than ten or fifteen should be run to the acre.

Where the young stock are fed regularly in the evening, it should not be difficult to get them to roost in their proper quarters, or in trees, where no vermin abound.

Before marketing surplus stock, they should be penned up in a small, clean run, and fed on soft food for at least two weeks. The fattening mash may consist of equal parts ground oats, shorts, white middlings, and corn-meal, mired quite sloppy with skim or butter milk. This should be fed twice daily, and all remains removed ten minutes after feeding. They should be fed only half-rations for the first three or four days, to promote an appetite. Give milk or water to drink.

When killing or marketing, the mistake is often made of selling the largest and finest turkeys. A sufficient number of the very best should always be kept for stock purposes. The former proceeding soon tends to make the rearing more difficult, and, of course, less profitable. The largest, if abnormally so, need not be retained. Sufficient strong, sturdy medium-sized toms should be retained, and well-conditioned, medium to large females.

A COLD-STORAGE EGG EXPERIMENT

The following press report comes from Lawrence, Kan., and purports to be the report of an experiment in feeding canned and frozen eggs by the Kansas authorities:

"Upon the request of Dr. Samuel J. Crumbine, secretary of the State Board of Health and dean of the University School of Medicine; Professor F. H. Billings of the Department of Bacteriology fed six students three times daily for 17 days with food prepared with canned second-grade frozen eggs that were seized three years ago in a consignment sent east from Kansas.

"The average amount of frozen eggs consumed by each man was the equivalent of three and one-half eggs a day more than would enter into the diet of the average person.

"The men were carefully watched during the period to determine if the diet produced an injurious effect upon the system. Blood counts and blood pressure were taken at the beginning and at the close. Without exception it was found that no temperature indicated fever in any member of the squad and that all but one gained from 1 1-4 to 3 1-2 pounds. Three of the squad reported slight headaches lasting but a short time and two had colds. No one had any disorder of the digestive tract a type of ailment that generally accompanies the eating of decomposed or putrid food or food that has been acted upon by dangerous bacteria.

"The opinion of all of the members of the squad was that all the cooked articles containing eggs were uniformly excellent and palatable, differing in no respect, so far as could be detected, from similar articles made with the use of fresh eggs.

"The eggs served as omelet or scrambled while eaten without a complaint were regarded as not so palatable as fresh eggs because of the sweetish taste due to the sugar that formed an ingredient of the canned product. As frozen eggs are not prepared for direct table use, but for use in bakery products, objection to the sweet taste has no weight when it comes to proper use of the product or to its wholesomeness.

"Bacteriological examination of the eggs were made 48 hours apart and failed to show the presence or growth of anything in the least injurious.

"The seizure of a lot of second-grade Kansas eggs on the ground that they were unfit for food was the occasion for the experiment,' said Dr. Crumbine. 'The egg product of Kansas is worth about $15,000,000 annually, and if second-grade eggs could not be used for food a most serious blow would be given to one of our great industries, and incidentally the cost to consumers greatly advanced. The feeding tests prove conclusively that eggs may be broken out of second-class stock, frozen and kept indefinitely and be perfectly wholesome for food purposes.'"



DUCK-KEEPING

The Claims of Different Breeds

It is not easy to decide which are the the best ducks to keep for profit, as there are so many breeds which have certain claims upon us.

Both Rouen and Indian Runner have finer quality flesh than the Aylesbury and Pekin, although not so well suited to the early duckling trade. For the private house nothing equals the Indian Runner, unless it may be some of the small breeds which have been made from it. The Fawn and White Indian Runner possesses so many good qualities that I must place it first in the profit-bearing breeds. I have as fine a lot of Aylesburys as one would wish to see, yet I have not had an egg from them for months, neither have the young ones started laying. On the same foods the Runners are giving a basket of eggs daily now, and there is not a single day in the year when there are none. To get ducklings all the year round, one must have the eggs to set, and these the Runners are sure to provide if properly fed. You can no more get winter eggs from badly fed ducks than winter milk from a half-starved cow. The longer I live, the more I am convinced that no stock ever pays so well as when kept half-fat. With poultry we know that we must be careful on what foods we do it.

A flock of runners pays well in eggs only, so that we not only have the advantage of eggs for setting when required, but a breeding stock that pays well all the year, as none of the large breeds do. Fewer drakes need be kept in proportion to the ducks, one to six giving fertile eggs with large flocks, and I am not sure that this number is required. Thus there is a saving in food. Runners lay almost as well in the third year as in the first, and are quite tender and good in the second year. So anyone with ordinary commercial Runners could keep them one year and then use them for the table and replace with ducklings. Hardiness is another of their useful qualities, and I find them so easy to rear that one is scarcely ever lost. The only loss with them is an occasional lame one from the almost savage attentions of the drakes, so full of vitality are they. Another instance of hardiness is that I have never known a Runner to have eye disease, which is a kind of roup. Aylesburys have it frequently in the ducking districts, and where they are run thickly. I have before now seen Aylesburys with this disease, and Runners in the same flock quite immune. The flavor of the Runner is simply delicious—no fat, but plenty of dark, lean flesh resembling the wild duck. Against all these good qualities than this. After this stock is exhausted, it is better to start from the pure Runners again. The cheapest way of getting the ducks is to buy a setting of eggs during the spring. The cost of getting with good stock is so small in this way that I wonder at anyone keeping the inferior rubbish so often seen in farmyards. When ducks have plenty of size, Runner drakes may be introduced with great advantage. The stock so bred can always be relied upon to be hardy and good foragers. Another advantage of having part Runner blood is that the ducklings can be hatched late in the year, as they quickly reach maturity, and do not seem to suffer from extreme heat as do the larger kinds. —George A. Palmer.

POULTRY INDUSTRY NEEDS BETTER BASIS

Interesting Statements to Commission on Cost of Living. . .

John A. Ruddick, dairy and cold storage commissioner, and William A. Brown, chief of the poultry section of the live stock branch recently gave evidence at Ottawa before the Commission on the cost of living.

The evidence showed that there is a vast difference in the efficiency with which the dairy and poultry industries are carried on. The former is well organized and the production and marketing of dairy products is on scientific and businesslike basis. The poultry business on the other hand, is in a comparatively primitive state in this country, both as to the quantity and quality of the eggs and fowl and the system of marketing them. The stupid consumer who is satisfied that "eggs is eggs" is no worse than the stupid producer who reasons that "hens is hens" and pays no attention to quality of breed of fowl.

In the marketing of eggs, too, there is no provision for classification, as they pass from producer to retailer and then to wholesaler. It is only when they reach the cold storage firm that they are carefully classified, the bad ones weeded out and the rest placed on five grades. As for the net profits of the cold storage man, that is unknown to the public. Poultry are often purchased also without classification, and merely according to the weight of a large number of birds taken together. It is felt that both producer and consumer would benefit considerably if the poultry industry were got on a better basis. And this is just an example of the improvements that could be made in other departments of agriculture production.

Poultry Market

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we have only one set-off—they are not large market ducks, as the drakes only weigh about 5 lb., and ducks about 4lb. I find that the continuous good feeding has increased the size of the drakes, the ducks remaining about the same, no doubt, because they start laying so early.

In America the table duck of the great ranches is the Pekin, I have found it a very useful breed, a good layer for the size, not quite so quick in maturing as a good Aylesbury, but hardier. It is not so heavy in proportion to its apparent size on account of the looseness of the feathers. If one wishes to have large white market ducks, there is nothing better than the cross from an Aylesbury drake and the Pekin ducks. The first cross gives hardy ducklings, and there is not the fear of them going down as heavy Aylesbury ducklings are apt to do, more especially when they have been forced on foods that are not sufficiently nitrogenous, and are short of the bone-forming phosphates.

The Rouen I have not bred for the last ten years. It is the handsomest of all our ducks, and attains to great size. It has excellent flesh, and lays a fair quantity of eggs, but it certainly is not a quick grower whilst young, nor yet an early maturer. If allowed liberty up to four months old, it is the best eating of all the large ducks. Some excellent crosses are made from the Aylesbury and Rouen, but it would not be my choice, is in breeding for table I should wish to incorporate those many economic qualities of the Indian Runner.

PROFITABLE CROSS-BREEDING.

The Aylesbury has size, rapidity of growth, and par excellence early maturity. For table ducklings I should always use an Aylesbury drake if the ducks were small. It is very curious, by the way, that all duck eggs are much of the same size. Even the small Runners, whilst turning one out every day, will keep to an everage of six to the pound. Some have thought that with the difference in size between the two breeds, mating might not be successful, but it is not found so. Only last week I had a letter from a gentleman who gets ducklings all the year round from the Aylesbury drake with two Runner ducks. These are of sufficient size for any private house, and most of them come white. Some years ago I pointed out the advantages of mixing the three best breeds. If a Pekin drake is mated to Runner ducks, the first cross is nearly as great a layer as the pure Runner, with more size. The great laying of the Runner will remain for one generation, but if these half-breds were mated and kept as a sub-breed, the laying would fall off, and in a few generations we should find that they would lay in accordance with their size. For there is no law of Nature more clearly defined than that of prolificacy in small breeds. If these half-bred ducks are mated to a pure Aylesbury, the produce is a very fine large table duck, whilst the parent stock ducks will give plenty of eggs the year round. I have had many letters to this effect from those who tried this recross at my instance some years ago. A curious instance of reversion in color occurs in this cross. The Pekin-Runner ducklings have a large proportion of dark ones, the same color as the young Mallard, from which all these breeds arep robably descended.

Another way is to start with pure Runner ducks and cross with the Aylesbury drake. This gives a fine market duck at once. After two years, young ducks of the cross can be saved, and again mated to an Aylesbury. There need be no better market duckling

POULTRY QUERIES

SUGGESTIONS FOR CROSSES.

Amateur.—Would you kindly let me know if the following crosses would likely give good results for the production of eggs? (1) White Leghorn cockerel with Brown Leghorn pullets; (2) White Leghorn cockerel with Rhode Island Red pullets; (3) Rhode Island Red cockerel with Brown Leghorn pullets; (4) Rhode Island Red cockerel with Barred Plymouth Rock hens?

Ans.—It is doubtful if the crosses you suggest would be of material advantage in increasing the egg-laying qualities of the hybrids.

(1) It is difficult to see why a White Leghorn cockerel or Brown Leghorn pullet should give any better results than a Brown Leghorn cockerel or Brown Leghorn pullets. This outcrossing might increase the constitutional vigor and vitality the first year or so, but your method of selection for future crossings might be difficult.

(2) A White Leghorn cockerel with Rhode Island Red pullets would eventually be more unsatisfactory than the first crossing suggested.

(3) The same applies to No. 3. There is too much at variance to establish any degree of uniformity in the hybrid generations.

(4) No. 4 is more practical than Nos. 2 and 3. If, however, you will state the result you would expect from this or any other crossing, I shall be glad to take the matter up in detail. No particular advantages are at present apparent, though undesirable features would always be apparent. The moment crossings of the nature you suggest are undertaken, uniformity is destroyed, and systematic selection becomes more difficult.

The establishing of a bred-to-lay strain of any pure breed presents enough difficulties without experimenting in out-crossing.

WHITE WYANDOTTES.

F. A. J. (Sask.)—This year I purchased two settings each of White Wyandottes from two different parties. One flock is Regal strain, and these are strong, long-necked, long-legged, large-bodied birds. The other flock, which I understand is of no particular strain, is of smaller, square-bodied and lower set birds. Would like to know which of these types is the truest to the Wyandotte. We want to get a bred-to-lay strain, but are very ignorant as to what we ought to do in buying a cockerel to put with the best individuals of either flock. The eggs of the Regal strain were much larger than those of the other settings. Any advice you can give will be much appreciated. We value your department of the "Witness" very highly.

Ans.—It is rather difficult to give definite advice regarding the breeding of your Wyandottes. The ideal Wyandotte is, of course, a rather blocky and symmetrical bird. It is much shorter in the body than the Rhode Island Red or Plymouth Rock. The true Wyandotte shape is one of curves. I would suggest securing a bred-to-lay male bird, with as good a shape as possible; use each year cockerels or cocks good in shape, and select the best female from year to year. Your flock will have to be built up through selection. If you have not suitable male birds on hand, then be careful in buying one, for many claims regarding egg records are fictitious. Do not purchase your male birds from too wide a range, but breed along a definite line and do not be afraid of breeding too close as long as you keep up the vigor of the flock.

WINTER HATCHING.

Hatching chickens in winter months must always be attended with many risks. Those who work against the laws of nature will have many battles to fight, but artificial hatching has been brought to such a state of perfection that it can be successfully carried on at all times of the year. Still, for amateurs in winter there will be many disappointments.

At the present time there are numbers of good machines on the market, but new beginners should seldom be tempted to purchase a second-hand incubator. Occasionally they may do well, but in nine cases out of ten they are not really as cheap as a new one.

At all costs a good machine is essential for winter work. Whether it be hot air or tank pattern it must run steadily the whole of the time, and be able to retain a correct temperature under varying climatic conditions. Many seem to think that incubators should do well in almost any room, but they give satisfactory results only when everything is favorable. If the temperature varies from 40 degrees to 60 degrees during the hatch it is too much to expect all to pass off well. The nearer one can get a room of an average temperature of just over 50 degrees the better.

It is quite time more incubator users realized the importance of strongly fertilized and fresh eggs. It is foolish to expect eggs eight to twelve days old to hatch out a satisfactory percentage of chicks, while eggs from stock birds kept in small pens are even worse. Cross-bred eggs, as a rule, always hatch better than those of pure breeds. The chicks are stronger, there are not so many dead in shell, while fertility is always more satisfactory.

Black Foxes

Have you heard of the wonderful industry of raising black foxes in Prince Edward Island, Canada? Fortunes have been made and are now being made, breeding black foxes in captivity. If anyone would like authentic information about this very interesting subject write me. A company is now being formed to purchase 3 pairs of P. E. Island registered foxes, and to rancn them with the most successful fox breeder in the world, on a percentage basis. A free booklet and prospectus will be sent upon application to

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TRURO, NOVA SCOTIA



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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.

EGGS AND POULTRY.

BABY CHICKS AND EGGS FOR hatching from Barred Rocks, S. C. Reds and S. C. W. Leghorns, of quality. Descriptive circular upon request. LULU POULTRY FARM, Eburne Station, B.C.

FOR SALE, THREE BRONZE GOBblers; good large birds; price, four dollars each. A few Embden Geese; price on application; one live mink (female), in good shape; price, $18. WM. MILLS, Magnetawan, Ont.

6 WHITE WYANDOTTE YEARLING Hens and Rooster, $10.00; 6 White Orpington Yearling Hens and Rooster, $10.00; 2 S.C. Black Minorca Yearling Hens and Rooster, $5.00. A few choice White Wyandotte and Orpington Cockerels, $2.00 each. All pure bred from selected prize stock. P. ROSS McVEIGH, Lansdowne, Ontario.

SOME FINE YOUNG STOCK FOR Sale in Silver Spangled Hamburgs, Buff Wyandottes, Dark Cornish, also Black Rose Comb Bantams. M. B. COSBY, Smithville, Ont.

BLACK ORPINGTONS. — CHOICE Cockerels for sale. Two dollars each. JAMES DYMOND, Kerwood, Ont.

PARTRIDGE WYANDOTTE POULtry. Choice selection in all ages, male and female, from over five hundred birds, the product of special matings, highest value, best prices. This new breed of general utility gives individual beauty, early development, and meat weight, winter eggs. H. H. GROFF, Simcoe, Ont.

BARGAIN. — SILVER SPANGLED Hamburgs, White Hamburgs, Silver Campines, White Indian Runner Ducks, from imported stock. The best at reasonable prices. L. J. GIBBONS, Iroquois, Ont.

ALUMINUM POULTRY BANDS, 25 for 20c; 50, 35c; 100, 65c; 200, $1.00. Post free. F. CROSS, Montague, Massachusetts.

TEACHERS WANTED.

WANTED, QUALIFIED TEACHER for S.S., No. 3, Nipissing. Duties to commence Jan. 3rd. Apply, stating salary, to JAS. ECKFORD, Secretary-Treasurer, Powassan, Ont.

SHAFTESBURY HOTEL, LIVERPOOL
A First Class Temperance Hotel, Homelike and Modern Adjoining Central Hall and Roscoe Gardens, and near Stations. Mount Pleasant Cars from Landing Stage stop at the door. Cab fare 1-6. References; Rev. Dr Briggs and Rev. Dr. Crews, of Toronto



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BELGIAN HARES FOR SALE, healthy and well grown, $2.00 pair. HENLEY MITCHELL, Crystal Springs, Sask.

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50 IVORY VISITING CARDS, WITH name, 25c. (Club, five orders, one dollar.) 50 Mourning Cards, with name, 35c. 250 Business Cards, or Envelopes, 75c (no cuts). Postpaid. Address, PEARL CARD HOUSE, Box 2235, Montreal, Que.

FOR SALE.

SEWING MACHINE SUPPLIES, 16 superior sewing machine needles for 25c; shuttles and bobbins at lowest prices for every make of machine. Address, SUPERIOR SUPPLIES CO., 806 Bank of Hamilton, Hamilton, Ont.

SEED CORN FOR SALE, White Cap, Yellow Dent; specially handled and tested. Buy your seed corn direct from the grower, and be sure of a crop. Write, W. R. PHILLIPS, Maidstone, Ont.

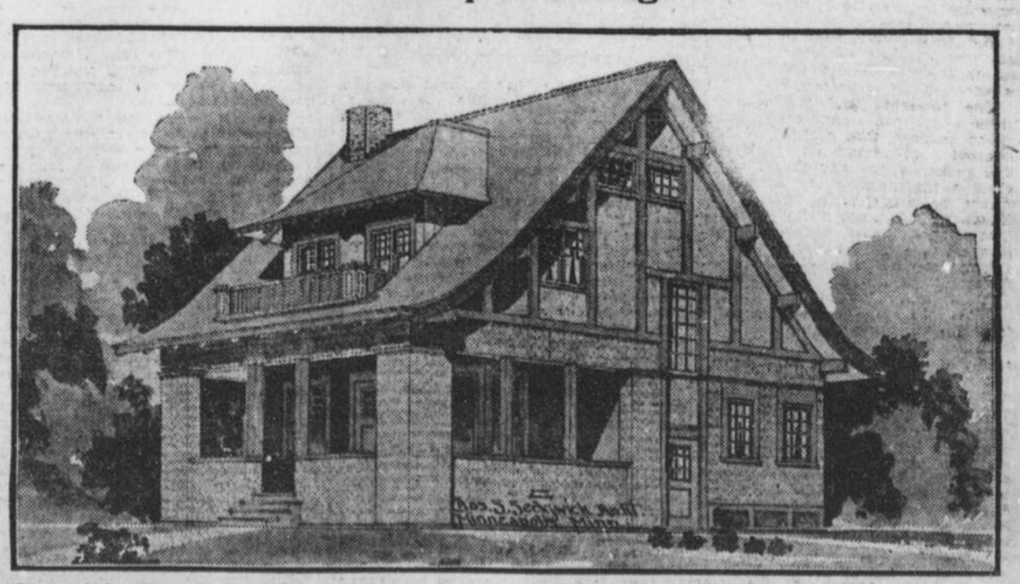
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A Unique Cottage

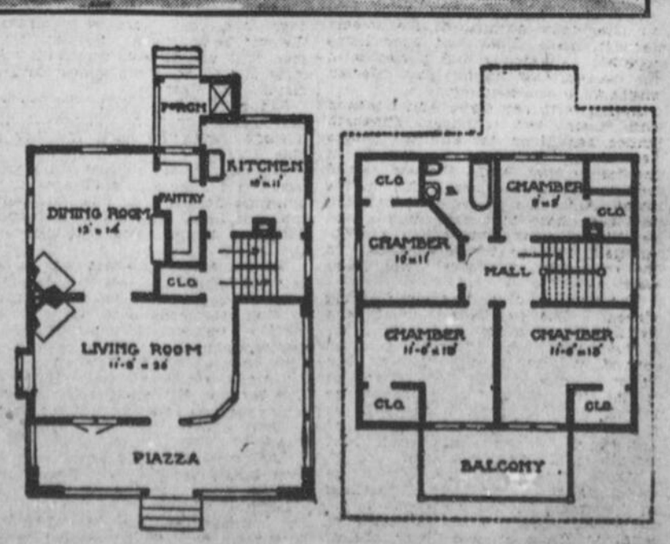


(Designed by Chas. S. Sedgwick, Architect.)

Here we have a cottage of seven rooms with low sweeping roof, brought down low with curve over the front piazza, and to the rear over the extension, and the second story rooms front and rear carried up through the roof, giving full height to the ceilings, making the four bedrooms and bathroom in the second story full height and retain the low cottage appearance to the exterior. This is a successful treatment and gives a very pretty effect; it is also economical to build. The first story exterior is designed to be covered with shingles and stained and the gables and walls above finished with half timbers and cement stucco.

The width of our design is 28 feet and the depth of the main part, including the front piazza, is 35 feet. This main piazza extended around the end of the living room on the north side with the [illegible] fronting east and north, is designed to be glazed in for winter months and screened during the summer. The living room and the dining-room open together with sliding doors and each has a fireplace.

It is estimated to build this cottage complete, exclusive of heating and plumbing, for a sum not less than $3,200 and not exceeding $3,800. There is a good full basement under the main house with concrete foundation and grade entrance to the same under the main stairs. These stairs are conveniently located at the right of the living room [illegible] between it and the kitchen and have a liberal platform, the stairs landing in the second story central, making a very compact and desirable arrangement of the second floor. All rooms are entered directly from the centre hall, which is amply lighted with a window on the stair platform. Each of the four chambers is provided with closets. The bathroom over the kitchen is liberal in size and well located. The finish of the first story may be with oak floor and plain casings of either birch or fir and stained, and the second story finished with fir floor, varnished, and p. woodwork and doors painted white. This makes a neat finish and economical. There is attic space for storage; this space is lighted with windows in each gable.





A MAGAZINE PAGE FOR HOME-MAKERS



CHRISTMAS GIVING, IS IT A JOY OR A BURDEN?

This was the question we asked just when every one was in the midst of preparations for Christmas. Now, while the impression of the holiday season is still fresh in our minds, we will be glad to think it all over, and reading what others have to say about it, and getting their point of view, decide for ourselves the position we take and lay plans for making our next Christmas one of pure joy.

First Prize—A Waterman Fountain Pen, has been awarded to the writer signing "Rose."

Second Prize—Sweet Pea Brooch, natural colors, on sterling silver, won by writer signing "Priscilla."

Third Prize—Small Clock, gun metal finish, won by writer signing "Reform."

A HUMILIATING CONFESSION.

Dear Editor,—Your question, "Is it a joy or a burden this giving of gifts at Christmas time, makes the humiliating confession that with some it is a burden. In such cases it requires no great foresight to infer that the little acts of service done from day to day not because duty calls, but because love prompts are gradually becoming fewer and fewer. The little acts of kindness we grudgingly do for our friends are cousins of the Christmas presents sent simply because we ought to give something. The Christmas season opens to us one of the daintiest ways of expressing our "good will." But some one says, "I'd love to give if I just had the money to spend." Yes, and somebody else carrying out the same spirit would say: "I would be kind and courteous, but I have not the time." When friends are so numerous, we find it hard to reach them all our lot is singularly blessed, but if we are sending gifts to a host of acquaintances for the sake of ambitious flattery, then our gifts are useless extravagance and no doubt a burden.

Yours very sincerely,
M. L. M.

DON'T LOSE THE VISION.

The Christmas season should be to us the happiest time in all the year and to make it so we must be careful not to undertake so much that we lose from our minds the vision of the Christ-Child who came into this world to save you and me. Then, while we will want to remember all our friends we will do it by little acts of kindness and messages of love rather than by too expensive gifts which many of us can ill afford.

A little token made with our own hands and woven with loving thoughts is always appreciated by the one who receives it, but often we cannot do much of this without over-taxing our strength, then surely we can find time to write a letter to our loved ones at a distance — a letter breathing the spirit of Christmas cheer and goodwill. Let us always try to remember some one who is lonely and has few friends — to whom our gift, however small, will come as a ray of light. If we follow His example whose birth we celebrate, our hearts will not fail to know the true joy of Christmas.

MABEL.

BE SENSIBLE AND IT WILL BE A JOY.

Xmas giving is more of a burden than a joy to many people these days. We read in the Bible that it is more blessed to give than to receive, but this does not mean we are to work early and late as the Xmas season draws near, in order to make gifts for all our many friends. A great many people do this, then when the day comes, the day which should be the gladdest and happiest day of all the year, they are almost too fagged out to enjoy their Xmas dinners.

We should be sensible over our Xmas shopping, plan in good time, shop early and spend according to our means, then our giving would be a joy instead of a burden.

The Xmas spirit is the spirit of love, and our gifts, whatever they are, are supposed to show our love and affection, and not the amount of money they cost. A small gift, which is sent with the love of the giver, is always appreciated by one's friends. Xmas is a joy to me now, since I have given up trying to do more than my time and strength will allow.

"MOLLY."

WHAT OTHERS MAY SAY.

Christmas becomes a burden when we give more than we can afford, or load our tables with rich dainties, for which we must scrimp on life's necessities to pay. In those matters we are governed largely by what "others may say of us." When we can set this thought calmly aside we shall arrive at the harbor of peace. The small-minded person at such times usually comes into his own! the high hopes when realized, are as "Apples of Sodom." Let us give what we can afford, and where it is a pleasure to do so, or as conscience dictates to us, but make sure, it is a sincere conscience, not a make-believe voice. There is so much real happiness in our family reunions; Christmas makes such a pleasant break in our drear winter days; that to mar its joy with sordid calculation is a desecration. The glad season loses its real meaning; the children of the present day get more than is really good for them; we are commercializing the blessed festival. We need a pitying Moses to arise, and lead us out of this tangled wilderness, into a smiling land — where housemothers are not frazzled to a fraction over Christmas cooking, and where the "ill-afforded," "begrudged" present is nipped in the bud.

FRANCES.

THE JOY WILL COME BACK.

Christmas giving is truly a great joy, and why should it not be? for it is always more blessed to give than to receive. And then giving to those you love makes one think of that great gift given to us nineteen hundred and thirteen years ago; while giving to those less fortunate than ourselves makes us think of that same Christ Child's life and example here on this bright, beautiful earth. We can make and keep Christmas giving a joy by keeping the one whose birth we commemorate always before our mind's eye. Thus we give to please others, not to gratify our own selfish wishes as to what we want to give, while by giving to the poor and needy we give to Him, for He said: "Inasmuch as ye have done it unto one of the least of these, ye have done it unto Me." Our Christmas giving speaks of the wealth of our love, not the depth of our purse. Therefore, to make it a joy, we must give in remembrance of our first great gift. Also we must give joyously in the Christ Child's name, and the joy will come back to us.

VIOLET MILDREDS.

BE MODERATE.

Dear Sir,—Christmas giving should be a joy, although that does not always seem to be the case. No doubt there is a great deal of pleasure in studying the wishes of our friends and relatives and being able to gratify some of those wishes. But it does not seem right to have to economize and rush and hurry at the last, till one is all out of sorts and extremely tired in order to have everything ready. If one connot manage it with ease and what is more important, cheerfully, the gift list should be cut down until it is of a length easily manageable.

It seems better to give no gift at all than to make that gift the cause of much discomfort, perhaps to the very person for whom it is intended. After all, the gift merely serves to show the Christmas spirit, and if the preparing of that same gift defeats the very purpose for which it is intended, it proves a hindrance rather than a help. Christmas giving must be moderately indulged in to be successful.

INTERESTED.

ARE THEY OLD-FASHIONED.

Dear Editor,—You may think my views of Xmas giving somewhat old-fashioned, but it seems to me almost wicked to consider it a burden. What would we have done and where would we be now had not our Saviour been "given" to suffer and die for us long, long ago? If we would only keep in our minds that first Christmas and what it really means or should mean to us, our giving now would not be a burden but a joy to us and to others as well. We would not confine our giving to our own circle and to those who give to us, but it would take in the poor and those who are in need of any kind, as well.

We are not all able to give alike, but it is not the gold our gifts represent that counts, but the wealth of love that prompted them. If we could only keep this in our minds as we plan our gifts each year, how much of the burden would be left behind. How much of the commercial exchange so prevalent in all giving would be done away with. We must always remember that "It is more blessed to give than to receive."

Yours sincerely,
"ROSE."

GIVE OF YOUR OWN.

Nothing is more pleasing to me than to remember my own family and friends at Christmas with either a suitable gift or a small remembrance of some sort. If we really have our friends in mind I think we will not forget to begin early, say in the summer months, picking up any materials, from time to time, that will be useful and putting past small sums of money, and we will not be so rushed at the last.

I am only a school girl and haven't much money of my very own, but one of my New Year resolutions will be that I am going to put any money in a bank that I don't need and that I have earned myself, for I have an idea in view by which I may do so, and give every one next year a really truly present of my own.

We have no really poor people in our town, but I think there is nothing more pitiful than for the little children not to know Santa Claus and all the joys of Christmas.

I think that anyone who gives willingly and of their own will feel the joy of giving.

"A CHEERFUL GIVER."

WITH TE LEAVEN OF SINCERITY.

"There's a joy in living,
And there's a joy in giving."

These lines are particularly true at the blessed Christmas season, when tokens of love and remembrance from friends far and near bring joy to many hearts. To those whose hearts are full of the godlike presence of the Christmas spirit, the yule-tide is rich and full of joy. To people to whom the season comes as a time of exchange and barter of accumulating debts, the season is a mockery. Their gift (?) giving is a burden. No wonder they say it is a nuisance, a strain while it lasts and a relief when it is past. We pity them; they have lost sight of the beautiful, simple, holy Christmas of nineteen hundred years ago. They are ungrateful for the blessings that have come to them down the ages of dreams and deeds. Christmas is their richest heritage, and all must keep the faith; therefore my friends, "Let us keep the feast, not with the old leaven but with the leaven of sincerity and truth."

The gifts most needed in the world to-day are not those of intrinsic value, but the richer gifts of love, the heart's sympathy, the kind word, the winning smile, the helpful deed. Give of your means and spread your gifts as widely as you possibly can; remember "the stranger within your gates; "just a wee note, an invitation to tea," may change a dreary Christmas into a day of gladness.

To each, and all of us, who remember with loving gratitude God's great gift to us in that first Christmas morning, and who desire to carry out His spirit and purpose in their own giving, the season will be one of joyful giving. Give love, give yourself in every gift. Instead of a gem, or even a flower, cast the gift of a loving thought into the heart of a friend.

L.S.B.

A REFORMED CHRISTMAS

To us—it was a burden, we are making it a joy—as a large family, gifts to each other and to our parents gave us a goodly Christmas list to start with, but when, as the years passed, we added cousins, school mates, friends, sisters-in-law, brothers-in-law, nieces and nephews, the beautiful Christmas spirit was almost lost, and this season grew to mean to us over-worked days, strained purses and unprofitable fuss and worry.

The change began with the sisters, when one of us received mostly manicure sets and vanity bags. We talked the matter over and this is our present plan: We give to our parents, to the scattered members of our family who are unmarried and so miss the joy of a home Christmas, to the little nieces and nephews, and to some lonely and friendless acquaintances; to the old friends and relatives who formerly received unnecessary and sometimes unsuitable gifts, we send cards or Christmas letters. The children are taught to look forward to giving as well as receiving at Christmas, and so, each year they provide for some needy children. Thus, Christmas means to us now not a season of barter and exchange, but love and good-will.

REFORM.

GIVE THE GIFT OF GOOD WILL.

As a country postmistress and clerk in a general store, I can fully sympathize with the many who may look upon the Christmas season as a burden rather than a joy; but for one I can feel amply rewarded when I realize that within those few weeks by faithfully and cheerfully attending to my several duties I can assist in a small measure in bringing happiness into many homes in the neighborhood in which I live. My friends are so numerous that I could never afford to bestow upon them each a gift, much as I would like to; but I can afford to give to each and all the gift of a good will, and, as Drummond has written: "In our lives, the moments that stand out above everything else are the moments when we have done things in a spirit of love." As Christmas draws near, may we each realize that the way to make it a pure joy is not in the exchance of costly gifts alone, for we know, "True love can make precious the poorest gift; remember, it has never been told which one of the wise men brought the myrrh or which one brought the gold.

PRISCILLA.

ANY GIFT WITH LOVE.

Is Christmas giving a joy or a burden? It is a joy for me to be able to give at Christmas. Perhaps at no other time do we realize so much that it is more blessed to give than to receive. As Christmas is the anniversary of God's gift, it is seemly to give, and if we give reasonably, thoughtfully, not beyond our means, unbegrudgingly, with much love, and remembering the needy and the dear children, what could give us more pleasure?

It is only when we do not give our love with the gift that it is not valued. So long as love prompts the gift, it will be worth while, no matter how small; it will gladden the heart of the receiver, and what does Christmas mean but to scatter love and good-will?

Oh! Let Christmas never become a burden, but let us think of God's love to us which prompted His gift and should ours. Let us be willing to let His Love stream through us by striving to lessen the misery, the unhappiness, loneliness and poverty of many hearts, by giving our love and material things on that day of all days—Christmas.

TWIN.

Home Cooking

FRUIT ROLLS AND PUDDINGS.

GOOD HEARTY DESSERTS OR LUNCHEON DISHES.

Now that winter seems to have really set in and appetites which flagged in the enervating warmth are once more hearty and healthy, I have been asked for another set of hot pudding recipes.

It is becoming more and more a custom with many of our careful housewives to serve every week one or more dinners or lunches without the hearty roast or meat dish of former times. They find their families well nourished and well content with a soup and a good pudding or a hearty pudding with a cup of cocoa or coffee and perhaps a bit of cheese added. For this purpose nothing is better than a batter pudding or a fruit roll, which is nothing more than a short-cake rolled up instead of spread out. It may be made in one long roll, which is served in portions at the table, or before placing in the baking pans the rolled-up shortcake may be cut with a sharp knife into individual portions and baked separately. In winter there is no lack of fruits suitable for the filling of these rolls. Their selection is simply a matter of taste, according to whether you like the very sweet fruit desserts or prefer the tart flavors. With the exception of apples and cranberries, the fruits available are dried or canned. Dried peaches and apricots are better than the fresh fruits. Prunes, figs, dates, prunellas, cherries and raisins make delicious rolls, and likewise good hearty dishes, quite sufficient to satisfy any appetite, even a cold-weather one with a keen, frosty edge.

But the fruit rolls must be well made. If they are heavy they are not fit to eat. The dough for these rolls should be made shorter, richer, than for baking powder biscuit; it should be rolled thin as for fruit pie crust. They require an oven hot enough to bake them quickly but thoroughly.

Dumplings.—Dessert dumplings do not differ much from the rolls except in shape. Round as a dumpling, plump as a roll, and there you have the distinction with little difference. Fruit dumplings may be baked, steamed or boiled. They are often steamed in cups, and when boiled should be tied up in pieces of floured muslin. Baked dumplings may have shortened crusts, but boiled dumpling dough should be composed of nothing but flour, baking powder, salt and sweet milk. Then you have tender, light, fluffy dumplings. When shortening is used and the dumplings steamed or boiled they are usually heavy, soggy and indigestible.

Good beef suet when used as English cooks and bakers use it, is better than butter for puddings, rolls, dumplings, meat or game pie or even for plain fruit cakes. But one must know just how to handle it and use only the best kidney or choice hard, crumbly suet.

Cranberry Roll.—This is nice steamed or boiled, if the cranberries are cooked in a rich syrup until they are clear, but whole. Drain off the syhup while hot and reserve it for the sauce, using the berries for the roll.

Steamed Cranberry Pudding. — Cream half a cup of butter, add one cup of sugar gradually and three eggs well beaten. Mix and sift three and a half cups of flour with one and a quarter tablespoonfuls baking powder and add alternately with half a cup of milk to first mixture, stir in one and a half cups cranberries, turn into buttered mould, cover and steam three hours. Serve with sauce or thin cream sweetened and flavored with nutmeg.

Hot Apple Pudding.—Six apples, tablespoonful of lard, half cup of sugar, two cups of milk, two cups of flour, one heaping teaspoonful of baking powder, a little salt. Peel and core the apples, put in a pudding dish and fill the centres with sugar. Mix lard well with sifted flour and baking powder. Add milk gradually and stir the mixture well before pouring over the apples. Bake in a steady oven about an hour. To be eaten hot with a hard sauce. This makes a most delicious and economical winter dessert.

Boiled Orange Roly-Poly. — This fruit roll is made in the South with the "windfalls" of the orange grove, and is hailed with delight when it appears on the family board. For a soft dough take two cupfuls of flour, a large tablespoonful of sweet lard, half a teaspoonful of salt, half a teaspoonful of baking soda and one teaspoonful of cream of tartar, or two teaspoonfuls of baking powder, and sufficient cold water to make it hold well together. Roll out in an oblong sheet and spread thickly over over it three oranges that have been peeled, sliced thin and seeded. Sprinkle generously with granulated sugar and scatter over the whole a teaspoonful of the grated yellow rind. Roll up closely, folding in the ends, and secure them with syrup or white of egg. Tie up in a well-floured cloth, leaving the ends of the cloth long enough to serve as handles for lifting the roll. Leave room for the roll to swell, and drop it into a large kettle of rapidly boiling water and keep it boiling for two hours; or lay it in a strainer for two and a half hours. This is served with lemon sauce.

Lemon Sauce. — Beat together one cupful of sugar two tablespoonfuls of butter, two of flour or cornstarch first mixed with the sugar; add a dash of the grated yellow rind, and when ready to serve pour over it a pint of boiling water and stir until it is smooth and thick. Flavor with the juice of one lemon.

A German Apple Roll.—Take a tablespoon well rounded with butter, two eggs, half a pint of milk and flour to make a fairly stiff dough. Roll out as thin as possible. Flour a napkin or linen cloth well, and take up the dough, stretching it as thin as possible, and lay it on the floured cloth. Peel and core half a dozen good-sized cooking apples and cut in very thin slices. First sprinkle the sugar over the dough; then the small lumps of butter, using about a quarter of a pound. Next cinnamon and very little nutmeg. Mix a pound of nice raisins with the apples and spread over the dough. Raise the corner of the napkin gently, but higher and higher, and thus roll your cake without handling it. Put into a pan and bake an hour. You may use dried peaches instead of the apples.

Nice Little Raisin Rolls.—Make a rich biscuit crust, using sour cream and soda if you can get the cream; if not, take half lard and half butter, and good rich milk. Roll the dough out about an inch thick and cut in rounds, using a pound biscuit box. Then roll these out as thin as possible, making all one size, and spread with butter, a little grated orange or lemon peel and then raisins that have been chopped and simmered fifteen minutes in a little water, lemon juice and sugar—just enough to moisten them. Press down into the dough and flour; then roll up tightly and lay in a pan quite close together, and bake in a moderately hot oven for an hour. Eat hot with grape sauce.

Danish Suet Dumplings.—One cupful of chopped beef suet, one cupful of grated bread, one cupful of flour, a level teaspoonful of baking powder, half a cupful of sugar, two eggs, one pint of milk and a pinch of salt. Stir flour, powder and salt; add the beaten eggs; the crumbs, sugar and milk, making a smooth batter. Drop by tablespoonfuls into a pint of boiling hot milk, three or four at a time, and cook until they are well done. When done dish them up and pour over them the milk in which they were boiled. A little yellow orange peel may be boiled in the milk with the dumplings or one or two whole cloves and a small piece of stick cinnamon.

English Suet Apple Dumpling.—This is made in one large dumpling but note that it is not rolled but made round. Take one pint of flour, one cupful of finely chopped suet with the all skin and fibre removed; one teaspoonful of salt and one teaspoonful of baking powder. Mix flour, salt and powder, then add suet. Mix to a firm dough with ice water. Knead two minutes and roll out half an inch thick. Put a floured cloth on your board and on this lay your dough and fill with sliced apples mixed with sugar and a little cinnamon. Draw up the sides of the crust with the cloth so as to completely cover the apples. Tie the cloth, leaving room for the pudding to swell. Drop in a kettle of rapidly boiling water with a wire stand placed in the bottom to prevent the dumpling from sticking. Keep the water at a rapid and constant boil for two hours. Do not allow the water to stop boiling or the dumpling will be heavy. Serve with cream and sugar or liquid sauce, maple sugar sauce goes nicely with this. If you prefer a steamed dumpling put it in the steamer for three hours.

Quince Roll.—This is delicious, and can be made with fresh quinces or marmalade mixed with some apples, using a good cooking variety. Make it in the same way as other rolls are made, but it is best baked. Serve apple jelly sauce with it, unless you have quince jelly to spare.

Apple Butter Roll. —Make a rich crust as for pies, roll out in small pieces and spread the apple butter over them thinly and roll up. Bake a light brown or fry in deep fat like croquettes. A little grated orange peel or a few chopped raisins added to the apple butter will give a delicious flavor.

Sauces for Fruit Rolls.—Cream and sugar are good to serve with most of these fruit rolls. But any sauce that partakes largely of the flavor of the fruit used and sweetened according to the sweetness or acidity of the fruit in the roll will be more wholesome and more pleasing to most tastes. But do not add flavoring extract of any kind to fruit or sauce except, perhaps, a little lemon or orange juice.

CORRESPONDENTS' DEPARTMENT

Questions and Answers in Practical Housekeeping.*

Dear Editor,—Could you please give me a recipe for ginger wine essence, the one I would like has burnt sugar for one ingredient.

I shall also be glad if you can tell me the correct way to make lemon pie, and if the crust should be baked first.

I do not know if you have tried it, minutes in a double boiler after add currant pie. The following is a favorite in my family, and has the recommendation of being very handy when one has no other filling.

Make a paste and line pie plate as usual, wash currants and sprinkle thickly over the paste. Sprinkle sugar to taste; also a little cinnamon and a very little water to moisten. Cover with top paste and bake as usual. An improvement is given by adding an apple chopped, and if desired the whole filling can be steamed or boiled for ten minutes before using, but it is not at all necessary.

Your well wisher,
M. MURRAY

I have no recipe for the ginger wine essence, and the ginger wine recipes of the standard cook books are, I regret to say, not temperance drinks. They are old fashioned in this respect, and it is time they had a thorough overhauling to make them fit modern ideas on the subject. Have any of our readers a good recipe for this essence?

Personally I prefer to bake the lower pastry shell for lemon pies, and then put in the lemon custard filling, cover with a good meringue and bake just long enough to cook the meringue. Most cooks, however, bake the crust with the filling in it. The following filling may be used to bake in the crust. Mix two tablespoons of corn starch and two tablespoons of flour with three-quarters of a cup of sugar, add three-quarters of a cup of boiling water, stirring constantly. Cook two minutes, add one teaspoon of butter, two egg yolks well beaten, three tablespoons of lemon juice and the grated rind of one lemon. Cool the mixture, turn it into the pie plate lined with paste and bake until pastry is well browned. Cool slightly, cover with meringue, and bake in slow oven for fifteen minutes, or until the meringue is cooked. To make meringue beat stiff the whites of two eggs, add gradually two tablespoons of powdered sugar and continue beating, then add half a tablespoon of lemon juice or quarter of a teaspoon of essence of vanilla.

If you desire to use a ready baked pastry shell you can use the same fillings, but will need to cook it for two ing the yolks and lemon. You will find this latter method convenient when you wish to bake your pie the day before using. You can bake the pastry shell, make the custard filling and set away the whites of the eggs in a cool place until needed and so be able in a few minutes to serve a fresh pie instead of a clammy one with sodden under crust.

Dear Madam.—My little girl has a pair of tan boots I would like her to wear before she outgrows them. Would it be possible for me to make them black. They are quite good, but badly stained.

ONE OF THE MOTHERS.

I have never blackened tan boots myself, but a friend tells me she did so with perfect success. She first removed all the polish with hartshorn, then rubbed in as much black ink as the leather would absorb. When this was dry ordinary blacking and polishing completed the transformation.

Dear Madam,—Is it possible to remove bruises from furniture, and if so, will you kindly tell me how through your Correspondent's Department.

A YOUNG READER.

First remove the varnish by rubbing well with alcohol. When the alcohol has thoroughly evaporated, wet the part with warm water, double a piece of brown paper several times, soak it in warm water and lay it on the bruise; then apply a warm—not hot—iron until the moisture has evaporated. If the dent is not raised to the surface repeat the process.

*Housekeepers are invited to write to the Editor of the Home Page of the "Weekly Witness," asking for suggestions; recipes will be given on request, and we will be pleased to have favorite tried recipes sent for publication in this column.

"To many self is a very interesting topic to talk about. But one should remember that to others it is usually a damper; for they want to talk about themselves. The finest conversationalists do not talk about matters personal to themselves."

THE SIGN WHICH GAVE HER PEACE.

(By GRACE WILLS, in the New York "Observer.")

Elisabeth Brent sat on a hassock by a low window seat on that still summer night, and the city lay spread out before her. Their apartments were on the fourth floor, and the building crowned the hill that rose from the low business section.

Her elbows resting on the cushions, and her face on her hands, she had sat thus for two hours before the open window, thinking it over.

The thoughts and inclinations of three years had culminated in a decision reached that night. A brave-hearted, broad-minded missionary had spoken at the church, telling with great earnestness of the foreign field where he was pouring out his life. Elisabeth had known for some time that it must come, and as he began to speak she had said to herself, with a firm pressure of the lips and a little flutter of the heart:

"It is coming to-night."

When the speaker had, with an effort, forced himself to stop when hardly more than beginning his story, he turned, with tensity of feeling, to make a personal appeal. "There may be some one in this audience to-night," he said, "who will go out to live for Christ in a far-away field. Is it you? Will you go?"

With a great tumult at her heart, and yet in deep peace, Elisabeth had been conscious of her response, "I will," as sacred as the vows which she had taken upon herself many years before at the altar when she joined the church.

Marian, her sister, sat beside her, but she knew nothing of the solemn decision made. They had gone home together. Watrous had stayed with the babies that night, that Marian might go to the meeting.

Living with her sister and husband and their two children, Elisabeth prided herself on her ability to make herself useful and yet not intrude on the family life. While she had served God to the best of her ability in the home land, the growing conviction had been hers that she could invest her life to better advantage in a needier field, perhaps South America. To the "neglected continent" her heart went out.

The city hall clock downtown struck eleven. The sky was clouded, and lightning flashed now and then in the horizon, and the church steeples loomed up black against the sky. The lighted clocks in the various towers in the city shone like great round moons; smaller lights burned dim in a few houses. Every detail of sight and sound that night impressed itself vividly on Elisabeth's memory.

Voices were plainly heard from the street below; a boy came whistling up the street, his footsteps echoing on the board walk. A sudden burst of laughter from a dark lawn below startled her. There was the sound of rolling wheels and horses' hoofs on the pavement of the avenue, and the puff of a locomotive and the ding-dong of its bell half a mile away.

The leaves in the tops of the tall trees on the next street stirred gently, and Elisabeth pushed back the curtain as it blew against her face. The baker down on the avenue took his chair from the curb where he had been trying to get a breath of air, and went into the shop, closing and locking the door. The people whose laugh had startled her strolled across the lawn and went into their stuffy houses, 'way below. There were no more animate noises. The electric light at the corner blinked unsteadily, and she and her thoughts were left alone.

She felt no regret about her decision, and yet, if it might be less a deliberate choice and more an imperative call, she would be glad — she could feel more sure. If it were not so comfortable for her at home, if it were less possible for herself to content herself so readily, if something might only drive her out into the work——!

But perhaps it was foolish thinking, after all. She was "seeking a sign," and that might be presumptuous, for God had seemed to show her, plainly, the way. She would not ask Him for a sign, and yet if He gave it to her she would be grateful. She would not even pray about it; she would leave it all in His hands.

While it was so easy for her to stay, it would also be easy to go. She had no strong ties; Marian and her little family were complete in themselves. Perhaps, after all, her daily work was her strongest tie. She gloried in her independence; she had built up a neat little business. Of "Miss Brent's Private School of Stenography," in the Hollenbeck Building, she was very proud. In the rooms in the downtown office building she spent her working days, and they were very pleasant. 'Twould be somewhat of a sacrifice to give that up. It was very still. She must slip to her room quietly and not disturb the sleepers.

Suddenly, a harsh sound in the distance jarred upon the stillness. Nearer it came; 'twas the clang of a fire engine.

Thoroughly alert, Elisabeth leaned over the sill to catch a glimpse of the plunging horses. At that moment a tower of flame shot suddenly into the sky from a point near the centre of the city.

With a gasp, Elisabeth was on her feet, and into the hallway, stepping softly to the door of her sister's room.

"Watrous," she called, in low tones.

"Yes," was the quick answer of the awakened sleeper.

"There's a fire. Will you go?"

"In just a minute!"

"Watrous! What! What's the matter!" demanded Marian's sleepy voice. "Just a fire, dear. Bess and I are going."

"Oh, you two old goosies," was the disinterested answer, as Marian turned over to go to sleep again.

In five minutes they were out of the building, and wending their way downtown with the increasing throng. It was nearly midnight.

"It's a big one and no mistake. Gracious, Bess, it's might near the Hollenbeck!"

"That's what I thought," was the steady answer.

"It's the whole of the Emporium, and the flames will certainly leap over to the Hollenbeck before they can control it. I guess your rooms are gone, then."

They were within a block of the fire, and the crowds were so dense they were making slow progress. "Perhaps I can get up to your rooms and save your records before it is too late. I'll try," said Watrous.

"Not unless it is perfectly safe," returned Elisabeth, handing him her keys. The air was full of smoke and cinders, and the heat of the fire, added to the heat of the night, kept them mopping their faces.

"You stay here five minutes," and Watrous placed her in the doorway of a hardware store and was gone.

Five minutes she waited, six, seven—then he appeared. "Couldn't do it," he reported. "Windows were cracking with the heat, and a policeman ordered me out when I tried to get in. They're leaving the old Emporium to blaze away now and are turning all their attention to saving the Hollenbeck, and it is a mighty big question whether they do it. Never saw a fire get such a start. They say it must have been smouldering all the evening in the Emporium. Had awful headway. Goes like an old tinder-box, too. Got your duds insured, Bess?"

Elisabeth nodded. Then they laboriously retraced their steps, and worked their way around the block to the park surrounding the court house, packed with people. From this point of view Elisabeth could see her own rooms, ranged along the northern side of the building, on the third floor. The wind which had arisen blew the smoke away from them, and there was no danger nor inconvenience.

The fire was a spectacular one. Now the tower of the Emporium fell, sending a great shower of sparks high into the air, and now the building on the furthest side of the street corner had caught. An incessant murmur rose from the solid mass of people as their attention was drawn hither and thither by the exciting progress of the fire.

Long since the corner of the Hollenbeck had begun to smoke, and then burst into flames. The fire was creeping along her rooms now, and Elisabeth's eyes were glued to the spot.

"See," said Watrous, "it has reached your own office. How plainly your case of books stands out. I declare, it's licking them up." Then there was a shout, "The Dunbar building is going!" and Watrous pushed out to one side a few feet, in his excitement, to get the newer view, forgetting Elisabeth.

But Elisabeth did not look away. The flames were licking up the books in the book-case by the window. She could almost name them over, by rows. It was her own school library. It seemed as if she were watching by some dying friend. Then there was a sullen roar; the roof had crashed in. Watrous turned back to her suddenly.

"Well, it's pretty tough, little girl," he said comfortingly. "It's all gone now." He glanced at her face. A strange look of elation was there instead of the tears he had thought to see, and it fascinated him.

"You're not sorry?" he questioned. She shook her head.

"Well, of course, it's insured," he replied, and, tugged to greet a friend who pulled at his sleeve, and together they discussed the probable amount of damage. How little they knew! And how little Marian knew, sleeping so peacefully with her babies safe at home! Yet she knew. It was her sign.

A part of her very self, it seemed, had been up in those rooms. And now they were gone. She could turn from the ruins that were left and so gladly, happily, to make preparations for her new work. She thanked God for the sign, for which she had not ventured to ask. He was always better to her than her fears. It seemed queer, almost foolish, to think of that fire as an answer to unuttered prayer; Marian and Watrous would not understand, and she would never tell them. But she knew, and never doubted, that to her own faltering heart God had granted the comfort of a sign. The court house clanged out the hour of two. They had been there a long time.

"Shall we go, Bess?" said Watrous, turning to her. "It's getting a bit chilly for you, standing on this damp ground. And the fire won't go any further; it's practically under control. There's no doubt now."

"No, there's no doubt now," echoed Elisabeth, happily. And Watrous looked down at her with a smile.

THE BATH AS A BEAUTIFIER.

The bath is a promoter of health and when properly taken it is not alone a purifier but a beautifier as well. The hygienic importance of the bath has, no doubt, often been explained, but in regard to the proper bath, and the proper time for the bath, many persons are still hazy. It is certain that there is something radically wrong, mentally, with a healthy person who refuses an intimate acquaintance with soap and water, and tolerates only occasionally its reviving and refining influence. Anyone's skin may be made as soft and satiny, as clear and beautiful as that of a child, provided it receives proper attention and that the person is in good health and possesses a good digestion.

The whole skin has a vast drainage tract under its surface, which is, invisibly, a perfect sieve of minute pores, through which immense quantities of effete matter are being constantly discharged, unless these little openings are obstructed. Thus it is plain that an occasional good scrubbing is necessary. Just how often a bath should be taken is so largely dependent upon conditions and circumstances that no arbitrary rule can be established. Bathing may be carried to excess, but a majority err in the opposite direction.

Take a bath as often as you can, or as frequently as seems to suit your constitution, and let it be of a kind, hot or cold, which seems to revive your system best and refresh you most. It is the least expensive and most potent promoter of comeliness known to science.

Regarding the proper time to take a bath, a simple general rule may be followed: Take a cold bath on arising in the morning, and a warm one just before retiring. If a warm bath is taken during the day, it must be followed by active exercise for an hour or so in the open air, or repose for the same length of time in a warm room in which are no draughts. In this way the blood cools gradually to its normal temperature, and a cold is avoided.

Following are a few general rules for bathing: The best time for a bath is two hours before or three hours after eating. Do not take a bath when greatly fatigued or exhausted, as under such circumstances proper reaction will not be likely to occur. Moderate exercise before and after a bath is helpful in accelerating and stimulating the circulation. Begin all baths by thoroughly bathing the head and face to prevent a rush of blood to the head and other unpleasant sensations. Take all general baths briskly, and rub vigorously in the bath as well as while drying. Use moderately coarse towels, and flesh gloves if desired. Rub briskly and create a thorough glow all over the person. Dress quickly, if you are going out, and keep moving until the body is of normal temperature. If you are feeble, or it is bedtime, get into bed quickly, cover up warmly, and go to sleep if possible. People of nervous temperaments or impaired digestion, those whose circulation is feeble or whose temperature is below the normal standard, and invalids or convalescents should avoid using cold water, as it will eventually render them more miserable, though it may temporarily benefit. The temperature of the room should not be below seventy degrees. With good ventilation, eighty or eighty-five would be better.

Where it is possible, use fresh clean, rain water for the bath. This is the nearest natural approach to distilled water, which is too expensive for general use, but is, without doubt, fitted beyond any other to render the skin clean, odorless, white, smooth and transparent. For all bathing purposes the water should be soft. That which comes from the ordinary city faucet is hard. It is made so by deposits of lime in the surrounding soil and should never be used without the addition of a little borax or just enough ammonia to give it a smooth, silky feeling.

In taking baths of any kind to improve the tone and color of the skin, much depends on friction.

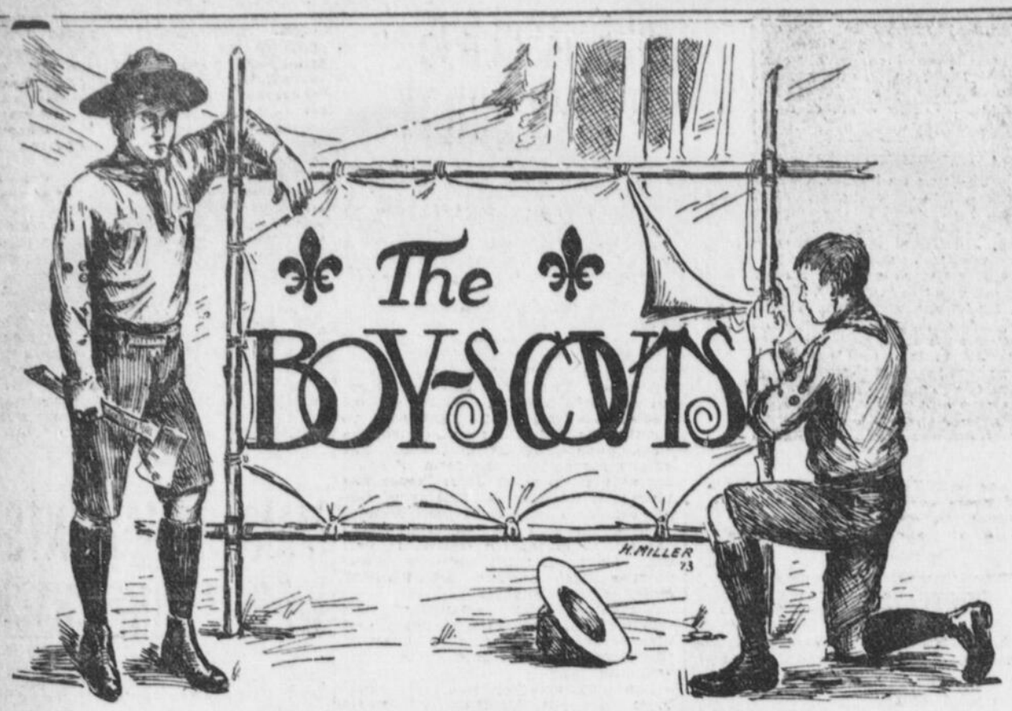
HOUSE CLEANING.

Two heads are proverbially better than one, and if those who have worked out in practice, labor, time and strength saving methods, will share the results of their experience with us, we will prove that many heads are better even than two. We may, none of us, follow exactly any one example, but we will get many new ideas to fit into our own plan of work.

We will give three prizes for the three best letters giving helpful hints as to the management and details of the Spring Cleaning, which will so soon be our work.

First Prize.—Set of carvers, stag horn handles.
Second Prize—Large pair of scissors.
Third Prize—Child's Table Set.

The letters must not contain more than two hundred and fifty words. Write on one side of the paper only; put your full name and address at the top of the page; sign with any name or initials you wish to have used if your letter is published; mail as quickly as possible, and not later than February 3rd, to the Editor of the Home Page, "Weekly Witness," Montreal.



REPORT OF EXHIBITION COMMITTEE

Programme Outlined in Detail.

To the President of the Courtplasters' Scrub:

Sir, — Your Committee have great pleasure in recommending that an Exhibition be held on or about the 17th of Ireland, 1916, if the necessary preparations for such an event can be completed by that time. Personally, we don't think they can. In fact, speaking from our private convictions, we really don't think such an Exhibition will ever be held in Montreal unless a real live committee be appointed to arrange for it. We confess it with tears in our voices and chokes in our eyes, yet it is true nevertheless, that the present committee is a bunch of dubs. We always were modest. This, however, is only a private opinion. As a committee we recommend that the Exhibition be held, and have the brightest hopes of the event being pulled off successfully.

WHERE?

As to what place the Exhibition ought to be held in, your committee makes its recommendation after the most careful consideration. We have consulted all the leading real estate experts in town. Twenty-one of them told us frankly that they knew more about real estate than any one else on earth, and, after listening to them for exactly seven minutes each, we were quite ready to agree to any such statement they chose to make. Under their guidance we have investigated all the most likely halls from Bishop street to Guy, and from St. Catherine to the first back lane north of that thoroughfare. It has been heartrending work, and we are sending in small account to your secretary-easurer to cover the car fare used the investigation.

THE PLACE.

We have finally decided to recommend the use of the Masonic Lodge all on the top story of the Darnation Building. Its situation is central, has a commanding view of the lane orth of that building, and it is quite easy to get upstairs to it while the elevator is running. These three considerations led us to prefer it to the Arena, which some one told us is most decidedly chilly just now, and to the several theatres whic. we understand have no elevators, and are not otherwise uplifting.

THE ELEVATOR BOY.

We should further recommend, sir, that the elevator boy in the Darnation Building be dressed in special uniform for that occasion. This might consist in an admiral's hat with asbestos lining, peach-colored cutaway coat with epaulettes, Scout shirt faced with lanyards, and long flowing trousers of shot silk. If the latter material is not available, he might be rendered half shot for the occasion. With this uniform in charge, the whole elevator might be chartered for the evening, and a nominal charge be made of five cents for a return trip, or three cents for a seat on the roof. Gasoline might be provided free to remove the grease.

THE DECORATIONS.

The hall itself should be tastefully decorated in the Scout color. Evergreens would, of course, form the basis for such a color effect. Festoons of Scouts should be hung from one chandelier to another. Their antics would provide amusement for the spectators during the intermissions in the programme. A large fleur-de-lis, formed of the recruits added to the troops during the preceding week, could occupy the centre of the hall, and would be green enough to suit the most exacting Scout admirer. We would point out that, although regulations lay down green and yellow as the Scout colors, we should only use the former of these, as Scouts are not supposed to show any yellow streak.

Promptly at nine o'clock the programme should commence. It should open with the usual fanfare of bugles. This would immediately result in clearing the hall of all spectators, so that plenty of room would be left in which to run off the different items, otherwise it might be rather crowded. Whenever the onlookers approached too near the entrance through the evening, making as if to come in and spectate, another fanfare might be introduced impromptu, and this process repeated until only the performers remained. It would be wise to provide each performer with non-absorbent cotton for the ears just to ensure his remaining.

SCOUTS AND THE FLAG.

The next item on the programme would be the raising of the flag. We would recommend that this ceremony be left in the hands of S.M. Lemon, as his manner of giving commands provides much amusement to all who hear him. The Scouts should be massed on all sides of the flag staff, or all round it if a circular pole be used. The flag should be carefully attached to the ropes in such a manner that it will not fall off by its own weight, and the Scout chosen to raise it should observe beforehand which of the two ropes he should pull in order to raise it right side up. At the word of command squeaked by S.M. Lemon, all Scouts should come to the fool salute, and brace their feet against the flag staff to prevent it tumbling over. This position should be maintained until the Scout who is raising the flag has succeeded in untangling the kinks in the rope and has securely fastened it to the nail in the floor which will serve as a cle

THE MARCH PAST.

Following this there would be a march past. The janitor of the building would take the salute and keep it on ice until called for. Troops would be formed up in column of quarter patrols, and on the word of command would be dismissed by their S.M.'s. Troop colors should be carried so long as they don't knock holes in the plaster on the ceiling.

Other items on the programme we would suggest as follows, though the detail of each display have not yet been fully worked out.

A SUGGESTED STUNT.

Slinging of a rope bridge, by the 18th. This might be slung from one chair to another, and, if the Scouts were specially trained, they might catch it on the first cast. Then, if some one sat on each chair the Scouts could make the bridge fast to the backs and give a display of rope-skipping. We would suggest the S.M.'s of the 34th and 37th as good anchors for the chairs.

Drill by whistle signal, by the 11th. For this the whistle should always be sounded at least once before each command is given. Otherwise it wouldn't be a whistle signal. The arms of the S.M. in charge of the drill should be well oiled before the drill or they may squeak through too violent usage.

Exhibition of what to do in case of banquet by the 34th. A small prize to be given to the Scout who succeeds in consuming the greatest number of plates of ice-cream without interfering with his ability to walk straight.

Hut weaving, by the 12th. The object of this exhibition should be to see how many times the hut can be moved before it is completed. The larger the portion of the hut that can be put together before the exhibition the better, as it saves time to have the work done beforehand. In fact, if the hut could be completely built before the show it needn't be exhibited at all, and this would save still more time.

How to get one's name in the papers, by the 16th. An equipment, including a snowbank a toboggan, a patient, and a fruit-box would be necessary for this display.

How to secure a swimming bath as Troop Hq. by the 9th. The rope bridge should be left up for this item, as it needs a lot of pull to exhibit the system adequately.

Exhibition of how much truck a Hq. storeroom can contain, by the 6th. Scouts of other troops should be dismissed from the hall while this item is being produced, as most of the truck would be found on close inspection to belong to them.

OTHER SUGGESTIONS.

How to arrange a concert programme when no performers turn up, by the 20th. This item would be produced almost solely by the S.M.

Collection of honor pennants as wall decorations by the 33rd. These would be artistically draped over the windows so that the passing public would be able to read the inscriptions on them.

The correct method of taking up a collection, by the 17th. This should be kept as the last item, as it would effectually clear the hall of spectators.

FURTHER SUGGESTION.

The programme would close with the singing of the National Anthem and the lowering of the flag. The application of the blade of a sharp penknife to the ropes would put the latter item through in the shortest space of time.

Your committee presents this report, knowing that it will not meet with your approval, but trusting that it may provide material for discussion for many meetings to come. If it will keep the Scrub from scrapping over questions of no practical importance, it will have served the purpose for which it is offered.

MR ROOSEVELT.

Mr. Theodore Roosevelt is among the staunch admirers of the Boy Scouts. He writes:—

"The prime lesson that the Boy Scout movement is teaching is the lesson that manliness in its most vigorous form can be and ought to be accompanied by unselfish consideration for the rights and interests of others.

"Indeed, I can go a little further. I wish that I could make the especial appeal to the American boy to remember that unless he thinks of others he cannot fit himself to do the best work in any great emergency. The names in our history to which we now look back with pride are the names of men who have rendered great service. This service may have been rendered at the same time that they themselves gained glory or reputation. But neither the glory nor the reputation would have been gained save as an incident to the service. In our history there is now practically no mention of any great financier, of any great business man, who merely made money for himself.

If at some crisis in the nation's history that financier rendered a great national service or if he identified himself in useful fashion with some great movement for good, whether in art or philanthropy, or otherwise, then his name remains. But even under these considerations it remains as of secondary value. America's contribution to permanent world history has been made by the statesmen and soldiers whose devotion to the country equalled their efficiency, by men of science, men of art, men of letrs, by sane and honest reformers, and social workers, who did great work and treated that work as in itself a great reward.

"I believe in play with all my heart; but I believe in work even more. While boy or man plays, I want to see him play hard; and when he works I don't want to see him play at all."

OUR YOUNG TENDERFOOT.



MY MOTHER BOUGHT MY OUTFIT.

Single copies of this paper can be bought on Tuesdays, Wednesdays and Thursdays of each week at the following places:—

Office of the "Weekly Witness," 226 Craig street west.

Provincial Headquarters Office, 121 Bishop street (Room 308.)

North Branch Y. M. C. A., Park avenue and St. Viateur street.

Westmount Branch Y. M. C. A., Sherbrooke street and Arlington avenue; or Troops can send to any of these places for enough copies to supply all their Scouts, if they pay cash for all they take.

OUR D. S. M.'S.

MAJOR EWING,
D. S. M. of the City of Montreal.

Major Ewing, Chief D.S.M. for Montreal, has been connected with the militia for the past twelve years and for some years has commanded the 1st Battery of the Montreal Heavy Brigade.

Major Ewing is an advocate by profession and is honorary solicitor to the Montreal Scout Council. He is a member of the Council and is on the executive committee.

Major Ewing feels very enthusiastic about the movement, and because he believes it to be an important factor in molding the future citizen into the ideal shape, he gladly gives time and service to encourage its development.



MAJOR J. ARTIMAGE EWING.

S. M. ALLEN,
D. S. M. of the Western District.

Mr. C. S. Allen, S.M. of the First Westmount Troop, is the veteran as far as service is concerned among Montreal scoutmasters, and Mr. Allen had the honor to be Montreal's first D.S.M.

The First Westmount, which was one of the first troops to be organized in the city, has very fine headquarters in the gymnasium, Victoria Hall, Westmount, and this troop's equipment is superior to that of any of our troops.

The First Westmount's record for efficiency is one that any troop might be proud to hold. The troop has competed for and held most of the scout trophies and cups, and the First Westmount claims to have sent out more A.S.M.'s to help in building up new troops than any other troop.

Among interesting items in the history of the First Westmount are the facts that this troop supplied four of the nine scouts who represented Montreal at the coronation of King George. The First Westmount visited Ottawa in 1910, entertained twenty-five officers and scouts from Ottawa, Kingston and Toronto for a week in 1912, and spent a week as the guests of the Second Torontos in 1913.

The first King's scout for the Province of Quebec was a member of the First Westmount Troop, and the first scout concert to be given in this city and the first scout exhibition in the Dominion were put on by the boys of the First Westmount.



S. M. ALLEN.

The First Westmount scouts are justly proud of possessing in their scoutmaster, Mr. C. S. Allen, one of Montreal's keenest scouts and a most effective worker. Mr. Allen gives abundantly both in time and service, not only to his own troop, but to the work of the whole organization.

S. M. LEYMAN,
D. S. M. of the Central District.

Mr. P. R. Lyman, who served for seven years in the Victoria Rifles, joined the scout movement on November 5th, 1911, as an A.S.M. in the Eleventh Montreal (McGill) Troop, under Mr. Forman, and when Mr. Forman's duties took him out of the city, Mr. Lyman became S.M.

The First and Second McGill is one of our smartest troops, and under Mr. Lyman's leadership has done wonderful things.

Thirty-six of its thirty-eight members have passed the second-class tests, and seven of them are first-class scouts. During the past year 194 badges have been taken. The McGill troop's headquarters are at the University Settlement 179 Dorchester street W., and their colors are red and white.

On May 17th, 1913, the McGill troop put on one of the very best displays in scouting that Montreal has ever seen, when the colors, placed on an altar composed of piled up drums, were consecrated by Bishop Farthing on the McGill campus.

The character of the scoutmaster is reflected in his troop, and the



S. M. LYMAN.

First and Second McGill have come to be noted for their earnestness. No troop makes less show than McGill, but no troop does better or more work. Every boy is doing his best to live up to the spirit as well as the letter of the scout law, and the members of the First and Second McGill do not allow those with whom they come in contact to forget that a scout is courteous or that a scout does a good turn whenever he can.

S. M. BROWN,
D.S.M. North-East End.

S. M. Brown, who was born at Hebburn, England, holds the position of Ambulance instructor at the Angus shops and is captain of the Ambulance Team holding the championship of the C.P.R. system.

S. M. Brown was a member of the Church Lads' Brigade in England for



S.M. BENJAMIN BROWN.

seven years, and has put in six years' service with the 2nd Regiment of Canadian Artillery—three years in No. 3 Battery and three years in the Brass Band.

When Scout work started in Montreal, S. M. Brown joined the 16th troop as instructor of music and ambulance, and remained with the 16th until he organized the 39th Angus Shops Troop. When the North End District was formed Mr. Brown was appointed D.S.M.

S. M. Brown is quiet and unobtrusive, but a most effective worker, and our movement could do with more like him.

S M CROSS D S M OF THE NORTH END.

S. M. Cross is another of our veterans and has seen a deal of service in the Scout movement.

Mr. Cross organized the Longueuil Troop (4th Montreal) and did excellent work with it for two and a half years.



S. M. HAROLD E. CROSS.

The 4th Longueuil had the first Boy Scouts camp in Montreal, when they camped at Lake Manitou.

Mr. Cross was appointed secretary for Boys' Work at the North Branch Y.M.C.A. about two years ago, since which time the Longueuil troop has not been fortunate, and the troop is now without an S. M. and seems likely to disband.

S. M. Hunter has been appointed D. S. M. for Lachine, and we hope to publish his portrait next week.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

Notice. — If you have a question to ask on any Scouting topic, write us. That's what this column is for.

Scout X.—What equipment should be carried on a Scout belt?

Ans.—As little as possible—to go about attached to an axe, billy-tin, coil of rope, rolled up coat, knife, etc., certainly does not look neat, and is a bigger strain on your belt than a New Year's dinner. A knife and (if you intend to use it) an axe should be the only equipment worn attached to the belt. The billy, coil of rope, etc., should be carried in your haversack.

P. L.—What are the Scout colors?

Ans.—The colors of the Boy Scouts' Association are green and yellow. It isn't such a bad combination as it sounds, however, and these colors should be used whenever possible in decorating for troop exhibitions and entertainments.

E. G. writes: "I have moved to another part of the city, and find I am too far away from my troop headquarters to attend the troop meetings. I should like to join a troop nearer my home. How should I go about it?

Ans.—Explain the matter to your Scoutmaster and get him to give you a letter of transfer to the Scoutmaster of the troop you wish to join. You can find where the nearest troop headquarters are by applying at the Provincial Headquarters office.

In Austrian Poland, according to facts compiled by Mr. Andrsej Malkowski, the secretary of the Polish Boy Scout Headquarters, there are 116 troops, with an approximate membership of 232 officers and 5,800 boys. The Scout handbook has been translated into the Polish language, and in addition there is a fortnightly paper called the "Skaut." The Scouts have expert physical drill and gymnastic instructions, since the Scout movement has the official sanction and support of the educational authorities.

THE OWL

JOTTINGS.

Several times I have spoken to officers in this column about the headquarters "Gazette," published monthly, which is of great assistance to those interested in scouting.

Nevertheless, to my surprise, some few men are not aware that such a paper exists.

Where! oh, where have they been living?

The Provincial Secretary will furnish you with full particulars, and it only costs seven cents a month.

Scoutmaster Long Tom has now had his dream realized, at least, very nearly so, as there has been a meeting between the Scoutmasters' Club and the Montreal Council, re their relationship to one another.

At the same rate of progress we will have this matter finally decided in the next few years.

There is one thing Montreal can boast of, her committees may move slowly, but that they move very steadily.

Last week a Scout, while riding in a sleigh, unfortunately ran over a dog. Anxious to do his good turn he took the dog into the sleigh to nurse him.

A policeman seeing the incident promptly collared the scout, and charged him wtih attempting to steal the animal.

Thanks to the intervention of the Scoutmaster things were put right, and though frightened, the scout had the satisfaction of knowing that he had tried to do his duty.

McGill's bun feed the other night was all right.

Anyone who has attended such functions given by this troop knows the 11th Montreal are good feeders.

The McGill boys believe that what is worth doing is worth doing well—especially their officers.

Up to the present there do not seem to be many hockey matches taking place between troops.

What is the matter, are there no hockey players?

Inter-troop games are always good, and it is now time to hustle before the snowman disappears.

THE OWL.

PROFICIENCY BADGES.

PROFICIENCY BADGE RESULTS.

First Class—R. Keep, 20th.

Pathfinder—G. Benson, 41st; W. Benson, 41st; P. Drummond, 41st.

Clerk—V. Daly, 33rd; E. Winsborrow, 33rd.

Naturalist—P. Drummond, 41st.

COOK'S BADGE EXAM.

The examination for Cook's Badge will take place at Provincial Headquarters office on Thursday, January 15th, at 8 p.m. Each Scout will cook the following dishes at home and bring them with him:—

Irish stew, rice pudding, tea biscuit or bread.

An oral test on the rest of the badge will be given on that evening.

BIRTHDAY PARTY XI. MONTREAL TROOP

On Monday evening, January 5, 1914, the McGill Troop celebrated its birthday, by giving a party, which went off with great eclat. Each scout had been requested to bring his "sister" to enjoy the good time, and by 8.30 the settlement hall was full to overflowing with the scouts and their friends.

The first game of the evening was musical chairs, and amid great enthusiasm the contest steadily narrowed down until only one scout and one girl remained. History does not relate who became victorious, but soon the attention of all became centred on the system of progressive games which Mr. Lyman then outlined. These were soon going, and the fun was fast and furious. The officers of the 11th are to be congratulated on their choice of so many novel competitions. Among several new ones may be mentioned, lifting rice with knitting needles, throwing cards into scout hats, and smelling bottles to guess the contents. These games were arranged in a progressive form, and so every guest and scout had a chance to try each game. Scores were kept, and prizes presented to the girl and the scout who received the highest score.

After the cycle of the tables had been completed, all sat down (or stood up), to a "feed," served in the large gymnasium. McGill colors were very prominent, the hearth being decorated with the troop flags, and the walls in red and white.

After supper, Prof. Evans, the honorary S. M., sang "Schneider leads the Band," to a delighted group of scouts. This was followed by a piano solo from Corp. Miller, a recitation by Mr. Wilson, of the 18th, and choruses by the whole troop. The evening closed with the singing of "O, Canada," and "God Save the King."

Mr. Lyman and staff are to be greatly congratulated on the success of the party, and the efficiency of the troop which they have.

Among the visitors present were the Prov. Sec. Mr. Paterson, Dr. and Mrs. Milton Hersey, Mr. Price, Mr. Thomson, Mr. Neilson, Mr. Harleigh, Mr. Harrison.

SHAW MEMORIAL TROOP.

The 38th (Shaw Memorial) Troop were challenged to a basketball match, by the 20th (Ascension) Troop, the latter succeeded in defeating us in a very fair and well played game, the score being 17 points to 2. The 38th's second team played the 36th (Amherst Park), and defeated them in a rather one-sided game, although well played on the part of the 38th, the score being 29 to 0, a complete whitewash, but cheer up, 36th; better luck next time.

We shall be glad to meet any team in a basketball match considering that their headquarters are not too near any of the Y.M.'s (a hint to the 20th.)

The Troop is giving a display of Scoutcraft on Friday, Jan. the 23rd. Announcement later.

38th Troop Reporter,
E. L. L.

S. M. HAROLD E. CROSS.

Contributions for this page should be sent to Scout Editor, Canadian Boy Scouts, Coronation Building, 121 Bishop street.

PERSONALS.

S. M. Hunter, of the 27th (2nd Lachine) Troop, has just been appointed District Scoutmaster for the Lachine District. We wish him every success in this new position, and hope to hear of very live doings from that metropolis under his leadership.

The 12th Troop has a hockey rink of their own, and are looking for blood. Anyone who wants to get licked may apply to them for a game.

It was quite like old times to see our friend Scout Smith, famous as a vaudeville artist at Tamaracouta, performing at the 20th concert. He has not lost any of his talent in the city atmosphere.

Several of the S. M.'s tried their luck at the "Hickory Bill" booth at that entertainment, but Bill was just as happy after they had finished shying tennis balls at him as he was before. They will have to brush up if they wish to make the Tamaracouta baseball team next summer.

Instructors for proficiency badge tests are much in demand just now. Anyone who knows anything about anything can secure a position with almost any troop.

The 40th are doing good solid work under the direction of S. M. Walker. They are reviewing all their elementary tests. How many troops could stand exams on their knots, laws and compass?

The last troop to be formed, the 47th, in connection with the West End Methodist church, is proceeding with a small number of Scouts under the direction of A. S. M.'s Harrison and Harleigh.

It is estimated that the annual census of the Boy Scout movement in Great Britain, which is in course of preparation, will show a total increase of about 10 percent. The figures for Scotland are now available, and give an increase of exactly this amount as a result of the year's working. The numbers are as follows:—

	1912.	1913.
Troops	550	592
Scoutmasters	557	581
Assistant scoutmasters	640	710
Other officers	...	339
Scouts	14,054	16,221
Total officers and scouts	15,251	16,849

Hackney (London, England,) Boy Scouts are being trained as guides and readers for lonely blind people in the district.



From a source quite outside Scout circles the other day I heard of a very pleasant Christmas good turn performed by one of our troops. A poor family living in one of the suburbs of Montreal, were visited shortly before Christmas by two young men. These young fellows asked the names and ages of all the boys and girls and made a memorandum of the information. The family supposed it was some sort of census which was being taken.

It was greatly to their surprise, therefore, that on Christmas Eve there was a ring at the door and when it was opened some Boy Scouts entered laden with parcels. There were gifts for the father and mother and for each of the children, all neatly parcelled and labelled. The Scouts departed before the people had properly recovered from their surprise, but they left behind them a sense of great gratitude, both to them individually and to the Scout movement which they had so splendidly represented.

Then there was a troop in which three weeks before Christmas the boys were asked to give in some of their pocket money toward helping those in need. None of the boys knew how much the others were giving, but all gave as they felt they could afford. Then on Christmas Eve they also brought contributions of good things, and these and the other articles which had been purchased by the money which had been subscribed had been which had been subscribed were brought to some families who but for the kindness of the Scouts would not have had much of a Christmas.

The boys of another troop were busy till a very late hour distributing Christmas dinners on Christmas Eve. There were a great many other Christmas good turns done, of which we have not had particulars. We hope that reports of these will be sent to headquarters, as soon as possible.

I notice in the "Scout" the report of a very pleasant "good turn," which is performed yearly by one of the troops in England. These boys ask that people should give them broken and disused toys. They then mend the broken ones and distribute them all on Christmas Eve to children who would otherwise not receive any Christmas presents. The Chief Scout hopes that other troops will take up the idea. I wonder could some of our fellows work this plan for next Christmas.

Now, fellows, let us hear not only of Christmas good turns performtd by the troops, but of some of the daily good turns done by individual Scouts. We have a membership of nearly a thousand in the city and district. Tsat is over six thousand good turns every week! Surely our Scouts are helping to make Montreal a better and happier city to live in.

J. W. R.

TROOP SONG.

18th Montreal (St. Martin's.)

Music: Boys of the Old Brigade.

Where are the boys of the 18th Troop,
Who played with us, side by side,
Learning to be every inch a scout,
Increasing the old troop's pride,—
Who so ready and keen as they,
Kindly good turns to do,
As Beavers and Peewits, day by day,
Otters and Buffaloes, too.

CHORUS.

So, sturdily we'll all pull together,
Cheerily we'll put our orders through,
All now attend, Quit Ye Like Men,
St. Martin's, white and blue.

Wherever Life now so firmly calls,
Play up and play the game,
There you'll find the scouts who've gone,
Bearing the 18th's name.
Always we're sure that the Law we pride
Is growing year by year,
More firmly fixed by time and tide,
Within each conscience clear.

—L. R. T.

December, 1913.

CARNEGIE GIVES TEN MILLIONS TO OLD HOME TOWN

New York, Jan. 6.—Andrew Carnegie recently reduced his fortune by $10,000,000, it became known to-day, in making a gift of that amount to the Carnegie United Kingdom Trust in Dunfermline, Scotland.

At a recent meeting of the trustees of this trust the fact was disclosed that Mr. Carnegi's gift of $10,000,000 in bonds of the United States Steel Corporation, designed for the fund, had been registered in the name of the Carnegie Dunfermline Trust, which is distributing Mr. Carnegie's generous benefactions in his old home town. Steps were taken to have the bonds transferred to the United Kingdom Trust.

This means that Mr. Carnegie further curtailed his personal fortune to the extent of $10,000,000 instead of calling upon the Carnegie Corporation of New York, in which he has set apart millions to supply benevolent funds. Mr. Carnegie last night said that he felt the gift would be appreciated more if it came from his own pocket than from the New York corporation.

Striker Killed During Fight

Tacoma, Wash., Jan. 8.—Andrew Aronke, a striker was shot and killed in a fight last night at the plant of the Tacoma Smelting Company. During the battle between strikers and deputies nearly 200 shots were fired. The shooting is said to have started from a bluff commanding the works, and eight deputy sheriffs on duty returned the fire. From the protection of box cars and other obstructions they continued firing, while a detail of seven deputies made a flank attack on the men firing from the bluff and drove them off. The men are on strike because their working day was lengthened from nine to ten hours without increase in pay. The company claims to be operating on full time.

SASKATCHEWAN FARMER WILL SOW JANUARY WHEAT

Alsak, Sask., Jan. 8. — Farmers in this district are working on the land harrowing. One farmer will sow five acres of wheat as an experiment of January seeding.



THE NEW GERMAN STEEL WAR-PLANE.

Rear view of the new German War-Plane, the "D. W. F." Biplane. Showing the general arrangement of the planes and tail. The "D. W. F." is made by the Deutsche Flugzeug Werke of Leipzig, Germany. It is to meet Germany's industry in the manufacture of these aerial fighting machines that the Right Hon. Winston Churchill, First Lord of the Admiralty, desires to greatly increase the naval estimates this year. And by the same token the Asquith Cabinet may split on the question. So the bird-like machine in the above picture may make a lot of trouble for Britain, one way and another.

REFUSED TO JOIN COMBINE

Toronto, Jan. 8. — Because he refused to accede to the requests of his fellow tradesmen and join an alleged combine to raise the price of meat to eighteen cents a pound and comply with other requests by which the control of meat would be held by certain butchers in the "ward," and other foreign sections of the city, a Jewish butcher named Drooker, who has stores on Agnes street and Augusta avenue, was assaulted Tuesday night at a meeting at 220 Simcoe street.

The meeting had been called for the purpose of discussing the question of keeping up the price of meat. Drooker appeared at the Crown Attorney's office yesterday and his assailants may be forced to appear in the police court.

A great many Jewish butchers attended a previous meeting and it is said that all present agreed to close their stores at a certain hour and make the price of meat eighteen cents a pound. Drooker was not present and shortly after the moving spirits of the alleged combine called on him and asked him to join them.

Drooker refused, stating that he could make a profit by selling his meat, generally speaking at fifteen cents a pound. He also refused to close his store at eight o'clock.

Toronto, Jan. 8.— While attending a patient in the emergency ward of the Victoria Hospital last night, Miss Myrtle J. Jones, a nurse, dropped dead from heart failure. Miss Jones was a graduate of Victoria Hospital, and was about 25 years of age.

AUTOMOBILE TIRES AS LIFE SAVERS.

Hartford, Conn., Jan. 8.—Five boys skating late yesterday on Park River, came to a thin strip of ice and Charles Malloy, fourteen, who was in the lead, called to the four others: "Come on, fellows. If we skate fast we can get over."

The next instant the five boys were in the water. Their cries brought workmen from the plant of the Hartford Rubber Works. It was growing dark and a workman turned on a big illuminated sign on the roof which lighted up the river.

The workmen carried inflated automobile tires and these they threw to the boys. Four of them seized tires and were saved. Malloy was drowned.

LATEST RUSSIAN FAD.

Princesses and Others Paint Animals On Face.

Paris, Jan. 8. — Fashionable Russian women are now painting flowers on their faces, declares Sergius Diaghilew, of the Moscow Opera.

Diaghilew says: "The fashion was started by Nathelie Goutcharoff, the most celebrated woman painter in Russia. Princesses and other titled women can be seen in St. Petersburg and Moscow, not with flowers, but with horses and elephants painted on the sides of their faces, foreheads and necks in ultramarine blue.

"Nathelie asserts this softens the lines of the face. Now that pearls are so dear, women are having imitations painted on their necks; the effect is very striking."

HEAVY APPROPRIATIONS FOR THE INTERCOLONIAL

Ottawa, Jan. 7.—Among the estimates to be submitted at the coming session of parliament will be heay appropriations for the Intercolonial Rail way. The complete rejuvenation of the system from St. Rosalie to Halifax, a distance of 700 miles is under consideration by F. P. Gutelius and the Hon. Frank Cochrane, Minister of Railways.

It is the intention to eliminate all curves so far as possible, and to decrease those which cannot be got rid if. It is further intended to reduce grades until a maximum of six tenths of one per cent has been reached.

BITING-DOG INSURANCE.

St. Louis, Jan. 8.—Lloyds of London has been called upon to insure the United Railways for $5,000 against Tuck biting some passenger. Tuck, an eleven-pound black-and-tan dog, owned by Matthew T. Martin, President of the Cogar Express Company, in four and a half years has made on the United Railways 3,000 trips, or nearly 13,000 miles. Since New Year's Day he has been home, whining with disappointment.

A jury recently awarded Albert J. Good $3,700 damages because a dog on a street car bit him. The company decided to take no more chances. Tuck's owner asked why arrangements could not be made for the dog to keep on riding on the cars.

"If you can arrange to take out insurance so that the United Railways can collect $5,000 if your dog bites a passenger, we'll issue the permit," the Superintendent ruled. Hence the appeal to Lloyds.

COSTLY SKY-SCRAPER.

New York, Jan. 8.—Talk about big business—a whole town up the Hudson was traded yesterday for a Fifth avenue skyscraper.

The skyscraper is 20 stories in height, is situated at Fifth avenue and Thirty-first street, the northeast corner: the town is that of Philipse Manor, which is about 20 miles from the Grand Central terminal and a mile above Tarrytown. It is just east of John D. Rockefeller's estate at Pocanico Hills.

The tract is of 250 acres and was held from Colonial times by the families of Beekman and Kingsland. It passed into the hands of the Philipse Manor Company, capitalized at $1,000,000. The company acquired with the land several old homesteads and since that time each has erected many houses costing from $10,000 to $25,000. William A. Bell was president; Alan de Schweinitz, secretary, and among the directors were Holmes V. M. Dennis and C. W. Fish.

The Fifth avenue skyscraper, occupied by offices and stores, was valued at $2,200,000 in the transaction. The property was acquired by Henry Corn in 1905, but passed into the possession of a company of bohdholders headed by Campbell Carrington, president of Assets Realization Company.

Drowned in a Fit.

North Sydney, Jan. 8.—Enos White, brother of Charles White, the North Sydney athlete and runner, was drowned here yesterday by falling off the wharf between it and a tug boat, while in an epileptic fit. He was quickly taken from the water, but died while being conveyed home.

JOHN JASPER IS FOUND GUILTY OF MANSLAUGHTER

Mystery of Edwin Drood Cleared Up by Students of Dickens.

London, Jan. 8.—Students of Dickens gathered at King's Hall, Covent Garden, last night, and gathered up the threads of Dickens' unfinished tale "The Mystery of Edwin Drood." The entertainment took the form of court proceedings, in which John Jasper was placed on trial for the murder of Edwin Drood, G. K. Chesterton, the novelist, acting as judge. About midnight the jury rendered the following verdict: "In the British spirit of compromise we adjudge the prisoner guilty of manslaughter."

A rider to the verdict left the prisoner to the judge's mercy and threatened those daring to question the verdict with committal for contempt of court.

The trial was held under the auspices of the Dickens' Fellowship and many of the leading literary men of London took part. Guineas were vainly offered even for a seat on the stairs. Bernard Shaw, as was expected, was the foreman of the jury, and his sallies, with Chesterton's pompous gravity as judge, gave a most enjoyable turn to affairs. Roars of laughter from time to time greeted the jokes, as when, for instance, Foreman Shaw, after listening to the prosecuting counsel's speech, bounded from his seat with the characteristic query to the judge: "Do you imagine, My Lord, that the convictions of a British jury are going to be influenced by any amount of evidence?"

LEADING COUNSEL.

J. Cuming Walters, a well-known authority on Dickens, was leading counsel for the prosecution. Cecil Chesterton was leading counsel for the defence. He declared there was every reason to believe that Drood was still alive, and suggested that the key of the story lay in the opium habit of the two men. He urged that in the unexplained disappearance of Edwin Drood there was no evidence upon which to convict Jasper of murder.

The jury was composed of Bernard Shaw, foreman; Sir Edward Russell, W. W. Jacobs, William de Morgan, William Patt Ridge, Arthur Morrison, William Archer, Justin M. M'Carthy, Francesco Berger, Ridgwell Cullum, Coulson Kernahan and Thomas Seccombs.

The wholly spontaneous character of the proceedings—the opposing counsel not having consulted with each other, or seen each other's briefs, added greatly to the zest of the affair. The trial had never been rehearsed. The stage in the hall was set as a court scene and all the witnesses, who included the personators of Dickens' characters, appeared in th costums of the period.

The judge's summing up was a humorous wavering between the real and make-believe. When the jury was bidden to consider the verdict, the foreman sprang up and announced that the jury had already arranged the verdict in the luncheon interval.

When the verdict was given, counsel for both sides protested that the jury ought to be discharged. The foreman retorted that the jurymen were only too ready to be discharged.

The judge then committed everybody present except himself for contempt of court and the proceedings ended. There has been a universal demand for a repetition of the trial.

MANY IMMIGRANTS WERE TURNED BACK

Over Two Hundred Deported From Halifax in December

Halifax, N.S., Jan. 8.—During the month of December, 1913, there were a large number of deportations of would-be immigrants arriving at Halifax by steamers from Europe. Although the amount of immigration was not quite as large as that of the previous period in 1912, there were nevertheless, a greater number of deportations in the month just passed than in the month a year ago.

This is accounted for principally by the immigrants lack of funds. In all 204 persons were deported in December, and of these the great majority failed to qualify on civil counts, that is to say, did not have enough money in their pockets to be allowed admission to the country.

During last month there were 143 immigrants on one boat from Europe who were sent back by the very same ship on which they came to Halifax, they were mostly Bulgarians and were all deported on civil counts.

BIG TELEPHONE CUT.

New York, Jan. 8.—An estimated annual saving of between $2,250,000 and $2,500,000 to the telephone subscribers of New York City was attained yesterday when the Public Service Commission of the Second District approved a compromise offer to the New York Telephone Company to make a horizontal reduction of 10 percent on all contract charges pending the physical valuation of its property.

THE CHILDREN'S CORNER

WINTER AT LAST.

(By Charles Lee Bryson, in the "Continent.")

After weeks of mellow, hazy, dreamy days and cool, crisp nights, winter laid a heavy hand on the old Bradley farm, on woodland and meadow, on field and swamp, on hill and river bottom. It came on with a storm such as often occurs in that section, beginning with a chill rain from the southwest. After a downpour of a night and a day the wind veered to the northwest and blew cold, the rain changed first to sleet and then to snow, and when another day dawned there was a thick blanket of white over all the land, the streams ran gurgling as if half choked under bridges of snow-covered ice, and a bitter north wind lashed and stung all who dared face it.

Yes, winter had come, but it had not surprised one of the little wild creatures. Except a few hardy ones like the red-headed woodpecker and the robin, who never leave until they are driven, the birds that journey south for the winter were already on their way. Blackbird and swallow, nightjar and swift, killdee and whippoorwill, all were hundreds of miles away, on their travels to the land where it never snows.

Overhead were passing the long, harrowlike lines of wild geese and ducks, who are dressed in coats so warm that they do not feel the cold, and who love to wait for the strong north winds to drive them like ships to their winter home. The herons, blue and white and green, the twittering bluebirds, the chattering blackbirds and the socialistic cowbirds—all had started south in good time.

And those who did not go away for the winter were not surprised. They had known all the time that winter with its snow and cold would come, and they could but wait. The bobwhite quail were cuddled up, each covey in a circle with tails to the center, pressed close together for warmth, but so placed that each bird, with a single step forward, had room to spread his wings and whir away. They squatted under the lee of a great log and the snow had drifted over them and completely covered them, but they were warm and comfortable. Their only danger from the storm was that a hard crust might form on top of the snow, and hold them prisoners so long that they would starve. That sometimes happens. Or the snow might fall so deep and lie on the ground so long that they could get no food. That, too, sometimes happens. Apart from that, almost their only danger was that the red fox might scent them, leap upon them and catch two or three before they could get on the wing, as red foxes have an unhappy way of doing sometimes.

The owl does not leave his home, winter or summer. Sometimes he goes lean in winter because most of the birds go away; but always there are rats, and at the farmhouse there are chickens. He was in his hollow tree in the woodland waiting for dark to begin his hunting.

Striped Face, the raccoon, was asleep in his hollow box elder tree. He can always find something in the way of minnows or birds or roots, unless it is very, very cold; and in that case, being an own cousin to the bear, he can roll himself into a ball and sleep until warm weather.

Many of the insects perished, but they knew from the first that they could live but a single summer. The grasshoppers, the crickets, the katydide, the butterflies—all who had escaped the frosts—were claimed by the bitter cold. But their lifework was done. The grasshopper had put well filled egg cases into the ground, and these would hatch out thousands of grasshoppers the next spring. The crickets and katydids had made like provision for the next generation. The butterflies, too, had laid eggs which would either hatch in the spring, or had already hatched, and the caterpillars had attained their growth and had laced themselves up in cocoons for the winter, and would awaken and emerge in warm weather with beautiful wings.

Some, like many kinds of spiders, lay asleep among the dead leaves and grasses, and would awaken when warm weather returned. Some had died, but had left cocoons full of eggs which would hatch in the spring.

The ants and the honeybees, who live to be several years old, had all stored up their winter provisions, and were asleep or eating slowly of what they had provided against this time of scarcity.

The frogs and toads and turtles and eels had all buried themselves far below the reach of frost, and were sound asleep, neither knowing nor caring what was the weather. And the bat had hung himself, head downward, in the hollow of an immense sycamore tree deep in the wood, and was safe for the winter.

The squirrels were asleep in their hollow tree, and with them was a great store of corn and nuts against the time when they should waken and be hungry.

The muskrat had made him a huge nest of sticks and grasses in the creek, and in the cellar of it he had hidden roots and tender twigs and such fruit and vegetables as he could find, and was quite safe and happy.

The fish had no need to do anything. Unless the stream should freeze solidly to the bottom they can always move about and get what they need to eat in winter; and it is even claimed that some kinds of fish can be frozen solidly into the ice, and yet take up life anew when they thaw out in the spring.

But how fared Tan and Teckle, the little field mice, in their old hollow oak stump? They had never seen a winter but Mother Nature told them what it was to be, and they had laid in ample store of nuts and seeds and corn. So when they found the ground covered deep beneath a mantle of white, and heard the north wind howl and roar through the naked boughs of the forest trees, they were not afraid.

"I'll go out and see what this is like," said Tan stoutly. So he climbed up from the nest in the lower part of the stump and stuck his nose bravely into the snow, while Teckle lay quiet in the warm nest.

"I believe I could find my way to the creek," said Tan to himself. He struck out through the snow, not trying to walk on top, but creeping on the frozen ground and making a tunnel under the snow. In the summer he had made many runways on the ground under the long, matted grass, which partly hid him from view. Now he did the same with the snow.

It was great sport to be able to push right through the snow, and he had no trouble in finding his way to the creek bank. He scrambled down to the water's edge and found a willow clump. Not because he needed it, but just because he could, Tan stripped a bundle of it to carry back to the nest. This is one trick which makes field mice a plague to the farmer when they live about his orchards.

The little rascals, under cover of a deep snow, will sometimes girdle young apple trees all the way around so that they die; and in any case if they gnaw them they scar them and retard their growth and cause them to be weakly.

Tan went here and there, up and down and across the woodland in a dozen directions just for the sport of it. There was something very comforting in the knowledge that he could now go anywhere he chose, at any time of the day or night, without being seen. He ran beneath the deep snow, and neither owl or fox, nor boy nor dog, nor any other enemy could reach him.

So he drove tunnels out to the old beech tree and grabbled in the leaves for nuts; and to the old hollow log on the creek bank that he might have a second place of refuge in case of sudden danger; and he even made one tunnel across the brook of Pleasant Run on the ice, just to see whether he could reach the old cornfield that way, though he did not try to go that far.

Tan was out for a long, long time. He wondered why Teckle did not come out and join in the fun, for beneath the snow it was neither cold nor dangerous. Finally he ran back through his newly built tunnel to the stump, and went scrambling down in haste to the next.

"Come out and see the new trails I have made!" he called out. "We can go anywhere we choose now, and nobody can see us."

There was no reply, so he paused just outside the nest to listen. Was it possible that any harm could have befallen Teckle while he was away? He heard a faint rustling of the wool and grass that lined the soft, dark old nest, and his ears caught just the faintest squeak, not half so loud as the tiniest chirp of a cricket. Tan's heart bounded with joy. Yes, there it was again—two of them at least—"Squeak! Squeak!" Baby mice!

Tan crept softly into the nest. There lay Teckle, with the soft light of motherhood shining again in her eyes, and beside her, nudging about in the soft lining of the nest, pushing each other away and snuggling close to her for warmth, were nine queer, wrinkly, hairless little field mice, their eyes tightly closed, and their voices only the faintest squeak.

Soon there were lively times in the old stump. It was not long until the little ones had their eyes open, and by that time they were strong enough to creep all around the nest. A few more days and they could climb out of the nest and run back and forth through the old stump. Next they were able to climb up and down inside the long taproot, and it seemed no time at all until they were romping and storming all over the place.

Lucky it was that they had laid in such store of food, or someone might have gone hungry. Such appetites as the little rascals had! But, besides all that they had gathered for themselves, there was the hoard of nuts and acorns of the woodpeckers which the wind storm had brought them, and the muskrat had left fruit and vegetables in his burrow, so that there was no danger of anyone's starving.

All that winter there was snow on the ground, and the family was safe. The young ones were soon tearing back and forth through the tunnels, trying their new teeth on the willow bark and digging in the leaves for nuts with no thought of danger. So lived the happy family in the old oak stump, and when another spring came with its winds, and the snow was gone, there were nine strong, well grown young field mice ready to go out into the woodland and find mates and build nests of their own.

"OH LITTLE CHILD! LIE STILL AND SLEEP!"

"O little child! lie still and sleep!
Jesus is near,
Thou needst not fear;
No one need fear whom God doth keep
By day or night;
Then lay thee down in slumber deep
Till morning light.
"O little child! be still and rest!
He sweetly sleeps
Whom Jesus keeps;
And in the morning wake so blest
His child to be;
Love every one, but love him best
Who first loved thee."
—"The Living Church."

OUR MAIL BAG.

This has been such a busy week, and you have all been writing "Thank you" letters to all the loving friends who helped Santa Claus fill your stockings. That has to be done, of course, and the Children's Corner Editor has had a share of those. Now you are settling back into everyday work and play, we will look for a heavier mail bag.

Harry MacCallum — I'm glad you get both the "Witness" and the "Northern Messenger," Harry; it gives you a chance to try the competitions in both, and there are so many in the "Northern Messenger" that are just the thing for a long Sunday afternoon or evening, when it is hard to think of something to do.

Florence May MacDiarmid —It was a very good story for ten years old, Florence, and I'm pleased to hear you are doing so well in school. Do you have stories to write for your teacher?

Willie S. Young — You are in good time with the word puzzle, for the judge waits until there has been time for all to receive their papers and write back. Some are further away than you are, and do not get their papers so soon, even in good weather; while with snow-bound trains and storm-stayed boats they have still further delays.

Lila Maude Merlin—All the lists of words are not yet in, so the judge has not examined them, and I cannot tell whether you will win a prize or not. I agree with you that it is good fun building words, and I'm glad you made up your mind to send in your list and try. I don't remember seeing any names from near where you live either, and it makes it so much more jolly when every one tries the competitions and writes letters. Show them to some of your friends, and, if they do not get the "Witness," perhaps you could let them try the puzzles like this word one, or, better still, perhaps they could get their mother to take the "Witness" for them. Then they could try all the competitions.

S. H. Goddard — Try again, lad, and don't be too sure you know all about it. Read the puzzles carefully and see what you are asked to do. This time you made a four-sided figure like a kite when we asked for a triangle with three equal sides. It is fine to be sure you can do things and sure of yourself. Don't lose that as you grow up, but study and work so you can make good, and when you fail never mind the bumps but pull yourself together and win the next time.

Cora W. Pritchard—We are always glad to welcome those who have just begun to take the paper. Some of us can't remember when we did not have it and like it, some of us have mothers and fathers who read it when they were as small as the youngest Children's Corner reader, and some have grandfathers and grandmothers who have read it for half a century. So you see the probability is that you will just go right on reading the "Witness," and always want to have it. You will find all sorts of competitions to try and interesting things to read, and, if you fail in one, just try another and get the fun of it, even if you miss a prize.

Annie Hodgkins — That's right, Annie. You can do as well as many others, and if you miss it once you may get it next time. I'm glad you enjoy it.

Violet Parker — Yes, we like our silent readers, but we don't get to know them very well, so we would rather they were not silent. If you all get too talkative and write too long letters, I'll tell you, but I see no danger of it yet.

W. Hawker — Your drawings will always be entered, even if they take a long time to come. Try working in good black ink, so that the Competition Editor will not have to have your work re-drawn next time.

Just one more letter, and this one a "thank you" from one of our prize-winners:

Dear Editor:

I received the beautiful box of water colors you sent to me as a prize on Christmas Day, and I am so very much pleased. Thanking you very much for them.

Yours truly,
ETHEL GARDNER.

SANTA CLAUS COMPETITION.

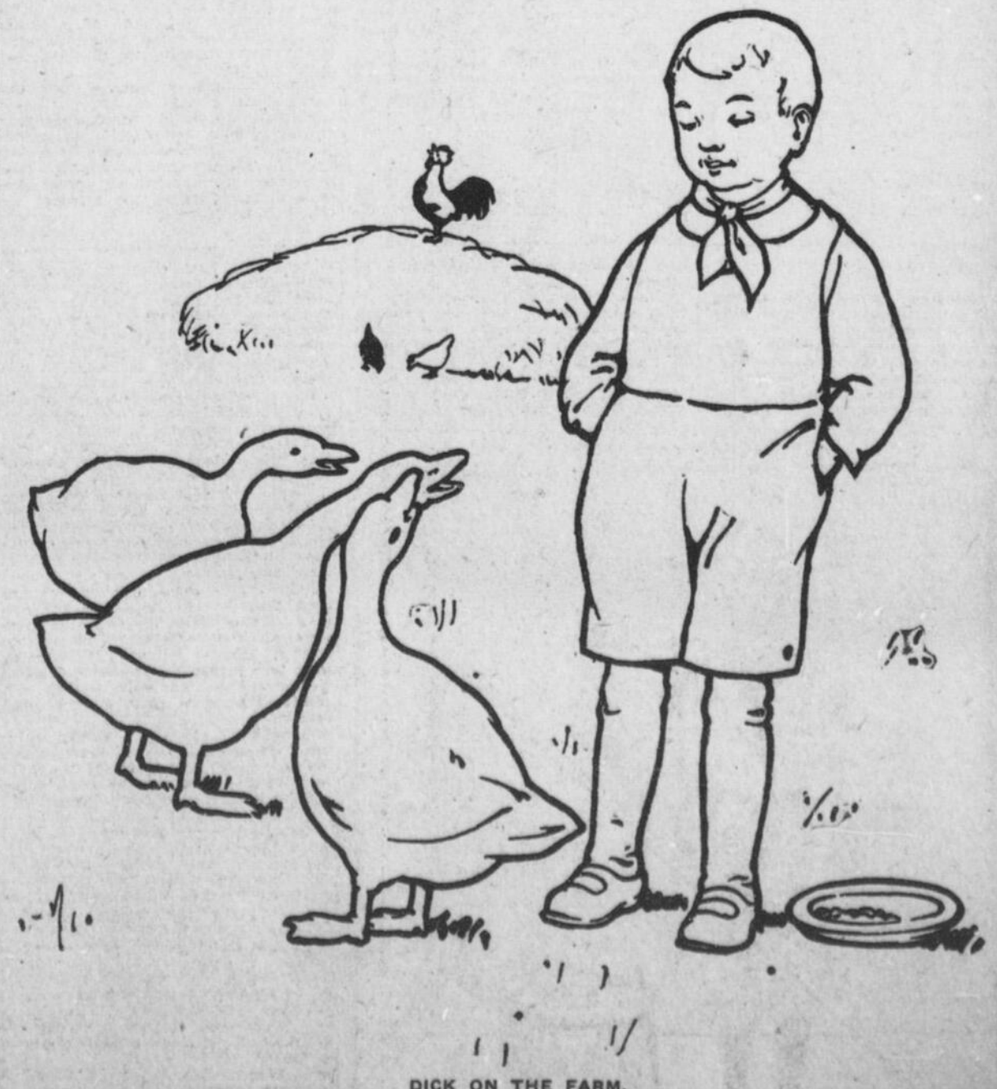
Santa Claus has come and gone, and we are all richer, for we have all helped him fill his bundle, and no one ever gives anything without being a little richer themselves. A great many of you had the fun of coloring the picture of Santa mixing the Christmas pudding, and you made pretty bright pictures of him, but three were the best, and so won the prizes this time.

First Prize was won by Beatrice Kelly, who chose an enamel brooch.

Second Prize was awarded to Stephen S. Wallace, who also made an enamel brooch his choice.

Third Prize was won by Minerva Grant, who chose the writing set with its cute little postal cards, telegraph forms, paper and envelopes and stamps.

Special mention was made by the Judge of the pictures colored by Evelyn Henderson, Lila Hettrick, Ethel Gardner, Marguerita Reed, Lila M. Burke, Marion Douglas, Harriet Cronin, Dell Ramsey, Louise Pentland, Cecil Wilkinson, O'Brien Sproule, Bruce Mason, Dorothy Young, Alfred H. Brown, Frank Harvey, Harry MacCallum, Carey F. Crafts and James L. Ogden.



DICK ON THE FARM.

Do you remember the broken picture many of you found too hard to put together. This is the same picture mended correctly. See if you can color it as well, or even better than you did the one of Dick's Sister Mary.

Two Prizes for the two prettiest pictures of Dick, colored by boys or girls of twelve years and older.

Two prizes for the two prettiest pictures of Dick, colored by boys and girls under twelve years of age.

CHOICE OF PRIZES.

Pencil Set, games, knife, scissors, paint box, enamel brooch, enamel cuff links, paper weaving game, drawing set, doll or doll's set of furniture.

Color the picture of Dick as neatly and prettily as you can, write on it your full name, age, and address, and your choice of prize if you win, and send as quickly as posible to The Puzzle Editor, "Weekly Witness," Montreal.

To those who think that a fortune would not make fools of them, I dedicate this story of a family that thought likewise, but failed to prove it.

MISS MYSTERY

By ETTA ANTHONY BAKER

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Published by Special Arrangement.

SYNOPSIS OF PREVIOUS CHAPTERS

We are introduced to the home of the Porter family in St. George, a suburb of New York. A meeting of the Women's Philanthropic Association, of which Mrs. Porter is president, is interrupted by mysterious sounds, and a young girl is discovered unconscious in one of the bedrooms. When she recovers consciousness, she does not appear to remember her identity, having received a blow on the head, apparently from a falling brick. Dr. Guthrie tells Marjory Chamberlin, a friend of the Porters, that he is doubtful whether the injured girl's memory will return. Winthrop Porter, the eldest son, becomes engaged to Marjory. There is no clue to "Miss Mystery's" identity, and efforts to trace her past fail. Winthrop takes a great interest in the stranger, and Marjory, believing he has transferred his affection, breaks off the engagement, and returns his ring. He throws it into the garden, where it is found by his young brother Chester, who entrusts it to "Miss Mystery" for safety. Marjory Chamberlin finds it by accident, and concludes that Winthrop is engaged to 'Miss Mystery.' At a dance Marjory spoils a scheme of some girls to humiliate 'Miss Mystery,' whom they regard as an intruder.

CHAPTER VIII.—Continued.

"Thank you, no! When I want one I'll choose her myself—if she'll have me!" he added in an undertone.

At the close of the first half of the programme Courtland drew Winthrop aside. His face was set and unsmiling.

"Look here, Porter, I don't understand this. If I invited a lady to a dance, I'd at least see that she was provided with partners."

"But suppose she doesn't care to dance with others?" Winthrop countered, thinking he referred to Miss Mystery. "You have my permission, Courtland, if you can get hers. And by the way," as a dainty vision in yellow flashed by, "fair exchange, you know! I claim the same privilege with your partner."

"Sorry, but I haven't any."

"Why, I thought—weren't you to bring Mar—Miss Chamberlin?"

"I was, but she threw me over at the last minute as you are aware." This emphasis was significant.

"What do you mean by that?"

"Oh, nothing!" Courtland shrugged his shoulders in aggravating indifference.

"Then why do you ring in my name?"

"Simply because she said that you had called for her, when she asked me to excuse her."

"That I had called for her?" Winthrop stared at him in incredulous amaze.

"She certainly said 'Mr. Porter' when she telephoned me," he insisted. "Perhaps she was joking, but—" he moved away to claim his next partner, leaving his sentence unfinished; it was a sore subject with him. His friend seemed to be all-conquering; that "preserve" of his had no boundaries other than his errant fancy dictated.

Winthrop stood still and glowered wondering what Courtland meant. In spite of errors of omission or commission on the part of "that dratted tailor," he was looking decidedly handsome, though a thundercloud rested upon the stern young face. His eyes instinctively sought Marjory who was gliding about indefatigably, apparently in the gayest of spirit. His gloomy gaze followed her course down the hall until he caught sight of Chester, marooned in sulky isolation in a desert of chairs in the farthest corner. Misery loves company; he edged his way towards him.

"Where's Marjy?" he inquired casually, remembering that the boy had had two tickets.

"Home!"

"Home? Did you come alone?"

"Nope!"

"Don't be so communicative, Kid!" he urged teasingly. "Whom did you bring?"

At that moment Marjory whirled by and flung a saucy greeting over her shoulder. The boy motioned towards her with an ugly little laugh.

"Marjory! You certainly were nervy!" was Winthrop's cutting reception of the news. "Flying high tonight, aren't you? So that's what Courtland meant! I hope she enjoyed her kindergarten! Kids of your age are not accountable, but I'm surprised that she accepted."

"She didn't! I didn't, I mean! She—now I—" Chester became incoherent in his effort to explain. "I wanted—her—but she thought I wanted her, so—"

"Say, Kid, that's worse than a Chinese puzzle! Who thought what?"

"Mrs. Chamberlin thought it was Marjory, and she thought—Oh, I don't know what she thought." He settled into sulky silence.

"Look here! What are you driving at? What did Marjory think? In his eagerness Winthrop grasped his brother's arm more forcibly than he realized. "Stop mumbling and explain, can't you?"

"You let go my arm, Winthrop Porter!" Chester whispered fiercely, his quick resentment roused by his brother's dictatorial attitude, which seemed the culmination of a series of untoward incidents.

"Tell me what she said, Ches!" Winthrop's tone became wheedling, and the belittling grip changed to an encouraging pat. "Go on, that's a good fellow! I'll make it all right with you."

That promise touched a vulnerable spot in Chester's armor of injured dignity. To "make it all right" meant but one thing, and to a boy on a meagre allowance, with all sorts of boyish fads and fancies, it was not to be despised. He proceeded to tell the whole story of his evening's fiasco.

"And when she came flying down the steps and jumped into the carriage she called me a 'dear, forgiving old boy,' and began something about being sorry because she'd acted so. Then I knew it wasn't Marjy—she don't fly off the reel like that—but I couldn't say anything; I didn't want to hurt her feelings."

"Of course not!" Winthrop agreed. "What did she do then?"

"She tried to put her arms around my neck and kiss me, but I ducked, and she said: 'Why, Chester!' and then—oh! that's all!"

"Then what?" Winthrop insisted. 'Go on!"

"Oh! she cried—she didn't know I saw her—and twisted her handkerchief up into a little ball, but she stopped off all of a sudden and stamped her foot and said: 'I don't care! I don't care a bit! Not a bit! so there!' After that she laughed and talked about all sorts of things, and—and that's all."

"Are you sure you've told it straight?"

"Sure I am!" was the reply, and Winthrop's face was fairly radiant as he said gently: "Look here, Kid, I'm sorry I said you were nervy for asking her, but—"

"I didn't ask her, I tell you," Chester interrupted shortly. "I wanted Marjy, but that greenhorn Swede of theirs got it twisted just because I asked for 'Miss Marjory.' I thought that sounded better with a carriage and—and these," touching his clothes in somewhat shamefaced explanation. "Why, Mrs. Chamberlin called me 'Mr. Porter,' honest she did!"

"Whew!" Winthrop whistled understandingly. "So that was it, was it? We'll fix things in two shakes of a lamb's tail, my son. Go after Marjy right away: I'll telephone Mrs. Chamberlin to have her ready. Hurry! You'll still have half the dances."

"No good now," the boy objected gloomily. "She's in bed by this time. Anyhow, Finley wouldn't lend me another carriage even if I'd ask him."

"Oh, bother the carriage!" Winthrop remembered his pedestal just as he was toppling over. "Take one both ways and charge it to me. Get her a box of candy, too. I'll fix Mrs. Chamberlin all right. Good luck to you!" But Chester was out of hearing.

"And to myself!" he added softly as he hung up the receiver and hurried after a couple just disappearing in the direction of the ante-room. The girlish figure in golden gauze was on Courtland's arm, but what did that matter now! He knew what he knew, thanks to Chester!

"A word with you, Courtland!" he demanded confidently when he came up to them.

Courtland glowered but obeyed. Marjory strolled on towards the ante-room.

"I'm in search of my partner," Winthrop informed him with enlightening emphasis.

"I fail to see how that fact concerns me," Courtland retorted.

"But I want Marjory!"

"Now, see here, Porter," Courtland began angrily, resenting the cheerful grin on the other's face, "I've kept away from that 'preserve' to which you referred so feelingly the other morning on the Battery, but I don't intend to stand any more nonsense. What are you, anyway—a Mormon? You can't have an option on all the girls in St. George while you're making up your mind! I won't—"

"You blind old bat!" Winthrop interrupted, slapping him on the back in the old familiar style. "My mind's been made up for ages. There's only one girl in the world for me, and she's IT! We've had a slight misunderstanding, that's all!"

"But Miss Mystery?"

"I'll be a brother to her. Go in and win, my son. Wish you luck!"

With the words Winthrop hurried over to Marjory. Drawing her arm through his with a possessive gesture that was unmistakable, he marched her off towards the deserted upper end of the hall, to a palm-secluded corner where the terms of the peace pact could be satisfactorily arranged. During the rest of the evening more than one man wasted a precious section of the dial in fruitless search for his partner, but Marjory of the flushed cheeks and sparkling eyes, hidden behind her leafy screen, was oblivious to such mundane affairs as two-steps and partners. In fact, neither she nor Winthrop was cognizant of the fact that there were any other people in the world, until their retreat was ruthlessly invaded by Courtland.

"Excuse me," he addressed Winthrop breathlessly, "but do you intend to take Marjory home?"

"You may bank on that, Courty!" Winthrop assured him promptly.

"But what about Miss Mystery?"

"That's so. I'd forgotten all about her!" Winthrop spoke in a voice of contrition. "I'll have to—"

"I—I'm going around that way, Win," his friend offered magnanimously. "If you like, I'll—"

"Thanks, old man! That's good of you. I'll help you out some day."

Courtland grinned; Winthrop, unknown to himself—for no one is more selfishly absorbed than a lover—was helping him out mightily right that minute.

As the strains of "Home, Sweet Home" were wafted upon the midnight air, Chester Porter held open the door of a carriage in which Marjy was already seated, importantly erect and flushed with the evening's pleasure. He was torn between gallantry and selfishness, but the former finally won the day.

"We'll take Marjory and Missy with us, Win," he called out. "Tell them to come on—there's lots of room."

"That's all right, Kid," Winthrop called back, "but we'll see to the girls. Good night!" and the carriage door slammed importantly as the boy and girl were whirled away.

"I'm going to take Miss Mystery home," Courtland remarked confidently; but when he turned towards her, it was only to see her disappearing on the arm of a tall figure. He stared after them in speechless surprise. Winthrop chuckled aggravatingly as he remarked:

"Dr. Guthrie's a disciple of David Harum, isn't he? He believes in doing it 'fust'!"

Courtland ignored the sally. Without a word he strode off towards his boarding-place, which lay diametrically opposite the Porter's; but his thoughts might well have caused a consuming fire in the doctor's left ear, the member of the human anatomy popularly supposed to record unfavorable comments.

"And I'll see Marjory home—if she will trust herself to me," Winthrop whispered in a confident undertone that vibrated with passionate love and longing. "Will she?"

The answer, low though it was, evidently carried conviction with it, for the dark head was pressed close to the glossy shoulder, and rested there as contentedly as though the maligned tailor had done his full duty in the padding line. But Winthrop, manlike, could not let well enough alone. The duet in the palm-screened corner had been too deeply engrossed with the theme of the future to enter into the details of the past. Like the Yankee he still "wanted to know!"

"I thought you were going with Courtland to-night," he ventured at last.

"I was."

"Well?"

"I didn't."

"So I see, but why?"

Marjodry hesitated, blushing rosy red in her embarrassment, but finally she confessed frankly: "When Tekla said that Mr. Porter had called for me, I—I telephoned Arthur not to come. Then I found it was only—"

"The Kid, bless him!"

Just at that moment the object of the blessing was gravely shaking hands with "Miss Marjory"—she would be plain Marjy again to-morrow—and thanking her for her company. Then he turned to the driver with the words: "That will do, James! I prefer to walk the rest of the way."

Life was full, very full! And he had hitched his wagon to a star after all. The rest of the way—fully one-hundred feet—was all to short to contain his blissful reveries. They accompanied him up to the den and assisted in removing and caring for his precious clothes. They hovered near as he held up the mirror and scrutinized his smooth lip searchingly, even mitigating in a measure, the sting of the fruitless scrutiny. They remained until sleep blotted them out of his mind, and other visions, not so delightful, took their place. He dreamed that Marjy called him a "dear old man!" and tried to hug him, and that he made his escape only by jumping into a forty-horse-power automobile. Possibly the two-pound box of chocolate-covered cherries he had presented to Marjy—driving several blocks out of his way to secure them, and charging them unblushingly to Winthrop—had something to do with his dream. At least he had done his duty manfully in helping her dispose of them later. But whatever the cause of the disturbing vision, he was rapidly approaching the age that does not seek escape from feminine endearments, providing they come from the right source, no! not even in a high-powered motor!

CHAPTER IX.

THE LAWYER'S LETTER.

Aunt Mig loved both her nephews devotedly, but with a difference. To Winthrop she ascribed every virtue that a man could possibly possess, and though often dictatorial, she bowed before him with an abjectness all the more touching because there were so few people before whom she bowed at all. If his bump of common sense had not been well develped, he would have been utterly spoiled by her adoration.

During his High School days she was wont to refer casually to "my nephew, Porter, who won the medal for mathematics," or "who holds the tennis championship." Later, during his collegiate years, she repaired to Columbia on every occasion on which visitors were expected, and sometimes when they were not, but Winthrop hospitably hid this fact from her, and grinned cheerfully over the "rigging" he was forced to endure from the fellows.

"Auntie been up to inspect tootsie-wootsie's unnerwear yet?" "Mercy! mercy! does Auntie like her 'ittle boy-rie to play football! Might hurt his pitty 'ittle nosey!" were some of the jibes her inopportune visits called forth; but Winthrop usually silenced them effectually by displaying a cheque with a "Auntie's" signature. Possibly the self-denial that went into those frequent gifts was lost upon the young man; she had her teacher's salary, he thought, forgetting the luxuries she might have purchased to brighten her austere life; but unknown to himself her loving interest proved no small factor in keeping him "straight." He was proud of her, too, and with reason. She was a woman of broad culture, with an education not to be despised even by the greatest men of the earth—college undergrads! She could catch them napping in "math" and trip them up in Greek, while the "ologies" were her favorite stamping ground. They respected her highly in spite of their jibes.

During these college years the good lady's conversation was freely interlarded with references to the honors, academic and athletic, that were being heaped upon "my nephew, MR. Porter!" On one occasion she found herself in heart-to-heart confab with Columbia's guest of honor, a renowned statesman whom she had longed fervently to meet; but when she learned that he was not personally acquainted with Winthrop, and not even cognizant of his rocket-like progress through Columbia's halls of learning, she promptly lost all veneration for him.

Between Aunt Mig and her younger nephew there existed a perpetual feud. There was no hint of worship in her attitude towards Chester; quite the reverse in fact, though she would have denied herself to any extent for his sake. Undoubtedly there was much truth in the boy's complaint that she "picked" at him, even though her constant correction was for his good, as she thought. The armed truce that existed between them would speedily have become bitter warfare had not Mrs. Porter, with an ingenuity developed by many years of practice, intervened at the first muttered warnings.

The morning after the dance, Aunt Mig appeared in the dining-room before Katy began to put breakfast on the table. School rules were rigid; she never waited for laggards. As usual she was immaculate in a tailored suit of dark gray mixture, with snowy shirt-waist, and mannish collar and tie. This costume was varied, at suppertime, by a different shirt-waist and a suit of less severe gray, but she was still strictly "tailored"; Aunt Mig in negligee or "fluffy ruffles" was bevond the family conception. She herself frankly voiced her contempt for such fripperies.

As she stepped over to the window and stood watching the withered leaves that danced across the tennis court or whirled into little eddies in the corners of the piazza steps, her eyes grew moody; the scene pictured too vividly the year's middle-age! It seemed to typify her own life. Spring with its effervescence of sap and bud, and summer's gayety of blossom—the fulfilment of promise—both gone past recall: only the sere and yellow, wind-swept autumn left, with winter's burial close at hand. With a wistful sigh that her life's spring and summer had been so meagre — she had ruthlessly rejected love's offering in the arrogance of youthful devotion to her calling—she quoted aloud gloomily:

"The melancholy days are come,
The saddest of the year."

"Just too cold for ice-cream
And too hot for beer!"

a boyish voice finished with impish satisfaction.

Miss Mig turned in sharp disgust, her mournful musing giving place to angry resentment, but Chester had dashed out into the hall whistling shrilly, with Bugs in full cry, after him. With a gesture of impotent anger she seated herself at the table and attacked her breakfast in a savage mood that craved expression.

It was not long before the opportunity offered. An inadvertent remark of Chester's started her off on her hobby; once mounted, nothing short of an earthquake or a cyclone could have stopped her. Privately, her relatives doubted even their efficacy. The boy's words were innocent enough, after all, scarcely deserving the tirade they brought upon the family's defenceless heads.

"I just wish you could see the motor-cycle a man's trying to sell at Finley's; it's a beaut! I'm going to have one some day, you bet!"

"You may, when we get rich, Kid!" Winthrop assured him jovially; as a result of the previous evening's readjustment he was once more overflowing with good-will towards the whole world. "But don't hold your breath until you get it, will you? I'd hate to have you die so young."

"Yes, when we get rich!" Chester grumbled. "You're pretty safe in your offer, Win. Wish we were rich right now; I'd buy it before you could say Jack Robinson!"

"Why not John Smith?" Winthrop inquired lazily. "That's shorter." But Chester ignored the interruption and went on piling up his castles in Spain, while his aunt's lips set into lines of grim determination.

"If we were rich, I'd get a bob-sled, too, and a motor boat, and a big tent and a runabout and——"

"That will do, Chester!" Aunt Mig commanded sternly. "Think how many boys would like to stand in your shoes."

"They ain't shoes, they're sneakers!" the boy muttered in flippant resentment, but he was careful not to voice his remark audibly; he was never allowed to "talk back!"

As Mrs. Porter once confided to a sympathetic neighbor: "It takes a saint or a deaf, dumb and blind woman to live peaceably with 'in-laws' while she's raising children." She herself was neither one nor the other, but for the sake of avoiding family wrangles she had learned not only to curb her own impatience at interference, but to smooth things over to the boys by reminding them that their aunt loved them, and would do anything for them.

"If the wealth of the world were divided, Chester," Aunt Mig went on, thoroughly enjoying the chance to mount her favorite hobby, "do you think you'd have as much as you have now? Do you think you'd live in a home like this? Certainly not! Never covet riches, my boy; enough is as good as a feast."

"Depends on what you call enough!" Chester protested.

"Enough to eat, enough to wear, enough health, enough strength. I thank the Lord," she ejaculated piously, "that we are not rich. All the wealth in the world couldn't make you happier than you are now. It would probably make you miserable."

"I'm willing to take the risk all right," the boy retorted sullenly. "Guess you'd be, too, if you had a chance. Anyway, I'd hate to try you!"

"Chester!" Mrs. Porter warned imploringly.

"Well, I would!" he persisted doggedly. "People who are poor always talk like that, but they change their tune mighty suddenly if they get rich."

"Would riches make you any happier than you are now?" his aunt queried sternly.

"Lots!" he assured her, with Spartan brevity.

"In what way, pray?" Aunt Mig's thirst for information was suspicious; had Chester been wise he would have compromised then and there.

"I'd have what I want, and do what I want, and say what I want! There!" he finished his triumphant list.

Up to that time his aunt had been preparing for the gallop, adjusting bridle and stirrup, as it were—no spur was necessary; but Chester's last words were like a cut of the whip to a restive steed. She began a philippic against riches so bitter that it left her hearers stunned, breathless.

"Money ought never to be accumulated," she finished dogmatically. "It's the curse of a nation, an individual! In cases where such accumulation has occurred it should be divided!"

Chester threw himself into the breach the instant she paused for breath; not that her socialistic theories ever had the slightest effect upon his boyish armor of indifference, but because he saw, from the look on his mother's face, that it was "up to him to put on the check-rein!"

"Mrs. Thorne cornered me last night," he addressed his mother with a disgusted growl. "She tried to get hold of Win, but he saw her first and dodged, so that let me in for a pumping. I'm awfully glad you were around when they were giving out mothers; I'd hate to have drawn her!"

"Why, Chester!" Mrs. Porter remonstrated, her shocked tones contradicted by the amused twinkle in her eyes.

"Well, I would! She's a regular old question-mark. When she got through with me I felt like a squeezed dishrag. I'll bet she'd stop at the door of heaven and pump St. Peter himself about the people inside. No, she wouldn't, though, because she'd never have the chance; she's too disagreeable to get even as far as the gate!"

"Chester!" This time Mrs. Porter's tone brooked no nonsense. Boyish flippancy was one thing, but she refused to tolerate comments that smacked of irreverence.

"Well, she makes me tired, anyway. She asked a million things about—er—"

"Dont' mind me, Chess," Mystery encouraged him with a laugh. "I don't see how she had any questions left though; she asked me so many that day we met near the bank. I tried to evade her, but I wasn't quick enough."

In the privacy of her own room, the room which Mrs. Porter had gradually beautified until it was as dainty as any daughter could desire, Mystery had fought more than one battle. At times the burden of those hidden years seemed heavier than she could bear. She felt that she must pierce their secret, must tear away the veil that shrouded them. Oh! to know! Again she shrank with dread from the very thought of knowledge; what might it not reveal? She was aware that she was an object of curiosity and comment; that her unknown past was a subject of frequent discussion, and it seemed to eat into her very soul. Then into the midst of her agonized struggles would come the thought of the loving care that surrounded her—a thought strong enough to dissipate those darker shapes that were beating against her sensitive nature, and calm her into resignation, if not acceptance of her clouded life. Yet it was terrible to be nameless, yet to deliberately adopt a name was a confession of failure she shrank from making. Of late thanks to a hint or two judiciously dropped by Mrs. Porter and Aunt Mig, she was frequently referred to as "Miss Porter," or "Mystery Porter," a concession for which she was not ungrateful.

In spite of these times of stress she always presented a brave front to the family, so she was in earnest when she encouraged Chester to unburden his mind.

"Well, she did ask some things about you," the boy admitted grudgingly, still possessed with his grievance. "Then she began on Walter—"

"Walter?" Mrs. Porter repeated in surprise. "What on earth did she have to say about him?"

"She wanted to know whether we'd heard from him lately. 'When I said, 'no, not for a long time,' she began a regular rigmarole about young men who were too lazy to settle down and work."

"But Walter was never lazy," Mrs. Porter promptly took up arms for her favorite. "I don't think that boy had a lazy bone in his whole body. Chester is speaking of Walter Warren, a school friend of Winthrop's," she explained to Mystery. "After his father died, he and his mother were left without a cent. Walter did all sorts of odd jobs—anything to make a dollar or two—and Mrs. Warren took in plain sewing. She was determined to give him a good education, but she was too delicate to stand the strain; she only lived a year after his father's death. Then the poor boy planned to keep house all by himself in Sylvester's garage, and pay the rent by helping about the grounds, but—"

"Mother wouldn't stand for that!" Winthrop interrupted, a ring of pride in his voice. "She pestered the poor fellow night and day, until he didn't dare call his soul his own. She had him right under her thumb."

"It hurt me to think of a lad like that living all alone," Mrs. Porter explained. "Imagine Chester in such circumstances! The Warrens were a fine old family, quite well-to-do at one time, you know, before the father failed. I finally persuaded him to come to us. We were all fond of him—he and Winthrop had been together almost constantly—and we had plenty of room; this is a rubber house, you know."

"I should say I do!" Mystery replied, with a grateful smile into the speaker's twinkling eyes.

"'Persuaded' is good!" Winthrop commenced. "She kidnapped him, Missy, actually kidnaped him; but old Walt fairly worshiped her."

"Win! How foolish! I simply made him see that he could do better work in school if he lived properly. And we never had cause to regret his coming, either. He lived with us for five years, then he went away to find work. He said he couldn't shake off the feeling that he would do better somewhere else. It has been years since we've heard from him. I'm afraid he hasn't succeeded and is ashamed to confess it, poor fellow. I was opposed to his going, you know; New York offers opportunities enough, it seems to me."

"You got a whack, last night, too, mother," Chester remarked, with a chuckle. "Mrs. Thorne said it served you right to have Walter go off and forget you, because you were always being taken in by—I mean—Bugs! What are you doing there, you rascal? Come here, sir!" The boy tried to cover his confusion by scolding the unoffending animal, but when the big brown eyes looked up at him, mutely craving pardon for something he had not done, he sacrificed his last sausage to appease the dog's wounded feelings.

"Can't open your mouth without putting your foot in it, can you, Kid?" Winthrop demanded shortly. "I advise you—"

"Please, Win, don't!" Mystery pleaded. "Chester's all right, and I love him as much as ever." She reached over teasingly and tried to pat his hand, but the boy jerked it away. He was tremendously fond of this new sister of his, but he had no relish for feminine endearments, either public or private, as Mystery knew, and only a spirit of girlish mischief prompted her to proffer them. Her manner became serious enough as she added: "Perhaps your mother is foolish to take a total stranger into her home, Ches, but I hope to be able to repay her some day."

"You're doing it now!" Three voices spoke as one.

"You're all so—so good—I—I can't—" Mystery choked and left her sentence unfinished, but she smiled gratefully even though there were tears in her eyes.

"There! now see what you've done!" Aunt Mig glared accusingly at Chester. "If I were your mother I should punish you for repeating such gossip."

"But you're not, thank Heaven!" the boy muttered in a fervent undertone. With a hasty "Scuse me!" he left the table, chanting provokingly:

"The solemncholy days are come,
The saddest of the year;
The ice bill still is with us,
And the coal bill, too, is here!"

He opened the front door just in time to receive the morning mail. As the postman handed in the bundle of letters and circulars, he commented upon the travel-stained appearance of one of them, an imposing-looking official envelope sealed with red wax and bearing a foreign stamp.

"This fellow's a traveller all right!" he remarked jovially. "Guess he's gone pretty near 'round the world. I would not mind taking his journey myself, but but I'm afraid I'll have to wait until airships are a drug on the market before I start out."

"Here's a big fellow for you, mother," Chester called out. "Come on! I want—"

"You want to hurry, young man, or you'll be late for school!" Aunt Mig warned in sharp tones, as she sped down the path, her usual brisk gait decidedly accelerated. Her hobby-ride had kept her at the table longer than usual, and Miss Porter, late, was a phenomenon beyond the imagination of St. George's High School contingent, with whom, in spite of her austerity, she was very popular. His aunt's rush affected Chester, also; he thrust the letter into his mother's hand and did a double-quick down the path in her wake.

"How's the baby?" Mrs. Porter inquired of the postman, peering near-sightedly at the official envelope as she spoke.

"Chipper as can be!" was the reply. New arrivals were an annual event in his family, but frequency failed to dull his fatherly pride. He launched into a glowing description of the youngster's virtues while sorting the mail for the immediate neighborhood. The Porter place was his half-way station. "That's a foreign letter. It's from Australia."

"Australia! Who on earth could be writing to me from Australia? I don't know any one there."

"P'raps some one's left you a house an' lot," he hazarded, as he shouldered his pack and tramped down the steps. "Stranger things have happened!"

Smiling at the man's words, Mrs. Porter re-entered the hall where Mystery was already busying herself with the numberless little tasks that fall to the lot of the housewife. She had gradually taken more and more of this extra work upon her young shoulders, deferring her kindergarten course until the New Year, at Mrs. Porter's urgent request. She fitted from place to place, attending to the plants, the birds, and the kittens, refilling the flower vases and tidying desk and tables, with evident enjoyment in her work. Mrs. Porter often followed her with loving eyes, while Bugs tagged at her heels with unwearied devotion.

"Missy, dear! Bring me my spectacles! They're on the parlor table. No! they're in the top drawer of the desk, I think."

A moment later Mystery hurried into the sitting room and herself arranged the spectacles, while Mrs. Porter sat quiet, enjoying the little thrill the unaccustomed service brought to her.

The letter began with the business-like address and the formal "Dear Madam." As she read the first few lines, her eyes brimmed with tears. Letting it drop into her lap, she buried her face in her hands and sobbed unrestrainedly.

"Poor lad! Poor lad!" she murmured brokenly. "And to think—we were speaking of him this very morning! I feared something was wrong when we heard nothing from him all these years. It wasn't like Walter to neglect us; he was too affectionate, and too grateful. To think that he's been dead for months—just at the beginning of his career, too! And to die alone in a strange land! Such a pity! God knows what's best, but it's hard for us to understand, sometimes."

Drying her eyes, but with lips still trembling, she turned again to the letter and read a sentence or two further, then drew in her breath in sheer amazement.

"Oh! it can't be! It can't be! There must be some mistake!"

But a second, a third, even a fourth perusal of the letter only served to bring deeper conviction in their train. It was written by a lawyer in Melbourne, and stated that Walter Warren had met his death suddenly, several months earlier. He gave no details, simply the unvarnished announcement of the fact. Then there followed, in somewhat involved legal phraseology, the astounding statements that the deceased had inherited a large fortune; that according to the terms of his will drawn up some time previous, everything he possessed reverted, without conditions of any sort, to his foster-mother, Mrs. Porter. This in turn was followed by the still more astounding statement that the property awaiting the said Mrs. Porter's disposition amounted to more than one million dollars. It was invested in various securities, an itemized list of which was appended, and included many acres of grazing lands; but the real fountain-head of the fortune was an interest in a gold mine that was still yielding at a profitable rate.

The letter concluded with a few formal words, a masterly mingling of condolence and congratulation, and an earnest proffer of the writer's willingness to continue in charge of the Warren interests in Australia, should such be the heir's desire.

Mrs. Porter rocked back and forth vigorously, alternately fanning herself with the letter and opening it up for re-reading. Her mind was a chaos of conflicting emotions. The whole thing seemed like a dream—a fairy tale! She, Mother Porter, a millionairess"? It couldn't be! It must be a joke, or at least a mistake. But there was the letter! And she had never at any one time in her life, had five thousand dollars in actual money! True, they lived in comfort, but there was never any surplus; and at times, especially of late, with prices soaring heavenward, only vigorous stretching brought the two ends together. And now to have a million! It seemed incredible, yet it must be true; the terms of the communication alone were high-sounding enough to carry conviction to the uniegal mind. But how on earth could Walter Warren have amassed suc ha fortune in a few short years? That also seemed incredible until another reference to the lawyer's letter made it clear; he had inherited it. But from whom? He had been absolutely alone in the world, as far as she knew. She began to feel resentful towards the writer of the letter; it was not fair to withhold the details, especially in regard to the cause of his early death.

This thought brought the man himself to her mind: "Old Sobersides," the boys affectionately dubbed him, tall, broad-shouldered, and handsome in his serious way, but in such deadly earnest about everything he undertook that Winthrop always vowed he was a re-incarnation, or at least an octogenarian, who, in some miraculous fashion, had retained his youthful appearance. Her lips trembled as she recalled the day he left them. She felt again his clumsy, bashful caress, that was like the affectionate demonstration of an ungainly puppy. She heard again his troubled attempt to explain that he was leaving only because he felt he must. Yes, there had been genuine love between them, accentuated on his part by an exaggerated idea of his debt to her. And now he was paying that debt! The remembrance brought the tears afresh. Poor boy! such a short life! She had tried in vain to keep him with them longer, but the failure of his first efforts to secure a satisfactory position left him possessed with the idea that he must go in search of the fortune that refused to come to him. Well, he had evidently found it, but oh! the pity of it! the pity of it!

The first shock of surprise and grief over, she was eager to share the great news with some one. Mystery was nowhere in sight, and she remembered that both Aunt Mig and Chester were to remain at school for the entire day, the former because it was her week to chaperon in the lunch-room, the latter to lunch luxuriously at the expense of one of his chums in payment of a football bet. To Chester, eating at a cafe, even one as modest as the High School lunch-room, smacked of manly emancipation. There was a metropolitan flavor about it that appealed to him mightily.

Recalling the conversation at the breakfast table, Mrs. Porter rejoiced in her sister-in-law's absence. It would give her time to collect her forces; to be ready for the denunciatory bombs that would be hurled upon her, now that she belonged to the moneyed class. With such socialistic ideas, such scorn of riches and luxury, how Mig would rant and rave over the news! That she would use every effort in her power to bring about the surrender of the fortune, or at least part of it, was a foregone conclusion. That she would prove a formidable antagonist, Mrs. Porter knew by experience. But in this case she determined to stand firm, not so much for her own sake—money meant little to her—but for the sake of the boys.

Across the dividing fence Marjory was stitching away at her fancy work, wondering whether Winthrop had told his mother what had happened at the dance; wondering, also, with a thrill of uneasiness, about the package wrapped in green glazed paper, hidden deep in a box in Miss Mystery's top drawer. Why had Winthrop given it to her if he did not love her? Was it in a fit of pique because she had returned it? Had she, Marjory, been too eager to renew the engagement? Had she consented too readily? Certainly the presence of the packkage in that particular place needed an explanation, a very definite one, too. She ought to have demanded it the night before, but—. A blush supplied the reason for her dereliction of duty; she had forgotten completely. Such mundane things as rings had found no place in that heart-to-heart confab.

(To be continued.)

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LITERARY REVIEW

A HAGAR OF THE WESTERN WORLD.

Hagar Ashendyne is one of those splendid women who follow the gleam. And it is a notable sign of the times that Miss Mary Johnston, in her Virginian home, should have left her thrilling stories of the Civil War and should have created "Hagar" as the type of the woman whom the Time Spirit has produced in these days.

The Southern States of America are redolent of picturesque days fast passing away, and it adds greatly to the significance of this fine story of "Hagar" (Constable, 6s.) that it should have been written by a Virginian, for it is full of the New Spirit which is moving swiftly across the Western world.

HAGAR ASHENDYNE.

Hagars of this type conquer by their own splendor, for Hagar Ashendyne was splendid in mind and body. Born in Virginia of old Colonial stock, she had great gifts of personality from her father, and something of the rebel from her mother.

Left much to her own devices in the home of her grandparents, she used her solitude to enrich her mind, and the antagonism which her forward-looking spirit met with only whetted her keenness and tempered her spirit.

Miss Johnston has given us a most readable story in a most picturesque setting, but the supreme thing is the sympathetic telling of how the "enlarging vision" came to this splendid Southern girl.

THE ENLARGING VISION.

One day there came to Hagar's school a charming English woman, who spoke to the girls. "Standing square, with her good, English figure, and her sensibly shod English feet," she

"Spoke of industrial and social unrest, of conditions among the toilers of the world. 'I am what is called a Fabian,' she said, and went on as though that explained. She spoke of certain movements in thought, of breakings-away toward large horizons. She spoke of various heresies, political, social, you will live.' She talked for nearly an hour, and just as she was closing it came to her with a certain effect of startling, that much of the time she had been speaking to just one countenance there. She was speaking directly to the girl called Hagar Ashendyne, sitting halfway down the hall."

In this way Hagar was awakened.

SHE COULD WRITE.

Soon, she found that she could write stories — stories which editors would accept, and that gave her entrance into the world of economic independence. She achieved fame.

"She could write, she could tell stories, she could write books . . . She could earn money. She was but eighteen; the right-angled turns in her road of this life had not been many; this was one, and a main one. Suddenly, to herself, her life achieved purpose, direction. It was as though a rudderless boat had been suddenly mended, or a bewildered helmsman had seen the pole-star."

IN NEW YORK.

Hagar's first visit to New York was another great event in her life. She travelled there on a sleeping-car.

"New York! . . . She had dreamed of great cities, but she had never seen one. The night on the sleeping-car — her first night on any sleeping-car — she stayed awake and watched through the window the flying clouds and the moon and the stars between, and, underneath, the fugitive landscape. There was a sense of exaltation, of rushing on with the rushing world. . . .

WHERE WERE THE DOMES?

"Where were the domes and colonnades? Where the cleanness and fairness — where the order and beauty? Where was the noble, great city. Where were the happy people? She tried to tell herself first that all these were there, that this was but a chance ugly street the train was going through, but she caught glimpses of so many other streets that seemed no better! And then she tried to tell herself that, after all, she must have known it would be something like this."

She went on the overhead railway.

"She looked through a window into a room hung with a ghastly green, torn, and soiled paper. Men and women were working in it, bent over a long table, working haggardly and fast, the shirts of the men, the bodices of the women, open at the throat. Another window—a wretched, bloway woman and a young man with a bloated, unwholesome face; another, and an old, old woman with a crying child, whom she struck—then mere blink windows or windows with starveing geraniums in broken pots."

HORROR OF CITY POVERTY.

It was the horror of city poverty that hurt Hagar's soul. "It shouldn't be. There is no need and no sense." Poverty "did not seem to hurt so in the country, and certainly it was not so ugly."

"Of course, she had seen hosts of poor people. And yet until the morning of the ferry and the elevated, she had never generalized. Poverty, never conceived it abstractly. Poverty! What was Poverty? Why was Poverty? Was it constant; was it going to last? If so, why? If it was going to last, what was to make things better?"

HER IDEAL.

Here was her ideal:

"To do better work, and always better work—that was a continuing impulse; but it was still and steady now, not fevered. Her mind swept with wider wings. To know, to learn, to gain in content and in fineness, to gather being, knowledge, wisdom, bliss — to gather, and then from her granary to give the increase, that was the containing, the undying desire. She had a strange passion for the future, for all that might become. She was sensitive to the wild and scatter motion within the whole, atom colliding with atom, blind man's bluff—all looking for the outlet into freedom, power, glory.

TO SERVE MORE FULLY.

"She knew that her work was good, that it was counted very good, counted to her for name and fame. All that was something to her; rather, it was much to her; but only positively so, not relatively. It could by no means fill her universe. For years she had taken now this, now that filament-like value, and with skill and power had enlarged, colored, and arranged it so that her great audience might also see; and she had done, she thought, service thereby; had, in her place, served beauty and knowledge. But the hunger grew to serve more fully. Knowledge, knowledge—wisdom, wisdom—action."

* * *

THE WORLD'S VEILED WOMEN.

"Russia and the burden of Russia . . . the world and the burden of the world.

"She thought of the East, and now her mind entered zenanas — of India, and it was the child marriages; of Turkey, Egypt, Algeria, Morocco, and it was the veiled women, proclaimed without souls. She saw the eunuchs at the gate. Away to Europe, and she saw that concept grading away, but never quite gone, never quite gone, Woman, as mind undying, self-authoritative and unrelated, the arbiter of her own destiny, the definer of her own powers, with an equal goal and right-of-way — few were the earthly places where that ray fell!

"'How good is man's life, the mere living! . . .'

"'With vast modifications and withdrawals, with dross and alloy,' said Hagar. 'But it might be — O God, lift the whole. Lift the present — it might be! Lift all desire and you steady, steady! — and know that one day the future will blossom. And a woman's work is now with women. Solidarity — unification — woman at last for woman.'"

WITH THE MASS — OR AHEAD?

Sometimes the longing came to Hagar to take wallet and staff and leave the rose-path of philosophy:

"'I suppose,' said Hagar, 'that there is a certain Brahamin-like attitude to be overcome. I suppose that to take wallet and staff and go with the mass upon the day's march, encouraging, lifting, helping, pointing forward, bearing with the others, is a nobler thing than to run ahead upon your own path and cry back to the throng, "Why are you not here as well?"

THE COMING COUNTRY.

It was not easy for her to put into words what she wanted and what she wanted for the world.

One day she said that the only possible definition as yet was the Yogi's "Neti-neti" — "Not this — not this."

"'The country that is coming — it is not capitalism, though capitalism is among its ancestors. It is not war, though in the past it warred. It is not ecclesiasticism, though ecclesiasticism, too, was an inn on its road. It is not sex-aristocracy, though that, too, is behind it; it is not preoccupation with sex at all. It is not sectionalism. It is not racial arrogance. It is not arrogance at all. It is not exploitation. It is not hatred. It is not selfishness. It is not lust. It is not bigotry. It is not ignorance, nor pride in ignorance — Neti, neti!

"'It is beauty — and truth . . . . And always greater . . . And it comes by knowledge, out of which grows understanding, and by courage, out of which comes great actions.'"

But by many splendid ways this Hagar of the Western World did play her part in those "stages and stairways and scaffoldings by which the world spirit might mount an inch; ferments and leavens; voices telling of democracy and fair play and care for your neighbor's freedom as for your own, for woman neighbor and for man-neighbor."

THE TRUTH AB OUT FARMING.

"A Pilgrimage of British Farming." By A. D. Hall, F.R.S. John Murray. 5s. net.

After some books about our agriculture which have been sold to a trustful public what a satisfaction this informed and workmanlike volume is! Here, we feel on every page, is an author who knows what he is writing about, writes "Home Counties" in the "Daily News and Leader."

The "Pilgrimage" was made by motor in 1910, 1911, and 1912 to the most characteristic farming in England, Wales, Scotland, and Ireland. The pilgrim is the ex-head of the oldest agricultural station in the world, and the author of three of the best works we have on the science behind land and stock management. The book is composed of articles written for "The Times" during the pilgrimage. The conclusions at which so responsible and impartial an investigator has arrived are of the first importance. Let me try simply to set out these conclusions.

How is it with our agriculture? "To a man who takes the trouble to learn and attends to his business," replies Mr. Hall, "farming now offers every prospect of a good return." He doubts "if there are any more profitable enterprises open at the present day than would be provided by a 2,000-acre farm of good land with an adequate backing of capital."

THE GOOD FARMER.

But the 150 to 500 acre men? How about a touch for them of Denmark, Science, Co-operation, "and all that sort of thing," as Mr. Chesterton's Duke says. "Now," writes Mr. Hall, speaking of farmers in a moderate way of business, "if we examine the methods of a good example of this class, engaged in growing corn, raising stock, or milk, it would be very hard for the most enlightened and scientific expert to show him how to improve his business." Let us take the thing in detail:

Husbandry? — "Generally above reproach," though "it might perhaps be cheapened by newer machines," and so on.

Seeds and manures? — "His choice is sound, if somewhat traditional and conservative."

Feeding stock — "Not susceptible of any revolutionary reform."

Business methods? — "If simple, they are cheap and fairly adequate."

Always note, of course, that Mr. Hall carefully says that he is speaking of "a good example of this class." But I am interrupting.

Co-operation? — "Undoubtedly by co-operation something might be knocked off the cost of materials bought, and in the end a more stable market might be found (the uneconomic nature of the present system may be gauged by the number of dealers, auctioneers, agents, etc., even the smallest country market supports), more enlightenment could get better value at lower cost for both manures and feeding stuffs." But as to the effect of each of these improvements? "Slight, something in the order of 5 or 10 percent, and the whole of them would not materially alter the character of the industry." Briefly, "there is nothing revolutionary in sight."

America?—"Nothing to teach us."

Holland, Belgium, Denmark?—"The lesson is not the transplantation of this or that industry, but that intelligence and foresight will be always finding openings for profit in various directions."

But what, then, does the farmer need? — "Above all things, better education; not so much additional knowledge of a technical sort, but the more flexible habit of mind that comes with reading." "The bad farming one sees so often alongside the best is not due to any lack of knowledge, but to the low mental calibre of many of the men occupying land."

From this "low mental calibre" comes, among other things, "the greatest source of loss to our farmers, their bad credit ,and general indebtedness to dealers."

And their unenlightened attitude to their men, in so many cases. Mr. Hall is certain that the laborer is worse off than the farmer by a long way: "His hours are very long, his holidays few or none, and he has no trade union to protect him from the occasional tyranny of his employer. Not that the farmer is a bad master as a rule, but sometimes, from inability to appreciate the changed conditions under which labor has to be managed, he plays the bully and mishandles his men, to his own detriment."

The farmers' general complaint is, it need hardly be said, that "the men are not worth their wages." "Yes," says Mr. Hall, in his judicial way, "that is probably true." But, he adds, bluntly, "They will have to be more highly paid still before they will earn their money."

So much for the farmer vis-a-vis the laborer. How about the relations of farmer and land-owner? Is Mr. Giles burning to buy his farm? Not a bit of it. Can there be much wrong with a system which "draws men of capital to agriculture and leaves them with their capital free to put into their business?" Ownership means, as some of us have often pointed out, that "the mortgage is generally higher than the old rent, and the farm is apt to be starved in order to try to pay off the debt." Mr. Hall, as he throws back his mind to his tours, says that "it was noticeable that nearly all the advanced and skilfully adapted farming was being done by tenants."

And what kind of men are the landlords? Mr. Hall sighs: "However kindly and helpful to their tenants, they are yet deficient in leadership." He is sorry to say that "the great opportunities of leadership are never exercised."

THE STRANGE LIFE OF FRANCIS THOMPSON.

Episodes from the strange, sad, and short life of Francis Thompson, the Shelley of this generation, have been known for some while to a wide circle in London. His flight to London, his selling of matches and calling of cabs and intermittent starvation, the furtive delivery of his poems, written on dirty paper in doss-houses or on the Embankment or about the streets where he spent his nights, his final discovery of a home and friends with Mr. and Mrs. Meynell—these and other events made a tale too strange not to be told and re-told and spread about among lovers of the poetry and prose of this man-meteor, writes W. Beach Thomas, in the "Daily Mail," London.

We have now the authentic life from Mr. Edward Meynell, who knew Francis Thompson in the most intimate way in the blossoming time of his genius, and who had the use of what papers there are. The first half of the book is a human story, strange and strangely poignant, a record of a life and character for all to read. Whether they care for the verse or no is of no matter. None can help caring for the narrative of a man who, in his strength of brain and weakness of will, touched simultaneously the height and depth of human experience.

"The Soul of Adonais like a star
Beacons from the abode where the
eternal are."

Even while he wandered in the mud under the influence of opium, repeating with astounding similarity the London experience of De Quincey and the "one more unfortunate," you can think of him as an Adonais too good for earth. A narrative scarcely admits of quotation, but here is a picture of the editor's first glimpse of his mysterious and vainly sought contributor:

"The door opened and a strange hand was thrust in. The door closed, but Thompson had not entered. Again it opened, again it shut. At the third attempt a waif of a man came in. No such figure had been looked for; more ragged and unkempt than the average beggar, with no shirt beneath his coat, and bare feet in broken shoes, I found my father at a loss for words."

ONE OF THE SMALL BAND bH

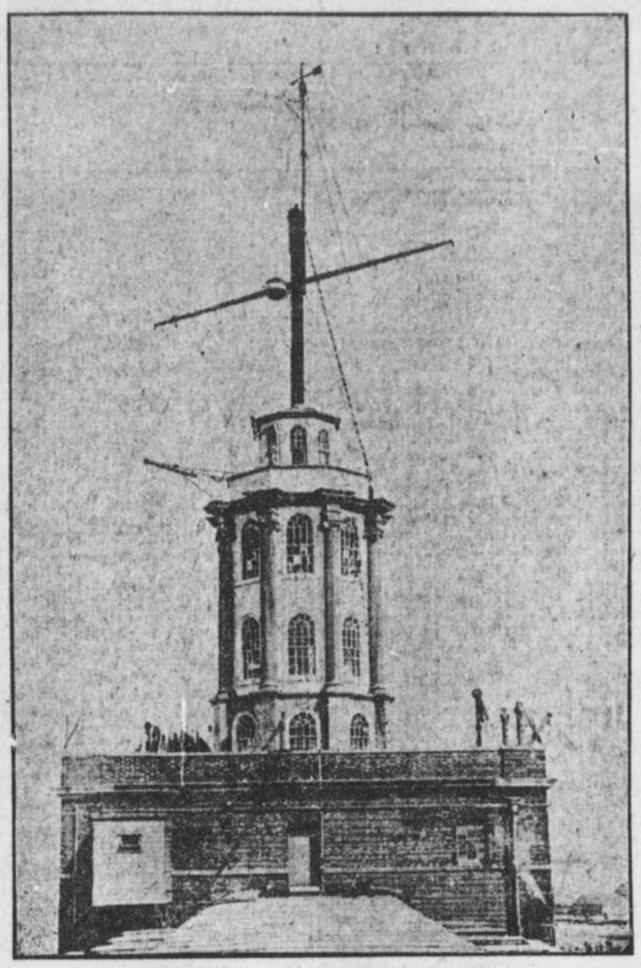
Between that appearance and his death in November, 1907, at the little hospital of St. John and St. Elizabeth, he grew to be recognized by the chief critics — always excepting Mr. Andrew Lang—and men of letters as "a true poet, one of the small band." The words are Meredith's, placed on Thompson's grave, with a wreath of roses from the Dorking garden.

And his poetry? It will seem to some of us by far the greatest poetry written in our generation: it will seem to touch new heights and open new expanses; but while it may intoxicate with words and images, we may still feel it almost unthinkable that Thompson's poetry should ever become popular. Nevertheless, the crowning marvel has happened. Fifty thousand copies were sold of "The Hound of Heaven" when it was brought out in an edition by itself; and these thousands and many other thousands who have read the poem undergo, as they read, an Elisha experience. They are "wrapt from the earth," caught up by flaming chariots, and carried away with a rush of religious passion that leaves them wholly without power to judge whither they have been taken and by what course. When we sit down to estimate, to criticise, we become aware that often the clear tongues of flame, the true fire of inspiration, are obscured by great rolling portents of smoke and steam.

This strange and sombre grandeur may please us in itself, but it is not the holy fire. Thompson suffers as Coleridge suffered. But he can give us at intervals, not always wide, glimpses of regions no other has ever disclosed.

The Life of Francis Thompson. By Everard Meynell. (Burns & Oates, London.)

HISTORIC TOWER DESTROYED.



The historic semaphore tower at Portsmouth, used in the time of Nelson for signalling news to London, was completely destroyed in the big fire which swept over the government dockyards recently.

—"Sport and General."

Literary Notes

"Shakespeare as a playright." By Brander Matthews. (Longmans, London.) Professor Brander Matthews has made a most engrossing study of a single aspect of Shakespeare, that of playwright. He summarizes all biography in a few words, aptly recalling Steevens's brief list of known facts, with a comment that we have really never got beyond that meagre store of information. Professor Matthews then proceeds to trace the dramatist's development in technique from the early days of revisal, to the great tragic masterpieces and the golden reflective serenity of the last period. Many side-lights are thrown on the discussion, by just inferences as to Shakespeare the man, his audience, and his attitude towards his audience. He was pleased to give his public what it wanted, he was not tormented with literary superiority. We believe that Mr. Matthews is right in emphasizing Shakespeare's mild contempt for his calling. He is felicitous, too, in comparing it to Scott's attitude towards literature, and in finding a parallel between the not always too careful performance of the two masters, who with Dickens, have given us the most wonderful range of characters in literary art.

A very excellent series of essays is being published by Mr. B. T. Batsford, London. Twelve volumes are now on sale, the last six having been recently issued. Each volume comprises one essay, and is beautifully printed, and the standard is decidedly high, Mrs. Meynell, Mr. R. C. Lehmann, Mr. Norman Gale, Mr. Gilbert Cannan, and Mr. Clifford Bax are among the contributors. There is something distinctive and original in the outlook which the various writers seem to share. Plenty of scholarship, a good deal of thought and a great wealth of quotation go to the making of most of the essays. And this coterie of essayists aims high, for it aims at providing "a new contribution by various writers toward the expression of our own day."

A book of Spanish verse has been prepared for the Oxford series of autologies by Prof. James Fitzmaurice-Kelly. He is one of the first authorities on Spanish literature, and the author of an admirable Life of Cervantes. The mode of publishing in series, which is so common in England, is being taken up in Italy. A well-known publisher in Milan, Riccardo Quintieri, begins one entitled "I Libri d'un Fiato," which may be freely rendered as "To be read at a Sitting." The first English work to appear in the series is "Napoleone con le Donne," a translation by Signor Silvio Filippi of Mr. Tighe Hopkins's book, published by Eveleigh Nash, "The Women Napoleon Loved."

"The Year Book of Canadian Art, 1913." J. M. Dent. 5s. net, is a record, compiled by the Arts and Letters Club of Toronto, of Canadian activities in literature, architecture, music, painting, and sculpture, and it is a record of which Canada may well be proud. The articles bear witness to a very real series of efforts to produce good work in all directions. The book is, however, no mere display of self-advertisement, the truth is told even when it is to the effect that "grand opera in Canada appears to have reached the awkward age," or "this branch of music might almost be put down as non-existent." The volume is handsomely illustrated.

"The True Ophelia, and Other Studies of Shakespeare's Women." By an Actress. Sidgwick and Jackson, London. 2s. 6d. net. The author has written this book mainly as a protest against the conventional mishandling on the stage of Shakespeare's women characters. Queen Gertrude should not be unceremoniously ejected from the stage before she dies, and Lady Macbeth's faint is usually overdone.

TOO MANY CLOTHES CAUSE OF COLDS

Many Overcareful in Their Youth in Avoiding Rigors of Weather.

Dr. Wolff Freudenthal, writing in the current New York "Medical Journal" on "Why Is Nasal Catarrh So Prevalent in the United States?" gives considerable attention to and some simple advice on the subject of colds, "the most preventable of all diseases." Americans wear too many clothes, Dr. Freudenthal thinks, and they are so afraid of drafts and fresh air that they do not harden their systems so as to be in condition to resist colds.

"In order to lessen the great prevalence of catarrh," says Dr. Freudenthal, "our systems of heating should be changed so as to allow much more moisture to evaporate in each living room. That is especially important in schools or meeting halls of every kind — churches, theatres, concert or lecture rooms and assembly rooms of every kind.

"In order to prevent colds we have to limit the amount of garments worn.

"Exposure to drafts, rain, snow and all inclemencies of the weather ought to be practised by the youth, in order to prevent colds.

"To prevent a coryza and other colds means restoration of the function of the skin to its normal physiological action. The skin is the one organ above all that ought to protect us against all thermal and climatic influences, but in this age it has been, so to speak, put out of commission. Our garments are so manifold that in many instances they do not allow the air to penetrate to our skin, and the latter loses its function; consequently, a little change in temperature, a little rain or draft will upset the equilibrium of most persons, and they will present a coryza or some other form of cold.

"The fear of 'catching cold' is so paramount with many persons that they consider themselves wise in wearing too many garments as a means of protection. When winter arrives, whether it be a cold season or not, people, whether healthy or not, wear fur coats; they wear skirts and underskirts, then vests, coats and overcoats, sweaters and sometimes rubber coats, to be sure that they are dressed 'airtight' or 'waterproof.'

"The same fear prevails in regard to fresh air. Many people do not dare to go out if the wind blows or if, perchance, it rains. The children are not sent out until their fond mammas, nurses or frauleins are convinced that no rain or snow is likely to fall; and if a child so reared is accidentally caught in a shower and takes cold the mother reproaches herself for carelessness, not realizing that it is the whole system of former coddling that is to blame."

SCYTHIAN KING'S TOMB MARVEL OF GREEK ART

Objects of Gold and Remarkable Workmanship Found on Russian Steppes.

A despatch from Odessa, Russia, says: Full details are now available of the discovery of the burial place of a Scythian king recently found.

The tumulus which proved to be the last resting place of a Scythian king was discovered on the steppe some twelve miles from Nicolaieff by Prof. N. J. Vesselovski.

Among the many interesting articles found was the king's golden crest, of exquisitely fine workmanship and dating apparently from the third century B. C. The design on the upper part of the crest represents two warriors, a Greek and a Scythian, in combat and mounted on horses of a small race, while a third warrior, a Greek, and his horse, lie prone. The mounted Scythian is clad in cuirass helm and jerkin; his spear is poised against his antagonist, and on the left arm is a square shield, the left hand firmly grasppng the reins, which are held low. The Greek warrior also wears cuirass and helmet, and carries a round and studded shield on the left arm and short sword in his belt.

Greek art was in its zenith in the third century B. C., and this crest is an example of the finest Greek art. Every detail of the figures of the warriors, their horses, dress and accoutrements are worked out with perfect accuracy and consummate beauty. Even the drops of blood trickling from the spear wound in the fallen horse are not omitted. Prof. Vesselovski will present this beautiful antique to the Hermitage Museum in St. Petersburg.

There are now not many of these old Scythian tumuli in the Taurida and other parts of the south Russian steppes left intact. The greater number of them have been opened by archaeological commissioners and their more valuable and interesting relics in precious metals placed in the Hermitage, while the rest have been rifled by the native treasure hunters.

Some eight miles from this newly opened Scythian barrow and twenty miles below Nicolaieff, on the right bank of the River Bug lies the site of the ancient Greek city of Olbia, which was a flourishing commercial centre 500 years before Christ. The systematic excavations carried out here during the last few years have beene remarkably rich and interesting in their results. They are conducted by a commissioner appointed by the Imperial Archaeological Society. The researches were recently suspended until the spring of next year.

CZAR HAS PURCHASED VALUABLE PAINTING.

St. Petersburg, Jan. 8. — The Czar has purchased for the Hermitage Museum the painting "Madonna with the flowers," which is attributed to Da Vinci. The price was $75,000, a comparatively small sum, and it is believed that there is some doubt regarding the authenticity of the assertion that it is a Da Vinci. Experts are divided in opinion regarding it.

The painting was bought for a small sum from an Italian family in Astrakhan in 1824 by M. Sapojnikoff, grandfather of Mme. Benoit, wife of a professor in the Academy of Fine Arts. Mme. Benoit agreed to sell it to the Duveens for $100,000 if it was not acquired for the Hermitage Museum.

Experts who are convinced of the fact that it is a Da Vinci believe the painting is one of the works of the artists first period.

YOUR NAME MAY BE SOLD TO COMMERCIAL HOUSES

Men In Cities Prepare Lists of Addresses and Sell Them to Firms Who Have Something to Advertise in Quiet Way---How It Is Done.

Do you know that your name has a commercial value—that it is salable? Not by yourself, oh, no. You might value your name ever so highly and not be able to raise a penny on a cheque to which it was attached without proper identification, yet some one else can take it and, without even asking your consent, dispose of it for a consideration. It may not bring enough so you would be particularly proud of the value placed upon it by those who buy; but as one of a select, or selected, group it has a part in proceedings that in the aggregate represent a considerable transaction.

Did you ever receive an important looking missive, bearing an artistically engraved crest, and wonder what distinguished individual was communicating with you? And upon opening the envelope were you disappointed in finding that instead of conveying the news of the death of some wealthy relative to whose fortune you were heir, or extending an invitation to Mrs. Wheredyougetit's pink tea, it apprised you of the fact that Skillbluff's soap made the best shaving lather, or that Squeezetite corsets were being shown in the newest models.

Then you wondered where under the sun these enterprising manufacturers got hold of your name and address so that they could write you. That is where the commercial value of your name comes in, for more than likely it has been sold to the concern using it.

Sell Addresses.

There are in Detroit, as in every large city, and smaller places for that matter, concerns and individuals whose business it is to hawk the names and addresses of men and women about the country, selling them to whoever they may. They make a practice of supplying mailing lists for every conceivable purpose, and they operate on an extensive scale.

Supposing a maker of a marine engine wants a list of prospects to whom he can send catalogues and other literature. Immediately there are forthcoming as many names of men interested in boating as he may see fit to pay for.

A firm of importers propose having a display of furs in the parlors of a fashionable hotel. You receive a neatly engraved invitation to attend the exhibition, and wonder how somebody in Paris or New York obtained your address.

In nine cases out of ten it was supplied, along with hundreds, perhaps thousands, of others by some enterprising individual who capitalizes your name and the labors of the directory compilers to his own pecunniary advantage.

Usually these lists are taken from the directory and classified according to the judgment of those who offer them for sale. If a man lives in a certain neighborhood it is reasonable to assume that he is so situated financially that he could afford, say an auto, or a motor boat, or if he has them that he will want all the trimmings.

Lists of Women.

Residence in a given locality leads to the conclusion that a woman would be concerned with fashionable frocks or smart lingerie or others of the thousands and one things in which interest is aroused through the mails.

Following out this line of reasoning, lists of names are prepared and offered for sale. The price asked seems ridiculously low, but it must be remembered that the list can be worked over indefinitely. That this is the case must be apparent to anyone who ever noted how advertising matter continues to come through the mails to a party long after he has changed his residence. Also these lists can be sold to a score or more concerns in different lines of business, reassembled, regrouped, and made to do duty as long as desired.

The records fail to disclose the identity of anyone who ever amassed a fortune in this manner, but a number of persons in Detroit make a comfortable living in this manner, if they do no better. And they do much to help mail order dealers, merchants and manufacturers and others along the road to riches—which is interesting, even if it does not excuse what you may regard as unwarranted liberties with your good name.—Detroit "Free Press."

FEDERAL ISSUES.

Discussed by the Hon. Mr. Meighen at Moose Jaw, Sask.

Moose Jaw, Sask., Jan. 9—The Hon. Arthur Meighen addressed a large audience at the Collegiate Institute last night on federal issues. Mr. Meighen declared emphatically that the Government was first, last and all the time for an efficient contribution to Imperial defence, and that at the earliest possible moment. Mr. Meighen also referred to the elevators the Government was building at the head of the lakes, Saskatoon, Moose Jaw, and Calgary for handling of grain, and said that if these were successful more would be built. He criticized the speech of Sir Wilfrid Laurier at Hamilton, and said that his promise of free food would be a curse to the farmers.

PROPOSED NEW BOULEVARD.

Quebec, Que., Jan. 9.—A proposal to build a boulevard from Bout de L'Isle, through the centre of the island until it strikes the city limits, passed the private bill committee this morning. The authority was asked for by the parish of St. Michael and adjoining municipalities.

It was stated by one of the promoters of the Bill this morning, that it was the intention eventually to carry this boulevard right across the island to Ste. Annes. Building restrictions for fifteen feet on each side of the boulevard is part of the Bill, and it is intended to make it a drive-way that will become a favorite promenade for Montrealers. No coal or wood yards are to be allowed on the street, and it will be kept strictly residential except at intervals, where stores may be necessary.

BARBERS' ASSOCIATION HAS BEEN DISSOLVED.

Quebec, Jan. 9.—The barbers who crowded into the legislation committee room this morning to oppose or support the killing of the Barbers' Association of the province fully sustained the reputation that has belonged to their order for centuries for eloquence. In the end however, the committee decided that the association had better disappear from among the list of Quebec corporations since the majority of barbers appeared to favor that view.

STEAMER PASSED CLOSE TO LARGE ICEBERG.

Halifax, Jan 9.—Reporting having passed close to a very large iceberg on the voyage across the Atlantic to Halifax, the steamer Manchester Inventor arrived in Halifax to-day. The berg was sighted in latitude 47.55 north and longitude 44.45 west. The berg was of a towering height. The Manchester Inventor has cargo for Halifax and St. John.

ADMINISTERED UNDER A COMMISSION.

Calgary, Jan. 9.—The "Morning Albertan" (Liberal) publishes a story from a source that it considers trustworthy to the effect that lands and natural resources of the three western provinces will be administered under a commission to be created by the Borden Government at the forthcoming session of Parliament, and, while the administration of the natural resources will be in the hands of federal officials, the revenue arising therefrom will pass from the Commission into the treasuries of Alberta and Saskatchewan and Manitoba.

FUND OF $5,000,000 FOR ULSTER VOLUNTEERS

Belfast, Jan. 9.—A fund amounting to $5,000,000 to indemnify the relatives of the killed and wounded among the Ulster Unionist volunteers has been raised, according to an announcement made to-day by Captain James Craig, Unionist member for East Down, Ulster, at a gathering of Unionists here. He said the sum required had been exceeded.

WILL JOIN SUPREME TRIBUNAL OF EMPIRE

(Canadian Associated Press.)

London, Jan. 9. — Lord Haldane has announced at Edinburgh that Sir Alfred Cripps, the new peer, would join the Supreme Tribunal of the Empire, which would now number twelve law lords. "There was something comforting," Lord Haldane added, "to think of the difference in strength of that tribunal between one year ago and to-day. It had always been his ambition to have something to do with making the tribunal the greatest the world had ever seen. The work was unending with an empire like ours."

TWENTY MARINES MAY HAVE PERISHED.

Norfolk, Va., Jan. 9.—One of the eight-oared gasoline launches of the battleship Wyoming turned turtle Hampton Roads shortly before noon to-day. There is said to have been aboard some nineteen or twenty sailors returning from shore leave. Nothing has been heard at Old Point Comfort concerning the fate of the men.

FREDERICK THE GREAT'S BUST.

The only bust of Frederick the Great known to have been made from life has been found in the vaults of a small castle near Dessau. The bust disappeared almost a century ago and was supposed to be lost permanently. It is the work of the Italian sculptor, Cavaceppi, made at the personal order of the King. He compelled the artist to reproduce his features with unflattering fidelity. The result differs materially from the traditional pictures of the great warrior. It, therefore, has great historical as well as artistic importance. The bust came into the possession of Prince Johann of Anhalt, in 1790. He placed it in the castle, where it was found. It will be placed in a Royal museum.

SUGAR FROM SAWDUST.

In the course of a paper read before the London Royal Society of Arts, Mr. A. Zimmerman described a process by which sugar might be manufactured from sawdust. In its natural state, he pointed out, wood contains no sugar, but when sawdust has been subjected in closed retorts to digestion with a weak sulphurous acid solution under pressure of six to seven atmospheres, a very remarkable transmutation takes place, as much as 25 percent of the material being converted into sugar. In this Mr. Zimmerman claims that there is valuable feeding stuff for horses, cattle and sheep.

WESTERN PREMIERS TAKE UNITED STAND

Edmonton, Alta., Jan. 8. — Premier Sifton has issued the text of a letter which has been forwarded to Premier Borden by the Premiers of Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba, proposing "that the financial terms already arranged between the provinces and the Dominion as compensation for lands should stand as compensation for lands already alienated for the general benefit of Canada, and that all the lands remaining within the boundaries of the respective provinces, with all natural resources included, be transferred to the said provinces, the provinces accepting respectively the responsibility of administering the same.

HARBOR IMPROVEMENT TENDERS.

Ottawa, Jan. 9.—Tenders will be let in the course of a short time for important harbor development works at Victoria, B.C., for which there was a considerable vote in the estimates last session. The time for receiving the tenders closed yesterday. Several were received, but they will not be opened until the Hon. Robert Rogers, who is absent from the city, returns on Monday. The improvements will cost $3,000,000 at least when completed.

THREE KILLED, TWENTY INJURED.

Atlanta, Ga., Jan. 9. — Three persons are reported to have been killed and more than twenty injured, some probably fatally, in a wreck on the Georgia, Southern and Florida Railway to-day, near Cordele, Ga.

EVERYWOMAN'S PAGE

Woman as a Citizen.

We have received a number of very excellent letters in reply to a visitor from England whose letter appeared in this department of "The Weekly Witness" on December 23rd. These letters are not published in order of merit, and more of them will appear next week.

Both of the women described in the article "Woman as a Citizen" were trying to be good, both, also, were trying to do good. The entirely different outcome of their respective efforts was due to their different conceptions of goodness. The former lived rather in the 'Old Testament" spirit, considering goodness to be abstaining from wrong, the negative side of golden rule. The other considered her life as to be invested as the Christ invested His, not withdrawing from evil but overcoming evil with good—the positive side. The system of the first woman produced in her children the natural tendency to shrink within themselves when evil or difficulty threatened, thus making them selfish, and weaklings; while the system of the other caused her children to see in every vice and every hardship a chance to realize themselves by bearing their own natures summoning to attract, to overcome, and to be strong.

It is not possible to separate being good and doing good. If one is good one will do good. "By their fruits ye shall know them.' "Faith without works is dead."

The possession of the vote in the first instance might have broadened the outlook of the mother, thus giving both her and her children the outside interest which they lacked. In the case of the second woman, the vote would have been out another avenue of usefulness, another weapon with which to fight the wrongs of her day and locality.

EDITH C. WATT.

After reading the letter of an "English Visitor," and giving it due consideration, I came to the conclusion that each mother had the same end in view, but one had the broader outlook—the more modern method of benefiting humanity. The first mother acted in all sincerity, but from the different standpoint. That her children did not all come up to her ideals in later life may not have been altogether her fault; possibly had they been brought up by the mothe. mentioned in the last of the letter their careers might not nave been on such uniform perfection. True, the conditions of the children of the second mother were as nearly right in every sense of the word as could be obtained and they were most fortunate. It is certainly possible to do good without being good, and perhaps the first mother's fault was in trying to achieve this individual goodness for herself and children losing sight of the good coming to others, making that of secondary importance, working from the inside outward. But yet what did Christ say: 'First cast out the beam out of thine own eye;" there may have been too strong a personal element in the matter to bring forth the desired result to others. A complete forfetfulness of self is necessary for the successful completion of any great humanitarian enterprise.

Had either family had the right to cast a ballot no doubt their influence would have helped the right side, the side contending for right; but itis difficult to say how much difference would have been made toward the ultimate end they had in view and for which they were working had they been allowed the privilege of voting.

Y. M.

1. The first mother was not only good, but she tried to do good. From out the homes come the citizens, good or bad; it is home-influence that counts—first, last, and forever. A busy mother finds little time to devote to duties outside her domain, but right there she is building or pulling down for all eternity. But, perhaps this mother in her anxious care, was a bit selfish. Self is the worst enemy in the world to combat with. We think of ourselves with a capital "I," and of our families with a large WE. Children should be taught to sink self in thinking of others. This woman is disappointed in her children, but, after all, who can account for the twists of nature; it is one of life's greatest mysteries.

2. The second mother was broader-minded and less self-concentrated; and, if sincere, was undoubtedly good, too. It is no doubt possible to be good and yet be far removed from actual goodness. If we do good, as 'men-pleasers," then we are shams our motives will not stand inspection. Christianity is just meeting every day's trials with a brave heart and smiling face; walking in the fear of God, and having charity for all with whom we are brought in contact. Recognizing in every man a struggling brother, formed of the same flesh, and inheriting the same frailities, is as much a part of our duties as anything that we do. Cast-iron creeds, and narrow dogmas must look very small when we come to the Great River, where there is but one ferry for all nations under the sun.

3. Those two mothers were reaching for the same results—each trying a different method—and "both were partly in the right," and perhaps "a little wrong."

4. We must focus our minds on being genuine through and through, then we shall be good, and wish to do good; for I believe one may do good without being really good.

5. If women must vote, men must keep house. A woman should, if possible, keep herself informed on all important questions of the day—political or otherwise; then, if she is a thinker, she can use her influence to uphold the right. But for women to have the vote would be "confusion confounded." Women could not create clean politics, but they can try to rear clean politicians.

Only when the millennium dawns will politics becom epure and the political trickster, devoid of conscience, bow his brazen head and pass out into perpetual darkness.

"TRUTH-SEEKER,"
A Daughter and Mother.

TO HELP MAN IN CIVIC WORK.

This is One of the Duties of Women in the Twentieth Century, Declares Senator Robinson.

"To enlarge the horizon of the home"—"to make the mothers of men equal with their sons"—"for the sake of her own spiritual dignity"; these are telling reasons why woman should have the ballot, the badge of equality between the sexes, according to Senator Helen Ring Robinson, of Colorado. Before a very large audience, Senator Robinson spoke last Monday in the Y. M. C. A. hall under the auspices of the Montreal Suffrage Association. She was introduced by Prof. Carrie Derick, president of the association.

Passing over in her introduction, the efforts of the anti-suffragists, who had been defined as "ladies who go into politics to keep other ladies out," and the opposition to the suffrage movement founded on the actions of the English militants—only a small proportion of the great suffrage sisterhood in England—Senator Robinson came to the heart of her subject; the desire of woman to fit herself better to be a woman in the changing life of to-day. The old mould of femininity had become too narrow for woman and restlessness was the result. Economic social, industrial, educational conditions were all changing about her, and woman must change too, to be equal to their demands. But not woman alone! "No man," said Senator Robinson, "who sees or thinks clearly, can be opposed to woman suffrage without carrying somewhere about him a double standard of justice, fairplay, and common sense."

The 19th century woman who believed in woman suffrage, had discovered herself; the 20th century woman saw further. She had discovered the other woman, and the other woman's home. Mr. Chasterton's settlement of the question, that he would send back all women to their home did not do away with woman's need for the ballot in her home. The things that women legislators have done best have brought the "sense of home" into politics. They knew how to manage homes and what were the needs of homes better than men. They were not only the early creators of the home but also its guardians. The woman legislator even if she were a Senator and spent three months a year in attending to her political duties was not a serious menace to the home, was the speaker's laughing remark. The influences to-day that did threaten the home were the number of child-bearing women in industrial life; the prevalence of disease, deformity and insanity owing to a double standard of morality; and the triviality of women of to-day, their incompleteness as home-makers. Mr. Chesterton might say what he liked, but politics was in the home already—in its sanitation, its water supply (groans from the audience!) its very cooking and living. Woman's interest in the three C's—cooking church and children—must be supplemented to-day by the three D's—the defectives, the delinquents and the degenerates—or her home and environment would suffer from the consequences. She must help man in his fight with the wilderness of problems that girls civic life about to-day. The conservation of womanhood, white slavery, capital and labor, and the question of the natural rewards of industry were the questions which man and woman must confront as equals. "You women should be ashamed if you let men travel this road of difficulties alone," said Senator Robinson.

In answering questions from the floor, Mrs. Robinson spoke of some of the measures Colorado had passed since it, the second state in the union, became an equal suffrage state twenty years ago. The compulsory school age had been raised to 16; 70 per cent. of the population live in "dry" territory, and it has the best local option law, enforced, in the United States. It has established a minimum wage law for women, and its average woman's yearly wage is $354 as compared with $280 in the rest of the country. It has solved (as came out on interrogation) through Senator Robinson's own instrumentality, the question of education in the poor and sparsely settled regions of Colorado. Not woman lone, but woman and men together have done this. For high comradeship breeds justice and fair play, and the question of sex never enters in in Colorado legislation nowadays. "To the just so there is neither male or female," was one of Senator Robinson's final words. "Personality only counts in legislation."



MRS. HELEN RING ROBINSON, U. S. SENATOR.

CONSUMERS' LEAGUE OF CALGARY.

Western Canadian Town Leads in Organization to Lower Cost of Living.

The town of Calgary, in Alberta, has a Consumers' League, formed in June of this year, and now having a membership of over 700. The League was formed under the auspices of the Local Council of Women, which, itself, was organized last year, and which, in the spring of 1913, appointed a Home Economics Committee to look into the question as to why living was so high in Calgary. This Committee, in the course of its investigations, decided that the secret of more satisfactory conditions lay in bringing the producer and consumer together in the public market. The question was, how to get the farmers to bring their produce into the public market, and the housewives to go there for what they wanted to buy. With the co-operation of the City Council, circulars were sent to farmers' unions within 150 miles of Calgary. Then, to encourage the Calgary housewife to go to the market the Executive of the League called up every residence telephone in Calgary, on Fridays during July, with the reminder that Saturday was market day. During August and September the supply of fresh and cheap vegetables was its own attraction.

The League has succeeded, with the assistance of the City Commissioners, in having the market made a separate department of the city, under the direct control of a responsible superintendent.

The objects of the League, as stated in a pamphlet to hand, are: To investigate the increased cost of living and to counteract the same by any legitimate means within its power; to study and teach the principles of co-operation in connection with Home Economics, to watch, influence, and promote civic legislation in connection with either of the foregoing clauses.

Housewives are urged, in justice to themselves, to watch carefully weghts and measures, and to favor weights and measures, and to favor the merchants willing to correct wrong business conditions when sustained by public opinion, by law, and the action of consumers. In justice to the tradesmen, members of the league are requested: To give orders so that but one delivery a day is required, to pay cash or settle credit accounts promptly; to give address carefully to salespeople; and not to leave Christmas shopping till the week before Christmas.

THE IDEAL HOME.

Every once in while there is arranged an exhibition of how the ideal home should be furnished. Rooms set aside for this purpose are decorated artistically and the public is invited to come and see how beautiful a home can be made.

With mind filled with the wonders of this exhibition, each visitor, we may imagine, will return to her own home a little dissatisfied, a little envious of the things she has seen but may not possess. The real home will seem somewhat lacking for a while, perhaps — somewhat incomplete and unfinished. The exhibition will leave vivid impressions in the brain; many a husband and wife will discuss a new scheme of decoration, a new method of lighting, and then, realizing that these things must wait, will store up the new ideas in the mind against the time when that ship comes home and the ideal home which both have long conceived may become the real one at last.

If you go to an exhibition of this kind and look carefully at the faces of many of those you will see there, you may notice the ideal home look. It is not of Olympia those people are thinking, not even of the wonders and treasures which surround them. They are far, far away, in some green country under the hillside, or high up on the cliffs, gazing through windows that look straight across the sea.

And there they are placing the furniture in the ideal home. The chintzes and curtains are being hung, the lights are being arranged, the little labor saving devices are being installed into dream kitchens.

They may never get there, these people whom you watch. In a few hours they will be back again in the real home, where rent and taxes fight a winning battle against ideals. They will talk a little; perhaps a picture will be moved, a chair taken away, a new lamp shade considered, but nothing much of the ideal home will be spoken, for that is a subject that is better not too often discussed. They like to go on believing that the dream is coming true, too much detail is apt to confuse the picture.

But it does sometimes come true. If you go to the places where people "settle down" you may find lots of homes that, while they may seem very dull to you, an outsider, very ordinary and commonplace, nevertheless enshrine an ideal.

Don't Fail to see the "Princess Tambon" offer on Page 22.

THE QUEEN MOTHER.



This photograph of Her Majesty Queen Alexandra, whose birthday was celebrated on December 1, is the first studio-portrait taken of Her Majesty since 1910. It shows the Queen mother at the age of 69. Her Majesty is wearing the gown she wore at the wedding of Princess Arthur of Connaught.

EXPECT VICTORY IN 1915.

A New York dispatch says: The Woman Suffrage Party has adopted its campaign slogan for 1914. "Concentration for Twenty Months and Victory in 1915," is the cry. It was adopted at the last borough meeting of the party, and all members were asked to live up to it. The old adage about the road that is paved with good intentions does not apply among suffragists, according to the borough chairman of Manhattan.

"The only road that will be paved with our intentions," she says, "is the road to the polls. Now that the holidays are over, we intend to get right on the battle field and stay there until the referendum.

"Plans for the immediate future include 'seven-day' camp fires. These will take place in a dozen districts. Shops will be rented, a phonograph installed, and there will be dancing, suffrage oratory, and other attractions.

"It is expected, also, that all sorts of talent will be found and enlisted for the remainder of the campaign. In the Twenty-fourth District, for instance, the son of a local tailor made his debut as a violinist, and has since placed his violin at the service of the cause. In the Twenty-fourth a young woman started a dancing-class for the children.

THE FASHION MARCH AND COST OF LIVING.

"The high cost of living is not confined to the table. If the Fashion Trust would play the 'Fashion March' a little more slowly we might save enough to buy eggs," Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt said in her Brooklyn Institute address one evening this week, on the "World's Dress and Women."

"No ancient king ever sat more securely upon his throne than does the king of fashion to-day," Mrs. Catt said. Then she told how brain-fagged makers of fashion, having exhausted other sources of design, went to the Far East and among the primitive tribes, and came back with their portfolios full of styles which they had observed and which they adapted for the wear of the women of the West. The first command was to hobble, and the women hobbled, wearing an adaptation of the closely wound sarong, the opening where the two ends met making the "split skirt" effect. Long Oriental earrings were ordered and put on, and the royal tiger skin worn in southeast Asia was imitated, also the bandeau and brush ornament of the primitive man of that section of the world. With a gleam of amusement in her voice, Mrs. Catt said, "Whenever I see a bandeau worn with its glittering gold or jewelled brush ornament, I think of a wild man that I saw wearing that kind of an ornament, the brush being a white man's cast off shaving brush."

Then the wearing of long and wire-twisted feathers came in for comment. An anecdote was told of a fine looking, quiet appearing gentleman slightly bald, who was eating at a restaurant, when he suddenly gave a fearsome yell and jumped. The cause of all the excitement was that a lady sitting at a nearby table had merely happened to turn her head and had swept his bald spot with her dust-brush feather. Mrs. Catt queried if a woman who pays but five cents for one sitting in a trolley car has the right to practically occupy three, for she dusts the face of the persons on her right or on her left by sweeping them with her strangely placed feather. "But do not protest," she urged, saying, "That fashion will soon pass."

After contrasting the change of fashion four times a year in the Occident as against the constant modes of the Orient, Mrs. Catt pictured the financial crisis that would come if the fashions of the former did not change so often, if diamonds, ostrich plumes and silks were not demanded and if wool was used only when new garments were absolutely necessary. But she predicted that the time will come when folk tracing the history of costume will look back upon the changing fashions of the present with wonder and pity.

TIMELY CARE OF THE HANDS.

With the frosts of winter at our doors it behooves the woman who has no maid to assist her in her household duties, to look to her hands, if she would keep them pretty and soft in spite of her manifold duties about kitchen and dining room. For if the hands are in goodly condition when winter sets in, they will not be so likely to crack and chap and roughen up when the really hard and trying weather sets in. This is the time not only to lay in a supply of glycerine and witch hazel—one of the very best of all softeners for the hands—but to apply it regularly. Each time the hands have been in hot dishwater or in the rinsing waters of vegetables or potatoes, they should be carefully washed and wiped, the cuticle gently pushed back from the nails, and glycerine and witch hazel—about two parts of witch hazel to one part of glycerine—well rubbed into the skin of the hands while the fingers are gently massaged up and down. It sounds rather a bother to be told this but in reality it is the simplest and easiest thing to do. Then at night before going to bed wash the hands thoroughly in warm water with a teaspoonful of oatmeal and a pinch of powdered orris root, use the nail brush, going over the whole hand carefully and dry with a soft towel. When the hands are thoroughly dried take a good massage cream—not an ordinary cold cream—and massage the hands as gently as you would the face, going slowly over each finger and rubbing the cream into the cuticle. Rub until all the cream is quite absorbed. Any cream with cucumber in it is excellent for the hands as it has a tendency to whiten the skin. It is never well to wear gloves to sleep in for the hands do not need to be kept warm. If these directions, combined with careful manicuring, are followed, there will be a marked improvement in the appearance of the hands. But one thing is essential—that is, that creams and powders used on the hands should be of the very best, as poor creams will only do harm that it will take weeks to undo. As with everything else a little prevention is worth pounds of cure, and to prevent roughening and chapping is to go a long way towards keeping the hands in goodly condition throughout the season of cold and frosts.

JOAN OF ARC.

In a lecture on Joan of Arc delivered recently, Sir John Macdonell, professor of comparative law at University College, said:

"It is not Bruno or Servetus or Galileo or Campanella that stands out beyond all others in the long list of martyrs to legal process. It is this village maiden, with her courage, her rare union of enthusiasm and supreme sanity. The inner voices speak to her; she has visions; they do not dazzle her understanding or confuse her apprehension of practical things. One thinks of Socrates before the Heliastic Court. But, after all, we know of his demeanor mainly through the accounts of affectionate disciples; her virtues and sagacity shine out through the record prepared by enemies. The so-called recantation was a fraud and an absurdity. The impression to be derived from the trial is of a character unique in the union of sagacity, heroism and mysticism. Her life in the invisible world did not blind her practical wisdom, conspicuous in the strange atmosphere of courts, and doubtless also in the more familiar scenes of sieges and battles.—"Votes for Women."

You and Me

PRIZES WON FOR LETTERS ON BUYING ON INSTALMENT PLAN.

There is no uncertainty in the opinions of our readers as to whether the instalment plan of buying is a blessing or a temptation. They one and all decide against it. Even those who have tried it successfully, think it risky, and would do away with it.

First Prize—Toilet Case, three pieces, in neat box, won by the writer signing J. C. M., whose letter advising "Wait until you can Pay,' is to the point, though short.

Second Prize.—Manicure Set in dull silver finish, awarded to the writer of the letter signed Trixy, who considers the possible good of this plan of buying outbalanced by its drawbacks.

Third Prize.—Flower brooch, enamelled, natural colors, on silver, won by "Tommy Atkins," with his letter giving actual experience with the loss and gain of this system of buying.

RICHES, POVERTY OR JUST ENOUGH, WHICH GIVES MOST HAPPINESS.

The January sales, with their possibilities and distracting choice of things needed and things desired, have raised the old question of which are the happier people; those with wealth at their command; those with no worldly possessions and few responsibilities, or those who, having just sufficient for the needs of life can, by careful management, add comforts or even some small luxuries.

We will give three prizes for the three most interesting letters discussing this question.

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

BUYING ON THE INSTALMENT PLAN. DOES IT PAY?

Dear Editor:

In my opinion, the instalment plan is a delusion and a snare. How easy it looks to pay fifty cents a week and get a carpet-sweeper, but how hard it often is to find the fifty cents a week until the sweeper is paid for. Why is the merchant so anxious to sell on this plan? Because he gets more money out of the purchaser (and gets more purchasers, too). The farmer who pays cash for his machinery gets it for many dollars less than the one who lets his payments run over two or three years. If people did without the things (usually luxuries) they had not the money to pay for, they would be far more likely to keep within their incomes. As long as fine clothes, fine furniture, and all kinds of luxuries can be bought on the instalment plan, there will be countless people running into debt to get them. The young couple beginning life with furniture bought on this pernicious plan, may find themselves unable to make more than a few payments, and so lose all. Begin with little, and buy more as you can afford it, and there will be fewer complaints of the high cost of living.

ECONOMY.

Mrs. D. A. Bruce,
R.R. 6, Tavistock, Ont.

CABINET FIRST, AUTO NEXT

This way has proved an easy way at first, of getting lots of things, but I think it a very unsatisfactory method.

One young married woman I heard of decided she would like to have a kitchen cabinet. She therefore phoned a dealer, and was told of this plan of small instalments. She thought it seemed very advantageous, and decided to take one, paying her small sum then. Days passed, and then she coaxed her husband to try and get an auto. "Oh, well," he said, "I guess we may as well, our cabinet is just about settled. So these people go from one extravagance to another, until they become loaded with debt, and so fail. Certainly women should use their influence against it."

"BLUEBELL."

WAIT UNTIL YOU CAN PAY.

I would say it is not a blessing. Pay as you go, and if you have no money don't buy on the instalment plan. You will never know the worry it causes you if you never buy that way. Wait till you can pay for the things and then you know they are yours. I think no woman should advocate it. I think it is the reason for some of the high cost of living.

J. C. M.

MARRIAGE WITH OPPOSITES. IS IT WISE?

"VERY CHANCY."

At first sight it might not seem wise for a woman to choose as her husband a man with tastes and pleasures like her own, as, if both were fond of spending to excess, idle pleasures and things of that sort, it might mean a poor lookout for the future. But in the long run their chances for happiness would be better than though their tastes were different. When a man and woman of contrasting ideas marry, it takes half a lifetime to really find out how to live properly with one another. "Can two walk together except they be agreed?"

Sometimes such a couple never get their lives properly adjusted, and to keep things running smoothly the "giving up" is all on one side, which is misery for the one and ruinous to the other's character.

Love is a marvel worker it is true, but I have noticed that there is always something in won't stand, and that "something" is very often the constant effort to enter into feelings, pleasures and pursuits that a person can neither understand nor care for.

Let a woman think will before she marries her "contrast." It is "very chancy," as Mark Twain used to say.

T. H. S.

AS NEARLY ALIKE AS POSSIBLE

I believe a woman should choose as her husband one whose tastes, pleasures and pursuits are as like her own as possible. They naturally understand each other much sooner and therefore save the worry of getting to know which sometimes takes so long that the desire to understand either dies or falls flat before the thing is accomplished.

How can two walk together except they agree? I hold they cannot agree just as well when their tastes are different.

E. J.

DIFFERENCES WON'T COUNT, ONLY GOODNESS AND LOVE

I was naughty enough to laugh at some of the questions about a woman choosing a husband—they sounded rather as if she was to choose a piece of furniture. I could almost imagine I heard her saying, after she decided that she almost wished she had taken the other one for he might have suited better.

Seriously now, a woman should marry only the man she loves, and not even him unless he is a good man. Her hapiness is depending on that last rather than on being like or unlike in their tastes or dispositions.

At the same time I think if a woman loved a man with tastes like her own she would enjoy his company more than if his tastes were very different. But any woman should be able to cultivate new tastes to suit those of her husband. I don't think being like or unlike in disposition matters much.

A woman must love the man she marries, and he must be a genuine Christian man, and she a Christian woman, or there will be little likelihood of lasting happiness. If they are all right in that way nothing else will trouble them much.

STELLA.

COMMONSENSE BIDS FOR SIMILARITY

To choose a husband is such a serious step that one has to look at all sides of the case. However, as I made my choice some years ago, and it was one of similarity, I will, from experience, by all means, favor such unions and argue from that point.

For example, had my husband been a man fond of society, the theatre, or gay life generally, and myself a home-loving body (or vice versa), it would mean that many times I would be left alone, and many a woman in those lonely hours has had time for thoughts which eventually breed distrust, jealousy or worse.

Again, I am naturally careful about money matters, as is my better half, but I know my spirit would be in a state of revolt were I married to a man who was needlessly extravagant, wasting what I had economized to save.

Or, if I were married to a man who had no love for little children (and there are some such), when my own heart is bound up in my babies, that sweetest of all common ties would be missing.

Certainly commonsense, if not environment, bids me favor similarity of tastes.

"R. E."

OPPOSITE TEMPERAMENT, BUT SIMILAR IDEAS

A woman should choose a husband of opposite temperament to her own, while holding ideals of life that are similar to hers. The practical are ever atracted, charmed and held by the emotional; while each modifying the other tends to form a perfect union.

But most emphatically the purposes of their lives should coincide. Any great subject such as religion, philanthropy, education or art should engross both, equally, though they may indeed manifest their interest in different phases of the subject.

The wife should be able to consider her husband's vocation honorable, his avocation worth while, and his amusements, sane and healthy.

Then as Solomon says: "The heart of her husband doth safely trust in her," where it could not were she excluded from part of his life.

We may gather convincing evidence in support of these opinions, from the happy marriages we all know where hand in hand, husband and wife are climbing the rugged hill of life together, and from the wrecked and ruined marriages we all know where incompatibility or lack of sympathy has caused them to climb alone.

MAB.

THE EDITRESS.

CLOTHES INFLUENCE MOODS

"Don't let your clothes crush your moods," a woman warns other women who would keep young. One of a woman's chief charm lies in varied moods, that is, they keep her from becoming old, from setting down into the rut of one mood.

"The woman who takes her rest through the day in a dreary wrapper is crushing her spirit, which would thrive as she rested were she clad in a soft pretty negligee that delighted her eye and her touch. No more nonsensical notion than that pretty negligee garments are for rich women alone! One can be had for very little expenditure. Wearing it only at resting time, it keeps it fresh for a long time.

"The woman who does her own housework in any old thing, as long as it is neat is killing charming moods, for she can not accomplish her work with the blithe, young spirit she could in a trig becoming frock made for just her workaday mood. Any old thing is not good enough for housework time or for any other time in a woman's life. Whatever good looks she has should be as much in evidence in her house dress as in an evening dress. Aprons, even for hard kitchen work, come now in such becoming materials and cut that they give to the wearer a delightful piquancy of appearance and make of her a picturesque housewife rather than a drudge.

"Worn down shoes are not good enough for housework. Underclothes of tryingly plan cut and inferior mattrial adornment are spirit witherers, for every woman, however much she may deny the fact, is happier in fine pretty lingerie, and there is no reason why lingerie that is worn every day should not be exactly as pretty as that saved for special occasions.

"Are your afternoon house frocks and your evening frocks all pretty and varied? It is important that they should be so, as any rut in the way of dressing crushes moods that can not live when clad in the style of that special rut. Just watch the satisfied smile of the woman with the black evening gown habit when chance lets her don a frock of creamy lace or rose chiffon, and the argument will be proved."—"Evening Wisconsin."

A District of Columbia Suffrage Festival was held in Washington "celebrating the near opening of the Panama canal, and the interest of Joint Resolution No. 1, extending the right of suffrage to women." The ways and means committee of Federal Women's Equality Association was in charge. The various suffrage organizations of the District had stalls.

WORLD'S WELFARE

INDIA SILENTLY TURNING TO CHRIST.

(By Harold Begbie).

The article presented herewith is a remarkable utterance by a remarkable writer. Mr. Begbie's introduction to the churches came through his "Twice Born Men" and "Souls in Action," which related extraordinary transformations of character under the power of the Spirit exercised through the ministrations of the Salvation Army. Later his attention was diverted to India, and he prepared a series of similar sketches of "miracles of grace" among the Indian people, published later under the title of "Other Sheep." These studies of conversion Mr. Begbie began from merely psychological curiosity, but his investigations have resulted in his own conversion to fervent loyalty to the gospel of Christ.

Great and enduring things are almost invariably silent. An earthquake or a thunderstorm compared with the quiet of nature in her labor of bringing apple blossoms or grass seeds to perfection is a trivial, transitory disturbance, however many cities fall, however many human creatures perish. A man's sneeze may startle a roomful of people, but persons a yard away will not hear the beat of his heart and the man next to him will not be aware that he is thinking.

It is probably that many of those matters which now absorb the public attention, to which the writers of leading articles in the newspapers devote a tremendous and diurnal energy, will seem of trivial account to our grandchildren. And it is equally probable that other matters of which the general public takes no cognizance, and to which the leaders of political parties and the masters of philosophical schools give no serious attention, will appear in the eyes of our posterity as the chief marks and the strongest glories of our too self-conscious age.

A TRANSFORMATION SILENT BUT MEASURELESS.

Among these silent, ignored and profoundly solemn things is the movement of the 300,000,000 people of India, out of immemorial sleep and turning their backs on an immemorial past, toward the mental frontiers of Europe. They are moved by two invisible powers. The energy of European materialism is one of these powers; the leaven of Christ is the other.

The mind of India is moving away from the superstitions, the customs, the traditions and the hypnotism of her long past. She is modernized and materialized; she is no longer a shivering child aghast at the dark, or a cowering slave afraid of a priestly master; she is half skeptical and half cynical; she laughs at her gods and reads Herbert Spencer; she washes off the sacred paint from her forehead and discusses the rival advantages of petrol and acetylene gas; she becomes a little excited by political rhetoric, taking the new word of freedom into her blood like a strong wine, and delighting in controversies which engaged the ponderous minds of the encyclopædists, or which now agitate Browning societies and local parliaments and students in university examinations.

She is young, heady and excitable, yet withal she is cynical and jaded—the fanatics among her millions are not numerous. It is a miracle in itself—the calm and wearied way in which India has awakened to the miracle of her sudden modernism. She is young, heady and excitable on occasion; her prevailing mood is one of half-interested amusement, of bland curiosity to know what will happen

But there is the force of the leaven of Christ in this fermenting multitude of peoples. It is plain to every man who has eyes to see, that the Spirit of Christ, in a strange and most beautiful manner, is silently drawing India to the God of all truth. And this is not only the chief romance of India; it is the greatest and most stupendous romance of the whole world.

No church has conquered India; no missionary has left a Livingstonian mark upon her soul; no masterful theologian has convinced her that the Christian religion is superior to Hinduism, Mahommedanism or Buddhism. But the Spirit of Christ moving upon those dark and stagnant waters, in the simple kindness and loving charity of individual Christian people, has troubled the soul of India and moved it to a new wonder. For ages, for long ages, the religions of India have been hardening into a dreadful despotism. For ages and ages millions of people in India have been perfectly content to know themselves as "untouchables" — outcasts and pariahs. For ages and ages the whole vast population of Hindu has accepted, without wonder or mutiny, the exacting tyranny of the Brahman, paying tribute to the tyrant and submitting in every social detail to the scornful dominion. And in these ages religion has seemed to them a hard and terrible way of escape from a doom infinitely more hard and infinitely more terrible—the doom of having to live.

And even while these millions scorned missionaries and derided the rivalry of Christian sects, their own religion was yielding to the influence of that new religion which they mocked. Without knowledge of the change India began to contemplate religion as something kind, and existence as something possibly beautiful and desirable. India did not throw herself into the arms of the missionaries, but in her soul, in the soul of Hinduism, Buddhism and Mohammedanism, was the new thought of love which is the thought of Christ and the nature of God.

OTHER RELIGIONS VAINLY SEEK THEIR OWN REFORM.

The religions of India are reforming themselves. The priests, who fear Christianity far more than they dislike the British Raj, are striving to make their religion reasonable and attractive. They see that if they lose the pariahs — 70,000,000 of them — they will lose all. Their lives are at stake. Hinduism must be saved in order to save them. And their method is to copy, as close as possible, that humanitarian aspect of Christianity which has so startled and so deeply moved the soul of their millions. They build hospitals, they go back to their oldest books to fine a pure god and a merciful goddess.

It is impossible for India not to arrive at the Christian threshold. She has moved away from an aristocratic exclusiveness and from a tyranny of despotism toward fraternity, toward self-sacrifice, and toward love. Must not the end be Christ? The work has been begun by missionaries of every church and by noble-hearted, sweet-living and kindly laymen of every class and degree. All the planting and all the watering have been done by European Christians; but the increase is God's. It will be the increase of an Asian plant on an Asian soil, perhaps the deepest, most tender, most spiritual form of Christianity known among men.

This is the romance of India and the romance of the world. Look where you will, there is nothing on the earth at this hour so full of grandeur and so charged with poetry, so glad with hope, and so shining with illumination, as this new birth of the most religious people of the world in the Spirit of Christ.—"Continent."

INDIA A.D. 1913.

(By Herbert Anderson, Calcutta.)

The year 1913 opened with the shadow of tragedy over the Empire. The anarchist attempt to take the viceroys' life at the Delhi Durbar failed as a murder. It succeeded where its perpetrators least desired success—in calling forth spontaneous, wide-spread, genuine loyalty to the British Empire from every corner of the land. The political sky, still clouded, has been clearer ever since, and the cause of missions aided thereby.

This has been a year of exceptional material prosperity and good harvests have brought forth rapid progress in the Empire's economic and industrial life. Thirty-five thousand miles of railways are carrying 350,000,000 of passengers every year. Seventy-two thousand miles of telegraph lines flash 12,000,000 messages about the Empire, and 58,000 miles of irrigation canals have made 48,000,000 acres of unprofitable jungle and sandy wastes to blossom with fertility. These figures betoken the influences of Western civilization upon the waking Orient and are a magnificent tribute to administrative power. They help us to understand the stir in India's industrial life. They explain the growing volume of emigration from village to city. Missions are faced by the power and peril of the city problem.

We have evidences of the same silent progress in social reform. Without any outstanding event to rivet the gaze on personality or place Indian women are entering the land of liberty. Government is spending large sums of money on female education, and each year witnesses an increase by thousands of girls attending school. Our cities show more women permitted the freedom of the parks, streets and places of amusement. In the inner circles of home life, too, debasing customs concerning marriage and widowhood are giving way before the light of fuller knowledge and a growing reverence for personality.

India has been profoundly moved in her religious thought life. The growing activities of the reform sects indicate both stir and progress. The Samaj movements, vedic, vedantic and unitarian press forwarded into Hinduism and Buddhism in their preaching of a noble idea of God, in their demand for a noble ideal of life and duty. "We shall soon need to change some of the essentials of our faith," writes the leader of a strict Hindu sect. "Social service" has been a non-Christian watchword during the past twelve months. In calamities such as floods, at vast gatherings such as ruchas, and at special places of pilgrimage bands of young men of various creeds and races have sacrificed time and comfort and money to be useful to their fellows. Thus it may be said that a larger vision of brotherhood has come to many, unconsciously guiding the destiny of non-Christian religious thought life in India today. Missions in their presentation of the Gospel of Jesus are the unacknowledged prophets of this evangel of the reform movements to the Hinduism of past centuries.

We have witnessed a renaissance of the Moslem faith in India. The events around Constantinople have influenced the Indian situation very largely. It is too early to say what permanent results will follow. The leaders of Islam have been drawn together in their distresses and have founded a Pan-Moslem League to secure the strength of unity in behalf of their faith. This star of Islamic life has influenced the policy of government to an appreciable degree, and the Christian missionary cannot but feel the trend of events is fraught with peril.

A larger circulation of Gods' word has marked 1913 than in any recent year. Temperance reform has been urged upon the notice of the government, and His Excellency, Lord Hardinge, has been the first viceroy sympathetically to receive a deputation of temperance leaders, urging the restriction of the consumption of both drinks and drugs. Social evils such as those connected withe the white slave traffic have been dealt with by legal enactments inflicting more drastic penalties on wrong-doers. The influence of theosophy especially in Madras has meen further undermined by the proceedings against Mrs. Besant in regard to her protege Alegone. The roll call to higher service includes such well known names as Dr. Irving of Allahabad, and Dr. Huntley of Agra, and it has been an exceptional year for the invaliding home of missionaries, with a consequent lack of staff to supply stations already occupied.

This has been a great year for Christian missions. It is too early yet to be able to chronicle the numerical increase in baptisms from non-Christian communities. In view of our present-day movements, of the deprest and outcast communities, we should anticipate the greatest record of any past year in additions by baptisms to the church. Presbyterians, Anglicans, Methodists and Baptists are all rejoicing in these accessions. "Coming, coming; yes, they are." But the year will be more memorable for the spirit of fellowship in Christ that has come to birth. Dr. Mott's Indian conferences are historic. The Edinburgh Conference Continuation Committee has justified its appointment wondrously. Sent by that body—and so coming with the credentials of the leaders of the home-base—he set before the missionaries of the Empire in the early months of the year the possibilities of co-operation, the need of councils to focus policy and methods and develop missionary union in institutional efforts such as hospitals, colleges, schools, evangelistic campaigns and literature. The seed fell into prepared ground. The Master Himself had preceded his Messenger. The leaders of the forces in the Empire were found to be one already in prayer life, in desire for fuller knowledge of each other, and for the effective joining up of scattered agencies. So the year closed with permanent preliminary organization accomplished. Bengal and Assam, Behar and Orissa, Bombay, Burma, Mid-India, Punjab, South India and the United Provinces are the eight areas into which India and Burma have been divided. Ceylon will probably come in as the ninth. All these areas have already elected their representative councils of missions and soon after these words are in print the National Council of Missions for the whole Empire—representative of the various provincial councils—will be sitting to study the problems of Indian missions from the standpoint of the whole enterprise. All the forces, Protestant and Syrian, will be co-operating as never before, for the spread of the Redeemer's Kingdom. Who can estimate the significance of thie wondrous advance? How energy may be conserved, the frontal attacks on non-Christian faiths reorganized, the Indian church given opportunities to develop all latent powers of sacrifice and service, Indian leaders thrust forth to take more responsible and prominent positions in both church and missionary activity, to what extent women's work needs greater emphasis and a larger proportionate expenditure, how literature and education, medical and industrial effort can be made better to serve the great evangelistic ideal—these are the matters to which immediate attention will now be given; and that no longer as a divided force but a force in which Christ's prayer has visible answer, "That they may be one." . . . "that the world may believe."

It is not too optimistic an estimate to say that 1914 opens with the opportunity of becoming the grandest year of modern missionary history. Will we make the opportunity a reality?—"Missionary Review of the World."

FORMER CANNIBALS BUILD A CHURCH.

The London Missionary Society "Chronicle" tells of the dedication of a new church at Suau, in its mission in Papua, and Mrs. Rich, of the mission, writes as follows:

"Suau was a cannibal village, its people wild and savage and feared; to-day it is one of the most promising in our mission. Just out in front of the present mission house is a huge rock, nearly covered at high tide. This is called 'Tau veu,' or 'manrock,' and here in past days the people of Suau laid their victims, while the horrible process of dividing the spoil was carried out.

"The church is well built and good-looking, and, as though a further proof of its consecration, 28 new church members were baptized at the very first service in it. There seems a great and good future before this new church in the old heathen village, and we earnestly hope it may fulfil all expectations. Suau is not 'a city set on a hill' in the actual sense of the phrase, but it is 'a village at a good anchorage,' which out here means the same thing. Boats pass and repass and often anchor at Suau which are never even seen by other villages, and if Suau earns and keeps a good reputation it will travel far."—Missionary Review of the Word.

THE MASTER'S SONNET.

(By Roy Temple House.)

I thank Thee, Father, Lord of heaven and earth,
That Thou hast veiled from shrewd and prudent sight
These visions that in simple minds have birth;
For Thou hast willed it so, and so 'tis right.
All of my Father's in my hand is kept;
And none can know the Son but God alone,
As none can know His fatherhood except
The Son and them who know Him through the Son.

Come unto me, who know the toil and smart
Of heavy burdens. I will give you rest.
Come, take my yoke upon you, learn of me;
Come, feel the beating of my lowly heart,
And it will soothe you; for my way is best,
Since they who bear my yoke are strong and free.
Norman, Okla.

THE STUDENT VOLUNTEER MOVEMENT.

The seventh international convention of the Student Volunteer Movement, was held in Kansas City, Mo., U.S.A., from December 31st to January 4th. The purpose of the convention is to bring together representative delegations of students and professors from all important institutions of learning in Canada and the United States, and leaders of the Foreign Missionary Enterprise, for helpful association and conference; to consider unitedly the problems of the evangelization of the non-Christian world; to gain inspiration and a vision of the foreign missionary responsibilities of the Church; to pray and to resolve to enter with greater consecration upon the work of world-wide evangelization. Some of the ablest missionary speakers addressed the convention; a part of each day was devoted to a consideration of questions concerning missionary work and interest among students; sectional conferences were devoted to work on the great fields of the Orient; and addresses for the deepening of the spiritual life were given a prominent place. Practically every college and theological school in our Dominion was represented by student delegates, and in a majority of cases by a member of the faculty also.

"Bodliness with contentment is great gain," says St. Paul. And at another time he says: "I have learned in whatever state I am therewith to be content."

* * *

One of the finest expressions of our religious enthusiasms has been the carrying of a Christian civilization to the peoples of the earth and the far-off islands of the sea.—"Biblical World."

* * *

A sociology that fails to recognise that religion is the chief factor in social progress is resting upon a false foundation. The best things in human life are the fruits of man's faith in God and the effort to live in harmony with the divine will.—"United Presbyterian."

* * *

"Live a life of feeling, not of excitement. Let your religion, your duties, every thought, and word, be ruled by the affections, which are the expressions of them. Do not consider whether you are glad, sorry, dull, or spiritual at any moment, but be yourself—what God makes you."

* * *

There is a world in us that God keeps to himself, except when he calls some few souls, with special errand for us, to receive a glimpse. It is full of life, and growths, and wonders, that are to be developed and revealed. We ourselves know not what we shall be: but he knows that we shall be like him. * * * It is the world of the spiritual microscope.—Mrs. A. D. T. Whitney.

BIBLE PROBLEMS EXPLAINED

By JAMES M. GRAY, D. D.

126 Pages, Fully Indexed, Paper, 15c; Cloth, 30c net

This valuable book answers questions on the Bible; the Doctrine of God; the Person of Christ; the Church; the Christian Ministry; Christian Doctrine and Life, Applied Scholarship; the Future Life; Israel or the Jews; Second Coming of Christ and the Millennium; Satan; Angelology and Modern Isms.

BIBLE INSTITUTE COLPORTAGE ASS'N, 346 Mc. La Salle St., CHICAGO

THE BUILDERS

NO. I.

He thought in silver and in glittering gold,
In polished marble, bronze, and sparkling gem,
And through his thought beheld the beauteous Face,
Decked with an Empinre's glorious diadem.

With cunning hand and strong and magic brain,
He built the city palace, dome, and spire,
And fragrant gardens bathed by gentle rain,
And all the glory that man could desire.

The people gazed upon the flashing sight,
And gloried in this new and peerless State.
In song they praised the Builder day and night,
And bowed the knee to him and called him GREAT.

No. II.

He thought in deeds of kindness and of grace,
In selflessness, in purity and love,
And through his thought beheld the beauteous Face,
Of Him whose Kingdom cometh from above.

And lo! the vision moved his heart and hand
To fashion that great kingdom here below,
And soon its spires and temples filled the land,
And all the world in heavenly love did glow.

The people gazed upon "His Kingdom come"—
Not built of silver, gold and fragrant wood.
And in that Kingdom found the heart's true Home,
God loved the builder and pronounced him GOOD.

—Frederic Warner.

THE SERMON

THE FREE GIFT.

By the Rev. Richard Roberts, Pastor of the Crouch Hill Presbyterian Church, London.

For the wages of sin is death; but the free gift of God is eternal life in Christ Jesus our Lord. — Romans vi., 23.

Nothing could bring out the essential character of the Christian Gospel more clearly than does this antithesis between sin and eternal life.

The connection between sin and its punishment is causal, organic. The one follows the other of sheer, irresistible necessity. Sin is self-retributive; there is a law of moral gravitation which secures infallibly that every transgression and disobedience shall meet with one recompense of reward. Sin contains in itself the seeds of death, and no miscarriage ever hinders the ripening of its fatal fruit.

But there is no causal connection between eternal life and anything we do. We cannot gain it; we cannot purchase it; we cannot deserve it. There is no necessity arising out of our acts or characters on the part of God to confer it upon us. It is a free, undeserved, uncovenanted gift.

Nor is it unique in God's dealings with us. Rather it is the splendid culmination of an ascending scale of gifts of the same character—all free gifts. All that God ever gave us is of this kind. He gave us the gift of life, and we rejoice in so glorious a possession. He gave us freely the knowledge of His will; He multiplies upon us daily gifts that bear witness of His love for us. His hand is never restrained. When we say that there is no necessity for God to give us gifts, we utter but half a truth. There is no necessity which has its origin in ourselves. There is a necessity, but it is the necessity of His own heart; He must give; He cannot help giving; it is His property, His genius to give. He gives because of the constraint of His love.

The freedom of God's gifts lies in the circumstance that we cannot demand them. We could, of course, command them if we deserved them, but the verb deserve in connection with God's gifts never comes fitly from human lips. The last thing we may dare to claim is that we ever deserved the least of them. You will not quarrel with that statement if you know your own heart. For what after all are we? Just men and women who having received gifts from God have rejected them, abused them, mis-used them. God gave us life that we might seek and serve Him, and we have been using it for meaner ends. We have appropriated the gift for base and selfish uses. He has endued our life with powers, and we have prostituted those powers to ignoble aims. We are worse than the rebel, for the rebel openly foregoes the gifts and favors of what he rebels against. But we use the very gifts of God in our opposition to Him. The fitting label for us is renegade.

Is this too strong? Am I exaggerating when I speak of our opposition to God? Certainly we are not conscious of it in just that way. Yet in what other way shall the fact be described? There are only two services in which you and I may engage ourselves. We may serve ourselves or we may serve God. We cannot do both; you have that on better authority than mine. We may try to combine the two services and make the best of both worlds, but it cannot be done. For the service of our selfishness is concrete opposition to God, and that is what most of us have been about most of the time. Paul has no hesitation in describing facts as they are. He says that we are ungodly; that we are at enmity with God. Once, he is charitably, he says that we were weak. But my point is that we could not be ungodly without the gifts of God. We could not oppose Him except by the strength He gives us. The worst tragedy of our sin is that we turn God's gifts against Himself, that we use His goodness to frustrate His will.

"God gives us light and love and all good things
Richly for joy and power to use aright,
But then we may forget Him in His gifts."

We may—we do—even worse. We profane His gifts; we pervert them and use them against Him.

And yet—and this is the strangeness and the wonder of it all—God keeps on giving, and the Gospel is just the declaration that in spite of and in the teeth of our persistent perversion of His gifts God has given to us the supreme gift of eternal life in Jesus Christ our Lord, and all that the gift brings with it of forgiveness and cleansing, of hallowing and joy and peace. Nay, even more than this is true, that, just because of our perversion of His gifts, if so be that we may be delivered from it, He offers to us this supreme ultimate gift in His Son. When people fail to appreciate our gifts to them, we hold our hands; we say angrily that we will teach them to have manners. But God's way of dealing with our contempt of His gifts is not by withholding but by continuing to give. And at last, He gives His Son. You recall the parable of the vineyard, how, after the laborers had sent one servant after another away, beaten and empty-handed, the owner said: "I will send my son." Now, he thought, they will behave differently. And our Lord has this in mind, that God, also having sent good gifts to men which men despised and rejected, at last sent His Son. Now, He said, they will understand; now their pride, their obstinacy, their contempt will break down; now they will learn to accept my gifts thankfully and use them aright.

The Gospel is primarily and supremely the announcement of something given, of a gift uncovenanted and undeserved, the crown of long, patient, unrequited, misunderstood giving. God so loved that He gave—and the New Testament rings the changes ceaselessly on this thought: "My Father giveth you the true bread"; "God who giveth his Holy Spirit"; "God who giveth us richly all things to enjoy"; "God who giveth to all liberally"; "He giveth more grace"; "He giveth grace to the humbe"; "He that spared not his own Son but delivered him for us all, how shall he not with him freely give us all things?" That is the burden, the very heart and soul of the Gospel, its ceaseless refrain—God gave, God giveth.

You will observe that I am more concerned with the manner of the giving than with the content of the gift. I am not going to ask you to consider what eternal life is, but to remember that it is a free gift. Paul uses a word which even suggests more. The word is connected with the word "grace," and means a "royal favor." The gift itself is the supreme good, the very crown and climax of what God has in His heart to do for man. It was not a gift which man by any effort or sacrifice of his own could secure for himself, and though it was given freely, it was not given easily. It took the cross to make it possible. Given at unspeakable cost to meet our extremity, yet it was a free gift, a favor conferred royally, without money and without price, without requital and without recompense, on men and women who had nothing wherewith to pay.

And it is well that we should recall this and confirm it in our minds, for we tend to decline at times to another gospel, or to give the major emphasis to another note. It is not easy for us to keep steady hold of this ground truth of the Gospel. It is so entirely out of keeping with our human standards. It is not our habit to give something, least of all to give everything, for nothing. It still less is our habit to give and to keep on giving in the teeth of contempt and mis-use of our gifts. Even if we do not demand an equivalent in kind, we, at least, expect the reward of obvious and perhaps effusive, gratitude.

And it is difficult to get ourselves to understand and believe that it is not that way with God. So we decline to a conception of the Gospel primarily in terms of duty. We fall into the subtle heresy of doing and deserving, and that becomes a kind of disastrous egotism, breeding pride and self-esteem, or, if things do not turn out with us as we think they should, tempting to complaint and upbraiding of God. We get to arguing if we have done our duty by God why does not God do His duty by us; whereas all along, the Gospel is a word not of duty but of grace. Mark, I do not say that the Gospel does not entail duties; it does, but it is a word of duty after it is a word of grace. It makes a demand, but the demand comes after the gift. And we shall never know the duties rightly, either in dimensions or character, until first of all we have received the grace. We shall not understand the nature or the size of the Gospel demands until we have appropriated the Gospel gift. The last truth upon this point is that God asks nothing until He has given everything.

And I am bound to say that we preachers have not escaped this tendency to wrong emphasis. We have perhaps tended in recent years to preach the Gospel too predominantly as a demand. There is some excuse for us, I think. We have seen the church decline in numbers and in power, and our diagnosis of the trouble has led us to lay the blame for our present distress upon Christian folk. There was nothing wrong with the diagnosis when we included ourselves in it, and we have had, I trust, the grace to do that. But I think we have applied the remedy to the wrong point. We have laid down the law. We have told you plainly what you ought to do, how you should use your time and your money and conduct your business. We have criticised you, sometimes even to the point of scolding. And it is to be said for us that we did not spare ourselves; we lashed ourselves and each other in the same hearty way, and we were right. It was all quite true; I do not think that we need to withdraw or qualify anything we said. But perhaps we have fallen into the error of putting the cart before the horse; because we were so concerned with getting the demand clear out on the forefront, we forgot to fill in the background as we should. No preacher has ever made articulate a larger demand than God makes of His people. God does literally demand everything. What we have forgotten to say steadily is that there is a gift before the demand, a gift which is the ground of the demand, a free gift which justifies the most exacting demand, a gift so great, so splendid that he who has consciously received it can never thereafter put away from him any demand howsoever heavy that God may choose to make upon him.

There will be very little wrong with the quality of the Christian obedience when Christian folk have once more recovered a true sense of the grandeur and the grace of the gift of God in Jesus Christ. When it comes home to us again (as please God it may) how freely we have received, we shall find it no hardship to our souls freely and joyfully to give.

Let us then to-day glory in the gift of God. Let us lay ourselves open to the spell, the royal splendor, of it. Let the great massive Scriptures which tell of the gift sweep over our souls and catch us up into a true ecstasy of gratitude and joy. "God so loved the world, that he gave his only begotten Son, that whosoever believeth on him should not perish, but have eternal life."

The gift is yours. "He that spared not his own Son, but delivered him for us all, shall he not with him freely give us al things?" The gifts are all yours. "Behold what manner of love the Father has bestowed upon us that we should be called the sons of God," and that is yours, too. "The free gift of God is eternal life through Jesus Christ our Lord"—the free gift to you, to me, and to all poor sinners; and all that God asks is that we should receive the gift.

Sunday School Lesson

SERVING JESUS.

January 25.

Lesson. Luke viii., 1-3; ix., 57-62; x., 38-42.

Golden Text. Matthew xxv., 40.

"And the King shall answer and say unto them, Verily I say unto you, Inasmuch as ye did it unto one of these, My brethren, even these least, ye did it unto Me."

THE NARRATIVE.

The three paragraphs which constitute our lesson give us three pictures which are full of interest.

The first takes us back to a period before Caesarea Philippi when Jesus was travelling from place to place through cities and villages. It would seem to have been a period when He had departed from His usual custom of returning to Capernaum. The paragraph gives us the one glimpse we have of how His material needs were met during such journeyings. Luke tells us that He and His disciples were accompanied by a number of women, who ministered to Him of their substance, all of whom had been healed by Him either of demon possession, or of some form of disease. Three of them are named. The first was Mary of Magdala, from whom He had cast out seven demons. The second was Joanna, the wife of Chuza, Herod's steward, who is only mentioned in one other place, and that in this Gospel, where it is recorded that she was with Mary of Magdala at the grave on the morning of the resurrection. The third was Susanna, who is mentioned nowhere else. The probability is that some, and perhaps all, of these were women of wealth, who thus followed Him and the twelve from place to place, and ministered unto them of their substance.

The second picture is that of three men whom He encountered in the first stages of the journey when "He steadfastly set His face to go to Jerusalem." The first of these impulsively declared his determination to follow the Lord whithersoever He went. The second Jesus called to follow Him, and he, while not refusing, pleaded his duty to his father as a difficulty. The third declared his determination to follow, but asked permission to bid farewell to his own people.

In dealing with these men He revealed the conditions upon which it is possible to serve Him. To the man who impulsively declared his determination, the Lord made it perfectly clear that in order to such following there must be severance from all possessions that would hinder. To the one who urged his duty to his father, He declared the supremacy of the claims of the Kingdom of God. To the one who asked for time for the fulfilment of the claim of earthly affection, He revealed the necessity for the severance of every earthly tie that would prevent consecration to the work of the Kingdom.

The third picture is the very familiar and yet beautiful one of our Lord's visit to the home of Martha, and the service rendered by her and her sister Mary Martha are seen in the eagerness of her devotion, attempting to express distracted, and finally complaining against what she considered the carelessness of her guest, in that He had not sent her sister to help her. Mary, on the other hand, is revealed as having taken part in the service of the house, as the little word "also" in verse 39 reveals, and then seeking the place of discipleship and worship at His feet.

THE TEACHING.

The first of these pictures suggests to us the importance and preciousness to the Lord of service which is obscure, and of which we are very apt to think as, by comparison, unimportant. The fact that it is recorded here at once enables us to see how vastly important it really was. Only three of the women are named. Only one of them is at all conspicuous in the Gospel stories, and Luke says that besides the three there were many others. A little imagination will help us to understand how as the Master and His twelve disciples passed from village to city, and city to village, their loving hearts watched over these men, and their hands ministered to their needs, thus enabling them to do the great work which they were about. It is interesting to remember in this connection, when commissioning the twelve for their campaign our Lord had said, "He that receiveth a prophet in the name of a prophet shall receive a prophet's reward"; a most remarkable declaration, revealing as it does that those who make possible the exercise of the prophetic gift by caring for the prophet, are in the thought of our Lord actually doing the work of the prophet. Thus these women in their tender ministry were in immediate and high co-operation with Him; and so through all time, the great company of obscure workers who are enabling those who occupy the more conspicuous places to do the work of God, are in true fellowship with the Lord Himself in service.

In studying the revelation of conditions for service which the account of the Master's dealings with the three men gives us, it is full of inspiration to observe that every condition He laid down He Himself did fulfil. If He call us to severance from all earthly possessions that hinder our fellowship, we immediately remember that the very way in which He did it on this occasion was by uttering a claim that He Himself fulfilled the conditions as He said, "The foxes have holes, and the birds of the heaven have nests; but the Son of man hath not where to lay His head." If he set the claim of the Kingdom of God above that of and earthly duty, He in all His life had shown how that earthly duties must be conditioned by the first and highest claim. If finally, He declares the necessity for severing earthly ties in the interest of the Kingdom, He Himself, in all His attitude to His mother, was a living example of the way in which this claim must be fulfilled.

The third story is eloquent in its revelation of the fact that service which takes no respite for worship fails to achieve its own highest desire.

THE GOLDEN TEXT.

The Golden Text has been selected from the Olivet prophecies, evidently because of the principle which it reveals, rather than of its first application. Our Lord is no longer here for us to serve Him as these early disciples did, but everywhere there are those to whom we may minister in His name. Of course this can only apply to part of the teaching. There is none at whose feet we can sit save the Lord Himself. At the same time we may test the value of the time we spend there by our attitudes toward those who are in need.

SUGGESTIVE QUESTIONS ON THE SUNDAY-SCHOOL LESSONS.

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

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The Bradley-Garretson Co., Ltd., Publishers, Brantford, Ont., Canada.

January 25, 1914.

Serving Jesus. Luke viii., 1-3; ix., 57-62; x., 38-42.

Golden Text—Inasmuch as ye did it unto one of these, my brethren, even these least, ye did it unto me. Matt. xxv., 40.

(1.) Verse 1—What resemblance is there between the methods of Jesus in extending the kingdom of God and the present day "The Men and Religion Forward Movement"?

(2.) Why should not the pastors and the churches all the year around do as the churches all the year around do as the Jesus did all the time, preach "the glad tidings of the kingdom of God," and make systematic efforts to get men saved at every service?

(3.) Verses 2-3—What was the probable general character of these women who supported Jesus with their means before their conversion?

(4.) How were the temporal needs of Jesus supplied?

(5.) How do you account for it that the temporal support of Jesus was mainly from women?

(6.) What does it indicate when devout women in the humbler walks of life cheerfully give of their substance to support the preacher or the missionary?

(7.) Chapter ix., 57-58—We learn from Matthew's account of this incident that this man was a scribe. Why therefore did Jesus give him such a discouraging reception?

(8.) In becoming a follower of Jesus now, what does it involve so far as our temporal condition is concerned?

(9.) Jesus seems to have had no regular dwelling place nor what we call any visible means of subsistance. Would you say, or not, that preachers or missionaries to-day should be willing to be in the same condition as their Lord and Master and should the church allow them to be? Why?

(10.) Verses 59-60—Will Jesus ever ask any man to follow him as a preacher or a missionary if there are any family or other reasons why he should not do so? Give your reasons.

(11.) Would you say that Jesus literally forbade this man to attend the funeral of his father, or in a striking and figurative way indicated to him that his calling was more vital than even burying a father? Why?

(12.) How would you illustrate the relative importance to a man, of saving many from eternal death, and burying a father, when there are others who will attend to the latter and no person else to do the former?

(13.) **Verses 61-62—When there is a conflict between duty and sentiment, what should our decision be and why? (This is one of the questions which may be answered in writing by members of the club.)**

(14.) Would you say or not, and why, that no man is fit for the ministry whose call is not an all consuming passion which swallows up every other sentiment and work?

(15.) Chapter x., 38-42—Why would you say, or not, that entertaining a disciple of Jesus to-day is just as meritorious as enteraining Jesus in that day?

(16.) Would you say that Martha was a true follower of Jesus? Why?

(17.) What was Martha's ideal of service to Jesus?

(18.) What was Mary's ideal of service to Jesus?

(19.) What defect did Jesus see in Martha?

(20.) What was the special virtue that Jesus saw in Mary?

Lesson for Sunday, Feb. 1, 1914. The Unfriendly Neighbor. Luke xi., 1-13.

WORST STORM IN THIRTY YEARS BOMBARDS THE ATLANTIC COAST, CARRYING HOTELS AND HOUSES TO SEA



RUINS OF OCTAGON HOTEL, SEABRIGHT, N. J.

The Atlantic Ocean, piling up in front of a hurricane which reached a velocity of more than one hundred miles an hour, fell upon the shores of New Jersey and Long Island last week-end, with the greatest fury known in thirty years. Men who have followed the sea from childhood were appalled at the wrath of the seas, which smashed bulkheads, cribs and breakwaters and carried hotels, cottages, business buildings and bathing pavilions out through the surf in swirling masses of wreckage. The damage along the shores within fifty miles of New York will run into the millions.

A tank steamship, believed to be the "Pennoil," of the Standard Oil Company's service, was overtaken by the hurricane, and it was reported she had foundered fifty-seven miles south of Sandy Hoon Lightship. Vessels in distress were reported all along the coast.

The coast of New Jersey stood directly in the path of the storm and was the chief object of the ocean's vengeance. At Seabright the seas tore across the narrow peninsula between the Atlantic and the Shrewsbury River, wrecked the Octagon Hotel, one of the largest along the coast; tore up the rails of the Central Railroad of New Jersey, demolished seven handsome summer cottages, and carried dozens of fishermen's homes out to sea. The bulkheads which for thirty years protected the low New Jersey beaches were ripped to pieces and tossed aside from Sandy Hook to Long Branch, and the seas lashed the settlements without restraint.

Sea Gate suffered the worst havoc of all spots on Long Island. One cottage was demolished there, two others were undermined, and the bulkheads torn up. Buildings were carried out to sea at Rockaway and Arverne and small boats smashed all along the Long Island beach.

New York city suffered from wind and a driving rain. Three men were struck by automobiles and seriously injured while trying to cross the streets in the storm.

BRAVE RESCUE BY OFFICERS OF BRITISH SHIP

New York, Jan. 7.—Thirteen survivors were accounted for last night out of the 38 men aboard the tank steamer "Oklahoma," when she broke in two last Sunday in a storm off Barnegat.

Until the Booth liner, "Gregory," fresh from a voyage 2,000 miles up the Amazon, steamed into port yesterday the eight men taken off the "Oklahoma," by the steamship "Bavaria," were believed to be the only ones saved. But the "Gregory" had five more of the shipwrecked crew that her officers had dragged out of the boiling sea at the risk of their own lives.

So the "Oklahoman" death list stood at 25 last night; and although her owner despatched wireless messages imploring all vessels to look for one of the steamer's boats that might still be adrift, there is little hope that more of the crew will be saved.

Of the "Oklahoma's" crew of 38, 11 manned the boat that reached the "Gregory"; 19 took to the other boats, and eight stayed aboard to be saved by the "Bavaria." Of the larger boat load, probably all are lost. Of the 11 in the smaller boat, six were drowned when the boat capsized barely a hundred yards away from the side of the Booth liner.

The "Gregory" sighted the "Oklahoma's" lifeboat at 1.20 p.m. Sunday. The benumbed sailors had hoisted a sail which enabled them to keep the craft from being overwhelmed by the gigantic seas.

"Keep that sail up," bellowed Captain Aspinwall as soon as he came within hailing distance. But the shipwrecked men failed to obey. They dropped their sail, and their boat immediately lost its steerageway and turned over.

OFFICERS QUICK TO ACT.

Then, one after the other, the three officers of the "Gregory," without waiting to throw off their pea-jackets or boots, plunged over the side. They were First Officer R. H. Buck, Second Officer J. S. Williams, and Third Officer F. D. Roberts, all young Englishmen. Buck, who has a medal given by the King of Greece for a rescue he made nine years ago in the Bay of Biscay, knew what it meant to breast a storm-beaten sea, and he tied himself to a bow line. Each officer seized a struggling sailor and brought him to the ship's side to be hauled aboard; then went back to where the lifeboat was floating bottom side up and rescued three more. The first man hauled aboard from the arms of Williams died on the deck. The other five were kept alive after hard work by surgeon and crew.

One man was seen swimming near the ship. Captain Aspinwall heaved him a lifebuoy at the end of a line. The man had it in his grasp when a great wave heeled the ship over, and when it swung back man had disappeared. The lifeboat then righted itself, and, as it floated past, the crew of the "Gregory" saw a man jammed under the seats. Officer Buck wanted to jump in after him, but his captain held him back, for the boat had been so long upside down that the sailor could not possibly have lived.

Nothing was seen of the other four members of the boat's crew. When the agents of the Booth Line "Bavaria" sent a report of the rescue to the home office in Liverpool, they recommended Buck, Williams and Roberts for promotion.

Confirms Story of Loss of Barge

Vancouver, Jan. 7.— Messages received here, while stating there has been loss of life in the Fraser river at Fort George, do not place the list of dead at 75, as at first reported from Winnipeg. The river at that spot where the men tried to ferry across it runs rapidly, but notwithstanding this, it is looked upon as comparatively safe in fair weather.

The heavy rains of the past few days have swollen it until the banks are submerged, as well as a number of rocks that were easily cleared in normal conditions. When in the middle of the river the unwieldy barge was caught by the current, and tossed about like cork, so reports run. Eventually it struck a half submerged boulder, and in a few moments was swamped. Almost one hundred men were on board, and of these very few could swim. Those who could made for shore, which they reached in an exhaustion. So far it has been found impossible to ascertain the exact number of those who perished.

MUSICAL COMPOSER DEAD.

London, Jan. 7.—Francois Cellier, the musical composer died here yesterday at the age of 64. He was musical director of the Davoy Theatre in the days when Gilbert and Sullivan's operas were produced, and conducted all these operas.

CANADA TO IRELAND CERTAIN BY WIRELESS

Within the next two months Canada will have the best wireless telegraphic service in the world, according to Mr. A. S. Baxendale, managing director of the Universal Radio Syndicate. This company is preparing under Dominion Government contract a service between Canada and the British Isles. The Canadian terminal will be Newcastle, N.B., and the station on the other side a small town called Bally Bunion, in County Kerry, Ireland. Mr. Baxendale is at present staying at the Ritz-Carlton Hotel on a short visit to this city.

The Newcastle installation will consist of six wooden towers three hundred feet high and one of steel with a height of 500 feet. The number of Kilowatts will be three hundred. When it is recalled that the great San Francisco station to communicate with Honolulu has only one hundred kilowatts, it may be seen how much superior is the Canadian installation. Although the contract with the Government calls for a speed of only 80 words a minute, Mr. Baxendale promises 150 as an average rate.

Land lines are being negotiated with telegraph companies at both ends of the service. Experimental work will begin at Newcastle about the first of the coming month. The Government is a shareholder to take over the plant after five years' service, so that in case of war after that period has elapsed Canada will be able to secure the system for military purposes.

HOW PRODUCTION IS INCREASING

In the two decades between 1890 1910 the population of the United States increased from 63,000,000 to 93,000,000. During the same period the ton mileage of the railways increased from 65,000,000 to 225,000,000. Therefore, while the population was increasing 50 per cent. the railroad tonnage mileage was increasing 400 per cent.

To satisfy the demands of traffic in 1890 the railroads of the United States moved the equivalent of one ton of freight a distance of 1,032 miles for each individual; to satisfy the same demands in 1910 it was necessary to move the equivalent of one ton 2,472 miles.

Take a further illustration to show that traffic and production are increasing much more rapidly than population. Between 1890 and 1912 the production of pig iron grew from 8,500,000 tons annually to nearly 30,000,000 tons, an increase of 350 per cent. In the same period the coal production grew from 140,000,000 to 550,000,000 tons, an increase of 400 per cent.

Between 1889 and 1912 the freight tonnage of the Sault canal grew from 7,400,000 to 71,000,000 tons, an increase of 960 per cent. in only twenty-three years.

If we plot the curve of population for several decades we shall obtain a fairly straight line showing an annual increase of 1.5 per cent. The curves of production of traffic for the same period will be found to lie above the curve of population, with a strong tendency to escape at the top of the diagram.

The universal application of machinery to the arts and industries has multiplied products and has placed within reach of the humblest and poorest comforts and conveniences undreamed of a century ago.

The luxuries of yesterday are the necessities of to-day. Mankind requires more than food, shelter and clothing, and we may, therefore, expect that consumption, production and traffic will continue to increase.

The world is confronting a situation which is sufficient to give one pause, for it would seem that if population, production and traffic maintain the same ratio that they have for three decades past, the curve of production will shoot into infinity. At any rate, the figures show that the future is fraught with problems of the greatest weight to the human race.—Daily Iron Trade.

NEWEST SOCIAL FAD.

New York, Jan. 7.—A cable from London to the "Herald" says:

"Upside down" dinners are the newest social fad. They are to be inaugurated next week by a novel banquet given by persons prominent in social and aviation circles for Hamel, Hucks and other "upside down" flyers. Claude Graham-White is arranging the details, and many surprising features are promised. The dinner begins with cafe liqueurs and winds up with soup and hors d'oeuvres.

SYSTEM WORKING WELL.

Winnipeg, Jan. 7.—A revenue surplus of $329.84 over expenditure is shown in Manitoba's Government elevator system for the year ended Nov. 30, according to Hon. Dr. Montague the Provincial Minister of Public Works. Receipts totalled $58,770 and expenses came to $58,440.

THIRTY-FOUR NEW CASES.

Washington, Jan. 7.—Thirty-four new cases of smallpox were reported yesterday to have developed at the Guantanamo naval station among sailors exposed on the battleship "Ohio." The station has been quarantined.

Good-Bye, Old Backache Nerviline Will Fix You!

Stiffness is Rubbed Right Out; Every Sign of Pain Disappears.

Gee whiz—think of it!

No more stomach dosing necessary to cure your lame back.

Every trace of lameness, every bit of stiffness, every sign of weakness in the back's muscles can be rubbed away for all time to come by good old "Nerviline."

No other liniment can do the work so quickly, can penetrate so deeply, can bring ease and comfort to the back-weary sufferer as Nerviline invariably does.

Backache isn't the only malady Nerviline is quick to cure. For lumbago or sciatica you would go far to find relief so speedy as Nerviline gives. For chronic rheumatism there are pain-destroying properties in Nerviline that give it first rank. The way it limbers up a stiff joint and takes soreness out of strained or rheumatic muscles is simply a wonder.

If you have an ache or a pain anywhere, if you have a sore back, a stiff neck, a stiff joint, a strained muscle—if you have lumbago, congested chest or sort throat, just try Nerviline. Rub it on plentifully—it won't blister, it can't do anything but cure you quickly. The large 50c. family size bottle is the most economical, of course, but you can, from any dealer, also get the 25c. small size of Nerviline, the king of all pain-relieving remedies.

COUNTERFEITERS ARE ARRESTED AT LONDON, ONT.

London, Ont., Jan. 6.—Two men, Valentine Phillips, aged 20, and Fred Sutherland, 20, and a woman, Esther Sutherland, aged 20 years, were placed under arrest by the local detective force this morning charged with counterfeiting. When their rooms were searched a complete counterfeiting outfit was discovered of moulds, blow pipes, etc., and in a box 100 bogus fifty cent pieces. All three were well dressed, and the woman very pretty. She is Sutherland's wife. After flooding the downtown stores with the spurious fifty cent pieces they were making their getaway when caught. Sutherland and his wife were arrested at the C. P. R. station, while Phillips was caught attempting to pass some coins at a nearby cigar store. He carried a gun, and made a move to use it, but was quickly handcuffed by Detective Nickle.

The police were notified of the gang's operations by a clerk in a drug store who had served Phillips, and received some of the bad money. He at once notified the police, and within a few minutes the three were caught.

When arraigned in court they did not give any place of residence.

EARTHQUAKE IN GREECE.

Athens, Jan. 6. —Violent earthquakes caused great damage to property to-day in the Provinces of Elis and Peloponneus.

Princess Tambon Dolls



PRINCESS TAMBON, 16½ Inches High

Did you ever see the Indian Princess Tambon, her brother and little sister? They are three of the dearest, cutest dollies you ever saw. Printed on calico in beautiful colors, representing the Indian Costumes and Jewels, they are all ready to be cut out, sewed up, and stuffed, making a most charming doll family. Princess Tambon stands sixteen inches high; Little Sister and Little Brother each six inches high.

These dolls only with a subscription to the "Weekly Witness." If you take the "Weekly Witness" in your home, show this to mother and ask her to be SURE to send an extra twenty-five cents with the "Witness" renewal, so as to get the dolls. If you don't take the "Weekly Witness," try it now for two months, with the Princess Tambon Dolls, for only Thirty-five cents, or—a better bargain still—for $1.00 to the first of year 1915, with the Dolls. See Coupon offer on another page.

The picture gives one idea of the dollies, but cannot at all convey the beauty of their coloring.

Kindly tell your friends about this.— If you don't, they may never hear of the opportunity.

NORTHER MESSENGER

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On Trial for Twelve Months only 30 cents.

This special rate is given the more quickly to introduce it into every home where it is not now taken.

"THE NORTHERN MESSENGER" has by far the largest circulation of any paper of its kind in Canada. That speaks for its widespread popularity. Indeed, it has been for nearly fifty years the favorite with the Canadian people. Apart from the intense interest in its short and serial stories and various departments of value to old and young, it is appreciated for the splendid influence it wields in every family it reaches. It is a character builder and a strong ally to the Temperance Cause, and a champion of moral reform.

A year's subscription to it is a splendid Christmas or New Year's present to any family. Four subscriptions to NEW subscribers only one dollar.

SUNDAY SCHOOLS, TAKE NOTE. The NORTHERN MESSENGER is the best paper for general S. S. distribution because, besides so greatly interesting the scholars as to be a real inducement to regular attendance so as to get the NORTHERN MESSENGER, it also reaches the older people in the homes of the scholars. It is more widely circulated by churches and Sunday schools than any similar paper in the Dominion, because of its Lesson Study and splendid influence, coupled with its great popularity and cheapness. Evangelical; Temperance; Interdenominational. The Special Sunday School Club Rate is only 20 cents per annum in lots of ten or more copies a week.

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If you already get the "Northern Messenger" in your home, introduce it into your school by the Free Experiment method set forth above. If you are not getting the "Northern Messenger" direct or through your church or Sabbath School, you and your young folk are MISSING MORE THAN YOU REALIZE.

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DRY IRRITATING HACK OF BRONCHITIS INSTANTLY RELIEVED BY "CATARRHOZONE"

No Failure, Cure in Every Case Treated By Catarrhozone

Catarrhozone can't fail to cure Bronchitis; it's so healing, soothing and balsamic that every trace of the disease flies before it. When you inhale the pure piney vapor of Catarrhozone, you send healing medication to the spots that are diseased and sore.

Isn't it rational to apply medicine where the disease exists? Certainly! and that's why Catarrhozone is so successful; it goes where the trouble really is, gets where a spray or ointment can't penetrate. For the relief and complete cure of bronchitis, asthma, catarrh, throat trouble, we guarantee Catarrhozone in every case. You don't take medicine—you don't take drowsy drugs—just breathe the balsamic essences of Catarrhozone; it does the rest safely and surely.

"For three years I was seriously bothered by a bronchial cough. At night I would awaken with a dry irritable feeling in my throat. I couldn't cough up anything, but very soon coughed my throat into quite an inflamed condition. Once I got **Catarrhozone Inhaler** I was all right. I took it to bed, and if an attack awakened me a few minutes use of the inhaler gave me relief. Catarrhozone has cured me and I strongly urge everyone with a weak throat to use it regularly.

(Signed) J. B. BEAMER,
Reading.

Catarrhozone will not disappoint you. Get the complete $1.00 outfit; it's guaranteed. Small size, 50c.; trial or sample size, 25c. at dealers everywhere.

MILLION POUND NOTES IN THE BANK OF ENGLAND

Four Notes, Each of a Million Pound Denomination, in Existence in London---Only One of Them in London's Great Bank--Oldest Bank Note in World.

The greatest bank in the world—the Bank of England—is known as the "Old Lady of Threadneedle street." The bank has issued millions of pounds in notes, and if each could speak, what tales of history would be told! For instance, there is preserved in the Bank of England library a £5 note with these words written upon it: "If this note gets into the hands of John Dear, of Longhill, near Carlisle, his brother Andrew is a prisoner in Algiers." This notification was copied into a Carlisle newspaper, and John Dear thus became aware of the whereabouts of his long-lost brother.

Oldest Bank Note.

Among other curiosities in the bank library there is a banknote, dated "19th November, 1699," for £555. This is the oldest banknote known to be in existence. In appearance and design it is very similar to the present-day notes. Another interesting note is one for £1,000, which Lord Cochrane paid as a fine imposed upon him for his erroneously supposed connection with a fraud for raising the public funds. It is indorsed with these words: "My health having suffered by long and close confinement, and my oppressors having resolved to deprive me of property and life, I submit to robbery to protect myself from murder, in the hope that I shall live to bring the delinquents to justice.—Cochrane, Grated chamber, King's Bench prison, 3 July, 1815."

Million Pound Note.

The greatest amount for which a Bank of England note has been issued is £1,000,000. There are only four of these £1,000,000 notes in existence. One is preserved in the library of the bank, another is in the possession of the Rotheschild family, another is owned by Messrs. Coutts, the famous bankers, and the fourth is in the hands of the descendants of Samuel Rogers, the poet.

The printing is done on the bank premises. The notes are printed in pairs and dried. Stock notes of different values from £5 to £1,000 are kept in iron safes in one large room, and the average value of the stock is between £80,000,000 and £90,000,000. More than 80,000 notes of various values are paid into the bank every day. On their return the notes are sorted, first into their respective values, then according to their dates and finally into their numerical order. Every note has a place of its own in the bank registers, and immediately the notes are sorted their return is registered.

Watch For Forgeries.

Special examining clerks devote their attention to detecting forgeries. Of late years there have not been many cases of forged notes, but during the eighteenth and early part of the nineteenth centuries the banks suffered severe losses from counterfeit notes. The story of the first recorded forgery forms a unique chapter in the book of romance. A certain linen draper, named Vaughan, was passionately in love with a fair maiden, whose father was a man of considerable wealth. The love-sick swain knew that the quickest way to win the girl was to give some proof that he was a man of means. To this end he employed several men to engrave for him a Bank of England note for £20. When twelve of the notes had been worked off he presented them to his fair lady. Unluckily, the imposition was soon discovered and poor Vaughan was hanged.—Indianapolis "News."

A CLEVER BEGGAR.

Solved a Cryptic Inscription and Became Rich.

The Mantua (Italy) correspondent of the New York "Tribune" says: A romantic story of Annibale Tosci's leap from beggardom to riches through finding $225,000 in hidden treasures is told in his will, which has just been read in court.

Tosci used to wander penniless through Naples, sometimes pausing to glance at the solitary marble pillar on the estate of Anspoch, a Frenchman, who died fifty years before.

Anspoch was a queer character and very rich. A few days before his death he directed a pillar to be erected on land leased for ninety years, inscribed: "On the first day of May I have a golden head."

Tosci happened to see the pillar on a May day, and through impulse marked the spot touched by the longest shadow cast that day from the pillar. He returned at night and dug up money, accompanied by a letter from Anspoch, saying that the Frenchman had left fate to decide upon the person with sufficient acumen to inherit his money.

Tosci left his fortune to charity.

FEWER BUT BETTER DOCTORS

(New York "Evening Post.")

Figures presented by the Bureau of Education show improvement in the quality of medical education in this country. There are fourteen fewer medical schools than there were a year ago, and twelve hundred fewer persons studying medicine. This change is the direct result of definite effort upon the part of such agencies as the American Medical Association to arouse opinion in favor of a higher standard. The fourteen schools that have ceased to exist are only a fraction of those affected by the reform. Of the one hundred and one now listed by the Bureau, fifty-three require one or more years of college work as a prerequisite for entering upon the study of medicine. State examining boards in seven States have made regulations, to become effective within a year or two, that every applicant for a license shall have studied for two years in college, after having had a four years' high school course, before beginning medical study. A similar requirement, except that it is limited to one year at college work, is shortly to become operative in six other States. It is interesting to note that all of the decrease in the number of medical students has taken place among the men. More women are studying medicine than a year ago, although only half as many graduated this year as last.

WRECKED BY BOMB.

Rochester, N.Y., Jan. 6. — The front of the building on North street, in which C. Cappellino, conduts a bank, express business and grocery store, was blown out by a bomb explosion this morning, arousing the neighborhood. Capellino,. his wife, and three children were thrown from their beds by the shock. Police discovered remnants of a bomb on the front doorstep. An attempt to blow up Capellino's business was made last March by blackhanders and the same gang is suspected.

ANGRY YOUTH KILLS THREE.

Madrid, Jan. 6.—Mariano Palacois, the son of a wealthy land owner of Berbegal, in the province of Huesca, shot and killed his mother, brother and sister yesterday and committed suicide. He had become enraged because by the will of his father, who died recently, the bulk of the family fortune of $600,000 had been bequeathed to the younger son Francisco.

BOTH DOING WELL.

Toronto, Jan. 5.—A month ago yesterday it was given out to the newspapers that Former City Treasurer Coady and David Rees, Commissioner in Canada for the Salvation Army, would not live throughout the night. To-day the city treasurer was back at his office feeling in good shape, and the commissioner last night was able to take the train for Battle Creek for a rest.

Ottawa's Water Problem is Still to be Solved

Ottawa, Jan. 6. — The Ottawa civic elect' of yesterday, when Mayor Ellis was defeated, and Talor McVeity elected as head of the city's executive, has a federal side to it. In the main issue of the election, the water question, the Government is very vitally interested. Continued typhoid epidemics in the city presumably due to bad water, have earned for the city a somewhat doubtful reputation as the seat of Parliament, and there has even been an agitation in recent years to have the centre of government removed to some other city.

On the agreement that the city should employ an eminent expert to investigate and report as to a safe and plentiful source of supply, the Government agreed to contribute $85,000 per year toward the project. Sir Alexander Binnie and Dr. Houston were brought in, and advised the bringing of water from Thirty-One Mile Lake, at an estimated cost of approximately eight and a half million dollars.

WANT A PLEBISCITE.

The clamor which arose for a plebiscite on the expenditure of such a large sum, and the refusal of the late Mayor and Council to grant such a plebiscite, has undoubtedly had much to do with yesterday's results. The somewhat peculiar situation has been created of four controllers and the majority of the council pledged to the Thirty-One Mile scheme being elected with a Mayor, the intention of whose candidature was to oppose the scheme.

This somewhat peculiar situation is taken by many to indicate not so much the voice of the people against the Thirty-one Mile Lake project as a sentiment against Mayor Ellis. In any case, the problem of water is still to be solved.

The government, it may be presumed, has been temporarily relieved from any responsibility in connection with and toward a water project, and may be expected to withdraw until such time as the question has again been fought out and finally decided.

GOOD WATER AGITATION.

There is no reason to believe that yesterday's result means the defeat of good water agitation. The fact, however, that there are over 5,000 Government employees in the city, to whom an epidemic in crowded quarters might be very serious, and the further fact that for six months of the year members, senators, etc., from all parts of the Dominion are subjected to such a danger, render the situation one which the Government must consider.

A plebiscite of the various schemes will no doubt be taken. The schemes are as follows:

1. Thirty-One Mile Lake to cost $8,500,000.
2. The McGregor Lake project to cost $3,000,000 turned down once by a property owner plebiscite.
3. Ottawa River water filtered.

It seems probable that the people generally in a plebiscite will balk at the large expense of the first project, will shy from the Ottawa River as dangerous and will strike a compromise and choose McGregor Lake.

One of the ironics of the yesterday's results is the fact that though the people declared against Ellis and his pure water scheme they passed the bylaw to provide a fund for typhoid sufferers.

To the last deputation of members which met Premier Borden asking that the government take action to secure good water the latter said: "The question must be settled and settled at once."

To the same delegation Sir Wilfrid Laurier remarked: "We must have pure water if we have to sell our shirts."

The question is still unsettled and will be for some time.

GIRL KILLS HERSELF.

Poisons Herself With Gas As She Was Sad.

New York, Jan. 6.—After leaving a note saying that she was sad at all times and could not overcome the feeling, Emma Rondholz, sixteen, committed suicide in the parlor of her home at No. 406 Jackson street, Hoboken, N.J., late Saturday night. Her father, William Rondholz, is an iron dealer.

The girl retired early Saturday night, and after the other members of the family had gone to bed she went into the parlor and ended her life. Her stepmother found her body on the floor. The room was filled with gas and a rubber tube, one end of which was in her mouth, had been attached to a gas jet. On a table was the note.

MAROONED SIX DAYS.

Train With Ninety Passengers Bottled in Canyon.

San Francisco, Jan. 6.—Cut off from communication with the outside world since Monday, when a Western Pacific train from San Francisco became marooned in the Feather River Canyon, ninety passengers reached here to-day.

Several aged persons and small children had to be carried over the debris on the tracks for a quarter of a mile. The storm, which caused the train to be stalled by landslides, was so severe that few passengers ventured outside the car until they started for the relief train.

The electric lights in the cars gave out, and for two nights the passengers were in darkness. Not knowing how long the train would be stalled, only two meals a day were served.

BERNHARDT ON MARRIAGE.

Paris, Jan. 6.—Sarah Bernhardt has given the New York "American" her opinion as to why marriage is unpopular. "If the customs of my youth were now prevalent," she said, "and the young people of to-day were not allowed to mingle so much without hindrance, the marriage returns would rapidly increase."

MASSACRE OF THE WALDENSIANS

January 3, 1545.

(The Rev. T. B. Gregory in New York "American.")

Three hundred and sixty-nine years ago, on January 3rd, 1545, Francis the First, of France, signed the decree which ordered the extermination of the Waldensians.

In obedience to the king's decree two columns of troops at once set out for the districts of Merindal, Cabrieres and La Coste, the beautiful home-region of the unoffending people who had been sentenced to destruction. The fiendish agents of the king did their work well. Three thousand Waldensians were massacred, two hundred and sixty were hanged, and seven hundred sent to the galleys, while the children were sold into slavery. Houses and barns were burned, and the fair region was left utterly desolate.

Good for nothing as Henry was, he did go to the trouble, before signing the decree, to send William du Bellay to look into the facts. Bellay's report was favorable to the Waldensians as "honest, industrious and charitable farmers, discharging all the duties of civic life, but at the same time not conforming to the laws of the Church, praying in the vulgar tongue, and being in the habit of choosing certain persons from among themselves to be their pastors."

Henry sent them word that from all accounts they were pretty good subjects, and that everything would be all right if, within three months, they would "abjure their errors." "But what would you have us abjure, if we are already within the truth?" they said to the second agent of the king. "It is but a simple formality that I demand of you," said the agent. "We are plain men, sir, and we are unwilling to do anything to which we cannot honestly assent." They refused to abjure. Then it was that Henry signed the order for their extermination.

But they would not be exterminated, and it may be interesting to know that the most persecuted people of whom history gives us any knowledge are still very much alive. The Waldensian "Church of the Valleys" today numbers 12,165 members, with 18 pastors and 17 churches. Outside of the Valleys, they have 42 churches, 203 missionary stations, 46,600 members, 2,192 students in the day schools and 3,120 in the Sunday schools. They have a school of divinity, a college for classical study, two charitable educational institutions, a theological review and a weekly newspaper. Best of all, they are to-day free, with none to molest them or make them afraid—grandly victorious and happy after all their sorrows and sufferings.

EUGENICS.

(Montreal "Gazette.")

Bird S. Coler, former controller of New York city, in an address at Chicago, expressed the belief that if the policy of teaching eugenics in the public schools is persisted in the race will die out in 150 years. The children's minds, he declared, are being filled with the false science of a bankrupt materialism. Mr. Color bases his assertion regarding the dying out of the race upon birth rate statistics of a college for women, where eugenics and sex hygiene have been taught for many years. He may be right in his opinion, but his words will have little effect on the eugenists, it is feared. They believe theirs is the correct rule to follow and that all who oppose it are either knaves or fools.

DIED ON CAR.

New York, Jan. 6.— Capt. William Bedford S. Boudinot, a civil war veteran, and a descendent of a president of the Continental Congress, died yesterday afternoon of heart disease in a Lexington avenue car at the foot of East Twenty-third street.

Capt. Boudinot and his niece, Mrs. John Brooks Leavitt, with whom he had been spending the holidays at her home, 1 Lexington avenue, were out making calls and were riding south on a Lexington avenue car when Capt. Boudinot, who was 85 years old, complained of feeling ill.

LADY AUTOIST FLED.

St. Louis, Jan. 6.— While the police were looking for Miss Lilly Anheuser, heiress and niece of Mrs. Adolphus Busch, early this morning, after her electric coupe had run over and killed Harry Mannis, nine, son of a widowed seamstress, she was searching for a bondsman.

Miss Anheuser surrendered at 2 a.m. She said the tragedy was unavoidable. Later she visited the boys mother, and offered assistance.

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CIRCASSIAN WALNUT NOW USED FOR MANY PURPOSES

Owing to High Cost, However, It is Used Chiefly in This Country in Fine Furniture and Cabinet Work---Circassian Walnut Trees in Himalaya Grow to Great Size.

Probably no other wood has served so many purposes as Circassian walnut. Long before the discovery of America it was the most popular of all woods for furniture and interior finish, while throughout Southern Europe the wood is still used locally for all grades of furniture. Its present high cost, however, prohibits its use in this country for any but the very finest furniture and cabinet work. When more abundant, its use abroad also included coach-making, turnery, toys, press screws, joinery, carved work and wooden shoes. During the wars of the eighteenth century Circassian walnut was used so extensively for gun-stocks that even at that early date the supply was seriously decreased.

Valuable Wood.

The wood of old trees is especially valuable on account of its dark color and beautiful veining, strength, lightness and elasticity. When particularly well marked it is one of the most attractive and vauable of veneer woods, particularly for furniture. The best grades often bring a higher price than mahogany, especially in the United States. Adapted to a wide range of soils and climatic conditions, Circassian walnut is one of the most widely distributed of commercial timber trees. It is native to the eastern slopes of the Caucasus, and extends eastward along the valleys and slopes of the Hindoo Koosh to the southern foothills of the Himalaya mountains, where it is said to form large, pure forests. From there it extends southward to Northern India, and to the mountains of Upper Burma. Some authorities claim that it stretches across the continent to Japan.

Popular in Far East.

Sir Dietrich Brandis describes trees from the regioin northwest of the Himalayas as being 28 feet in circumference and from 100 to 120 feet in height. It is probable that the species reaches its best development in the Caucasus mountains. In the Sikkim Himalaya, according to Dr. Joseph Hooker, an English botanist, Circassian walnut inhabits mountain slopes between elevations of 4,000 and 5,000 feet, being most abundant in Kashmir. It grows also to some extent in the arid valleys.

In north-eastern India (Darjeeling) Circassian walnut is planted extensively for its fruit. It has been widely planted in Europe, having been grown successfully as far north as Warsaw in Russia, and as far south as Italy and the Mediterranean islands.

According to Pliny it was introduced into Italy from Persia. This must have happened at an early date, since it is mentioned as existing in Italy by Varro, who was born 116 B.C.

Greatly Exploited.

There is no authentic record as to when Circassian walnut was brought into the United States. Here it has been planted from the Atlantic to the Pacific, the greatest attention having been given to it on the Pacific coast, where it is grown for its nuts. Since wherever it is grown in the United States it is for this purpose, the wood produced is of little importance.

No other timber tree has been exploited more than Circassian walnut, and the demand for it has always been greater than the available supply. Much of the Circassian walnut now used in various parts of the world comes from the shores of the Black Sea, and from other regions as far as Persia. Large shipments come from India to England, whence some is shipped to the United States.—"The Craftsman."

AN UNEXPECTED ANSWER.

(Philadelphia "Ledger.")

A dramatic scene occurred recently in one of the classrooms of Georgetown University, Washington. Dr. Conrad, a law professor, was lecturing to a post-graduate class and was incidentally denouncing the public sympathy often given to criminals. "Who was that man in Kentucky," he asked, "who killed another and was sent to Congress when released from prison?"

Immediately a hush fell over the whole room, and a student, rising from the front row, said in a perfectly calm and clear voice: "I am that man, Professor; I was not guilty."

It was Caleb Powers, the central figure in a much discussed criminal case of a few years ago. He was convicted of complicity in the assassination of William Goebel, Governor of Kentucky, and public opinion in the State was sharply divided as to the justice of the verdict. However, Mr. Powers actually served more than eight years in jail.

THE BENGALI POET.

(From "Literary Digest.")

The rise into fame in Europe of the Bengali poet Rabindranth Tagore illustrates that genius can not be kept hidden. It would not be surprising if in the coming year, some books of poems by Rabindranath Tagore should win as much popularity in America as was once accorded to "The Simple Life."

The prestige of being the latest recipient of the $40,000 Nobel Prize for Literature (a world competition), and the first man from any of the darker-skinned races to win this great distinction, does not go to an unknown. In his own country the name "Tagore" means almost as much as "Burns" does to Scotland. His songs are sung by the washerwoman and the prince: he is often described as the "Soul of Bengal." A Bengal physician told W. B. Yeats: "We have other poets, but none that are his equal; we call this the epoch of Rabindranath."

THE TEMPLE OF GOLD.

(By Rabindranath Tagore (translated.)

"Sire," announced the servant to the King, "the saint Narottam never deigns to step into your royal temple. He is singing God's praise under the trees by the open road. The temple is empty of all worshippers. They flock round him like bees round the fragrant white lotus, leaving the golden jar of honey unheeded."

The King, vexed at heart, went to the spot where Narottam sat on the grass. He asked him, "Father, why leave my temple of the golden dome, and sit on the dust outside to preach God's love?"

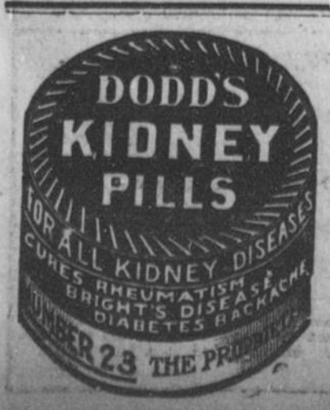
"Because God is not there in your temple," said Narottam.

The King frowned and said, "Do you know twenty millions of gold have been spent on that marvel of art, and the temple was duly consecrated to God with costly rites?"

"Yes, I know," answered Narottam. "It was the dread year when thousands of your people lost their homes in fire and stood at your door for help in vain. And God said, 'The poor creature who can give no shelter to his brothers would inspire to build my house?' Thus he took his place with the shelterless under the trees by the road. And that golden bubble is empty of all but hot vapor of pride."

The King cried in anger, "Leave my land!"

Calmly said the saint, "Yes, banish me where you have banished my God."



BAVARIAN CITY MAKES MONEY OUT OF GARBAGE

Suburb of Nuremberg Has a Model Garbage Incineration Plant---Disposes of Garbage in a Sanitary Manner, And Makes a Small Profit Out of Plant.

Furth, a Bavarian city of 70,000 population, a suburb of the city of Nuremberg, has had in operation for more than two years a municipal garbage incineration plant that is regarded as a model of its kind and which, in connection with a modern system of garbage collection, makes the disposal of garbage of that city not only the least offensive and most sanitary possible, but also a matter of actual, although small, profit to the municipality, Consul Iiff writes. Other German cities have excellent garbage incineration plants and still more almost ideal systems of collecting the garbage, but Furth is unique in that it combines the two and that both are models of their kind. The royal Bavarian factory inspector, after a recent survey of the plant, states in his report:—

"The visit at the garbage incineration plant showed that, in a model manner, through avoidance of sorting and piling up of the garbage on the premises, through delivery in completely closed boxes, prevention of any possible dust and escape of gasses by dumping into the furnace, cooling of the slag in a special chamber, segregation of the floating ashes and removal of the hot gasses in a chimney 50 metres (164 feet) nigh, ample provision has been made for preventing any damage to the surroundings.

Garbage Incineration.

The garbage incineration plant occupies an oblong building 50 by 30 metres (164 by 65.6 feet) ground plan, and is located on the outskirts of the city, on the same premises with the municipal gas works. The building contains the boiler plant of the gas works as well as the incineration furnace.

The garbage is burned into a mass of slag, which is removed from the front grate into iron carts with long hooks operated by hand. The slag is cooled in water and then removed to a crusher, where it is pulverized. Hard substances, like pieces of metal, which were not decomposed in the heat of the furnace, are here separated. The ground slack is sifted into two piles, the fine as gravel and the other about as coarse as chestnut coal. The ground slag has been pronounced by eminent authorities an excellent substitute for the gravel ordinarily used in mixing concrete.

The steam generated in the boiler is used mainly in the gas works and the remainder is converted into electricity. In 1911 nearly 6,540 cubic yards of water were turned into steam. It is the most important item in making the incineration plant a profitable undertaking. For 1911 the value of the steam generated was estimated at about $5,700 and the price received for the slag was only $744. The expenses of operation for the same year were: Salaries and wages $2,451; use of water $714; maintenance $536; interest on loan $762; depreciation $1,785. The income from the value of steam and the sale of slag was $6,414, leaving a slight profit of $166.

Slag Useful Commodity.

The only product of the garbage incineration presenting commercial possibilities is the slag. It was first used to cover the old dumping ground and then employed in concrete structures on the premises. Several authorities have carefully tested it and pronounced it an excellent substitute for the gravel ordinarily employed in mixing concrete. In some of the strength tests of the former concrete cubes made of slag showed a resistance of 175 kilos a square centimeter (2,489 pounds a square.) In the freezing tests, which lasted twenty-one days, the cubes were submitted to twenty-five alternate freezings and heatings, but at the end of this period their condition was unchanged. Other tests made were even more favorable, showing a resistance as high as 302 kilos (665 pounds) a square centimeter. Inasmuch as the minimum resistance required of concrete pillars and foundations is only 80 to 100 kilos, the value of the slag is apparent.

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THINKS SECOND COMING OF CHRIST CLOSE AT HAND

Hamilton, Jan. 6.—In St. George's Church Sunday night the Rev. Canon F. E. Howitt, the rector, declared the second coming of Christ to be close. "While there is no scriptural warrant to prove it, the year 1914 would seem to be the possible date for the Lord's return," he said. "Many Godly men believe this, including Evan Roberts, the Rev. I. J. Luce, of Gloucester, and Lord Radstock. Everywhere this impression seems to prevail. When Sodom and Gomorrah were destroyed, the Lord revealed the fact to Godly people; similarly the fact was revealed before Jerusalem was destroyed. Before Christ came to earth it was revealed and indications now are the Lord is soon to return to earth for the second time."

One reason the speaker assigned was that there was more sin and wickedness in the world now than ever before.

EMPLOYEES WILL SHARE IN PROFITS OF COMPANY

Detroit, Jan. 6.—The Ford Motor Company will give to its employees during the year 1914 the sum of $10,000,000 in addition to their wages.

This will not be a wage increase, but a distribution of profits. It will be added, however, semi-monthly, to the pay envelopes of the men. In 1915 the distribution might be more or less than $10,000,000, dependent upon the business conditions.

A minimum wage of $5 a day will be established by the addition of the profit distribution to the wages.



GLASGOW UNIVERSITY.

SCOTTISH LETTER

CHRISTMAS IN SCOTLAND.

A Keener Observance of the Sacred Season.

(Special correspondence of the "Weekly Witness.")

Glasgow, Dec. 27.

We have had a wonderful Christmas in Scotland. I cannot recall a Yuletide in which our people took so great an interest. The old feeling against the season as something prelatical has disappeared entirely, and the people seem to be imbued with the very spirit of Christmas. One of the plainest signs is an extension of public and private benevolence, but I fancy that the sacred character of the occasion is also being more and more recognized in the community.

I am not suggesting that the people ever were negligent in this respect, but it is a fact that they had come to associate the celebration of Christmas with Episcopalianism and Roman Catholicism, and with the Englishers, and thus both religious and national prejudices operated against any general and enthusiastic observance of the festival.

A lot of water has run under the bridges in Glasgow since the date of an ordinance which forbade the citizens to take part in any public celebration of the event, and now we have not only our Spring Holiday, formerly the day of the Sacramental Fast, synchronizing with the Easter of the English and Irish peoples, but Christmas itself bids fair to oust the New Year time from its unique position in the holiday list of the Northern Kingdom.

There be some who deplore all this as a base surrender to Sassenach ideas, but most of us recognize the immense benefit of the international agreement in the case of the Spring Holiday, and a goodly section would not mind if the New Year saturnalia, with its sordid accompaniments, disappeared altogether if it were to be replaced in the affections of the people by the more unselfish Cristmastide.

REMEMBERING THE POOR.

One of our most interesting gatherings in connection with the season of peace and goodwill is the dinner in the City Hall to poor people. The affair, which has become regularly annual, owes its origin and continuance to business and commercial men of the city, and is increasing in extent and importance year by year. This time the main hall of the great suite in Candleriggs was not sufficient to accommodate the guests, who numbered considerably over three thousand, and the apartments known as the 'North Saloon" and "Mid Hall" had to be requisitioned for the occasion.

The scene in the principal hall was one to be remembered. A sea of faces was turned to the platform when the grand organ sounded to the opening notes of a Scottish melody, and every person there seemed touched by the familiar strains. The Lord Provost, coming on to preside, was greeted with great heartiness, and, after the singing of a paraphrase, the dinner was attacked. Beefsteak pie and plum pudding, followed by cake and tea (or coffee if preferred), constituted the menu, and, in addition, a sonsy currant loaf reposed by the side of each plate. This last was intended to be carried home intact, but the other good things disappeared there and then with commendable swiftness.

There were no speeches except his Lordship's few remarks, in the course of which he wished the people all a happy new year, but a pleasing musical programme was gone through and the meeting terminated by the vast company joining in "Auld Lang Syne."

Other meetings of the kind were also held, some on Christmas Eve and some on the day itself, and several churches in addition to those of the Episcopalian and R. C. held special services.

BUSY SHIPYARDS.

Owing to the good trade, the Clyde shipyards are cutting short the period of their New Year holidays. Few of the workers are getting more than a week instead of the ten days expected, and other works dependent upon this industry are falling into line. In the city the vacation in factories and workshops will extend to the Monday or Tuesday following New Year's Day, but the retail houses and shopkeepers generally will only close for a day, and that after the Ne'erday rush is past. Money is plentiful, as the big business done before Christmas proved. The emporiums were filled with seething crowds for a full week, and the toy departments especially were stripped of their stock of novelties.

The weather has been real Christmassy in some parts of Scotland, several of the uplands being covered with snow, but Glasgow has been saddened with mere rain, giving point to the predictions of the "green Yule" which makes the fat kirkyard. I don't hold with all these old sayings myself, and the mortality statistics bear me out in maintaining that the green Yule tradition is a barefaced fraud.

FACTS ABOUT THE TRAMWAYS.

The wet weather has opened the hearts of the Tramways Committee of the Corporation, or the heart of the tramways manager—I don't know which—and we are graciously permitted to perform a little strap-hanging on the street cars. It was a misdemeanor before to stand on a double-decker, and many and warm were the altercations between passengers and conductor on this subject. It was, indeed, peculiarly galling for a subordinate after running to the danger of his life and eventually catching up to a tram—to be coolly told that the car was full up and he could not be allowed to stand on the platform or in the passage. Now we are permitted, to the extent of half-a-dozen, to line the aisle provided we push up well to the driving end and do not interfere with the collection of fares.

And another concession is in the air, for there is a reasonable prospect that an all-night tramcar service will be inaugurated, which should be a boon to at least one entirely harmless and highly respectable body of citizens — the morning newspaper men. Being myself of the category, it is hope gives me intense pleasure, as I am wearied of being held up at dark corners on my way home by night wanderers who want the price of a doss, or accosted by roystering revellers who seem to think that I am out, like themselves, in "making a night of it."

The mention of cars reminds me that an interesting experiment is going on in the city this week with what is called an "automatic point-shifter." Such a contrivance was bound to come, for it was one of the most ludicrous sights of the city to see a driver come off his platform and with a long iron rod, like a pavior's "pinch," move the glistening metals to suit the direction of his journey. At busy junctions boys were employed to shift the points, but even then the operations were comical enough.

The new device, which is being tried at the junction of Renfield street and St. Vincent street, is electrically controlled. In operation it is exceedingly simple. Connected with the overhead wire, about forty feet from the points, is what is called a contractor. The normal position of the points is for accepting cars which are coming downhill or going straight on; and, accordingly, the motorman of such cars must be careful to pass the controller without power being on. As the gradient of Renfield street is considerable just above St. Vincent street it is a very easy matter for a car to be started without the application of current.

If, on the other hand, the car is to take the curve to the left, then the motorman must apply power when passing under the contractor. Automatically with the application of power, the points change so as to accept cars turning the corner. The position, therefore, is—without power, straight on; with power, turning into St. Vincent street.

The experiment is proceeding as I write, and I cannot say anything more about it except that it is apparently a source of entertainment to the passers-by, who gather in crowds on the middle of the street to watch its operation and, incidentally, expose themselve to the chan of being run over by one of the many vehicles which pass down or up the hill. It is a perfect marvel to see how little can bring a crowd in Glasgow. In the residential districts a chimney on fire will attract a crowd "like an execution," as the saying goes, and in the centre of the city the blowing off of a fuse on a tramcar will set all the clerks and office-boys within hearing on a run to the scene of the "explosion."

A TREACLE WELL.

Another mechanical novelty has been engaging our attention, and particularly the attention of the small boy. This was the discharge of a cargo of molasses from a tank steamer just arrived from the West Indies. The vessel was laid alongside Plantation Quay, and the cargo was pumped through a nine-inch pipe from the hold into a tank on the shore situated about fifty yards away. Inside the tank was stored 2,500 tons of treacle in prime condition and absolutely fresh from the sugar plantations. The cargo is to be sold to mix with other feeding stuff, for cattle. Purchasers buying it for this purpose will be supplied with it in barrels, in much the same manner as it was delivered in the days before the advent of the tank steamer.

The transference of the sweet stuff from ship to shore was not accomplished without certain leakage, and the deck was soon pretty molassy, if the term be allowed. Now, the small boy of Glasgow has always had a liking for treacle. Possibly he would not care for it at home, and certainly not when mixed with sulphur and forced upon him in the spring "to keep his blood in order," but he and his pals would lick it until they were sick if they could get the opportunity at warehouse or wharf. It was, therefore, a grand sight for them to see so much waste treacle about, but at the same time tantalizing to know that the officers would not let them aboard to partake. They had to stand on the quay merely looking on, their mouths watering the while.

SLACKNESS OF THE TERRITORIALS.

The Territorial force here is faced with a serious problem in the scarcity of recruits. Several of our infantry battalions are much below strength, and various baits are being held out to attract young men to the ranks. Colonel Fred. Morrison, of the 5th Highland Light Infantry has issued an urgent appeal to the members of his regiment to assist in bringing it up to regulation strength. He calls attention to the fact that by a recent amendment of the "Regulations," it is now open to former members of the battalion to re-enlist for one, two, three, or four years without having to put in recruit drill, and he believes that in view of this concession there must be many who have left the service within the last two or three years who could without much difficulty be induced to rejoin the battalion.

To stimulate an interest in recruiting, a bonus of half-a-crown - 1s. 6d. from the County Association and 1s. from the regiment—will be paid for every approved recruit introduced who makes himself efficient; while in the case of those who introduce more than three recruits, the regimental bonus will be increased to 2s. for the fourth and each subsequent recruit introduced by the same man.

It is painful to think of a fine corps like the Fifth, with splendid headquarters, and a command officer who is, among other things, one of the ablest tacticians in Scotland, practically begging for recruits. I remember when it was considered a privilege to serve in the corps, and there are old members of my company in Canada who will bear me out in that recollection. The truth seems to me to be that the volunteer force has been tinkered with until it is in danger of falling to pieces. The aim has been for "efficiency" — meaning the efficiency of the trained regular — an impossibility in the case of lads and men who have to work for their living. It is no secret that the War Office authorities, with their professional predilections, place little reliance upon the Territorials as a fighting force, and this feeling has percolated through to the people at large, who are proud, in their way, of the citizen army, but have come to look upon it as more ornamental than useful. Everybody forgets what a few Boer farmers did in the field of war not many years ago.

The Terrier is beginning to think he is giving his time and labor to a thankless task, and he is gradually slackening off. A little less official interference, a little more encouragement and reward, and the partial abandonment of barracky methods in training, might work wonders in raising the force to the position of a real defensive unit.

GEORGE SQUARE.

LONDON LETTER

(Correspondence of the Witness)

London, Dec. 29.

Christmas has, unfortunately, given rise to no truce in the industrial disputes that are agitating the country. In Dublin the strike still continues with no prospect of early settlement: it is the question of reinstatement that remains the obstacle. The men have made no demand for complete reinstatement, but ask merely that "no member of any trade union shall be refused employment on the grounds of his or her association with the dispute, and that no new worker shall be engaged until all the old workers have been reinstated." The employer, on the other hand, will go no further than promising that "as far as their business permits they will take on as many of their former employees as they can make room for." In answer to this the men have asked what the probable practical effect of this assurance would be, but the employers have repeatedly refused to give the information. Hence comes the deadlock, so that at the present moment even negotiations for the settlement of the strike have been dropped, and show no likelihood of being resumed. Some of the strikers in the docks are drifting back to work, but on the whole they stand firm, and their families are still being supported by the Trade Unionists of Great Britain. For example the Amalgamated Society of Engineers (that is machinists) is proposing a weekly levy of 1d. on each of its members for the support of the Dublin strike, and by this means expects to raise about £1,000 a week. Other trade unions are being no less generous.

OFFICIAL.. .. ..
STRIKERS.. .. ..

Other strikes which have been proceeding during Christmas week are among the corporation employees of Leeds, the postal officials of Glasgow, and the chairmaking industry of High Wycombe. The justice of the grievances of these various strikers cannot be estimated without a thorough and impartial investigation into the conditions of their work, but the occurrence of the strike is worthy of mention, especially in the cases of Leeds and Glasgow. In both these places the strikers are the servants of the public, not of individual employers. A good deal of interest has been aroused by the proposal to form a Trade Union of policemen. The Home Secretary, Mr. McKenna, on the receipt of this news issued an order that the promotion of such a union had not been and would not be sanctioned, and that any constable who joined it would be instantly dismissed. In spite of this order, followed later by a concession in the shape of increased pay to certain sections of the force, a meeting of policemen was held some days ago, in Trafalgar Square, attended by at least a thousand constables in plain clothes. The men are resolved to have their union and in increasing members are joining it. In other countries unions of the police exist, for example in Norway, Sweden, Denmark, New Zealand, Western Australia, several States of the Union, and in Paris. The organization of all employment makes for better conditions for the employees, and there is room for improvement in the hours of work, rate of pay, etc., of the British policeman. The better the treatment accorded to the constabulary the less excuse there is for it to be corrupted. When the question is brought before Parliament in February this aspect of it will probably be considered, and such is the influence of labor in the House that it is most likely that the Home Office will be instructed to cease its opposition towards the policemen's union.

THE INDIAN QUESTION IN AFRICA.

Affairs in South Africa seem somewhat more hopeful. On December 24th General Smuts issued a reply to the demands made by Mr. Gandhi and his countrymen at the Durban meeting, of which I spoke last week. The general stated that he was unable to accept the conditions on which the Indians proposed to give evidence before the commission and to suspend their passive resistance. The commission, he said, was intended to be of an impartial and judicial character, and in constituting it the interests were not consulted of any of the parties concerned. General Smuts then proceeded to deprecate the intention of the Indians to resume the passive resistance movement on a larger scale, and pointed out that, so far from helping their cause, it would entail much useless suffering and alienate public sympathy. In reply to this communication, Mr. Gandhi has undertaken to negotiate privately with the Government. On December 25th he stated that a way out of the deadlock seemed possible, and that for his own part he would leave nothing undone to prevent another outbreak of suffering. He is understood to be seeking a private interview with General Smuts, and in view of his conciliatory attitude, hopes of a compromise are entertained.

IN INDIA.

In India the subject still holds public attention. At the meetings of the Indian National Congress, held at the end of last week, several references were made to it. The chairman of the reception committee, Mr. Harchandrai Vishindas, expressed the profound gratitude of the Indians to Lord Hardinge for his espousal of their cause, and claimed that Indians were entitled to equality of treatment with colonials throughout the Empire. The president of the congress, the Nawab Syed Mahomed of Madras, a very prominent Mohametan, declared that "the spectacle of a world-wide Empire powerless to restrain an irresponsible colony was incomprehensible, and caused dismay in every Indian mind." He advised retaliatory measures, such as an embargo on the importation of coal from Natal, and expressed a hope that the British Cabinet would realize the gravity of the situation, and would appoint a royal commission to inquire into it.

ALLEGED TO BE "BLACK HANDER"

Cincinnati, Ohio, Jan. 10.—Nicholas Ciccoti, aged 47, registered as a tailor, now residing at 445 East Fifth street, in this city, was arrested by City Central Station Detectives Hayes and Jeffries, and is held at the city jail here as a principal in many "Black Hand" crimes throughout the Dominion of Canada and New York City. Annie Orelesado, 25, who admitted to the police that she associated with Ciccott, although she is not married to him, is also under surveillance.

Acording to the arresting detectives, Ciccoti is wanted in Italy for atempting to murder the mayor of a city in Asia Minor, and sentence of three years is said to have been passed on him, none of which he has served. He is also wanted in Montreal, Buffalo and New York City, the police say, for alleged "Black Hand" crimes against foreigners and extorting money from them by threats. In addition to this, Hayes and Jeffries say the Government authorities have Ciccoti in hand questioning him concerning "Badger Games" and "White Slavery." He is suspected of having worked with the Orelenado woman as a decoy in a number of Canadian towns to which it is believed he took her.

It was the miscarriage of one of these supposed "badger" games which brought Ciccoti into the court prison here. The detectives claim he demanded $1,100 from an Italian whom he found with the woman, while playing the role of outraged husband. When the man refused to "pay up," Ciccoti, it is declared by the police, tried to kill him, and then charged him in a municipal court warrant with assault and battery. City Judge Alexander "open docketed" the charge, and the arrest of Ciccoti followed as he left the court room. He came here from Toronto last September, and abandoned two of his children in the city hospital, from which institution they were released recently. The couple have two children, Vincent, 6, and Mary, 4 years old, with them.

These were placed in the children's home. The Italian admits having another child, an infant, in a New York City Foundling home. Ciccoti was refused bail, and his case is set for a hearing to-day in the municipal police court.

SIR ROBERT BOND WITHDRAWS FROM PUBLIC LIFE

St. John's, Nfld., Jan. 12.—Sir Robert Bond, the former Premier, announced on Saturday night the withdrawal from public life, in an open letter he gave as his reasons alleged bad faith on the part of the Coakerites, otherwise known as the Fishermen's Union, which with the Liberals formed the Opposition led by Sir Robert against Sir Edward Morris, the present Premier, in the general election last October.

After saying that he will abandon the leadership of the Opposition and resign his seat in the Legislature from the Twillingate district, Sir Robert adds:

"I will never be a party to allowing any organization representing one element in the community to gain control of public affairs to the exclusion of other interests, as is now the avowed policy of the Fishermen's Union."

The Right Hon. Sir Robert Bond, Premier of Newfoundland from 1900 Premier of Newfoundland from 1900 to 1909, was born nearly fifty-seven years ago, the son of the late John Bond, a native of Torquay, Devonshire, England, who for more than fifty years was in business at St. John's, Newfoundland. Sir Robert was educated for the bar, but politics attracted him, and he first entered the Legislature in 1882. Only two years later he was elected Speaker of the House of Assembly. From 1889 to 1897 he was an executive councillor, with the portfolio of Colonial Secretary.

He was Newfoundland's delegate in 1890 on the French Treaties question; in the same year the British Government appointed him to assist Lord Pauncefote in negotiating a reciprocity treaty with the United States, and he was mainly instrumental in completing what is known as the Bond-Blaine Convention. In 1892 he took part in the Halifax conference on the Newfoundland fisheries question; in 1895 in the Ottawa conference; and in 1901 the London conference on French Treaties.

The negotiations between Newfoundland and the United States for reciprocal trade were re-opened in 1902, and Sir Robert Bond succeeded in concluding the arrangement known as the Hay-Bond Treaty. More diplomatic work came two years later, when he assisted in drafting regulations for carrying out the Anglo-French Convention. He was made a K. C. M. G., in 1901, and a Privy Councillor the following year.

In the fall of 1908, at the Island general elections, Premier Bond, as leader of the Liberal party, was opposed by a former colleague, Sir Edward Morris, at the head of a newly-formed group called the "People's Party." The elections resulted in an exact tie, each leader having a following of eighteen in the Assembly. After both had attempted unsuccessfully to carry on the government, a new election was called for April, 1909, which resulted in a victory for Morris by 26 seats to 10.

Sir Robert Bond, whilst remaining as nominal leader of the Opposition, notified his party that he intended to retire. He took practically no part in the work of the House for the ensuing four years, being absent for two sessions and attending on a few occasions only in the next two.

In the elections of October, 1913, a new factor entered on the scene in the Fishermen's Protective Union led by W. F. Coaker. The Union attained considerable strength in the ridings on the east coast of the island. About two months before polling day a coalition was formed between the Fishermen's Union and the Liberal party under Sir Robert Bond. The issue of the elections remained in doubt right up to polling day, October 30, but when all returns were in, the Morris party had 20 seats, the Fishermen's Union 10, and the straight Bond candidates 6 seats; the coalition being thus defeated.

ARCHBISHOP OF PARIS FORBIDS DANCING OF TANGO

Paris, Jan. 10.—Cardinal Leon Adolphe Amette, Archbishop of Paris, in an admonition which will be published in the churches to-morrow, forbids the dancing of the tango as a sin which must be confessed and for which penance must be done.

"We condemn," the Archbishop says "the dance imported from abroad known under the name of the Tango, which, by its nature, is indecent and offensive to morals, and Christians may not in conscience take part therein. It will, therefore, be the duty of confessors to take notice of this in the administration of the sacrament of penance."

Abbe Gouget, of the Archbishop's household, said to-day that His Eminence for some time had been distressed by the persistence of the vogue of the Tango and had hoped that it would be transitory, but he felt it his duty now to intervene formally.

Cardinal Amette also will publish to-morrow an official admonition on the daring and eccentricities of modern dress.

"We remind the women," the Cardinal will say, "that they should observe always the rules of Christian modesty which too often are violated. We ask Christian women to unite in abolishing certain styles of dress which are contrary to decency."

Jean Richepin, a member of the French Academy, and his wife, who are the joint authors of a new comedy entitled "The Tango," at the opening performance, at which Premier Poincare was present, averred to-day that the Tango, as danced in the salons of Paris, was a charming dance, adding that they had searched vainly for suggestions of immorality. M. Richepin said:

"I respect Cardinal Amette's decision, but must, nevertheless, reserve the right to refer equally to the authoritative utterance of St. John Chrysostom, who, in his time, did not condemn, but, on the contrary, approved dances just as suggestive as the Tango."

M. Richepin recently read in the French Academy an essay tracing the descent of the Tango from the religious dances of Egypt and of Greece.

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 given.

BIRTHS.

CANE.—On Friday, December 26, 1913, to Mr. and Mrs. L. P. Cane, Newmarket, Ont., a son.

CHAPMAN — At Wychwood Park, Toronto, on Wednesday, December 31, 1913, the wife of Michael Chapman, of a daughter.

DOBSON — At 51 Nelson avenue., on Saturday, January 3, 1914, to the Rev. J. R. and Mrs. Dobson, a daughter.

DOHERTY.—On Wednesday, Dec. 31, 1913, at 490 Dovercourt road, Toronto, to Dr. and Mrs. W. H. Doherty, a daughter.

HOWLETT — On Monday, December 22, 1913, at 1 Sunnyside, Wimbledon, England, the wife of Richard Ross Howlett, of a son.

McBRIDE — On Tuesday, December 23, 1913, at 24 Barclay Road, Croydon, England, the wife of W. S. McBride, of a daughter (Nora Minnie).

PORTER — On Thursday, January 8, 1914, at 58 Metcalfe street, to Mr. and Mrs. S. E. Porter, a daughter.

REID.—At River View, Chateauguay Basin, on Tuesday, December 30, 1913, a daughter to Mr. and Mrs. Peter Reid.

ROBERTSON — At Lyndhurst Hospital, Toronto, on Sunday, January 4, 1914, to Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Robertson, 46 Warren Road, a son.

SINCLAIR — On Sunday, December 28, 1913, at 246 Russell Hill Road, Toronto, to Mr. and Mrs. James M. Sinclair, a daughter.

TYRRELL — At Kamloops, B.C., on Sunday, December 28, 1913, to Mr. and Mrs. Arthur M. Tyrrell, a son.

YATES — On Tuesday, January 6, 1914, at 613 Yonge street, Toronto, to Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Yates, a daughter.

MARRIED.

ALLINGHAM — GALE — On Wednesday, January 7, 1914, at the residence of the bride's mother, 559 St. John street, Quebec, by the Rev. T. P. Perry, Naomi Winifred, youngest daughter of the late Mr. B. Gale, to Agafiz W. Allingham, of St. John, N.B.

BAIRD — RATCLIFF — On New Year's Day, 1914, at the home of Mr. and Mrs. D. K. Book, 593 Jarvis St., Toronto, by the Rev. John MacNeil, of Walmer Road Baptist Church, Geo. Russel Baird, of Humboldt, Sask., to Francis Estelle Ratcliff, Toronto.

BLEAKLEY — POTTER — At the residence of Dr. H. G. F. Blair, North Gower, brother-in-law of the bride, on Wednesday, December 31, 1913, by the Rev. J. Holt Murray, Methodist minister, Joseph Arnold Bleakley, L.D.S., D.D.S., of Kindersley, Sask., and Belle Ashton (Dolly), youngest daughter of the late S. Crawford Potter, M.D.

DEMOREST — ARNOLD — Byron Demorest, of Melita, Man., to Miss Minnie Maude Arnold, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Arnold, of Alliston, Ontario, at St. George's Church, Toronto, on Wednesday, January 9, 1914, the Rev. R. J. Moore, officiating.

GILLESPIE — ARTHUR — On Wednesday, December 31, 1913, at the Church of the Messiah, Toronto, by the rector, the Rev. R. A. Sims, assisted by the Rev. George G. Wright, cousin of the groom, John Halliday Gillespie, M.D., of Medicine Hat, Alta., formerly of Morrisburg, Ont., to Margaret Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Dr. and Mrs. R. H. Arthur.

KNOWLAND — BIRMINGHAM — At Toronto, on Thursday, Jan. 1, 1914, by the Rev. John MacNeil, D.D., Isabel Viola, daughter of Mrs. A. Birmingham, Toronto, to Edwin Bavin Knowland, of Montreal, formerly of Toronto.

McCUTCHEON — ST. JOHN — On Wednesday, January 7, 1914, at the Manse, Uxbridge, Ont., Ila Isabel St. John, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Robert St. John, Uxbridge, to J. Herbert McCutcheon, of Winnipeg.

MOORE — COULTER — On Wednesday, January 7, 1914, at Grace Church, College Heights, Ont., by the Rev. J. S. Broughall, Herbert Stanley Moore to Winnie Aileen, third daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Kerr Coulter.

PARKHILL — DREW — At the residence of the groom's father, J. W. Parkhill, Boynton, Que., by the Rev. Churchill Moore, on New Year's Eve, Mr. Edward Lee Parkhill, of Moose Jaw, Sask., to Miss Lillian S. Drew, daughter of Mrs. Ida Drew, of Ayer's Cliff, Que.

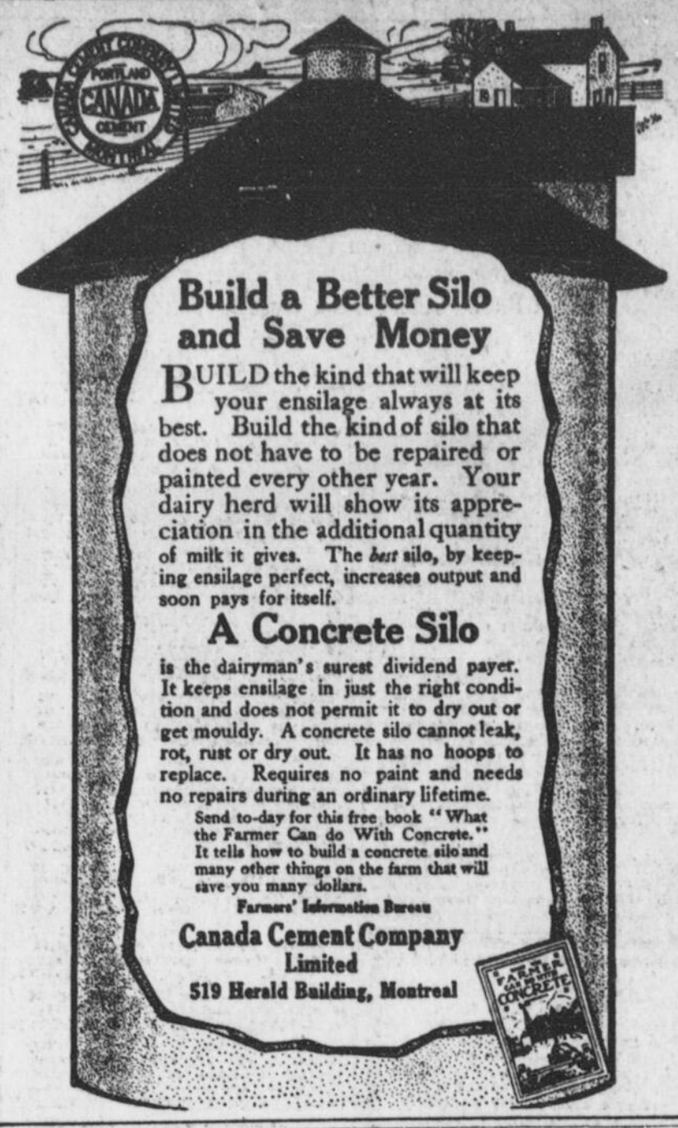
RAMSHAW—FOSTER—At "The Glen," Kilbride, Ont., on Saturday, December 27, 1913, by the Rev. W. A. Terry, Etta Mabel, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Foster, Kilbride, to Thomas G. Ramshaw, of Milton, Ont.

ROBERTSON — TROTMAN — At Boissevain, Man., on Thursday, January 1, 1914, by the Rev. Mr. McKay, Martha Trotman, adopted daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Dougall, Wapaha, to Arthur W. Robertson, of Winnipeg.

SCARLETT — PATERSON—On Thursday, January 1, 1914, at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. D. T. L. McKerroll, Janet Mercer, daughter of Mr. John Paterson, to Edward Meredith Scarlett, son of the late Edward Meredith Scarlett, M.D., of Michigan University, U.S.A.

STEVENSON — DUNSMORE — At the residence of the bride's parents, Sherbrooke, Que., on Tuesday, December 30, 1913, by the Rev. J. C. Nicholson, B.A., Margaret Brodie, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. A. S. Dunsmore, to Mr. George Stevenson, youngest son of the late Rev. Archibald Stevenson and Mrs. Stevenson, Danville, Que.

TAYLOR — COYNE — On New Year's Day, 1914, at "Woodlands," St. Thomas, Ont., the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. W. R. Young, D.D., of Toronto, assisted by the Rev. Hugh S. Dougall, Ph.D., of St. Thomas, Anne Christine Elliott, eldest daughter of James H. Coyne, LL.D., F.R.S.C., Registrar of Deeds and Local Master of Titles, to Dr. Charles Berkeley Taylor, of St. Thomas.



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DIED.

BAINES— On Monday, January 5, 1914 Amelia, relict of the late Egerton Robert Baines, Toronto, in her 83rd year.

BIETTE — Suddenly, on Friday, January 2, 1914, at his residence, 59 Hepbourne street, Toronto, James Roy Biette, aged 71 years.

BISHOPRIC — At Ottawa, on Monday, January 5, 1914, Mark Bishopric, in his 91st year.

BOYD — On Thursday, January 8 1914, at his home, in Brooklyn, George Douglass, formerly of Randboro, Canada, in his 37th year.

BROOKS — At her late residence, Chelsea, Que., on Saturday, December 27, 1913, Lydia Amelia, third daughter of the late John Brooks, in her 75th year.

DICKSON—At Maryfield, on Sunday, December 14, 1913, Mrs. Thomas Dickson, aged 81 years and 9 months.

EWENS — Suddenly, on Monday night, at his late residence, 190 Evelyn ave., West Toronto, Frederick Sidney Ewens, in his 42nd year, dearly beloved husband of Susie Henry.

FIELD—At Cobourg, Ont., on Saturday, January 3, 1914, Martha Ann Field, eldest daughter of the late John Collard Field, ex-M.P.P.

GRANT — At 234 Grace street, Toronto, the residence of her son, Martha Grant, widow of John Grant, on Wednesday, January 7, 1914.

GULLEY— On Sunday, January 4, 1914, at the residence of her brother-in-law, A. J. Saunders, 374 Ossington avenue, Toronto, Emma Jane Gulley, in her 55th year.

HARRIS — At Chicago, on Thursday, January 8, 1914, Henry Percy Harris, beloved son of the Rev. Thos. Harris, of this city.

HUMPHREYS — On Saturday, January 3, 1914, at her son's residence, No. 34 Dagmar avenue, Toronto, Caroline Amelia, widow of the late James Dodsley Humphreys, and youngest daughter of the late Samuel Ridout, formerly Registrar of the Home District, in her 90th year.

JOHNSTON — On Tuesday, December 30, 1913, at Moose Jaw, following an operation for appendicitis, Charles E. Johnston, D.L.S., late of 589 Bathurst St., Toronto.

KAAKE.—On New Year's Day, 1914, Frand Herbert, in his 21st year, grandson of the late James Kaake, of Roach's Point, Ont.

LEHMAN — At Newmarket, Ont., on Wednesday, January 7, 1914, Lucinda Doan, wife of Ludwig Lehman.

LINDSAY — Amanda Lindsay, beloved wife of George Lindsay, of Rapid City, an., aged 52 years, on Friday, January 2, 1914, at the Winnipeg General Hospital, Winnipeg, Man.

MALLORY — On Monday, January 5, 1914, at Toronto, Hester A., wife of M. B. Mallory, D.D.S.

MARSHALL — On Friday, January 2, 1914, at 190 Jameson avenue, Lola C., beloved wife of Norman Marshall, Port Arthur, Ont.

MAW — At Chicago, Ill., on Monday, December 29, 1913, of pneumonia, Robert Maw, aged 44 years, formerly of Ormstown, Que.

McCONACHIE — John McConachie, late postmaster of Honeywood, Dufferin County; died on Tuesday, January 6, 1914, at the residence of his daughter, Mrs. May Ripley, 73 Charles street West, Toronto, aged 83 years and 5 months.

McCUTCHEON — On Wednesday, January 7, 1914, at 589 Church street, Toronto, Maude Bruce, youngest daughter of the late James McCutcheon.

McINTOSH — At Second Concession, Lancaster, on Thursday, January 8, 1914, Victor Gladsone McIntosh, second son of Mr. Thomas McIntosh, aged 15 years and 7 months.

McQUARRIE — In Orangeville, Ont., on Wednesday, January 7, 1914, Mrs. Flora McQuarrie, widow of James McQuarrie, aged 75 years.

MOODIE — At Southern Pines, North Carolina, on Saturday, January 3, 1914, Janet Sutherland, widow of John Moodie, Hamilton, Ont.

MORRIN — On Sunday morning, January 11, 1914, at his residence, "River View," Petite Brulé, John Morrin, in his 86th year.

MORISON — On Saturday, January 3, 1914, at the family residence, Beauharnois, Jean Morison, sister of the Rev. Dr. Morison, aged 67 years.

MUNTZ.— Suddenly, from the result of an automobile accident, on New Year's Day, 1914, at Grace Hospital, Toronto, Rupert G. Muntz, of Forest Hill road, Toronto, in his 51st year.

MURPHY — At Roxbury, Mass., on Monday, January 5, 1914, Jeremiah Murphy, formerly of Halifax.

PARRY — At Columbus Ont., on Tuesday, January 6, 1914, Margaret Grant, widow of the late John Parry.

PARSLOW — On Monday, January 12, 1914, at his residence, 970 Tupper St., John Parslow, etationer, in his 83rd year.

PERRY — In Simcoe, Ont., on Saturday, January 3, 1914, Ann Aitken, relict of Mr. James E. Perry, of Simcoe, in her 90th year.

PLATT — At Picton, Ont., on Sunday, January 4, 1914, Louise Platt, wife of G. D. Platt, and President of the Woman's Missionary Society of the Bay of Quinte Conference.

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RANKIN — At Penetanguishene, Ont., on Friday, January 2, 1914, Hiram Fulford Rankin, in his 72nd year, cousin of the late Senator Fulford, of Brockville, and a former resident of Belleville, Ont.

REDDY — At the V. G. Hospital, Halifax, on Tuesday, January 6, 1914, William Reddy, aged 69 years.

RILEY — At the Mount Royal Sanitarium, Montreal, suddenly, of pneumonia, on Thursday, January 8, 1914, Captain James Johnstone Riley.

ROSS — At Hopetown, on Sunday, December 21, 1913, John Duncan Ross, in his 88th year.

SENEY — In this city, on Monday, January 5, 1914, at the age of 69 years and six months, G. B. Seney, at the residence of his daughter, Mrs. Rolland Desjardins, 220 Edward Charles Street.

TURNER.—At Kansas City, on Sunday, Dec. 28, 1913, of pneumonia, Thomas William, fourth son of the late Robert John Turner, barrister, Toronto, and brother of the late Frank E. F. Turner, Bracondale Hill, Toronto, in his 44th year.

URQUHART — On Tuesday, January 6, 1914, at Toronto, Charles H. Urquhart, aged 65 years.

WEATHERHEAD — In St. John, N.B., on Tuesday, January 6, 1914, John Weatherhead, aged 65 years.

WILSON — On Saturday, January 10, 1914, Esther Matthews, widow of the late Andrew Wilson, in her 83rd year.

WINN.—At the home of her son, in Newmarket, Ont., on New Year's Day, Elizabeth Ann Shipmann, wife of George Winn, sen., of Milton, Ont., in her 77th year.

IN MEMORIAM.

WAY — In loving memory of Joseph William Way, who died on January 12, 1909. "His memory is as fresh to-day as in the hour he passed away."

THE WEEKLY WITNESS is printed and published at No. 326 Craig Street W., 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, and all letters to the Editor, should be addressed Editor of the "Weekly Witness," Witness Block, 326 Craig St., Montreal, Que.