Montreal Weekly Witness

and Canadian Homestead.

SIXTY-EIGHTH YEAR. Vol. 68; No. 26. | MONTREAL, WEEK ENDING | The People's Paper | JUNE 28, 1913. | MONTREAL WEEKLY WITNESS. $1.00 Post-Paid; 5c a copy.

WALL BURIED FOUR FIREMEN

AWFUL TRAGEDY AT SUNDAY FIRE

A Thousand Feet of Leaping Flame Consumed Sash Factory, Wrecked City Ice Co.'s Storehouse, and Damaged Other Property in Ste. Cunegonde, Causing Loss Estimated at $200,000.

DUVERNAY STREET HOMES UNINHABITABLE: NINETEEN FAMILIES DRIVEN ON THE STREETS

Many Firemen Received Injuries While Digging Amongst Red Hot Bricks and Girders in Desperate But Futile Hope of Recovering Their Comrades Alive.



FIREMAN PATRICK HAMILL, .. Who was killed by a falling wall.

A furious outbreak of fire on Sunday morning destroyed the sash and door factory of Napoleon Sarrasin & Sons, Duvernay street, Montreal, killing 4 firemen, driving 19 families into the street and causing a loss in four blocks, between Notre Dame street and the canal, amounting to nearly $200,000.

THE DEAD.

JOHN C. FORSYTHE, aged 28 years, single, lived at 47 Cathcart street. Had been in the fire department for 16 months, serving at No. 4 station.

PATRICK HAMILL, aged 34 years, married, lived at 122 St. Martin street. Joined the fire force eight years ago, serving at No. 9 station.

JOHN McDERMOTT, aged 22 years, single, lived at 392 Hibernia road. Joined the fire department three months ago, serving with No. 15 station.

WEBSTER MOLSON, aged 25 years, single, lived at 107 Duke street. Has been a fireman eight months, serving with No. 15 station. Molson was found with his hand still clutching to the nozzle from which the hose had been completely burnt away.

THE INJURED.

Capt. Enlow, hand cut, but did not leave the scene.

Eddie Cooper, No. 15 station, cut on head, not serious.

William Cox, No. 9 station, attended at outdoor ward of the General Hospital, not serious.

H. Desjardins, No. 22 station, fell from roof, hip and leg injured.

Charles Parker, No. 20 station leg badly bruised.

Several other firemen with burns and bruises.

Through roaring flames that leaped as high as the top of the tall smoke stack of the factory, death stalked early on Sunday afternoon. Four firemen died under the crashing walls of the sash and door factory of Napoleon Sarrasin & Son, Duvernay street, while five others were injured in the same way and place. The loss of life from the ranks of the fire brigade has only once been exceeded; that was in 1877 at the horrible St. Urbain street disaster, when seven of the force and four civilians died together under one wall. Nineteen families were driven to the street in the outbreak yesterday; the sash and door factory is a total loss; the St. Cunegonde street branch of the City Ice Company, Limited, is destroyed; a warehouse owned by William Rutherford & Sons, Lumber merchants, situated on the bank of the canal, was destroyed too; Martinelle Bros., carters, lost their stables and much hay, although their twenty-eight horses were all saved; J. H. Redfern, timber and lumber merchants, had many small blazes, but escaped with little loss. There were numerous outbreaks in other parts of the immediate locality, but all were soon extinguished. The loss is not yet known, but it will run into the neighborhood of $200,000.

FLAMES RAGED FOR OVER ONE THOUSAND FEET

The fire, which took such a toll from the city fire brigade, was confined to four blocks lying between the Lachine Canal and the Notre Dame street, and immediately west of Charlevoix street. For a distance over one thousand feet in length the flames raged furiously most of the morning, and it was not until long after noon that the firemen were able to send part of the apparatus back to the stations, but long after that those who were left on the scene, continued to pour tons of water into the smouldering piles. The victory had been won, but at a cost that made the brave hearts of the firemen break with grief. Indeed, the men of the force fought the awful fire with tears streaming down their faces. Like demons they fought to save their confreres—even when they knew that death must have overtaken them already.

It was at 7.33 in the morning that an alarm of fire was rung in from private box 3416—the box that is situated in the factory of Sarrasin & Son. A watchman and a stable man, after fighting the blaze in the factory with no success for a moment, had called for aid. Four minutes later the second alarm was sent. Nine minutes afterwards, at 7.46, the third call for firemen was sent, while at 8.04 the general call for every man in the stations and every piece of fire apparatus available was rung. This was the first time since the Board of Trade building was destroyed years ago that such an alarm has been turned into headquarters. It brought 175 men to the spot, and streams of reels, waggons, ladder trucks, engines, water tower and all sorts of modern fire-fighting equipment. With it the struggle was a terrible one; the fire was quenched, but the four firemen were killed.

District Chief Lussier was the first to arrive on the spot in response to the first call for the firemen.

A SEETHING FURNACE TOO TERRIBLE TO BE ENTERED

The interior of the sash and door factory was a seething furnace, so



FIREMAN McDERMOTT, Who was killed.

terrible that any entrance into it was impossible. The fire had run through every part of the shop, the shavings and other inflammable materials of the place making fine conditions for its spreading. The factory stretched across the block from Duvernay to Fabian avenue—the latter a narrow lane not more than twenty feet wide. In the rear, that is the Fabian avenue side—where the kiln was located, the outbreak seemed the worst. Some of the brigade began an attack on the flames at the front of the building, while the others rushed into the narrow passage at the back to fight from that place. Above then was the three-story red brick building, in which the sash and door business was confined.

In their enthusiasm the men made a close in fight at the devouring element, the flames showing out through the little openings in the walls. An officer of the brigade, seeing where they were ordered them to retreat to safer quarters. They did so, but in a few minutes they were once more back in the same spot.

To reach the flames the better, they retreated across the lane, intending to crawl through the fence into the yard of the City Ice Company lot. Just at that moment there came a sharp explosion and crashing down upon them came the three-story brick building. Without an instants warning the crushing walls of red hot bricks were upon the men beneath. Not a man had time to stir, and only one stifled cry was heard from the doomed firemen. Clutching their hose together, the four men died at their posts with their faces to the fire.

The back draft—the fireman's most dreaded enemy, had done its work only too well, and grim death had carried off four of the force.

The fall of the walls released the pent-up waves of flame, and great red tongues shot as high as the top of the smoke stack of the factory. For a hundred feet on each side of the spot where the heroes died no one could approach and live. The lurid flames, as hot as fire could be, leaped and roared absolutely unrestrained.

For a moment after the brick came crashing down, there was an awful stillness, broken only by the roar of the fire. Strong men blanched at what they knew had happened; tears ran freely down the cheeks of the smoked up firemen. Rooted to the ground in horror they gazed at the spot where their companions had been



FIREMAN JOHN C. FORSYTH, Who was killed by a falling wall.

a minute before, and into which a torn length of hose led still.

Then like infuriated demons they leaped to the rescue. Chief Tremblay dashed up just at this juncture and ordered the rescue of the men. Pouring water into the fiery pile the men sought to cool it to let them tear it away. Others dashed onto the heap. Bricks almost red hot flew in every direction, blazing bits of boards shot into the vacant lot adjoining. A door was literally torn to pieces by the heroic rescuers to get beneath it. Another bunch lifted a veneer press as if it had been nothing. Theirs was the strength and courage of men who fight for their own. Smoke, thick and greenish, blinded and choked the men until they staggered for aid themselves.

ONLY RECOGNIZED FIREMAN HAMILL BY A RING

It was nearly a half-hour before the four feet of bricks had been torn away. Under a door, crushed down and unrecognizable, was 'Paddy' Hamill. District Chief Mann, who helped carry the body out, did not recognize his old companion until he noticed the ring he wore.

A few feet distant they found Molson, McDermott and Forsythe. Molson clutched the torn and burnt hose to his breast. He had died doing his duty.

The four bodies were carried to the office of the City Ice Company, and laid on the floor there until the morgue waggon came for them. Chief Tremblay broke down, as standing with uncovered head, he looked upon the shattered bodies of his four good men and true—battered and crushed and burned almost unrecognizable.

With tears streaming down their faces, the men who could be spared from the fight with the flames, stood in silence while the four dead left the scene.

From the sash and door factory, the fire leaped across Duvernay street, into a long tenement structure on the north side. Here 19 families were soon homeless. The roof of the building was fired and water poured through the floors and down the stairways, until the flat was a bad wreck. These dwellings numbered from 195 to



FIREMAN WEBSTER MOLSON, Who was killed.

229 Duvernay street, and were owned by A. Deschamp. Families fled in terror while windows crashed, doors burned and roof fell in

Then the flames shot across Fabian avenue, and caught the roof of the City Ice Company storehouse that stands between Fabian avenue and Ste. Cunegonde street. The place burned slowly for the contents, ice and sawdust, made a bad combination for fire to feed upon. The walls were covered with sheet iron, another feature which aided the firemen. The roof fell in and the walls were badly wrecked, but the structure proved a barrier to the progress of the fire. Had this building been of light material half a dozen factories adjoining must have gone too.

Showers of firebrands and cinders were flying towards the canal. These soon started a score or more of outbreaks in the lumber yard of J. H. Redfern. A squad of firemen had to be detailed to watch this property. A call for aid came from the Dominion Wadding Company and more men were sent over there to watch the place and extinguish the numerous cinders that were falling.

About half past ten o'clock, flames broke out in the top of the warehouse of Wm. Rutherford & Sons, just west of the Charlevoix bridge, across the canal. The building was at least 1,000 feet from the main fire. But cinders lodged in the roof, and soon it was burning fast. The structure was badly destroyed, Mr. Rutherford placing his loss at $6,000. It was covered with insurance.

Adjoining the City Ice Company storehouse was the big barn and shed of Martinelle Bros., general carters. Twenty-eight horses were eating in their sheds when the fire began only a few feet away. All were rescued in safety, although the barn and shed were lost. Mr. Martinelle placed his loss at $2,500.

CIGARETTE STUB SAID TO HAVE CAUSED FIRE.

A cigarette stub is said to have caused the dreadful disaster. According to the story which Mr. Martinelli told Chief Tremblay when he first saw the fire, it was in some shavings in the lane near a door of the factory opening upon it. Grabbing a pale of water, he ran to put it out, but it ran through the dry shavings, and crept into the factory. Then the watchman rang the private box for the brigade.

Chief Tremblay, speaking of the fire to a 'Witness' reporter, said it was a back draft accident. The cold air rushing in from the bottom of the building had exploded the hot air that was confined in the upper part of the factory, hurling out the walls and the heavy machinery that was there. He found no fault with the thickness of the masonry or the manner of its construction.

BROTHERS GRAVES SENTENCED.

Bridgetown, N.S., June 23.—The three Graves brothers, Fred, Alfred and Henry, convicted of manslaughter, were on Saturday sentenced to fifteen years in Dorchester Penitentiary by Judge Ritchie.



YESTERDAY'S FATAL FIRE.—THE BURNING OF THE SASH AND DOOR FACTORY. THE FOUR FIREMEN WERE KILLED NEAR THE FOOT OF THE BRICK WALL IN WHICH THE BIG GAP SHOWS IN THE PICTURE.

BRITAIN PREPARES CORDIAL WELCOME FOR M. POINCARE

French President Will be the King's Guest From June 24 to 27.

London, June 23.—The President of the French Republic, M. Raymond Poincaré, following the example of his predecessors since the conclusion of the friendly agreement between Great Britain and France, has chosen this country for his first official visit after his election, and will arrive at Spithead to-morrow on the Dreadnought 'Jean Mart,' to remain as the guest of King George and the British nation till June 27. He will be accompanied by M. Stephen Pichon French Minister for Foreign Affairs, and a number of high officials. Great preparations have been made to pay the President the highest honors that the court, the Government, the municipalities and the general public can accord.

The visit has created the liveliest interest throughout the country, not only for the position that the distinguished visitor holds, but because of his own personality. While no important change in the political relations of the two countries are anticipated as the result of the French President's few days stay in the country, the hope of the public is that it will tend to draw even closer the two friendly countries.

Upon the President's arrival at Spithead he will be received by an immense fleet composed of England's latest warships, which will fire a royal salute. The President will proceed to Portsmouth dockyard, and in the arsenal the Prince of Wales and the Duke of Connaught, Governor-General of Canada, representing the King, will offer him a formal welcome. The train of royal carriages in which the party will come to London will stop at Portsmouth town, where the Mayor and Council will present an address.

King George himself will be at Victoria Station, London, to receive his guest and escort him to York House, which has been placed at his disposal during his stay. During the afternoon the President will pay formal calls to the King and Queen at Buckingham Palace, Queen-Mother Alexandra at Marlborough House, the Duke and Duchess of Connaught at Clarence House and other royal personages.

That evening the King will give a banquet at Buckingham Palace, at which the gathering will include members of the royal family, distinguished statesmen, diplomats and court officials. These formal dinners at Buckingham Palace are carried out on the most elaborate scale and with a gorgeousness equalled in few of the European capitals. The gold service belonging to the Sovereign is used, the tables and dining-room are handsomely decorated with flowers and with the brilliant uniforms of the assembly present a glittering scene.

On the 25th the President will spend the morning visiting French institutions in London and receiving deputations from French societies. At noon another great reception awaits him when through troop-lined streets and escorted by Horse Guards he will proceed through the city to lunch with the Lord Mayor and Corporation of the City of London at the Guildhall. These luncheons offered to all distinguished visitors, are on almost as grand a scale as these at Buckingham Palace, but instead of court officials, President Poincaré will meet distinguished politicians and the business barons of England. In the evening the President will return the King's hospitality and offer him a dinner at the French Embassy, presided over by Paul Cambon, the French ambassador, which will again bring together a brilliant gathering.

A visit to Windsor Castle, a lunch to the French colony, and dinner with the Government at the Foreign Office might be expected to fill up the next day, but M. Poincaré is going to try to find time to drop in at the Horse Show at Olympia, where a number of French officers are competing. In the evening a series of functions will be brought to an end with a ball at Buckingham Palace, which, of course, will be the most brilliant event of the eventful three days. The morning after the ball, the 27th, the President will proceed to Dover, where he will see more of the British fleet, and, embarking on the French warship 'Gloire' and escorted by her sister cruisers 'Conde' and 'Marseillaise,' will return to France.

AMERICAN EAGLE, POWERFUL BIRD BUT NOT OSTRICH

London, June 23.—Rear-Admiral T. Mahan, J.S.N., retired, the noted naval expert, writes a long letter to the 'Times' on the American attitude towards Jaapnese immigration. He lays down as the main reason why the Japanese are not wanted in America is because they cannot assimilate with American people.

The 'Times' in an editorial expresses sympathy with the attitude of the United States and quoting Rear-Admiral Mahan's statement that 'immigration with us implies naturalization,' states that while even the lowest types of inhabitants of south eastern Europe rapidly become American citizens of a sort, the Japanese remain a race apart.

The 'Times' adds: 'America already possesses in the negro an alien mass which it cannot assimilate and does not want another. The American eagle has a powerful digestion, but it is not an ostrich.'

The 'Times' expresses the opinion that the opposing forces in America and Japan are essentially irreconcilable and may some day prove to contain very explosive elements.

Without wholly condemning the Japanese, the 'Times' urges them to pursue their desires without menacing language and to remember how many deficiencies they still have to make good. It concludes by saying: 'Japan's immediate need is greater clarity of thought.'

UNSHACKLES BUSINESS MEN FORM TRAMMELS OF PROTECTIVE TARIFF

President Wilson, in Clarion Message to Congress, Declares That, Being About to Give Trade Freedom of Enterprise, the United States Must Immediately Adopt a New Currency System That Shall Be More Responsive to Sound Credit, Must Pass Banking Laws That Shall Prevent Concentration in Few Hands, and Exercise a Control so That Banks May Be Instruments and Not Masters of Business Enterprise.

Washington, June 23. — Bearing a personal plea for immediate action by Congress to revise the banking and currency laws, that business may be aided in meeting tariff revision, President Wilson for the second time went to the House of Represntatives to-day and personaly read his address on the subject to both Houses of Congress assembled in joint session. He appealed to every member of the House and Senate to lay aside personal considerations and sacrifice comfort, and even health if necessary, to secure at once a revision and reform of the nation's banking system. Only in that way, he declared, could the country secure the benefits of the tariff revision soon to be completed.

'It is perfectly clear that it is our duty to supply the new banking and currency system the country needs, and that it will immediately need it more than ever,' said President Wilson.

'Shall we hasten to change our tariff laws, and then be laggard about making it possible and easy for the country to take advantage of the change? There can be only one answer to that question: We must act now, at whatever sacrifice to ourselves.'

The vigor and strength of his short message held the rigd attention of his large audience throughout its delivery.

INDIRECTLY ENDORSES THE GLASS CURRENCY BILL.

The President gave no direct endorsement to the Glass currency bill, which is to form the basis for the Democratic revision of the banking laws, but in indirect language made it known that it had been prepared with his counsel and approval.

Mr. Wilson's message is, in part, as follows:

'It is absolutely imperative that we should give the business men of this country a banking and currency system by means of which they can make use of the freedom of enterprise and of individual initiative, which we are about to bestow upon them.

'We are about to set them free; we must not leave them without the tools of action when they are free.

'We are about to set them free by removing the trammels of the protective tariff.

'Ever since the civil war they have waited for this emancipation, and for the free opportunities it will bring with it. It has been reserved for us to give it to them. Now both the tonic and the discipline of liberty and maturity are to ensure. There will be some readjustments of purpose and point of view. There will follow a period of expansion and new enterprise, freshly conceived. It is for us to determine now whether it shall be rapid and facile, and of easy accomplishment.

'This it cannot be unless the resourceful business men who are to deal with the new circumstances are to have at hand and ready for it instrumentalities and conveniences of free enterprise which independent men need when acting on their own initiative.

MUST HAVE CURRENCY RESPONSIVE TO SOUND CREDIT

The principles upon which we should act are clear. The country has sought and seen its path in this matter within the last few years—sees it more clearly now than it ever saw it before— much more clearly than when the last legislative proposals on the subject were made. We must have a currency, not rigid as now, but readily, elastically responsibe to sound credit, the expanding and contracting credits of every day transactions, the normal ebb and flow of personal and corporate dealings.

'Our banking laws must mobilize reserves; must not permit the concentration anywhere in a few hands of the monetary resources of the country or the use for speculative purposes in such volume as to hinder or impede or stand in the way of other more legitimate, more fruitful uses.

'And the control of the system of banking and of issue which our new laws are to set up must be public, not private, must be vested in the government itself, so that the banks may be the instruments, not the masters, of business and of individual enterprise and initiative.

'I have come to you as head of the government and the responsible leader of the party in power, to urge action now, while there is time to serve the country deliberately, and as we should, in a clear air of common counsel.

'I appeal to you with a deep conviction of duty. I believe that you share this conviction. I therefore appeal to you with confidence.

ORANGEMEN SEEK TO REOPEN SCHOOL QUESTION IN WEST

Ontario is Supporting the Saskatchewan Order in a Movement to Demand That Mr. Borden's Government Shall Disallow Last Year's Amendment of the Saskatchewan School Act, Which is Alleged to be Unconstitutional.

Toronto, June 23.—The 'Globe's' Ottawa correspondent says: 'It is stated here on good authority that the Grand Association of the Orange Order of Saskatchewan, backed by the Orange order of Ontario, and by the 'Orange Sentinel,' will take steps to have the 1913 amendment of the Saskatchewan School Act disallowed by Mr. Borden, on the ground of unconstitutionality.

The Grand Association of Saskatchewan is at present endeavoring to raise funds to test the amendment in the courts and to carry the same to the judicial committee of the Privy Council in England. They desire that the recent amendment be repealed.

A strong body of opinion in the Orange order, however, is to the effect that if the amendment is unconstitutional a more expeditious and less costly method than by recourse to the courts would be to convince the Borden Government of the unconstitutionality of the amendment and have it disallowed by Federal authority. Such a disallowance could take place within one year, after a copy of the amended act has been received by the Secretary of State.

The contention is that the new amendment enlarges the separate school privilege and compels the support of two schools by residents in districts where separate and public schools exist. As a matter of fact, a few ratepayers, Protestant or Roman Catholics, may petition for the establishment of a separate school, but the said school is otherwise in every respect under the general school act. Text books, inspection etc., are all under the general school law, which applies to public as well as to separate schools.

REBELS FIGHT MEXICANS WITH AERIAL BOMBS

Terrible Slaughter Reported by French Aviator Engaged Against Federals.

El Paso, Tex., June 23.—After several fiascos, M. Masson, the French aviator, with the rebels in Sonora, succeeded in making his aerial work effective on Friday before Oritz, when he dropped bombs into the federal trenches, effecting terrible havoc. When one of the trenches was captured by rebels there was 52 dead federals occupying it, all having been killed by missiles dropped from Masson's airship. He also flew over Guayanas Bay on Thursday night, and dropped high explosives into the bay and on to the decks of the Mexican federal battleships, which are anchored in the roadstead, forcing them to leave the harbor. Both the 'Guerrero' and 'Tempico' were damaged by the shells, the rebel messages from the front state.

Masson took the field again on Saturday with a large supply of dynamite bombs, which he expected to drop into the federal lines.

DISASTER STRIKES SURVEY PARTY

U. S. Government Boat Capsized in Storm and Nine Engineers Drowned.

New Madrid, Mo., June 23.—Nine members of a party of fourteen United States engineers and other Government employees were drowned near New Madrid, Mo., yesterday, when the United States survey boat 'Beaver,' which the party was aboard, was capsized in a wind storm. Those drowned are:—C. S. Williamson, chief engineer, Mason, Ohio; J. M. McConnell, of Memphis, a recent graduate of the Law Derpartment of Cornell University; Captain Lamb, pilot; A. L. Coston, engineer; Harry Sherrell, mate, Cottonwood, Tenn.; Phil. Wray, Jackson, Tenn.; a man named Freeman, and two rodmen, names not known

The 'Beaver,' a small craft of the canal boat type, left Memphis last Friday for Snakey Bend, in the Mississippi River, about seven miles north of New Madrid, where a survey was to be made preliminary to the construction of revetments. The boat had proceeded to a point about four miles above this city, and was near midstream when the storm broke with but little warning.

Before the craft could be made ready to face the wind it was overturned and sank.

SHERBROOKE WOMAN BLOWN TO BITS BY INFERNAL MACHINE SENT HER THROUGH THE MAIL

Tragedy is Surrounded in Mystery as There is No Apparent Motive for the Outrage---Mrs. Bilodeau, Happy in the Thought of Receiving a Present, Tore Open the Package When Explosion Occurred and She Was Killed Instantly ---Deceased's Sister Injured and Room Where Explosion Took Place Wrecked.

Sherbrooke, June 17.—One of the most mysterious tragedies ever recorded here took place about noon to-day when Mrs. Alphonse Bilodeau was blown to pieces by an explosion which followed the opening of a small package she had just received through the mail.

Who sent the box or what it contained is not known and probably never will be, as not a trace of the box can be found.

All that is known of the case is that the postman called at Mrs. Bilodeau's home this morning and left two letters and a small box, tied with a string. The box was addressed to her.

Calling her sister-in-law to come and see what she had received, Mrs. Bilodeau began to take the cover off and immediately a blue flame appeared followed by a terrific explosion.

Mrs. Bilodeau was terriblymangled, her left arm being completely shattered.

Miss Bilodeau had her face and hands badly burned and is in St. Vincent de Paul Hospital.

The husband of the dead woman is at a loss to explain how it happened, and knows of no person who had any reason to send an explosive. His wife, he says, had not an enemy.

She leaves five children.

The deceased was the wife of Alphonse Bilodeau, and resided at the corner of Wellington and Sanborn streets.

Miss Bilodeau had been staying at her brother's home for the past fifteen days. Her home is at Ste. Flavie, Que.

The package containing the infernal machine measured about three inches in length, two inches wide and an inch deep. Inside there was a letter, but this was completely burned by the explosion. From the scattered pieces it has been established that the letter had been written in French, but it has been impossible to make any sense of the few scattered words that have been traced.

The police have taken possession of the few pieces of burnt paper and the cinders of the box.

The explosion was of such force as to upset the stove, chairs and table in the room in which Mrs. Bilodeau met her shocking death. The windows were broken and the wall damaged.

Deceased was 46 years of age.



MRS. ALPHONSE BILODEAU.

(Witness' Staff Correspondence.)

Sherbrooke, June 20.—The many rumors of sensational disclosures to be made at the continued inquest last night on the body of Madame A. O. Bilodeau, who died from the effects of the explosion of a mysterious package, which came through the mails, failed to materialize.

There is reasonable ground for belief, however, that Mr. Bilodeau, the husband of deceased, has given information to the detectives which may have an important bearing on the case.

The inquest was postponed for a week, after evidence had been taken, which was for the most part a repetition in substance of the narratives already published.

An interesting story of the juggling of the deadly package by postal officials who were not aware at the time of their nearness to the fate of Madame Bilodeau, was told by Mr. W. E. Cameron, mail carrier.

Miss Lydia Bilodeau, the sixteen-year-old daughter of the deceased, repeated the tale of the arrival of the box of pills, which had appeared to worry her mother three weeks prior to her death.

Mr. Bilodeau, husband of the dead woman, said on the witness stand that he had nothing further to add to his evidence—in the meantime.

BETWEEN THE WHEELS OF FORTUNE.

The inquest was held in a small chamber in No. 1 police office, with which is combined the Central Fire Station. Dr. Bachand, the Coroner, sat at a desk flanked by big wheels of fortune, evidently captured in a police raid at one time or another—an odd commentary, it would seem, on the whirls of fate in the tragedy engaging the attention of those present.

About 150 persons were crowded into an ill-ventilated chamber, which could hardly accommodate half that number in comfort.

Mr. T. T. Delisle, one of the first to reach the house after the explosion, described the finding of the body.

Mr. W. E. Cameron, mail carrier, said:

'I was in the post office putting a package addressed to the Eastern Townships Telephone Company among some letters when it fell a distance of about two feet and struck a bundle of papers. In falling it struck the parcel addressed to Mr. Bilodeau. I saw it was not for my route, and threw it over to Gaumont's table.

'The parcel was about seven inches long, and was wrapped in brown paper. I did not notice the color of the stamps. All I know is that it was addressed to Bilodeau, Sanborn street.'

PREVIOUS PACKAGE CREATED SUSPICION.

Miss Lydia Bilodeau, daughter of the deceased, a calm and collected girl, sixteen years of age, was then called. She said: 'We received about three weeks ago a box with two little pills in it, and a letter, which I did not see. These are the only things which might have led me to suspect that we had any enemies. The letter was typewritten. The writing occupied over half a sheet of ordinary notepaper. The pills were white.

'As soon as mother saw the letter she took the pills from me. I saw the letters 'A. R.' on the pills. After reading the letter mother did not appear to be in good humor, but she told me nothing of the contents of the letter.

'She simply said: "Give me those pills; we will not keep them in the house."

'Mother had the appearance of being rather frightened. Since the tragedy I have thought the matter over, and have concluded that the letter must have contained something strange.'

'After opening the letter mother never mentioned it, and I forgot all about it. Everything always went smoothly at home; there never was trouble of any kind.' Miss Bilodeau was not cross-examined.

The evidence of Miss Anna Bilodeau, sister of Mr. Bilodeau, and seriously injured in the explosion which caused the fatality, was filed in the records as having been taken from the patient in hospital.

Mr. Bilodeau was then called, and a hum of expectancy swept the room. Pale and worried, nervously twisting his hat in his hands, he said that he had nothing further to add to his previous evidence at present. No questions were put to the witness, and the Coroner afterwards suggested that it would be advisable to adjourn the inquest till next Thursday.

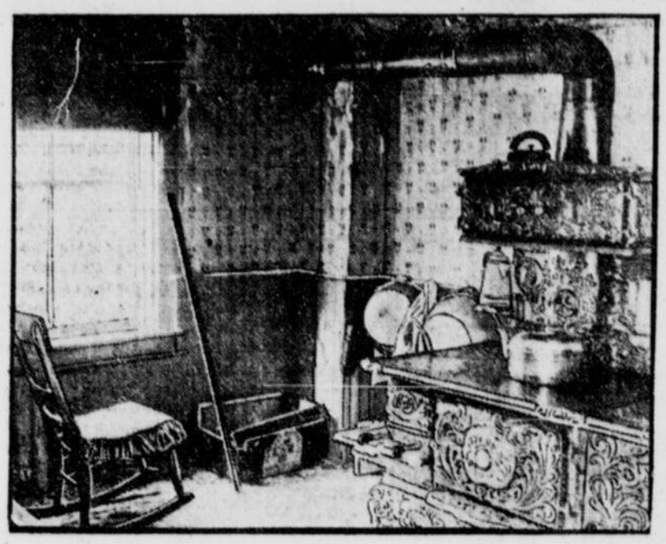


MR. ALPHONSE BILODEAU.

HALIFAX IS GROWING OLD.

Halifax, N.S., June 21.—Halifax kept a public holiday today, in celebration of the 164th anniversary of the founding of the city. The day was devoted largely to athletic games and other outdoor sports. Literary exercises were held under the auspices of the Nova Scotia Historical Society.

SCENE OF SHERBROOKE EXPLOSION.



THE KITCHEN IN WHICH MRS. BILODEAU MET HER DEATH.

GERMAN EMPRESS HAS RECOVERED

Jubilee Festivities Close in Berlin With Gala Dinner to Sovereigns.

Berlin, June 17. — The Empress Augusta Victoria did not participate in to-day's festivities in connection with the celebration of the completion of the twenty-fifth year of her husband's reign.

The events of the last few days, following on the heavy strain of the ceremonies accompanying her only daughter's wedding, have proved too much for her strength, and she was forced to leave the imperial box at the opera in the middle of last evening's gala performance.

The Crown Princess Cecilie will represent Her Majesty at to-night's state dinner at the castle.

To-day's celebration, which was again favored by splendid weather, opened with a parade organized by the trade unions. It was reviewed by the Emperor William. Only 10,000 participated, but the parade was imposing and interesting owing to the hundreds of floats emblematic of the various trades.

The streets appeared to be even more crowded to-day than yesterday, the spectators having much more to see in the workmen's parade, the state procession of the German rulers to the castle, and to-night's torchlight procession of the students of the Berlin University.

A remarkable story showing Emperor William's attitude toward a constitutional monarchy is related by Prof. Otto Hintze, professor of constitutional and administrative history. He declares that the Emperor himself told him years ago how he had first disregarded and then destroyed the standing appeal made by Frederick William IV. of Prussia to his successors to abolish the Prussian constitution. The Emperor said the first document he found in his desk after his accession was an envelope containing the political testament of Frederick William IV., which was to be delivered to each of his successors on his accession. It urged and implored in the strongest terms the revocation of the Prussian constitution before the taking of the Coronation oath by the new monarch.

Frederick William IV., who had granted the constitution to Prussia during the stormy days of the middle of the nineteenth century, always regretted his act, but did not find either the opportunity or the courage to revoke it. Emperor William, like his father and grandfather, had no inclination to follow the advice of Frederick William IV., but he went farther and destroyed the document from fear of the influence it might have on some young and inexperienced successor. The Emperor said: 'I felt as if I had a powder cask in the house, and it worried me so that I finally burned the testament.'

Berlin, June 18.—Emperor William's silver jubilee, which has filled the Berlin streets with the greatest, gayest crowds of celebrants ever seen in the capital, reached its climax yesterday with visits from the allied sovereigns, and closed with a gala dinner last evening, followed by a picturesque torch light procession of students.

The Empress, although somewhat taxed by the continuous festivities, beginning with Princess Victoria Luise's marriage, was nevertheless present.

The King of Saxony proposed a toast to the Emperor, who replied with grateful acknowledgment of the loyal aid that has always been granted him by his brother sovereigns.

The torchlight procession started at 9.45 o'clock, and occupied an hour and a quarter in passing. The students, mounted in vehicles and afoot, wearing the vari-colored caps and ribbands and the picturesque insignia of their corps, paraded past the castle, on the balcony of which were seated the Emperor and Empress and other sovereigns. The cheering was unending and the Emperor bowed smilingly and saluted continuously.

The visiting sovereigns started for their homes last night.

FRIGHTENED BY BOGEY OF JAPAN

U. S. Tariff Committee Tells Manufacturers Their Fears Are Exaggerated.

Washington, D. C., June 17. — What has been generally feared by the hosiery and cotton goods manufacturers of the United States — namely, that Japan would enter into competition with the United States if low tariff duties went into effect — has now come to pass. At the hearings before the Ways and Means Committee manufacturers of hosiery and cotton underwear stated that while the cost of manufacturing in Germany and France was very low, making it exceedingly difficult for Americans to compete without a high protective tariff, the real fear of the manufacturers was that with lower rates in effect Japan would flood this country with the cheapest kind of labor.

The members of the Ways and Means Committee refused to consider the fears of the manufacturers with relation to Japan. They said frankly that it would be many years before Japan could develop its cotton trade, and that the fears of the American manufacturers were imaginary.

CONFESSED MURDER.

New York, June 21.—Porter Charlton, whom the Supreme Court of the United States recently decided must be returned to Italy to be tried for the murder of his wife, to-day completed his third year as a prisoner in the Hudson County Jail, in New Jersey. Mrs. Mary Scott Castle Charlton was murdered in Italy in the early part of June, 1910. The body, having been put into a trunk and thrown into Lake Como, was soon found, but not until Charlton had fled and was on the sea bound for New York. He arrived here on June 22, 1910, and within an hour after his arrest he confessed to the Hoboken police that he was guilty of the crime charged against him.

Charlton was promptly committed to the Hudson County jail. He has been there ever since, while his family and counsel have exhausted every means known to the law to prevent his extradition to Italy. Two weeks ago the last hope was lost when the Supreme Court decided that the confessed murderer must be surrendered to the Italian authorities.

It is expected that within another month young Charlton will be on his way back to Italy in the custody of the Italian police. Even had he not confessed his crime, it is believed that the young man would have little chance of escaping conviction, as under the Italian system a prisoner is supposed to be guilty until proved innocent. There is no death penalty in Italy, and if Charlton is convicted he will probably get a sentence of twenty years in prison, ten of them in solitary confinement.

Harry Lauder Preacher

Scotch Comedian to Deliver Sermon and Sing Songs in Church at Bristol.

London, June 21.—Hary Lauder, the Scotch comedian, will appear in a new role in a church at Bristol next Sunday. He will preach a sermon and sing several hymns as solos. Twelve hundred admission tickets were rapidly bought up, and many people who were anxious to attend were disappointed.

BROTHERS GUILTY OF MANSLAUGHTER.

Halifax, N. S., June 21.—The trial of the three Graves brothers, charged with the murder of Kenneth Lee, in June of last year, was concluded at Bridgetown, N. S., yesterday, and the jury brought in a verdict of manslaughter.

They were convicted of murder last year, and sentenced to death, but their counsel succeeded in securing a second trial for them.

Madrid, June 21.— Queen Victoria's baby will be baptized on June 24. The boy will be christened Fernando Carlos Juan.

The King and Queen of Roumania will act as godfather and godmother.

VIENNA BELIEVES WAR CERTAIN

Relations of Bulgaria and Servia Strained to Breaking Point.

Budapest, June 20.—Count Tisza, the Hungarian Premier, after a conference with Count von Berchtold, the Austrian Minister of Foreign Affairs, made an important speech yesterday in the Hungarian Chamber, which is regarded as voicing the resentment of Austria-Hungary to the lecture delivered by Russia to Bulgaria and Servia in the Czar's message to the rulers of those countries.

The Count's speech took the form of an expression of fear for the independence of the Balkan States and insisted on the rights of the latter to settle their differences as they choose, either by war, mediation or arbitration.

Their decision, said the Count, must be perfectly free, or otherwise the solution of the difficulty would amount to intervention.

'Such a solution,' said the Premier, 'we would not accept. We will not allow any power to obtain special privileges in the Balkans.'

Despatches from Sofia and Belgrade represent things as daily becoming more dangerous. The latest Bulgarian reply to Servia's note demanding a provision of the treaty between those countries is tantamount to a refusal to do so. She is determined to fight unless Servia yields.

Bulgaria is still holding off from the conference of premiers at St. Petersburg, and for this reason the Premier of Servia has not gone to the Russian capital.

A NEW DEADLOCK.

London, June 20.—Bulgaria yesterday delivered a voluminous note to the Servian Government, practically declining the latter's request for a revision of the ante-bellum treaty, and the possibility of a peaceful settlement of the Balkan trouble is receding.

Apparently Bugaria will accept Russian arbitration only within the limits of this treaty, while Servia is desirous of having all the disputed questions referred to Russia. Thus a new deadlock has arisen and the projected meeting of the four premiers at St. Petersburg gives no sign of materializing.

London, June 21.— Unless Bulgaria and Servia can be induced to take up a less uncompromising attitude in the dispute over the division of their territorial spoils or the powers put prompt pressure on them, a renewal of war in the Balkans still seems probable.

A state of absolute deadlock prevails and all Europe is anxiously awaiting the next move. Vienna thinks war is almost certain, and Bulgaria is undoubtedly in a much stronger military position now than before.

BULGARIANS CONCENTRATING.

Athens, June 21.—Despite Russia's efforts for peace, little hope is entertained in political circles here for a friendly understanding among the allies regarding the new frontiers owing to Bulgaria's irreconcilable attitude.

Bulgaria has almost completed her concentration of troops in Macedonia, seventy thousand facing the Greeks between Pravista and Angista and between Doiran and Kilkigs, with the object of cutting the communications between the Greek and Servian armies by seizing the Uskub and Salonika railway at Gevgheli.

The main Bulgarian army concentrated against the Servians between Ishtip and Kochane has ten divisions of 25,000 men each, being spread along the Serbo-Bulgarian boundary between Kustendi and Slivnitza and Vidin in order to defend Sofia.

The troops facing the Servians are under the command of General Savoff, whose headquarters are at Sofia, which is also the headquarters of General Ivanoff, who is commanding the troops which will operate against the Greeks in case of war.

SCUTARI STREWN WITH CORPSES.

Vienna, June 21.—An interpellation was addressed to the Austrian Government in Parliament to-day asking for information about the health conditions prevailing in Scutari. The introducer asserted that semi-decomposed and half-mummified corpses of Turkish soldiers were still lying unburied in the vicinity of the fortress, and asked the Government to take steps to compel 'the negligent of Scutari' to fulfil the duties demanded of him by considerations of civilization and humanity.

The attack was aimed at Vice-Admiral Cecil Burney, of the British Navy, who, as senior officer of the international fleet which blocked the Montenegrin coast during the Balkan War, commands the international force occupying Scutari.

DRY MONTREAL.

Rev. A. G. McKinnon on the Necessity of Liquor Prohibition.

In a hall lighted only by four candles, the members of the Montreal District Lodge of the International Order of Good Templars, held their monthly meeting last week. The darkness was not due to any rites and ceremonies, but to the fact that the power had been shut off and untill ten minutes before the real time for closing the four candles were all the light available. The meeting was held in the St. Andrew's Church Hall, Lachine, and presided oved by Brother G. W. Jones, D.C.T.

The chief feature of the evening was the educational address delivered by Rev. A. G. McKinnon, pastor of St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church. In the course of his remarks he declared himself absolutely opposed to the liquor traffic. He believed the whole of his congregation supported him in his opposition to the traffic. 'Every man who takes a glass of liquor is responsible for the liquor traffic,' said Mr. McKinnon. The reason he gave for his opposition, it was too costly. Canada spent seventy-three million dollars a year on liquor, and about a million on the spreading of the Gospel. Another reason was the tendency of the liquor traffic to the demoralization of those who are connected with it and support it. He concluded his remark by quoting a strong resolution adopted by the Presbyterian Conference last week in Toronto condemning the liquor traffic, and stating that similar resolutions were passed by the other denominational bodies, showing that the Churches had at least wakened up to their responsibility; and in that one thing there was complete unity, not only against the liquor traffic, but also against the allied evils. Prohibition was not all, said the speaker, and we must not be satisfied with that. We must work on till the Grace of God had changed the hearts of men. Prohibition was only the beginning. He believed it was very near.

Amongst other things the following resolution was unanimously adopted. 'That this District Lodge of the International Order of Good Templars rejoices in the proposal of the Anti-Alcoholic League and the Dominion Alliance to bring on a prohibition vote in Montreal and pledges its undivided support to both these bodies.' The following were appointed as representatives to Grand Lodge: Brothers Davs, Pentney, and Sister Amos. Brother Davis was recommended at District Deputy Grand Chief Templar. Refreshments were served by the local lodge.

HUGUENOT CELEBRATION.

New Rochelle, N.Y., June 21. — The Huguenot Association and the City of New Rochelle have completed preparations for the biggest celebration ever held in Westchestr County next week, to mark the 225th anniversary of the settlement of New Rochelle by the French Huguenot refugees from La Rochelle, France. The programme provides for anniversary exercises, parades and land and water pageants. A leading feature will be the unveiling of a statue of Jacob Leisler, who, when governor of the colony of New York, bought for the Huguenots the 6,000 acrs of land that constitute New Rochelle.

NEW TRANS-ATLANTIC SERVICE INAUGURATED.

London, June 21. — Never before in the history of transatlantic steamship navigation has a similar period witnessed the establishment of so many regulyar services between Europe and America as has the past year. To the list of those already in operation another was added to-day with the sailing of the steamer 'Memphian' of the White Star Line. The 'Memphian' inaugurates the first regular service between Manchester and New York. It it planned to have regular sailing between the two ports every three weeks hereafter.

AUTOMOBILE IS BANNED FROM P. E. ISLAND

Charlottetowe, P. E. I., June 18. — A plebiscite on the automobile question was taken throughout the island yesterday by means of the annual district school meetings.

Returns so far show that the farmers are very strongly opposed to allowing autos to run under any conditions.

About thirty per cent. of the people of the districts voted against the bill passed at the last session of the Legislature, but is held up pending the plebiscite. The Government is not likely to put the measure into effect.

At many meetings every man voted against it.

Crystal Gold From Meteor?

Fresno, Cal., June 21.—Fred. Williams, a farmer, near Bakersfield, brought to Fresno yesterday for assaying a chunk from a meteor which he says he found on his ranch at a depth of 16 feet, whil digging a well. The chunk has the appearance of solid gold. Williams was unable to find an assayer, but took it to a number of local jewellers who pronounced it crystallized gold. Williams says the mass must weigh at least twenty tons. It is only about an inch and a half thick.

M. A. Martin, assayer at the United States Mint, when asked for an opinion concerning the report from Fresno about the finding of gold from a meteor, stated that gold is sometimes found in crystal form, especially in the mines of Australia. Gold has never been found in a meteor, however, as far as he knows. If Williams' discovery is not exaggerated he is worth about $10,000,000 more than he was worth before his find.

WORLD MEETING OF PRESBYTERIANS.

Leading Feature is Proposal for International Conference on Faith.

Aberdeen, Scotland, June 17.—Twenty-seven countries, including the United States and Canada, have sent delegates to the tenth Pan-Presbyterian Council, or Alliance of Reformed Churches, which had its formal opening in this city to-day. The attendance includes many leading clergymen and laymen of the Presbyterian church throughout the world. The sessions of the council will continue ten days, during which time numerous questions of general interest and importance to the denomination will be discussed.

Aberdeen, Scotland, June 18.— Three hundred delegates, of whom about two-thirds are from the United States and Canada, are attending the General Council of the Alliance of Reformed Churches Throughout the World Holding the Presbyterian System, which commenced here to-day. This is the tenth general meeting of the Alliance, which was formed in London in 1875, and has since held councils in Edinburgh, Philadelphia, Belfast, London, Toronto, Glasgow, Washington, Liverpool, and New York.

The Alliance includes ninety churches in five continents. It embraces all adherents of the Presbyterian and Reformed Churches throughout the world, numbering approximately 25,000,000 persons. The president of the Alliance and the presiding officer at the present meeting is the Rev. Dr. David J. Burrell, of New York, a member of the Dutch Reformed Church. The Rev. Dr. George G. Mathews, of the Presbyterian Church of England, is general secretary. The American secretary is the Rev. Dr. William H. Roberts, of Philadelphia, stated clerk of the Presbyterian General Assembly.

The General Council is not a legislative body. Its work is to discuss Church and religious questions.

Probably the most important matter to be brought up at the present meeting is the proposition for a world conference on faith and order, which is being advocated by leading members of the Protestant Episcopal Church, and to defray the expenses of which the late Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan, of New York, gave $100,000. Dr. Roberts, of Philadelphia, will present the proposition to the General Council.

Another Helen Keller Escapes From Darkness and Silence



MISS ANNA JOHNSON, AND MISS ETHELWYN HAMMOND AT RIGHT, HER TEACHER.

Delavan, Wis., June, 21.—A second Helen Keller has just appeared, graduating with high honors at the Wisconsin School for the Deaf.

Anna Pauline Johnson, of Colfax, Wis., has triummphed over blindness, deafness, and dumbness, as Miss Keller did. And more than that, she has triumphed over poverty and illness, which left her a helpless cripple.

Now nearly 23, after nine years of the hardest toil that can fall to the lot of a student, she is a bright, cheery, womanly girl, with a well-furnished mind, and a tireless eagerness for knowledge.

That was a strange conversation we had, in that strangely silent place where boys and girls moved like shadows through the pleasant grounds, talking with mute hands and lips.

Anna, handicapped more than all the rest, has learned to speak better than any of them; and as Miss Hammond deftly read my questions into her palm by the 'manual alphabet,' she answered unhesitatingly, in a voice slightly strained, but with perfect articulation and faultless English.

She told me how as a little girl she had gone to the public school at Eau Claire, Wis., for three or four years, and had learned to speak English (her family spoke only Norwegian at home) and had been so eager to learn! And then, little by little, her eyes had grown dim. And at last, when she was nine years old, she could see nothing at all.

A few days before Christmas, in 1901, there was a sudden snap in her head, and she could not hear any more, not even a loud noise.

That was the end of her school days. It seemed the end of life to the little girl to whom the world had just opened. Her parents were poor, the family was large, and they could do little for her. Her dulled senses were an impassable wall. And before long, as is the way with the deaf, she lost her power of speech, and lived alone, in darkness and silence, speaking little, and never spoken to.

There were four years of this isolation. But the brave little spirit would not yield to despair. She was sure that somebody could do something to lift the gloom. The idea grew upon her until she began to write letters—pitiful, scrawly, little letters—to people she remembered who, she thought, might help her.

One of her letters came into the hands of a man of influence, who had her entered as a student in the School for the Deaf.

They began teaching her the manual alphabet, conveying the letters through her hand, by touch, and soon she could understand readily. Then they slowly revived her power of speech. At the end of a year she was making rapid strides.

Then another blow fell. An ailment developed that made it necessary to amputate her right leg. She lay in the hospital for months, and missed a year of school. But when she came back she was the same brave, smiling girl.

It was then that Miss Hammond took charge of her education, and the result speaks for the patience and perseverance of both.

Anna has done the equivalent of two years' high school work, and has developed a taste and capacity far beyond the requirements of her lessons. She is a keen student of history and judge of literature. She speaks well in English and Norwegian, and writes a strong, clear style. She has mastered all the important point-reading systems for the blbind. She uses a typewriter with accuracy that would shame many a professional typist. She has rare skill in basket weaving, and, wonderful to say, in needlework.

She is a happy, buoyant, warm-hearted girl, alert of mind and in touch with the world's life and thought.

It made a memorable commencement scene when Anna Johnson, leaning on her crutches, wearing a beautiful white graduation dress she had made herself, smiled radiantly at people she could not see, and read, from her typewritten 'point' copy an essay on 'Macbeth as Interpreted in Darkness and Silence.'

ELEVEN DEATHS RESULT FROM HEAT WAVE

Six Occur in Philadelphia, Four in Ohio, and One in Detroit.

Philadelphia, June 17.—Six deaths and numerous prostrations occurred here as the result of the excessive heat which has prevailed during the past three days. The temperature reached the highest point in two years, when shortly after 3 o'clock in the afternoon the mercury in the official thermometer at the Weather Bureau, registered within a small fraction of 96 degrees. It continued above the 90 mark until after 7 o'clock, when a thunderstorm caused it to fall thirteen degrees in five minutes. The temperature again rose, however, and continued above 80 degrees until midnight.

Columbus, Ohio, June 17.—Four persons are dead as the result of the heat wave in Ohio yesterday. It was the hottest June day on record, the temperature varying from 96 to 104 degrees in different parts of the state.

Detroit, June 16.—One death from heat prostration occurred here yesterday. The Government thermometer at the street level registered 104 degrees at 2 o'clock this afternoon.

New York, June 17.—Yesterday was the hottest day of the year in New York City. There were a large number of heat prostrations, but no fatalities. The mercury reached a maximum of 91 degrees atop the skyscraper where the official Weather Bureau is located. The thermometers at the street levels recorded as high as 102 degrees. The temperature had dropped eleven degrees last night.

Chicago, June 17.—A drop of 28 degrees in temperature brought relief to this city last night after what was, with one exception the hottest June day on record here. The maximum temperature of the day was 98.4 at 3 p.m. The hottest June day recorded by the local weather bureau was June 9, 1911, when 98.5 was recorded.

Witnessed His Own 'Wake'

Able to Tell Mourners Reports of His Death Were Exaggerated.

Kearney, N.J., June 18.—James Kiely is still suffering to-day from the shock of witnessing what his relatives and friends believed to be his own 'wake.' When he returned to his home last night, after a few days' absence on a painting job, he found his sister, Mrs. Catherine O'Brien, his two brothers, and a score of neighbors sitting in the front parlor weeping over a coffin. His sister fainted at the shock of seeing him. The other mourners, when assured that he was not a ghost, explained that newspapers had told of the death of James Kiely from sunstroke in Newark.

When Mrs. O'Brien read the item she feared that the victim was her brother, and that the paper had misspelled his name. She went to view the body of the dead man and the features were so nearly the double of those of her brother that she believed it to be his body and ordered it removed to her home.

CAPTAIN AND FIVE SAILORS DROWN

When Their Gloucester Fishing Boat is Rammed and Sent to Bottom.

Boston, June 19.— Captain John Andrew Doggett, of Portland, Maine, and five members of the crew of the Gloucester fishing schooner 'Olympia,' went down with their craft when she was rammed off Sable Island in a dense fog yesterday by the Warren line steamer 'Sagamore.' The 'Sagamore' arrived at quarantine from Liverpool last night with eight survivors of the schooner.

The 'Olympia' was eight days out of Gloucester on a fresh halibut fisheries trip. She was owned by Sylvanus Smith and Compny, of Gloucester, and was valued at $10,000.

Those lost, besides Captain Doggett, were John L. Doggett, his son, also of Portland; William Sullivan, Eastport, Maine; Rainey Doucette, Gloucester; Frank Banner, Eastport; Fred Train, Portland.

KILLED BY NICOTINE.

South Norwalk, Conn., June 17. — Nicotine from a discarded pipe which Harold Thornfield, two years of age, used in playful imitation of his father smoking here yesterday, is believed to have caused his death. He is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Nathan Thornfield, of New York. His mother had let him take the pipe without having any suspicion of danger. Within ten minutes after the child had used it in puffing imaginary smoke, he toppled over in convulsions, which shortly gave way to coma.

Several physicians were summoned, but they were unable to stay the poison, and the baby died.

C. P. R. MUST PAY $15,000 DAMAGES

Quebec, June 17. — The jury trial of Frechette against the C. P. R. claiming $15,000 damages for injuries received while in the employ of the company, was concluded yesterday afternoon. The plaintiff was awarded $12,000, the jury deducting $3,000 from the claim on account of contributory negligence on the part of plaintiff.

SWINDLED OF $1,750.

San Diego, Cal., June 17.—Dr. Theodore Goldschmidt, said to be manager of a chemical company of Essen, Germany, reported to the police last night that he had been fleeced out of $1,750 by two bunco men on an old racing swindle game. Dr. Goldschmidt said he paid the money to two men, who promised him a big share on a '30 to 1 shot.'

The police believe the men may be operating from Tia Juana, across the border in Mexico.

PERU HAS NEW CABINET.

Lima, Peru, June 18. — The new Peruvian Cabinet has been constituted as follows: President and Minister of the Interior, Dr. Aurelio Souza; Foreign, Dr. Francisco Tudela Varela; Justice, Alfredo S. Muro; War and Marine, Vice-Admiral Meliton Carvajal; Finance, Jose Balta; Public Works, Victor Castro Iglesias.

Insists that Equality of Sexes Shall be Absolute

Suffragette Declines Seat Offered by Man in Street Car on the Ground That She is Fighting as Much Against Women's Privileges as for Women's Rights.

Budapest, June 19.—There was an interesting incident at the close of yesterday's session of the International Woman Suffrage Alliance.

Several delegates boarded a street car and were immediately recognized as members of the congress.

A man arose and offered his seat to one of the eldest of the delegates, who declined to take it, saying: 'Please do not get up. We are fighting as much against women's privileges as for women's rights. We believe in the absolute equality of the sexes.'

The alliance adopted a resolution declaring in favor of a policy of general political neutrality, but militant antagonism towards parties which oppose woman suffrage. It was agreed to raise $12,500 a year to prosecute the movement.

The congress discussed a proposal to fix the quarters of the movement in London and transfer the work there froc the Rotterdau offices. No decision was resolved on.

ALDERMEN STAND BY MR. WALDO

They Reject Recommendation That Police Commissioner be Dismissed.

New York, June 18.—The Board of Aldermen have rejected, by a vote of 45 to 29, its special police investigating committee's report that recommended among other things the removal of Police Commissioner Waldo from office. The report was a majority one, prepared after an inquiry made subsequent to the murder eleven months ago of Herman Rosenthal, the gambler, by gunmen hired by former Police Lieutenant Charles Becker.

The refusal to adopt the report followed a wordy wrangle, in which it was freely charged by Tammany Democrats and by fusionists that politics was largely behind both the preparation of the document and the opposition to its acceptance.

A New Giant of the Seas

'Imperator' is Acclaimed on Completing First Trans-Atlantic Voyage.

New York, June 19.—The steamship 'Imperator,' the biggest ship afloat, bathed her keel in the Hudson for the first time to-day. With pennants fluttering from bow to stern, her bands playing lively airs and river traffic bellowing a hoarse salute, the new giant of the seas was warped into her pier at Hoboken by a fleet of tugs. Thousands of persons saw her stately journey from quarantine to her dock.

The 'Imperator' reached quarantine on her maiden voyage at low tide last night, and anchored there till to-day, a floating city with many twinkling lights. She brought with her 3,000 passengers, although she had accommodation for 5,000.

No attempt was made to speed the vessel, but during her fastest going she proved very steady, according to reports from shipboard.

LOSS OF FORTUNE DROVE TO SUICIDE

Zurich, Switzerland, June 19. — The mystery surrounding the suicide last Thursday of Eugene Maggi, reputed one of the wealthiest men in Switzerland, and his wife, has been cleared up by the discovery among Maggi's papers of a letter to his family saying that he had been irretrievably ruined financially, and had decided to kill himself.

Underneath this message, in his wife's firm handwriting, was the following:

'I believed myself rich, and was happy. Eugene has just revealed to me that we are ruined, and announced his determination to die. My duty is to follow him in death. Adieu.'

An investigation has confirmed the fact that M. Maggi had lost his whole fortune.

When Maggi and his wife were found dead as a result of gas asphyxiation in their bedroom in their villa here it was believed that their suicide had been prompted by the fact that although their wealth was estimated at $10,000,000, they were greatly disappointed because they were childless. Maggi was the owner of extensive flour mills in Zurich and other parts of Switzerland, and had numerous other widespread interests.

ONLY PEACE LOANS FOR THE ALLIES.

Paris, June 19.—The French Foreign Office to-day, gave the leading bankers to understand that the government would strongly disapprove of any loan being made to either Servia or Bulgaria until after peace had been absolutely assured.

BUBONIC PLAGUE IN HAYTI.

Port Au Prince, Hayti, June 17.—An epidemic of bubonic plague has broken out at the seaport of Jacmel, 30 miles from here. Numerous cases have been reported, of which many have resulted fatally. Jacmel has been isolated from the rest of the country by a cordon of troops, and the Government is taking energetic steps to prevent the propagation of the disease.

A TOUR THROUGH CANADA.

Mr. Benjamin Horton, chairman, and Mr. John Prosser, managing director of the Molassine Company of London, England, makers of 'Molassine Meal,' have been making a rapid visit through Canada and the United States to secure a better idea of trade conditions here. Mr. Prime said that the most important thing that impressed them, was the wonderful development and intelligence of the agriculturists and breeders of Canada, and that scientific men were supplying their brains to the development of breeding and agriculture with most probitable results. Last year's business for 'Molassine Meal' through the able management of L. C. Prime Co., Ltd., of St. John, N.B., was far greater than anticipated and was such as to warrant serious consideration for the quickly supplying for the largely increased requirements of the future. Mr. L. C. Prime, general manager, recently went West for a visit and made arrangements for supplying and made arrangement for supplying the Great West of Canada. This was done chiefly in response to the large number of requestions coming from British settlers who had used the meal in the Old Country and wanted to get it over here.

MOUNTED POLICE TO THE RESCUE

Two of Them Save a Boating Party From Drowning at Coney Island.

New York, June 19.—Coney Island policemen, mounted on horse marines, have become a valuable adjunct to the life-saving forces at that popular resort. Two of the mounted patrolmen, Edward Cody and James McDonald, who were on regular duty regulating traffic ashore, distinguished themselves yesterday, when they swam their horses about 300 feet out to sea and rescued seven persons from a disabled motor boat.

A 35-foot craft was nearly swamped by a choppy sea, and two women in the party, with children in their arms, were screaming for help, while the throng of promenaders ashore stood helpless. But the two bluecoats, mounted on first class steeds, that had been taught to swim, did not hesitate for a moment. They wheeled their charges, spurred them down over the embankment on to the beach and plunged into the surf. The tide was such that the horses had not gone more than 75 feet before they were 'off their legs' and had to swim. Horses and riders bobbed up and down half submerged, while a great crowd on the beach cheered their efforts. Cody and McDonald not only reached the craft in time to rescue the women and children, but went back a second time and towed in the boat, with its men occupants.

Some hysterical women wanted to hug the policemen's horses, and the animals appeared to derive dumb pleasure from being patted and applauded. As for Cody and McDonald, the hot sun soon dried their trousers, and they did not bother to go off duty until their day was over.

M.P.'s Pose for Movies

Canada's Copy of New Departure in France Might be Illuminating—Perhaps.

Paris, June 19. — Reasoning that moving pictures of the Chamber of Deputies during important debates would stimulate pride and patriotism throughout France, the clerk, on his own responsibility, and privately, gave permission to a cinematograph company to work its cameras in the legislative hall.

While the three year military service bill was under consideration a machine was installed and ran several hours before the deputies knew anything about it. Only fifteen members were in their seats, and some of them were yawning, even snoring away the dull hours, only rousing when a vote was called for, and then voting the proxies of the 400 absentees.

Finally the news got around, and there was a remarkable change. The bar was deserted, and there was no dosing, no yawning, no stretching, but much pretty strutting, fine gesticulating, and a universal effort to look solemn and wise.

CONTEST WILL, CHARGE MURDEROUS MOTIVE.

Atlanta, Ga., June 19.—Relatives of Mrs. Barbara Dodd, a wealthy Atlanta woman, who died recently leaving $100,000 to Mercer University, and large sums to charity, will attempt to prove in the Superior Court that they were cut off by Mrs. Dodd because certain of them had refused to kill or maim Dr. J. H. Garner, Mrs. Dodd's divorced husband. These charges are made in an appeal from the ruling of the Dulton Country ordinary, who recently upheld the will.

Mrs. Dodd was the widow of Philip Dodd, a merchant of Atlanta. After his death she married Dr. Garner, from whom she was divorced. In gaining the right to carry the case to the Superior Court, Mrs. Dodd's relatives attacking the will charge that she made an attempt to get certain of them to kill Dr. Garner or injure him by throwing vitriol in his face.

CARRIES CANADA'S FLAG INTO THE FROZEN NORTH

Stefansson's Party Starts on Four-years' Expedition to the Arctic.

Victoria, B.C., June 18.—The 'Karluk,' with the Stefansson expedition aboard, got away late yesterday afternoon. The pilot, who had the honor of civic dignitaries, composed of Mayor Morley and a number of aldermen, presented four Canadian flags to the captain of the vessel.

Mr. Stefansson was charged with the safe keeping of the flags, which will be planted on any land that comes within the British Empire as the result of discovery made by the expedition. The ship never sailed from Victoria that carried a more varied cargo. In addition to the heterogeneous heap of nutritious foods and miscellaneous equipment necessary for an expedition of this character, there is stowed on the deck of the 'Karluk' huge piles of overflow supplies. In the words of Captain Bartlett, there is every conceivable thing, from a pin to an anchor, including three hundred tons of supplies that have been hustled aboard the 'Karluk' within the past few days. In addition to the 150 tons of coal stored away below decks, the vessel early this morning completed taking aboard an additional fifty tons of fuel on deck, which will be consumed during the passage of the vessel from Victoria to Nome.

Mr. Stefansson was banqueted before sailing by Sir Richard McBride and members of the Provincial Parliament. Sir Richard presented the explorer with a piece of plate in commemoration of the departure of the expedition.

Captain Bartlett said that is was not only possible, but altogether probable, that the expedition would return to civilization via Melville Sound, Lancaster Sound, and Baffin Bay.

The expedition is sailing under the patronage of the Canadian Government. Sailing orders are only general, providing that every effort shall be made which seems advisable at the time for the accomplishment of geographic discovery and the attainment of scientific information.

SCARCITY NOW OF CARGOES AT SAULT ST. MARIE

Cleveland, Ohio, June 19.— With an increase of draft at Sault St. Marie and coal cargoes growing scarce, ore shippers will be called on to furnish more business for the lake fleet.

The supply of tonnage available for has just about equalled the demand so far this season, but the market is so close that should ore traffic be pressed for more cargoes it will mean an over-supply of vessels.

The recommended loading draft at the Canadian lock was yesterday increased two inches to nineteen feet 9 inches for downward ships, and 19 feet 4 inches for upbound boats.

Cargoes are so scarce there is reasons to expect a good many ships to go light this week. So light is the market that short cargoes to slow docks are being taken while boats are frequently waiting for cargoes.

BIG STRIKE OF MINERS THREATENED

Charleston, W.Va., June 19.—A general strike of miners in the New River coal field district No. 29, United Mine Workers of America, will be called next week, according to an announcement of Thomas Haggerty, member of the International Miners' Board. Fifteen thousand men are employed in the New River field. Whether all of the mines will be idle, depends, it is said, on what concessions may be granted by the operators. It is believed that some of the operators within the next few days will grant terms agreeable to their employees. In all such instances, it is intimated, such operators will be protected when the strike comes.

PORTUGAL MAKES NOTEWORTHY CHANGES

Lisbon, June 19.—The Portuguese Senate, in accord with the Chamber of Deputies, to-day decided to suppress the Pirtuguese Legation in Rome and the Portuguese Consulates in Berlin, Madrid, and Rome. At the same time it was determined to raise the Pirtuguese Legation at Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, to the rank of an Embassy, and the Consulate at Guatamela to a Legation, to create a Legation in the Republic of Panama, and to send military and naval attaches to Madrid.

New Invention Enhances Value of Wireless

London, June 19. — The 'Evening Standard' ascribes to William Durtnall, an English engineer, has an invention which will possibly revolutionize etheric telegraphy and make the long distance wireless telephone commercially possible.

The invention consists of an electric generator capable of producing heavy currents with alternating frequency of 3,000 to 10,000 periods per second. Both telegraph and telephone by wireless have hitherto been handicapped by the lack of such generators. A wireless telephone demands currents of frequency greatly higher than the frequency of the sound waves produced by speech. Mr. Durtnall's invention, it is said, overcomes these difficulties. It produces currents of high and variable frequency. The generator consists of a prime alternator which produces polyphase alternating currents of given frequency and voltage, and the usual mechanical difficulties which present themselves in the shape of centrifugal forces are overcome.

The inventor maintains that it is possible to construct machines of such power that the commercial use of a wireless telephone for a distance of several hundred miles will be impossible and will hasten the development of big centres for wireless distribution of correspondence.

REVOLUTIONIST OZEL A SPY

Douma Member Said to Have Brought Many to the Gallows.

Berlin, June 20.— Ozel, the notirious Russian revolutionist, and member of the second Douma, was a policy spy who brought a large number of Lettish Socialists to the gallows, according to a despatch received here from St. Petersburg, by the 'Tageblatt.' A Lettish Liberal organ in Riga, which Ozel represented in the Douma, makes this categorical statement:

Ozel was an inflammatory orator in the Douma. His apartments were the meeting place of alleged revolutionists with soldiers of the St. Petersburg garison. The plan to make an attempt on the Russian Emperor and overthrow the Government was drawn up there, and upon this Premier Stolypin justified his dissolution of the second Douma. Ozel fled to America during the historic session when the Douma debated Stolypin's demand for permission to arrest thirty-six Socialist Deputies.

BUYS FOR 35 CENTS, SELLS FOR $225

And Man Who Now Has the Picture Thinks it Worth $100,000.

Melbourne, June 20. — A picture believed to be entirely without value was recently purchased as a speculation by an auctioner here for 35 cents. He put it up for auction last week, and the canvas changed hands for $225, the purchaser being Dr. Summers, of Perth, W.A.

The doctor is convinced that he has a genuine Rubens, and puts the value of the picture at $100,000.

He will leave for London next month in order to submit his canvas to the president of the Royal Academy and other art experts.

NORWAY FAVORS MARCONI CONTRACT

Christiania, Norway, June 20. — The committee of the Norwegian Parliament to-day unanimously recommended approval of the contract arranged between the Marconi Company and the late Norwegian Government, providing for a wireless service between Norway and America if certain modifications can be obtained. Under the contract the Norwegian Government is to spend $560,000 in the erection of a station at Stavanger, which will be connected with a station at Boston.

TOKIO'S APOLOGY FOR INSULT TO U. S.

Tokio, June 19. — During the night some unknown persons wrote in English; with Japanese ink, on the walls of the American embassy a violently worded inscription directed against the United States. It charged Americans with being the enemies of liberty and justice.

The police immediately called at the Embassy and apologized for the incident. Later the Foreign Office expressed regret to the secretary of the Embassy, although no protest had been registered with the Japanese Govrnment.

NOTED SURGEON'S DEATH.

New York, June 20. — Dr. Frank Hartley, known as the originator of a novel series of operations upon the base of the skull for the cure of neuralgia, and who made numerous other important contributions to surgery, died at his home here yesterday. From 1900 until his death he was professor of clinical surgery and instrumental operative surgery at the College of Physicians and Surgeons. He was born at Washington in 1856, and was graduated from Princeton in 1877.

UNITED STATES JUDGE DEAD.

Savannah, Ga., June 20. — Judge Thomas M. Norwood, United States Senator in the 49th and 50th Congresses, died at his home here last night. He was 83 years old.

THE BRAKES HAD BEEN CONDEMNED

Nevertheless, the Engine Was Used, and New Haven Wreck Followed.

Stamford, Conn., June 17.—The producing by the railway company of the Stamford Round House work book, containing the entry under date of June 10, by the engineer, Charles J. Doherty, that the brakes on his engine, No. 1338, were 'no good,' a statement by Doherty that he had been told by J. F. Carroll, travelling engineer, on Tuesday last, that the gauge cocks on 1338 were out of order and that the brakes did not hold, and a charge by John H. Dillon, brother-in-law of Doherty, that one of the witnesses had waited for directions from Mr. B. I. Spock, attorney of the New Haven road, before answering questions put by the coroner, were features of yesterday's inquiry by Coroner John J. Phelan into the wreck of the Springfield Express on the New Haven Road last Thursday.

The round house work book is a bound volume of blanks with spaces for entry by engineers of needed repairs to their engines. While Doherty had made several entries and directed that certain parts be examined he had not made any entry under the head 'air brakes.' At the bottom of the page, however, he had written 'Brakes no good.' This was under the head, 'Other repairs needed.' He explained this by saying he thought that the place he had written it would indicate that a general overhauling was necessary.

Joseph J. Gash, a mechanic at the Stamford Round House said that while he read the entries made by Doherty he had done nothing with the air brakes, as when he looked at them they appeared all right. He thought Doherty might be mistaken.

John H. Dillon of New Haven, brother-in-law of Doherty, addressed the coroner, charging that during the questioning by that official of the light-haired young gentleman of the Adams Express Company' the witness had not answered until he had glanced 'at the gentleman on my right, and when the gentleman on my right nodded the witness answered "yes." The reference to the gentleman 'on my right,' was to Mr. Spock, counsel for the road.

The coroner asked Mr. Dillon to furnish him with the name of the witness, that he might put the proper questions to him.

The hearing was adjourned subject to the call of the coroner.

HON. MR. COOK CALLED TO FORM NEW MINISTRY

Has Very Narrow Majority Behind Him in Australian Parliament.

AUSTRALIAN CABINET RESIGNS.

Melbourne, June 20.—The Australian Federal Premier, the Rt. Hon. Andrew Fisher, and the cabinet resigned to-day, as a result of the recent elections, in which the Liberals obtained a majority of one over the Labor party in the Federal House of Representatives.

Melbourne, June 21. — The Hon. Mr. Joseph Hume Cook, the leader of the Liberal party in the Australian Federal Parliament, has been commissioned by the Governor-General of the Commonwealth, Lord Denman, to form a new Cabinet to take the place of the Ministry under the Premiership of Mr. Andrew Fisher, which resigned yesterday.

Mr. Cook, who is a free trader, was formerly Minister of Defence in the Liberal Cabinet under the Premiership of Mr. Alfred Deakin. It was he who introduced the bill for the construction of warships and the introduction of compulsory naval and military service in Australia in 1909.

The change of government was brought about by the defeat of the labor party which had been in power since 1910 by the Liberals who, however, received only a slight majority at the recent general elections, which were fiercely contested.

KILLED WHEN SPEEDING 100 MILES AN HOUR

Evreux, France, June 20.—The Italian automobilist Zuccarelli was killed outright yesterday, and his mechanician, Faneli, was mortally injured while they were trying out a machine for the French Auto Club grand prix contest in July. The accident occurred at Marcilly, 15 miles from here. Zuccarelli was speeding at a 100 miles an hour, when a horse and cart emerged from a sunken cross road. The automobile drove right through the obstruction, but was overturned, pinning the occupants beneath.

Zuccarelli won the Grand Prix for light automobiles at Le Mans in September, 1912.

TAXICAB DRIVERS' STRIKE.

Buffalo, June 20.—Two hundred taxicab drivers went on strike at midnight for an increase in wages, uniform hours, and two days off each month.

WILL SOLVE MYSTERY OF ANDRE'S DEATH

Norwegian Explorer on Way to Study Esquimaux and Look For Balloon.

On his way north to enter the Arctic ice and explore the islands on the Hudson Bay region, Christian Leden, the Norwegian explorer, arrived in Montreal last week.

Young, fair-skinned, and spare of flesh, Leden is a typical Norseman. He is looking forward with keen anticipation to spending a year and a half amid the Northern snows and ices floes, ten months of the time without companionship, other than that provided by his Esquimaux companions.

LIKES THE ICE.

'Yes,' he said, in addressing a 'Witness' reporter at the Windsor Hotel, 'the Arctic cold appeals to me very strongly. It has ever since boyhood, and I will be glad to put by this flannel suit and put on fur garb and feel the dogs straining at the sleigh. The heat in New York yesterday was intolerable. Cold is good, but the heat destroys a man's vitality. Up where I am going the cold is as great as that at the Geographical North Pole. As a matter of fact, I hope to be very near the magnetic North Pole during my travels.'

WILL SOLVE ANDRE BALLOON MYSTERY.

Mr. Leden is making his expedition under the auspices of the Norwegian Government and the University of Norway at Christiania. He will leave Montreal in a few days and travel up to Hudson's Bay by the Overland route, canoeing up the rivers with long portages. A small freight steamer has already left London for Hudson Bay and he hopes to find it waiting for him at Chesterfield Inlet. It carries his provisions, scientific instruments, and cameras, including moving picture machines.

'I hope this boat will arrive safely,' he said. 'My experience of the ice in that region is that it clears only in July, and freezes again in September. Upon the arrival of the boat will depend when my start will be made, but I hope to gather my Esquimaux party together and get off early in the winter. My primary object is scientific research, and among other minerals I hope to demonstrate that big copper deposits exist in the northland.

'I expect also to bring back sure and certain evidence of the manner in which Prof. S. A. Andre lost his life on his famous attempt to find the North Pole by balloon travel. Andre started in 1897, and the Esquimaux tell the story of his being killed by one of the tribes. I believe the account given to Father Turquetil will prove correct—that Andre's balloon descended near the habitation of one of the tribes and the terrified Esquimaux put him to death, using the various parts of his outfit for ornamenting their own homes. I have an exact list of what that outfit comprised, and this will help me in my investigations.

FEARS THE WHITEMAN.

Mr. Leden knows the Esquimaux characteristics intimately, for he has headed three expeditions in Greenland and he states that while they are loyal servants once they come to trust you, their dealings with white men have been so scant that they look upon them with great suspicion. He expects to visit tribes that have never before met a white man—unless it were some of the members of the ill-fated Franklin expedition. He speaks their langauge well, and describes it as having no connection at all with any other known tongue, although in some very small respects it resembles that of the North American Indian. On this trip he will make a close study of the following tribes: Iglukiks, the Kinepetus, the Netchiliks, and the Elvisliks, and should increase the Anglo-Saxon world's store of information on this subject.

GOOD TEMPLARS ELECT OFFICERS

Ottawa, June 20.—At the session of the Grand Lodge of Canada of Good Templars this morning the vote on the next place of the annual session resulted in Hamilton receiving the choice.

The rate of per capita tax was again fixed at twelve cents per member.

The election of officers for the ensuing year resulted as follows: Past Grand Chief Templar, Mr. F. S. Morison, Hamilton; Grand Chief Templar, Mr. J. T. Dyson, Toronto; Grand Vice Templar, Mrs. J. H. Irvin, Ottawa; Grand Counsellor, Mr. H. Johnson, London; grand superintendent juvenile work, F. W. Robins, London; grand secretary, Mr. A. H. Lyle, Hamilton; grand treasurer, Mr. John Eagleson, Ottawa; grand assistant secretary, Mr. Tom McNaughton, Hamilton; grand auditors, Messrs. W. Edwards and J. Webster, Toronto; deputy chief templar, Mr. A. Ardley, Ottawa; representatives to I. S. L. session at Christiania, in June, 1914, Messrs. John T. Dyson and A. Ardley.

BALLOONISTS FELL INTO SEA.

London, June 17.—Emile Dubonnet and Welby Jourdan, two aronauts, who were participating in a long-distance balloon race from Paris, were picked up to-day by a tug 22 miles south of Ventnor, Isle of Wight. They were clinging to the wreckage of their balloon, which had collapsed.

MISSING RELATIVES.

Information concerning the following inquiries from friends may be sent to the Editor, 'Witness,' Montreal:—

Chesterman (Jim), last heard of at Detroit, Michigan, 1911, Sister Maud asks.

Forrester (Archibald Douglas, 'Bob') was employed on railway construction between Edmonton and Tete Jaune Cache, 1911; may have gone to Alaska. Father asks.

Grover (Robert Henry), a seaman, left England 25 years ago; last heard of at Seabright, New Jersey, 1895. Brother Dick asks.

Hall (Annie), nee Galvin, left England, 1903; was last heard of at Toronton four years ago. Mother and sisters ask.

Roberts (Henry and Thomas), natives of Cheshire, left an orphanage home 18 years ago, and are believed to have gone to America. Sister Mary asks.

Songhurst (James Frank), also known as Hurst, left Calendon, Ontario, for Edmonton, two years ago. Mother asks.

Wright (Fred.) left Orchard street, Norwich, 1876-79, for Toronto. Brother Harry asks.

Wylie (John), was living in Hannah street, Victoria, 15 years ago. Niece Louise asks.

MOROS ARE FIGHTING FIERCELY FOR THEIR SULTAN, WHO HAS ASSUMED HIS INDEPENDENCE FROM AMERICA



The cost of reducing the insurgent Moros on the island of Jolo, in the Philippines, has been dear for the United States, and a number of American soldiers have been killed and wounded. Brigadier General Pershing, in command of the American forces there, is enthusiastic in praise of the conduct of his men. The fighting has been fierce on the part of the Moros, who during the several engagements have literally thrown away their lives for their cause. The Sultan of Sulu, who is a proud and haughty sovereign, instigated the uprising, assuming his independence from the United States.

U.S. CURRENCY BILL READY FOR FINAL REVISION

To Effect Moderate Division and Classification of Banking Business.

ADOPTION ALMOST SURE THIS SESSION.

Government Board to Control Federal Reserve Banks Entirely.

Washington, June 20.—An outline of the Currency Bill prepared by Representative Glass described it as 'a basis for legislative action,' states that it will be gone over in detail for alterations, and sets out that its purpose is to accomplish three principal objects:

Provision of a means for discounting commercial paper of specified types.

A basis for elastic notes properly safeguarded.

Machinery for doing foreign banking business.

The measure's essentials remain as they have been outlined from time to time since the President began a study of the subject with the House and Senate leaders. Mr. McAdoo and other advisers, providing twelve or more federal reserve bands, which will re-discount paper, deal in Government securities, exchange and conduct Government fiscal operations. National banks and such state banks and trust companies as conform to standards would be stockholders of the reserve banks. The Government would hold no stock.

The Government would control the federal reserve banks entirely through a federal reserve board of seven members in which the banks would have no representation.

The board would be composed of the Secretary of the Treasury, Secretary of Agriculture, the Comptroller of the Currency as members ex-officio; four other members would be chosen by the President and confirmed by the Senate.

The national bank note circulation would remain undisturbed, and no proposal is made in the bill for retiring approximately $700,000,000 two percent bonds upon which that note issue now rests.

An amendment or separate bill to refund these bonds into three percent bonds may be introduced later.

In addition to the $700,000,000 existing national bank notes, not more than $500,000,000 in what are to be known as federal reserve treasury notes might be issued at the discretion of the federal reserve board solely for the purpose of making advances to the federal reserve banks, which would do no business with the public, deal only with their member banks, and receive deposits only from the United States. While the notes would, on their faces, purport to be the obligations of the United States, they would be required to be secured by a gold reserve of 33 1-3 percent, provided by the federal reserve bank and would be a first and permanent lien on all the assets of these banks and would be redeemable in gold on demand at the treasury department of the City of Washington or at any federal reserve bank.

Stringent provisions are made against counting any of these notes as a part of bank reserves and the system is guarded against inflation by lodging power with the federal reserve board to exact an interest charge upon treasury notes in order to insure their prompt redemption. The notes are not made legal tender, but would be receivable by the Government and every bank of the system at par without exchange.

No charge would be made in the protection of other existing notes.

The federal reserve board would require one federal reserve bank to re-discount the paper of another and would establish a rate of discount not necessarily uniform for all reserve banks, but made with a view to accommodate the commerce of the country and promoting a stable price level.

For re-casting the present bank reserve system, the bill proposes to transfer the reserves from national banks in the present reserve and central reserve cities to federal reserve banks, carrying the process of transfer over thirty-eight months to avoid shock to market conditions.

The bill proposes, acording to Mr. Glass's statement, ultimately the establishment of a reserve system in which country banks will have 15 percent reserve (i.e., 15 percent of total demand liabilities), such 15 percent to be held five percent in the bank vaults, five percent with the national reserve bank, and five percent either at home or with the reserve bank, while reserve and central reserve city banks have reserves of twenty percent of demand liabilities, of which 10 percent will be at home, five percent with the reserve bank of the district, and five percent, either at home or with the reserve bank.'

The object of the bill is to effect a moderate division and classification of banking business along indicated lines.

Nothing has occurred within the past few days to shake the confident belief of President Wilson that the bill will be passed at the present extra session of Congress.

This statement was made by the President himself yesterday afternoon, and he made it plain that there is no longer the slightest dissension over the form that the bill shall take.

RESERVE BOARD CENTRE OF INTEREST.

Congress turned its eyes away from the tariff to-day and scrutinized the administration's currency bill.

While the measure will not be introduced in both Houses until next week, the tentative draft brought about an informal discussion generally.

While it had been known for some time that the framers of the measure, Mr. McAdoo, Secretary of the Treasury; Senator Owen, Representative Glass and the President, contemplated a system of twelve regional reserve banks in districts whose areas were not necessarily equal geographically, but followed the lines of trade and domestic commerce, interest centred to-day in the powers of supervision to be exercised by the federal reserve board of nine members over the reserve banks.

Though originally it was planned to give the banks representation on the federal reserve board, it was argued that the banks would practically have the entire management of the federal reserve banks, and that by placing the board entirely in government control, a check on the operations of the reserve banks might be assured.

The bill is expected to be the subject of liberal amendment even by its authors.

Provision for the retirement of two percent bonds by which $700,000,000 of National Bank notes now are secured, so as to provide against depreciation, will be one of the foremost problems.

The provision for note issue, the administration hopes will not be changed. It is said to be the result of a careful canvass not only of prominent bankers, but business men, who thought it practicable and sound.

The operation of the plan is explained in this way:

Whenever a State or National Bank desires to obtain currency it applies first to the Federal reserve bank in its region, accompanying with its application a tender of collateral security. The security thus offered must be notes and bills accepted for rediscount under the rules laid down by the Federal reserve board, which may issue up to $500,000,000 in notes. The Federal reserve banks must hold 33 1-3 percent in gold of the amount of notes advanced. The notes also become a first and paramount lien on all the assets of the Federal reserve banks.

The element of elasticity is obtained, according to administration officials, in the levying of an interest charge on the note issue. This rate is to be established by the federal reserve board, with due regard to the prevailing charge in the money market. It is calculated that a fall in the demand for money, accompanied by a decline in the market rate of interest, would furnish an incentive for the retirement of the treasury notes.

In permitting the federal reserve board to direct the transfer of funds among federal reserve banks, the board may, at its own discretion, act as a clearing house for the reserve banks, and can require the federal reserve banks in turn to act as a clearing house for share-holding banks.

Attention was centred to-day in the re-discounting feature as one of the fundamentals on which the entire plan is based. The power of the regional reserve bank is specifically broadened to discount notes and bills of exchange arising out of commercial transactions. It is this power which, in times of stress, administration officials think, will alleviate money stringency. While the federal reserve board, through its agent in the federal reserve bank, would have the right to determine and define the character of the paper eligible for discount, that definition will not include notes or bills drawn for the purpose of carrying or trading in stocks and bonds or other investment securities except notes or bills having a maturity of note exceeding four months and secured by United States, state, county or municipal bonds. Notes and bills generaly arising out of commercial transactions must have a maturity of not more than 45 days.

The Glass Bill proposes that the new currency law shall become effective ninety days after its passage, though a period of thirty-eight months is allowed for shifting of present resources to the new federal banks.

PROPOSES U. S. TARIFF BOARD

Senator Hopes to Name Commission in Amendment to Underwood Bill.

Washington, D. C., June 19. — Believing that the time has come to do away with constant revisions of the tariff, Senator Works, of California, independent Republican, has introduced into the Senate a bill providing for the establishment of a tariff commission.

Under the terms of the bill the commission would have nine members and would be constituted similarly to the Interstate Commerce Commission. Its powers would be very much the same except that it would not have the right to put any rates into effect or to make new tariff duties. Whatever it decided would be turned over to Congress in the form of a report to bill. The members of the board would have their central headquarters in Washington, and from time to time would make investigations in various parts of the country, just as the Interstate Commerce Commission does at present. A report would be required from the board once a year, and in the meantime any persons who felt that their business was being harmed by rates that were too low, or interests that felt that rates were too high would be granted a hearing by the tariff commission.

Senator Works declares he will make a hard fight to have his bill passed at the present session of Congress as an amendment to the tariff bill, and he claims to be hopeful of lining up considerable support for it, not only among Democrats but among Republicans.

THREE MEN WHO ARE CREDITED WITH PUSHING PRESIDENT WILSON'S NEW CURRENCY BILL



President Wilson has approved as a "working basis" the bill produced by a series of conferences between Representative Carter Glass, chairman of the House Banking Committee; Senator R. L. Owen, chairman of the Senate Banking Committee, and W. G. McAdoo, Secretary of the Treasury.

This measure, providing for the adoption of an asset currency responsive to the commercial needs of the country, will be introduced in the Senate and House.

U. S. TARIFF RETALIATION

Washington, June 20. —Wheat, in the Underwood Bill, was added to the free list as it sends the Bill to caucus to-day, but the Senate committee retains a retaliatory provision of a duty of ten cents a bushel on wheat, forty-five cents a barrel on flour and ten percent *ad valorem* on other wheat products when imported from a country that imposes duty on American wheat or wheat products.

A retaliatory duty of ten percent upon potatoes imported from countries imposing duties against the United States also was inserted.

Potatoes were unreservedly on the free list in the Underwood Bill.

LOBBY INQUIRY TO BE WIDENED

Washington, June 18. — More letters and telegrams from the private files of the men at the head of the anti-free sugar fight began going into the record of the Senate lobby investigating committee when it resumed work to-day. Seventy odd copies introduced, referred to a widespread campaign headed by Mr. Clarence C. Hamlin, of Colorado Springs, to gain publicity for the beet sugar arguments through newspapers, news agencies, and with the assistance of great railways and agricultural colleges. Many men of national prominence, mentioned in the correspondence, undoubtedly will be summoned to testify, and, from a plain investigation of the interests of Senators themselves in the tariff bill, the inquiry now promises to broaden out into an inquiry into all the influences which are alleged to have been brought for and against legislation in recent years.

EQUIVALENT TO BOUNTY ON BABIES

Washington, June 18. — An additional exemption of $500 for each child of a family in the income tax section of the tariff revision bill was determined upon last night by the Senate finance sub-committee, of which Senator Williams is chairman, and the change will be recommended to the majority members of the committee.

Having determined upon this important amendment to the income tax, the sub-commitee is seriously considering recommending changing he $4,000 exemption in the Underwood bill to $3,000. This, it is argued, would greatly increase the revenue, and with the additional exemptions proposed for children, would not impose hardships upon the heads of families.

Senator Simmons, chairman of the finance committee, said last night that the Democratic caucus of the Senate would be called for Thursday whether the finance committee had concluded with the schedules or not, and that the caucus could go over schedules approved while the committee was finishing its work.

To-day the full committee will take up the income tax and administrative features of the bill, having concluded the sundries schedule late last night. A recommendation of the sub-committee to decrease to twenty percent on cut diamonds was not accepted by the majority.

Senator Ollie James, of Kentucky, who made the sugar tariff speech in the Senate defending the stand of President Wilson, has taken a vigorous position in the finance committee against the imposition of a countervailing duty on meat and cattle, and to-day announced that he would carry the fight to the Democratic senatorial caucus if he failed to swing the committee into line.

CONVOCATION OF 1913 AT BISHOP'S

Marks Diamond Jubilee of the College and An Era of Prosperity.

DISTINGUISHED MEN HONORED BY DEGREES

Sir Lomer Gouin Pays Tribute to Educational Value of College.

Lennoxville, Que., June 19.—Bishop's College is to-day celebrating the sixtieth anniversary of the gift of the Royal Charter and many past graduates from various places in Canada and the United Sttes and one or two from England have gathered to celebrate the event.

In order to form a permanent memorial of the occasion, it was decided last year to raise a diamond jubilee endowment fund for more modern subjects of education in the present course, such as modern languages, nature science, history, philosophy and economics, which are at present unendowed. A campaign in support of the fund is being conducted in Montreal, Ottawa, etc., by the officers of the Alumni Association, and in this neighborhood and in Quebec by the principal. To-day Principal Patrick announces that about $45,00 has already been raised and there is every reason to believe that a much larger amount will be pledged before the day closes.

The Provincial Government has voted $12,500 to the fund. At the annual meeting of the Corporation held yesterday there were present the Bishop of Quebec, Chancellor John Hamilton, Principal Parrock, Vice-Principal Allnatt, Mr. Wm. Morris, K.C., Mr. Wm. Farrell, Mr. James MacKinnon, Archdeacon Balfour, Dr. Campbell, and Mr. H. D. Lawrence.

In the afternoon another meeting was held for the purpose of arranging the order of convocation programme. Last night the annual banquet of the Alumni Association was held. Canon Almond, of Montreal, occupied the chair, and the speakers included: Dr. Thornloe, Bishop of Algoma; Mr. Wm. Morirs, Sherbrooke; Mr. Lansing Lewis, Montreal, and others.

Lennoxville, Que., June 20.—The diamond jubilee convocation of Bishop's College was held yesterday under the most favorable auspices.

The visitors included many famous men in varied phases of public life, and there was the added interest of Sir Lomer Gouin, the Premier of the province, a French-Canadian and Catholic, receiving an academic honor from a university which retains the strongest and most conservative traditions of the old English educational life, and which has a very decided Church of England spirit.

The day's proceedings began with celebration of Holy Communion at 7.30 a.m., and at 11 o'clock convocation service was held in the college chapel. This consisted of choral celebration, the music being rendered by the college choir, assisted by the choirs of St. Peter's, Sherbrooke, and St. George's, Lennoxville, under the direction of Mr. William John Bearder, organist of the former. The celebrant was the Bishop of Quebec, and the sermon was preached by the Bishop of Algoma. After the service the distinguished visitors were entertained to luncheon in the college hall.

Among those who were present then and throughout the days were: Sir Lomer Gouin, the Hon. P. S. G. Mackenzie; the Hon. Sir C. P. Davidson, Chief Justice of the Superior Court; the Hon. Judge Lunch, Principal William Peterson, Mr. Lansing Lewis, Dr. P. J. Illsley, Mr. A. C. Boyce, M.P., the Bishops of Quebec, Algoma, Nova Scotia and Qu'Appelle.

Convocation was held in the Bishop Williams Hall in the afternoon. Chancellor John Hamilton presided.

DR. PARROCK'S REPORT.

Principal Parrock, in his report, stated that last September saw one of the largest entries of freshmen on record, and with subsequent additions these now numbered twenty-two in Arts and five in Divinity. The total number of students on the list this year now numbered 58, of which 42 were in the Arts faculty and 16 in Divinity, and there was prospect of another good entry next September. The reversion to the three years' course in Arts and two years' in Divinity, with a longer session extending to the third Thursday in June, had worked smoothly.

'I am glad,' added Principal Parrock, 'that one of our graduates has promised a donation of $1,000 towards the equipment of a new laboratory under the library. Seven of our students completed their Divinity course last year and were ordained to the Diaconate, one for Quebec, two for Ottawa and four for Western Canada. Ten graduated in Arts, and of these three returned to take the Divinity course. This year seven graduate in Arts, of whom one at least will return for Divinity, while seven of our Divinity students expect to be ready for ordination to the Diaconate this month, five for Quebec, one for Calgary, and one for Ottawa, but two of these will probably return for a post-graduate year.

'I regret that the block grant of the S.P.G. for Divinity exhibitions which has been of great service to the church and the college for many years past, has been withdrawn. On the other hand the P.A. exhibitions while they have been reduced to the same amount as the other exhibitions, namely, $145 per annum, have been made available for the full five years' course in Arts and Divinity, a very great gain, and the Doolittle Scholarships have also been made available for the same period. This will, we hope, encourage candidates for orders to take the complete course. There is also a movement on foot to provide a scholarship for a student pledged to work in the Foreign Mission field.

'The Diamond Jubilee Year of the University has been marked by a determined effort to collect an endowment fund worthy of the occasion. In this we have had the assistance of the Alumni Association and many of our graduates and friends have subscribed liberally to it, but much still needs to be done in order to reach the mark aimed at. The generosity of former generations has provided a certain amount of endowment for Divinity and for classics and for mathematics and we are also equipped with excellent buildings. It has been our aim during the past few years to strengthen the teaching of such subjects as History, Philosophy, Economics, Modern Languages and Natural Science. It it is absolutely necessary if we are to keep abreast of the times that we should have a considerable amount of further endowments for this purpose. The amount already promised is nearly $45,000 and this includes a generous grant of $12,500 from the Provincial Government, who have done so much for education in the province during the past few years.

The ceremony of conferring degrees followed, when the honorary degree of D.C.L. was conferred on the following: the Hon. Sir J. L. Gouin, the Hon. Sir C. P. Davidson, chief justice of the Superior Court; the Hon. W. W. Lynch, judge of the Superior Court; Principal William Peterson, G. G. Stewart, K.C., of Quebec; A. C. Boyce, K.C., M.P., chancellor of the diocese of Algoma; Wm. Morris, LL.B., K.C., chairman of trustees; Lansing Lewis, Montreal, treasurer of the diocese of Montreal; the Rev. Albert Stevens, M.A., rural dean of Coaticook. Dr. P. J. Illsley, who last year received the degree of Mus. Doc. from Canterbury, Eng., received the same degree from Bishop's yesterday. The Bishop of Nova Scotia, the Right Rev. C. L. Worrell, was given a D.D.

Other degrees conferred were the following: M.A., in course, the Rev. Dacy T. Clayton, B.A.; Miss A. W. McFadden, B.A.; the Rev. H. S. Chesshire, B.A.; M. B. Johnson, B.A., Miss D. J. Seiveright, B.A.; the Rev. H. S. B. Critchley, B.A. (in absentia).

B.A. in course—C. E. S. Bown, history honors first class; A. W. Reeves, theology option second class; H. S. Wood, philosophy option second class; D. I. Cameron, philosophy option second class; L. R. McKee, philosophy option second class; Miss G. M. Keene, modern languages option second class.

L.S.T.—The Rev. V. C. Lacef (in absentia); R. J. Shires, B.A.; F. A. Sisco, N. R. Ward, B.A.

Matriculants—M. H. Wells, R. W. Baker, J. A. Lobban, Miss M. G. Wood, E. H. Baker, Miss F. I. Bayne, T. Eustace, Miss E. E. Wilson, A. P. Butler, A. T. Brooke, N. D. A. McLeod, L. A. Robertson.

SIR LOMER GOUIN'S TRIBUTE.

Sir Lomer Gouin paid a flattering tribute to the university college and its founders and directors, referring to it as the Canadian Rugby. What the British university system has done for England, said the Premier, we may expect it will do for Canada. Sir Lomer spoke of the special opportunities confronting Canadian youth in the unparalleled natural resources of the country, and this province in particular. It was with the utmost pleasure that his Government had decided to give assistance in the hundred thousand dollar endowment fund and he was proud to find himself among the candidates for academic honors.

THE PRIZE LIST.

Faculty of Divinity.

Waitt memorial scholarship—O. L. Jull.

Haensal reading prize—M. B. Johnson, B.A.

Haensal reading prize—R. J. Shires, B.A.

Harrison prize—M. B. Johnson, B.A.

Vice-Principal's prizes for sermons—(2nd year), R. J. Shires, B.A.; (1st year), I. A. W. Reeves; 2, C. L. Jull.

Vice-Principal's prize for Hebrew, Prof. Vial's prize for Biblical knowledge, first class aggregate prize—R. J. Shires, B.A.

Faculty of Arts.

Principal's prize for Latin composition—1, M. H. Wells; 2, Miss M. C. Wood, Miss E. E. Wilson, equal.

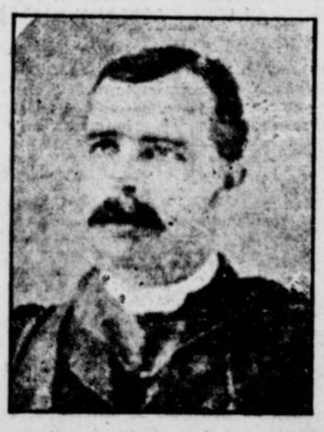
Department of Public Instruction prize for French—Miss M. G. Wood.

Rev. Dr. Abbott Smith's prize for classical unseen—M. H. Wells.

Headmaster's prize for Old Testament—W. H. Ladd.

Mackie essay prizes—English, C. E. S. Bown.

Prof. Boothroyd's prize for ancient history—Miss F. I. Bayne.



THE REV. PRINCIPAL PARROCK.

Prof. Boothroyd's prize for English literature, 3rd year—C. E. S. Bown.

Prof. Vial's prize for Greek Testament—W. H. Ladd.

Prof. Burt's prize for political economy—D. I. Cameron.

Prof. Call's prize for German—Miss E. E. Wilson.

Prof. Call's prize for German (1st year)—Miss F. I. Bayne.

Mr. Richardson's prize for mathematics—Not awarded.

Mr. Shire's prize for English matriculation—L. A. Robertson.

First class aggregate prize (3rd year)—C. E. S. Bown.

First class aggregate prize (1st year)—Miss E. E. Wilson, Miss F. I. Bayne, Miss M. G. Wood.

WINDFALL FOR PEACE ORGAN

Mr. Carnegie Gives $25,000 to Develop Journal's Circulation.

Berlin, June 18.—Mr. Andrew Carnegie has signalized his visit to Berlin by giving $25,000 to aid in extending and circulating "The Oak," the official organ of the German Peace Society, with a special view to facilitating the campaign for the improvement of Anglo-German relations. The gift was announced yesterday through the Rev. Dr. Boyd Carpenter, late Bishop of Ripon, who head the British churchmen's delegation at the Emperor's jubilee.

SAVED LIVES OF FIFTEEN MINERS.

Duessedorf Germany, June 19.—Rescuers saved the lives of the fifteen miners who were imprisoned yesterday at Linterf, in the caving-in of the shaft of a coal mine.

TWO GERMAN AIRMEN KILLED.

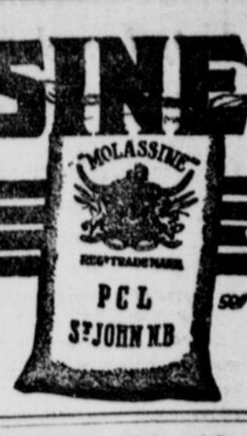
Berlin, June 19. — Two German airmen were killed at an early hour this morning at the Johannisthal aerodrome in the suburbs of the capital. Aviator Kraftet, carrying as a passenger a man named Gerbitz, had ascended with the intention of making a two hours flight. There was practically no wind and the biplane was making good speed when it suddenly turned a somersault at a height of a hundred feet, throwing the aviators to the ground where they were picked up dead.

MOLASSINE MEAL

is as good as pasture all the year round. Your horses, milch cows, steers, pigs and sheep will be in the pink of condition in the spring and can be turned on grass without any loss if fed regularly with MOLASSINE MEAL through the winter.

Ask your dealer, or write us direct.

The Molassine Company of Canada, Limited
St. John, N.B., Montreal and Toronto.



FIND GEN. BROCK'S FUNERAL PAPERS

An Interesting Historical Addition to the Dominion Archives at Ottawa.

Ottawa, June 19.—Dr. H. G. Doughty, the Dominion Archivist, has added to his collection of objects of historical value an exceedingly interesting document. It is the district-general order of October 16, 1812, prescribing the arrangements for the funeral of Sir Isaac Brock, the hero of Upper Canada, who had been killed three days earlier at Queenston Heights.

The circumstances in which the document came into the possession of the archivist are curious. The American Bank Note Company is erecting a new factory on Wellington street, and in order to clear the site demolished a small stone building which has been there since the early days of Ottawa. The house was last used as a bakery. In the garret, covered with a quantity of wood, was found a large number of boxes filled with papers. These proved to be official, and, while some were documents belonging to the Customs Department, some thirty or forty of the boxes were filled with military papers, relative apparently to almost all periods of Canadian history. When the military papers were removed to the archives on a preliminary inspection, the order for Sir Isaac Brock's funeral was noticed.

Teh order is dated from Fort George, and in its opening sentence mentions 'Government House' as being situated in what is now Niagara-on-the-Lake. It begins:

'The procession for the funerals of the late Major-General Brock, and Lieutenant-Colonel MacDonnell will be arranged in the following order, and will leave the Government House for the place of interment, at ten o'clock this day.'

It will be noticed that the General is spoken of as Major-General Brock. Brock had been knighted before his death as a reward for his capture of Detroit, but intelligence of this had not reached Canada at the time of his death. Lieut.-Col. MacDonnell was his A.D.C., and was Attorney-General of Upper Canada. Mr. A. G. MacDonnell, M.P., for South Toronto, belongs to the same family.

The order of the procession was laid down as:

Fort Major Campbell, O.C., men of the 41st Regiment with one subaltern; 60 men from the militia with the captain; two six pounders; corps and detachments of the garison; servants of the general; Surgeon Moore, Doctor Kerr, Staff Surgeon Thom; chaplain; body of Lieut.-Col. MacDonnell; Alexander MacDonnell, Esq.; Mr. Dickson and Captain Cameron; body of Major-General Brock; chief mourners, Major-General Sheaffe, Lieut.-Col. Myers, Ensign Coffin, A.D.C., Lieut. Fowler and 1st Regiment; civil staff, friends of the deceased; inhabitants.

The pall bearers of Lieut.-Col. MacDonnell were Captain Cameron, Capt. Crooks, Lieut. Robinson, Lieut. Jarvis, Lieut. Rideout, Joseph Edwards, Esq., practically all historic names in Upper Canada.

Sir Isaac Brock's pall bearers were: Col. Claus, Col. Butler, of the militia; Major Merritt, Dragoons; Captain Dennis, 49th Foot; Capt. Derenzy, 41st Foot; Capt. Vigoreaux, R.E.; Capt. Holcroft, Royal Artillery; Capt. Powell, Militia Artillery; Capt. Glegg, A.DC., and Brigade-Major Evans. Capt. Dennis had been wounded in the head at Queenston. Major Merritt was an ancestor of Col. Hamilton Merritt, of Toronto.

The concluding paragraphs of the order are:

'The officers will wear crepe on the left arm and on their sword knob, and all the officers throughout the province will wear crepe on the left arm for the space of one month.

'Capt. Holcroft will be pleased to direct that minute guns will be fired from the period of the body leaving the Government House until its arrival at the place of interment, and also after the funeral services shall have been performed three rounds of seven guns from the artillery.'

It will be remembered that the Americans in Fort Niagara across the river generously fired minute guns during the funeral.

CIGARETTE HABIT GROWS IN CANADA

Ottawa, June 19.—The Inland Revenue Department's annual statement which has just been completed shows that Canadians are becoming more addicted than ever to the cigarette habit. The report shows that almost two hundred million more cigarettes were smoked this year than last. Last year there were smoked 975,325,501 cigarettes, while for the year 1911-12 the consumption was 782,663,841.

Canadians are also drinking more beer and consuming more spirits. The consumption of spirits per head of population was 1.112 gallons as against 1.030 gallons in 1912; beer, 7.005 gallons compared with 6.595 gallons; wine, 131 gallons compared with 114 gallons, and tobacco 3.818 pounds compared with 3.679 pounds in 1912. The tobacco consumption includes cigarettes.

DIVIDEND NO. 16

Notice is hereby given that the Directors of THE CANADIAN GOLD FIELDS SYNDICATE, Limited, have declared a Dividend of ONE AND ONE-QUARTER PERCENT on the paid-up Capital Stock of the Company, payable on 17th JULY, 1913, to Shareholders of record on the 3rd JULY, 1913. The Transfer Books will be closed from the 3rd JULY till 17th JULY, 1913, inclusive.

JOHN HYDE,
Secretary-Treasurer.
Montreal, 23rd June, 1913.

LEMIEUX ACT CONTINUES TO DO GOOD WORK

By Its Operation Many Labor Disputes Are Satisfactorily Adjusted.

Ottawa, June 20.—Record of trade disputes maintained by the Department of Labor shows that, as is usual at this season, the majority of the disputes occurred pending the adjustment of new wage schedules. These were nearly all of short duration. The mining industry on Vancouver Island was seriously interfered with, more than 3,000 men being out during the whole month, through the continuance of the dispute at Ladysmith and Cumberland mines, and the closing down of the mines in the Nanaimo district.

A great number of the disputes of the month occurred among workers in the metal trades. The disputes of May affected upwards of 11,500 employees, and accounted for the loss of more than 150,000 working days.

Disputes affecting various classes of municipal employees in Vancouver, and affecting also the boot and shoe workers in a number of the factories in Quebec were satisfactorily adjusted during the month, through the instrumentality of boards under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act.

The Department of Labor also assisted in the adjustment of disputes affecting the employees of the Hydro-Electric Commission in Toronto, and affecting also the longshoremen in Montreal and St. John N.B. In the latter case a board has been established under the Industrial Disputes Act.

KING ALFONSO'S SIXTH CHILD BORN.

Madrid, June 20.—Queen Victoria, of Spain gave birth to a son last night.

This is the sixth child born to Queen Victoria, the fourth being stillborn.

King Alfonso and Victoria Ena, Princess of Battenberg, were married, May 31, 1906.

OBITUARY

FREDERICK GEORGE MEYER.

(From a Correspondent.)

Mr. Frederick George Meyer, who died at Brookdale, Ponsonby, Quebec, recently, was born at Rochdale, England, on June 6, 1855, and came to this country with his parents when a boy He was one of the oldest and most respected residents of the township of Ponsonby. He was an intelligent and prosperous farmer. For a number of years he had been a sufferer from chronic rheumatism, which handicapped him in pursuing the work of his farm. At times his sufferings were excruciatingly painful, but he endured them uncomplainingly with wonderful resignation to his fate, ever assuring those around him of the happiness he derived from the consciousness of the abiding presence of God, and, although prostrated with weakness, he retained to the last an intelligent interest in passing events. His attention to small matters abundantly repaid him in increasing means, growing comfort at home, and a mind comparatively free from fears as to the future. He was an upright, kind-hearted, genuine Christian man. Like his father, he had a well balanced and well stored mind, possessed a splendid memory, he knew his Bible thoroughly. The last words that passed his lips before his spirit fled were those of a childish faith and confidence in his Maker. The funeral service was conducted by the Rev. Fred Horton, Methodist minister, and the funeral cortege was a sight not easily to be forgotten in the district. It was a large and public demonstration of loving respect and deep sympathy. The mortal remains were committed to the earth in the Methodist cemetery, Brookdale. The deceased leaves behind a widow and five children. There are also three brothers and four sisters living—the Rev. Fred W. A. Meyer, M.A., Ph.D., Thomas, John, Jacob, Ida (Mrs. Lyttle, Montreal), Mary (Mrs. Penn, of Boston), Bertha (Mrs McGowan, of Ottawa), and Elizabeth (Mrs. George Langridge).

Enraged Villagers Burn Eighty Women to Death

Victims Were Roasted in Their Beds to Revenge Their Importation to Work on Sugar Estate in Russia.

St. Petersburg, June 19.—Eighty women were burned to death to-day by villagers enraged at the importation of cheap girl labor on a sugar estate in the district of Piriatin, in the Province of Potava, Southern Russsia, according to the Kiev newspaper 'Kiev Llamin.'

The excited villagers first securely fastened all the means of exit from a wooden barn in which the girls were housed.

They then set fire to the building while the inmates were still asleep and all were burned to death without a chance of escape.

England is all Agog Over Marconi Debate

Last Crowning Attempt to Drive Lloyd George from Office.

(By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless, from Our Own Correspondent.)

London, June 17.—It is now known that the object of the bitter attack upon certain ministers of the Asquith Government was with the object of driving Mr. Lloyd George from office and from public life.

He is the man whom his political opponents fear above all others. They hate him for what he has done for social reform, and now fear what he may do in regard to land reform, which they are determined to check if possible.

If the resolution they will move tomorrow in the Marconi debate is carried, there will be no alternative but for Messrs. Lloyd George and Isaacs to resign. The Liberal and Labor parties, however, intend to meet this resolution with an amendment which it is expected will defeat the object Mr. Lloyd George's opponents are aiming at.

The country has not been so much interested in any debate since Mr. Gladstone introduced Home Rule.

WESTMINSTER.

ATTORNEY-GENERAL ACCEPTS WHOLE RESPONSIBILITY IN THE MARCONI SCANDAL

London, June 18.—The climax was reached to-day of the scandal connected with the Ministerial transactions in Marconi shares at the time the British Government was negotiating contracts with the company.

Cabinet ministers who had been impugned were to-day given their first opportunity of making a public explanation of the transactions, which had caused the most acute party strife known in British politics for many years.

Every seat in the House of Commons and all the public galleries were filled in anticipation of the debate, and the intense interest with which the statements of Mr. Lloyd George, Chancellor of the Exchequer, and Sir Rufus Isaacs, Attorney-General, were awaited, was shown in the obvious excitement which pervaded the assembly.

Mr. George Cave, a Unionist member, who on behalf of the Opposition moved a vote of censure on the Cabinet, regretting the transactions made by certain Ministers in the shares of the American Marconi Company, and the lack of frankness displayed by them toward the House of Commons, cleared the air somewhat by disclaiming at the outset any intention of charging personal corruption against any one of the ministers concerned. He said:

'What I suggest is that two Cabinet ministers and one former Cabinet Minister have committed breaches of certain rules and traditions of this House, and, indeed, of all public life without which public life would be impossible.'

In purchasing shares on 'inside' information given to them by Mr. Godfrey Isaacs, the managing director of the Marconi Company, the Cabinet ministers had, according to Mr. Cave's contention, broken the rule providing that no Cabinet minister should take a favor or an advantage from a man contracting with the Government. They had, he asserted, broken a rule by becoming interested in a company, the profits of which undoubtedly depended upon the conclusion of a contract between the British Marconi Company and the British Government.

If the Cabinet ministers claimed that they did not understand the exact nature of their action, said Mr. Cave, it was a sad commentary on their intelligence. He continued:

'I do not think we like our Chancellor of the Exchequer, the head of the British Treasury, who desires the respect of the city of London, to go into such transaction, to buy for the rise, to watch prices for the rise, and for the moment when he had better sell, and, as in this case, to lose his money.'

Mr. Cave complained that in making no references to these purchases during the debate in the House of Commons in October last, the Cabinet Ministers had not dealt fairly with the House.

In concluding, he said that the majority of the Parliamentary investigation committee, by adopting a report which freely spread that 'pigment which covers but does not clear,' had rendered the worst possible service to their colleagues, and were directly responsible for the motion he was moving, the purpose of which was unmistakable. He explained: 'It is to place on the journals of the House of Commons a resolution showing that, in the opinion of the House, the conduct of these Cabinet Ministers is a breach of our best traditions, and that our rules have been infringed, and in future such a thing will never be allowed to occur with impunity.'

ATTORNEY-GENERAL.

Sir Rufus Isaacs, the Attorney-General, in reply, admitted that he had made an error of judgment. He said:

'In the light of what has happened I agree that the course we pursued in keeping silence during the October debates was a mistake.'

Sir Rufus magnanimously accepted responsibility for the transaction, and said that whatever blame there was to be attached in the matter should fall upon him, and not upon Mr. Lloyd George nor Baron Murray of Elibank, the former chief Liberal whip.

In accordance with precedent, the Attorney-General said, he and Mr. Lloyd George, after making their statements would leave the House, and he assumed all that would be said in condemnation of their action already had been said.

Mr. Laurence Ginnell, Nationalist member for the Northern division of Westmeath, promptly interjected 'Not at all,' and drew a laugh, which served to relax the tension in the House.

Mr. Lloyd George, in his speech, also admitted that having regard to the circumstances, it would have been infinitely better if the whole of the facts had been placed before the House of Commons last October.

PREMIER STANDS BY MINISTERS

London, June 19.—Mr. Asquith, continuing his speech in relation to the Marconi charges,, submitted that the two Cabinet Ministers, Sir Rufus Isaacs and Mr. Lloyd George, had broken no rule of obligation, but had failed to observe a rule of prudence. He had, he said, never heard a fuller, franker, or more manly explanation than theirs. He continued:

'The Ministers concerned have suffered for an eror of judgment a penalty quite as heavy as ever visited such an error under similar circumstances. Is it wise or just for the House to persist in this motion? The Ministers have admitted their error, but their honor is unstained. They had abused no public trust, they retain the complete confidence of their political associates, and I ask the House to say that it repudiates the infamous calumnies which have been disproved, and to put on record that the House of Commons accept their statements.'

CHARGES ABSURD, SAYS MR. BALFOUR.

Mr. Arthur J. Balfour followed Mr. Asquith, and suggested that if the Government supporters would agree to combine the motion with an amendment, the House would be unanimous. He himself, he said, regarded all the charges of corruption as absurd, but he insited that the conduct of the two Cabinet Ministers was of the most vital importance to the public life of the country.

'There is no question of dishonesty,' he declared. 'It is only a question of the gravest indiscretion. If, possibly, there was some doubt regarding the propriety of the Attorney-General, Sir Rufus Isaacs, indulging in "what I am told is called a 'flutter,'" there is no doubt whatever the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Lloyd George, should not have engaged in such dealings.'

Mr. Balfour said that neither of the Ministers had expressed regret at the transactions. What they had regretted was the difficulties arising from them.

The mistakes made in this case were, he declared those of honest men, and they should have expressed their regret about them.

He continued: 'If the Premier will find words in which to express the regret we all feel, and which will be put in the journals of the House, he will find no enemies among the Opposition. I appeal to him for the honor of the House to accept the course which I suggest.'

MARCONI SCANDAL KILLED FOR EVER

London, June 20.—'That this House, after hearing the statement of the Attorney-General and the Chancellor of the Exchequer in reference to their purchases of shares in the Marconi Company of America, accepts their expression of regret that such purchases were made, and that they were not mentioned in the debate of October 11 last, and acquits them of acting otherwise than in good faith, and reprobates the charges of corruption against the ministers, which have been proved to be absolutely false.'

With this substitute motion proposed by Sir William Adkins, adopted by a vote of 346 to 268, the House of Commons last night officially closed the Marconi affair.

The heavy guns of both parties—Mr. Asquith and Sir Edward Grey in behalf of their colleagues under inquisition, and Mr. A. J. Balfour and Mr. Andrew Bonar Law for the Conservatives—led the defence and attack.

There were other speakers, and some skirmishes occurred, but none of the pyrotechnics which Mr. Lloyd George and Lord Robert Cecil furnished the day previous. Even the members on the Irish benches, who usually can be depended on to produce excitement, seemed strangely dispassionate.

The speeches of the Prime Minister and the Secretary for Foreign Affairs gave the impression that the advocates were not enthusiastic over their client.

Mr. Balfour and Mr. Law had the appearance of performing a disagreeable duty.

The vote on Sir William Adkin's amendment was strictly on party lines, the Laborites and Nationalists supporting the Government, although a few Liberals and Laborites abstained from voting.

Afterwards the House adopted it as a substitute for the resolution, introduced on Wednesday by Mr. George Cove, in behalf of the Opposition, without division.

The committee majority report, which was generally called a 'whitewash,' had not a friend from the beginning, except the authors.

MR BONAR LAW'S ATTITUDE.

Mr. Bonar Law, speaking after Mr. Asquith and Mr. Balfour, said that his party had no desire to drive the ministers out of public life. The Opposition had not pushed the charges vindictively; the ministers alone were to blame for the situation which had arisen. When the country found, after the speeches in October, that the Ministers had been dealing in Marconi shares, the country was astonished and angry. 'The party opposite,' said Mr. Law, 'has always made the claim to special virtue; the Attorney-General said yesterday that the Government's standard was the higher. In the circumstances the claim was altogether inappropriate.

'The charge the Opposition makes is that two ministers have done things which in their position they ought not to have done, and have shown a lack of moral courage in attempting to conceal from the House what they have done.'

Sir Edward Grey concluded the debate. He said: 'If the motion of the Opposition were passed it would mean that the political career of these two ministers is ended for ever. If there was corrupt or dishonorable conduct they ought to go, but there has been only carelessness. This House ought not to pass any motion that could be regarded as a vote of censure. Every one admitted that an earlier complete acknowledgment should have been made of these transactions.'

Sir Edward, continuing, said that the House should do everything in its power to relieve the ministers of the injury done them by the charges of corruption bandied about the country, although, he declared, nothing that it did could right all the wrong they had suffered.

ANOTHER MILITANT 'MARTYR'

Male Sympathizer With Suffragette Cause Emulates Fatal Example of Miss Davison.

Ascot, Eng., June 17.—Fired by the recent example of Miss Emily Wilding Davison during the race for the Derby, a male suffragist to-day fatally injured himself by flinging himself in front of August Belmont's four-year-old Tracery during the race for the valuable Ascot Gold Cup, and deprived the horse of any chance of capturing the coveted trophy.

Waving a flag of the suffragette colors in one hand and branishing a revolver in the other, the militant suffragist sprang over the rails just as the field of eight horses, with Tracery leading, were nearing the straight for the run home.

With a loud yell of 'Stop,' he bounded in front of the horses and Tracery collided with and felled him before the jockey, A. Whalley, had time to avert the catastrophe.

The horse Tracery is a son of the famous English stallion Rock Sand, for which Mr. Belmont paid $125,000, while his dam is Toplary, a mare exported from England.

The colt finished third in the Derby at Epsom in 1912, won the Sussex stakes at Goodwood in July of the same year, and the St. Leger stakes at Doncaster in September, 1912.

The unconscious man, who was not identified, was removed to Ascot Cottage Hospital, where he was at once operated on.

The surgeon afterwaid announced that his condition was most critical.

It had been thought by the spectators that he was instantly killed.

In the meantime horse and rider had both risen, having escaped apparently without injury.

ORGANIZED LUNACY.

London, June 19.—The Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Lloyd George, in a magazine article, predicts the advent of votes for women householders and the wives of electors as soon as the militant suffragettes 'recover their senses.'

He denounced militancy as 'sheer organized lunacy.'

Ascot, England, June 20.—There was a slight improvement to-day in the condition of Harold Hewett, the man who was injured yesterday, when he interfered with the race for the Ascot Gold Cup and was knocked down by August Belmont's horse Tracery.

He partly recovered consciousness and after a short period slept calmly.

According to the Ascot police, Hewitt was not connected with the suffragists, and was of unsound mind, of a type peculiarly liable to be carried away by the initiative impulse.

Hewitt is about fifty years of age. He is a cultured man, having been educated at Harrow and Cambridge, and is possessed of independent means. He had, however, shown evidences of religious mania. A Bible was found on him, the fly leaves of which were full of quotations, and also a diary, in which the last entry was made a few hours before his mad act. It was: 'Oh, the weariness of these races. If I fail in my intention to stop the Gold Cup I hope I shall not hurt any of those jockeys. These races bring out all that is worst in humanity.'

In another entry he refers to his intention 'to give my body as a protest against society convention.'

Save for some bruises Whalley, the jockey, who was thrown from his horse, Tracery, by the mad act of Hewitt, was uninjured, and when the King, a witness of the event, sent for him he walked stiffly to the royal box to receive congratulations on his escape.

Whalley did his best to divert the horse's course, but failed, Tracery, striking the man full in the chest with his shoulder, sent him flying several yards and came down on his nose. Whalley shot clear out of the saddle, but, being adept at taking a toss, fell on his back and rolled to safety under the rails.

In the meantime, the other horses came thundering on, one of them giving the author of all the trouble, who lay sprawling, a terrible kick on the head in passing.

TWO MILITANTS GO TO JAIL, ONE GOES HOME.

London, June 18.—Two militant suffragettes, Mrs. Marianne Clarendon Hyde and Miss Bunting, of the Women's Freedom League, were to-day sentenced to fourteen days' imprisonment on their refusal to pay fines of $10 inflicted on them by the police magistrate for obstructing the police who suppressed their meeting yesterday in Downing street, near the official residence of Mr. Asquith.

Lillian Lenton, the suffragette who was arrested at Doncaster on June 9, and was awaiting trial at the Leeds Assizes on a charge of being implicated in the Kew Gardens outrages, was liberated from prison to-day. She had been on hunger strike since her arrest.

MILITANTS ARE CASTIGATED BY LORD JUSTICE

Denounces Their Pet Theory That the End Justifies the Means.

London, June 18.— Mr. Justice Phillimore passed sentence yesterday afternoon on the suffragette leaders convicted of conspiracy to commit malicious damage to property, as follows:—

Miss Annie Kenney, eighteen months;

Mrs. Beatrice Saunders, fifteen months;

Miss Harriet Kerr, twelve months;

Miss Rachel Barrett, nine months;

Miss Agnes Lake, Miss Laura Lennox, six months.

All the prisoners were committed to the third division, which entails hard labor.

Each defendant was ordered to pay one-seventh of the costs of the prosecution, and was bound over to keep the peace for a year after the period of imprisonment.

Prior to passing sentence, Judge Phillimore said that doubtless the prisoners sincerely believed that by their lawless conduct they were forwarding a good cause.

'Some of you must be religious,' he continued. 'If you are not atheists you must believe in a moral governor of the universe. I commend to you the statement of a modern writer—a woman, I believe—who characterizes the belief that the end justifies the means as "treason against the Almighty."'

Whatever the motives of the prisoners had been, Judge Phillimore said that he must treat them as persons who had done a very serious injury to public peace, and who must be restrained from doing further mischief and made to some extent an example to others. After passing sentence he said:

'One of the counsel has suggested that the time for leniency has passed, and I do not think you will meet with quite the same treatment as have the others. I am bound to add that if the Home Secretary consults me, as he often consults a judge, I shall take upon myself the responsibility of saying to him that the ringleaders among you, at any rate, should not be let out of prison under any circumstances.

'Then we shall die together,' exclaimed Miss Kenney.

The Judge——'If you, in the words of our great poet, violate the great canon the Everlasting has fixed against self-slaughter, you will have to reconcile such action with your conscience.'

Miss Kenney—'I am quite prepared to do that.'

Miss Barrett (excitedly)—'We shall all hunger strike.'

Mrs. Saunders—'Mr. McKenna will not keep me in prison against my will.'

Miss Kenney—'They have got to let me out or kill me. I think your summing up was most biased and unfair. You ought to be ashamed of yourself to receive six thousand pounds a year for hounding women.'

A large crowd had gathered outside the Old Bailey to witness the departure of the women for the prison, but there was no demonstration.

An attempt by the Women's Freedom League to hold a meeting in Downing street last night was suppressed by the police. Two of the women, Mrs. Marianne Hyde and Miss Bunting, were arrested.

SCOTTISH HOME RULE.

(Correspondence of the 'Witness.')

London, June 9. — The bill to extend Home Rule to Scotland passed its second reading in the House of Commons last week by a majority of 45 votes. It will for the present go no further — there is no immediate prospect of, nor even general demand for, Scottish Home Rule — but the debate to which it gave rise is important as indicating the probable course of future events. As one of the speakers remarked, the completion of devolution must soon arrive; and the setting up of this confederation of the United Kingdom will lead to the creation at no distant time of a truly Imperial Parliament, in which the Overseas Dominions will be represented. For this reason the at present merely academic question of Scottish Home Rule is worth examination.

NOT A NEW IDEA.

The topic is not new to the House. In 1894, 1895 and 1912 resolutions were adopted in its favor; in 1908 and 1911 bills granting self-government to Scotland were given a first reading by large majorities. In May, 1912, a large deputation of Liberal members approached Mr. Asquith with regard to the subject, and were assured by him that the Government regards devolution as a necessary sequence to the Irish Home Rule Bill. The bill of last week, though presented by a private member, was defended in an able speech by Mr. McKinnon Wood, the Secretary for Scotland, who declared that he spoke on behalf of the Government; and it was supported also by Mr. Asquith and Mr. Winston Churchill. This bill may be summarized as follows :

SUMMARY OF THE BILL.

1. A Parliament for Scotland to be established subordinate to the Imperial Parliament; and to consist of a single chamber, composed of 140 members, representing the existing constituencies (except the universities). The elections to be fought on the present register, with the addition of peers (who, under present conditions, have no parliamentary vote).

2. The power of the Scots Parliament to be the same as of the Irish Parliament, except that Scotland will not control her post office nor vary her customs and excise. She will, however, administer her own old age pensions, national insurance, and labor exchanges.

3. The office of Lord High Commissioner to be revived; also the Scottish Privy Council. A Cabinet also to be established.

4. Financial provisions to be adjusted by a joint exchequer board; any taxes to be liable to change except customs and excise.

5. Scotland to receive from the Imperial exchequer a transferred sum calculated thus: The net cost of Scottish services, plus proceeds of taxes on hereditable property, together with an additional grant of £500,000 for three years; after which this £500,000 is to diminish annually by £50,000 until it is reduced to £200,000.

The arguments in favor of the bill are under the same as those brought forward in support of Irish Home Rule. It is declared (1) that the nation demands it; (2) that it will relieve congestion of the Imperial Parliament; and (3) that it will be for the good of Scotland.

Amongst the Scottish people, Home Rule is declared to be 'the most absorbing political topic.' Scottish Liberal members are one and all in favor of it, and they comprise 85 p.c. of the total Scottish representation in the House. Ever since 1832, in nineteen out of twenty general elections, Scotland has returned a majority of Liberals, and they have always been Home Rulers.

A RELIEF FOR THE COMMONS.

In the interests of the House of Commons itself some change is necessary. Business is at present so congested as at times to be almost at a standstill. A scheme of devolution such as is proposed in this bill would offer the necessary relief.

But it is the need of Scotland herself that is chiefly to be considered. At present she is ruled by the Scottish Office, situated in London, 400 miles away; this office being under the guidance and direction of a House the great majority of whose members are totally unacquainted with Scottish conditions. Scotland has her own system of poor law, her own rating system, her own licensing system, her own legal system, her own education system, her own system of agriculture. It is absurd that these should be managed from London. Meanwhile in many matters, both legislative and administrative, Scotland has been held back by England's veto over her private affairs. Scotland has for more than sixty-seven years been clamoring for temperance reform, but so far has failed to obtain it, owing to the apathy or opposition of English members. The same may be said of the land question and of education.

The Conservative reply to these points brought forward by Liberal members was not very convincing. Mr. Balfour, amongst others, denied the existence in Scotland of a real demand for Home Rule. He admitted that the House of Commons is in an unsatisfactory state, owing to congestion of business, but, while he denied that devolution would provide a remedy, he failed to offer any alternative. Moreover, although himself a Scotsman, he appeared to be completely satisfied with the government of Scotland by a handful of Englishmen, residing in England.

Undoubtedly the supporters of the bill had the best of it in arguments as well as in votes. It will be interesting to see how soon the subject comes up for discussion again.

Australia Has Fleet in Being

Henceforward Commonwealth Assumes Own Defence in Home Waters.

(Canadian Associated Press.)

London, June 18.—The King will pay a private visit to the new battleship cruiser 'Australia' at Portsmouth on June 30, prior to her departure for the Antipodes.

The Government of Australia have appointed Rear - Admiral George Patey as rear-admiral in the Royal Australian Navy, to command His Majesty's Australian fleet.

This appointment may be regarded as marking the birth of the Australian fleet as a fighting force.

By the end of August all the ships except one cruiser order under agreement in 1909 will be in Australian waters, and complete in all respects. They include the battleship cruiser 'Australia,' two light cruisers, the 'Melbourne' and 'Sydney,' and a small torpedo flotilla.

Simultaneously with the completion of the fleet unit, the present agreement between the British and Australian Governments will terminate. The former will withdraw the ships of the Royal Navy from the waters of the Commonwealth, and the latter will cease to pay the subvention, originally amounting to £260,000, which has been its contribution towards the cost of maintaining of a local squadron.

In the present year's navy estimates £41,600 is shown to be payablbe by Australia. This is the last sum which will be received, as the Commonwealth will henceforth support her own fleet at a cost which, it is calculated, will in the early years of development amount to £75,000, apart from the administration and training.

Within a few years the Australian fleet will probably represent an annual charge of two or three million pounds sterling, and this will tend to increase.

Concrete is the cheapest building material

WHETHER for a silo, a milk-house, or a million bushel grain elevator, concrete is the most economical building material in use to-day.

Concrete never requires repairs, and the saving in repair-expense alone makes the greater economy of using concrete more apparent every day.

The cost of other building materials is constantly increasing.

The cost of concrete is being reduced.

Canada Cement

which Canadian farmers use, with their own sand, stone and gravel to make concrete, is the only ingredient you have to buy.

We have, by reason of our large output and scientific methods, been able to bring the price of "Canada" Cement so low that it is within the reach of everyone.

An increase in demand results in a greater economy of production, and when conditions have warranted it, we have, from time to time, shared this saving with the consumer by reducing the price of Canada Cement. This demand will continue to increase—as fast as farmers learn of concrete's superiority over other materials.

When you buy cement, see that you get "Canada" Cement; by so doing you will assure the complete success of all your concrete work.

Send a post card for our book "What the Farmer Can do With Concrete." It is free.

If this label is not on every bag it is not Canada Cement.

There is a Canada Cement dealer in your neighborhood.

Canada Cement Company Limited - Montreal

REPORTS ANOTHER POSSIBLE CURE FOR TUBERCULOSIS

(British Canadian News Cable.)

London, June 21.—What may probably prove to be one of the most important documents ever issued is today contributed by Dr. Johannes Frederick Mehnarte to 'The Lancet,' in which the doctor sets out, for the first time, something of the principle upon which his serum 'contra-toxin' is based.

The 'Lancet' has a worldwide reputation for accuracy and conservatism and the article in question has not been published until after exhaustive experiments of the Mehnarte cure, conducted under supervision of medical experts selected by the Right Hon. John Burns, M.P., President of the Local Government Board. The immense importance of this matter to humanity, in view of the fact that the principles therein advanced have enabled the white scourge, tuberculosis, to be combatted and defeated, can not be over-estimated. The Lay Press has been rigidly excluded from any participation in the knowledge of what has been, and is being done, but the medical world of England has known for some time past of the wonders of contra-toxin, and has waited for more news.

'For the past few months,' writes Dr. Mehnarte, 'certain patients suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis have been under treatment at Margaret Street Hospital for Consumptives and elsewhere in London by a serum which has been prepared in my laboratory, on a principle which differs somewhat from that on which the manufacture of ordinary antitoxic sera and vaccines is based, and I have been urged to place before the medical public a short preliminary statement as to the principles on which this serum, 'Contra-toxin' is made.

TELLS WHAT CONTRA-TOXIN IS.

'Contra-toxin is a mixture of the blood plasma of various animals, mixed in certain proportions so calculated as to produce a lytic action on various micro-organisms without producing lysis of the human red corpuscles.

'In the production of 'contra-toxin" advantage is taken of the fact that some reptilian plasmas act as haemolytic agents, while others act as coagulant agents. The practical value of this fact is that when horse or sheep's blood is sensitised by a combination of both types of reptilian plasma the red corpuscles are no longer capable of being dissolved by distilled water, and at the same time the blood becomes powerfuly bacteriolytic.

'The name "contra-toxin" is applicable not to a single serum, but to a group of sera prepared in this way, each member of which group has a specific action on a certain group of micro-organisms, and, while preserving the principle of combination stated above, I have varied the component plasmas to some extent, so that sheep's plasma is used as the basis of the serum at present employed in the treatment of phthisis, while horse serum is used as the basis of that required in the treatment of protozoal diseases. As a general principle, I have used as the basis of the serum employed in the treatment of any disease, the plasma of an animal known to be refractory to that particular disease.

'When such serum is injected into a human being, neither haemolysis nor anaphylaxis has been known to occur, but when the serum is administered frequently and at very short intervals some slight swelling of the red corpuscles has been observed, but no clinical ill effects have been noticed.

'An interesting point in connection with such sera is that, although high immunity against various micro-organisms can be produced both in human beings and in animals by the treatment with the sera, the blood of these immunised human beings or animals is not capable of producing immunity in other human beings or animals, nor has it any curative effects on those suffering from the same disease. This fact I was able to prove by animal experiments in Camp's Bay.

'At Camp's Bay, too, I carried out experiments in animals which had been inoculated with Trypanasomiasis.

I was able by the use of a special serum, prepared on the principle which I have described to dissolve the Trypanasomes circulating in the blood of the inoculated animals. This lysis of Trypanasomes was produced in some cases within twenty-four hours, and no injury was done to the affected animals.

'I found, however, in the blood stream evidence of a new body, which I believe to have been derived from the dissolved protozoa, and to which I have given the name "Protosoma." I have chosen this generic term, as I have discovered similar substances in the blood after the dissolution of other protozoa.

SAYS RESULTS ARE ENCOURAGING.

'It is only after the trial of many hundreds of experimental combinations that I have arrived at the proper proportions of reptilian and warm-blooded plasmas necessary to produce a serum which is bacteriolytic and yet not haemolytic, and it is to be remembered that a serum which is not made accurately according to formula may produce unpleasant effects in the patient as the result of haemolysis more or less severe, but always severe enough to give rise to the most disagreeable clinical manifestations.

'The treatment of pulmonary tuberculosis is in other hands than mine, and until a preliminary report is ready for publication I can say no more at present than that the results of the treatment are most hopeful and encouraging.'

DR. MEHNARTE OF GERMAN BIRTH.

Dr. Mehnarte was born at Falkenstein, in Saxony, on June 20, 1874. After leaving the public school of Leipsic, he passed through the High School of that city to Heidelberg, entering the university in 1893. Three and a half year later he had graduated M.B., and after a few months holiday at home, started for North America.

All over the United States he travelled, and then, in 1898 he went to the Panama Canal Works, there to study yellow fever at close quarters. After eight months in the fever zone, he went over South America generally studying tropical diseases wherever he found them.

After South America, Mexico, where anthropological research engaged him for some time; then home to Germany, on to India studying plague. From India he went to China and Arabia. In 1905 he joined Dr. Koch on his expedition into Central Africa to investigate sleeping sickness. After a short stay in the capital of South Africa, Dr. Mehnarte went to Cape Town, and after tests of his serum he has submitted it to experiments in London.

Militant Dons Man's Clothes

Miss Lillian Lenton Hoodwinks Police by Artful Strategy.

London, June 20.—Miss Lillian Lenton, the militant suffragette, who was convicted of having started the fire in the Kew Tea Garden pavilion, and who has given the police much trouble, has escaped in man's clothes from the house where she was living in Leeds pending the expiration of her license.

Miss Lenton was released from jail in March last because of illness caused by a hunger strike. She broke her license and was not heard of again until June 10, when she was arrested at Doncaster under dramatic circumstances.

A woman named Winship was charged with breaking into Westerfield House, at Doncaster, with the intent to burn it. A witness for the defence, who called herself May Dennis, confessed that she and not the Winship woman was guilty. She proved to be Miss Lenton, for whom the police had been searching. The Winship woman was released and Miss Lenton was sent back to jail.

Miss Lenton immediately started another hunger strike, and got out on license a few days ago. She was placed in a house at Leeds until she had sufficiently recovered to be returned to jail, and police guarded the house. She again eluded them and got away yesterday.

BARS DOCKED HORSES.

London, June 19. — Replying to a question by George Greenwood, Liberal, in the House of Commons yesterday, Col. Seely, Secretary of War, said that as few as possible docked horses were being purchased for the army. An order has been issued, Col. Seely said, that no horses so docked should be accepted after three years.

Hard, Soft, Or Bleeding?

No matter what kind or where located, any corn is promptly cured by Putnam's Corn Extractor; being purely vegetable, it causes no pain. Guarantee with every bottle of 'Putnam's.' use no other, 25c., at all dealers.

ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION RATES

——ALL IN ADVANCE——

DAILY WITNESS, $3.00.

WEEKLY WITNESS AND CANADIAN HOMESTEAD, $1.00.

WORLD WIDE, $1.50.

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

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

Postage included for Canada (Montreal and suburbs excepted), Newfoundland and the British Isles; also for 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. No extra postage on the 'Daily Witness' to the United States and its dependencies.

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

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

Sample and subscriptions blanks freely and promptly sent on request.

ADVERTISING RATES.

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

DAILY WITNESS—10c per line per insertion. Contracts on favorable terms. 'Employment Wanted,' 'Situations Vacant,' etc., 1c per insertion, up to 20 words. Money must accompany order, as this quotation is reckoned on a cash basis.

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

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

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

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

JULY, 1913.

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

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

The Witness.

SATURDAY, JUNE 28, 1913.

To die fighting to suppress a raging fire and save a great city from such a general conflagration as that experienced by the city of London, by Vancouver, by Baltimore, by San Francisco, and many another city, such a fire as is always a possibility, and would be an immediate probability were it not for the fire brigade, is to die the death of a true hero fighting in a cause that is more certainly noble than are many of the causes in which men find occasion to lay down their lives. As Horatius and his two companions saved the lives of their fellow citizens from the army of Lars Porsena, so do a handful of our firemen, at times, stand the sole breastwork between us and a fire such as Nero witnessed sweep over Rome. Let the fire department honor its dead heroes. Let the city not forget its debt to their bereaved ones.

The Prussian Minister of Commerce, Herr Sydo, has by his protest, it is said, practically barred the issue of any further government loans in Prussia, and the rest of Germany is expected to follow the example set. The reason for this is, that Germany's imperial loan, even after the second attempt to float it, has only been subscribed by eighty percent, while only forty percent of the Prussian loan has been subscribed for. These failures to float their government bonds show, either a lack of confidence in the stability of the German Government, a fear of its entering on war, or that Germany is not offering as good returns to the investor as are the foreign governments. Under such circumstances German capital is certain to flow outward to where it finds the greatest returns and security in spite of any action that the government of the German states may take to prevent foreign loans being placed through home bankers. The only feasible way for Germany to keep her capital at home, and secure its use for government enterprises, is to raise her rate of interest.

The Mayor of Brest has ordered the withdrawal of a play that was being presented in his town because it painted Napoleon in too favorable colors. The play was the production of Herr Hauptmann, specially written for the hundred years festival of the House of Hohenzollern. Hauptmann is among Germany's greatest dramatists, and his recent work has won for him the Nobel prize for literature. His children's plays have been his greatest success. He might easily take revenge on the Crown Prince, at whose instance the play was withdrawn, by moving to France. There, his present play, because of Germany's act, would create a furore, and bring him in handsome returns. A few more written in the same strain, and even a little more favorable to France, would make him wealthy, and would wound the Crown Prince's spirit of Chauvinism to any extent he might desire.

The special war taxes that are being levied in Germany have brought out the fact, that there, like here, land speculation has been rife, and small margins have been used to handle large properties in expectation of big profits. It would, to-day, be an enormous advantage to Montreal had our real estate boom taken the form that the German boom took. In Berlin, the great ambition of speculators was to put up small houses, tenements, and flats. They are reported to have overdone this to such an extent that they will not be able to rent them on such terms as to secure a fair interest return on the investment. Had speculation here taken such a form, we would now have something to show for all the work of the real estate agents and speculators, and have some relief from our congestion.

It is good news for Canada that Lord Strathcona has given a hundred thousand dollars to purchase a site for the new officers' training corps for McGill University, and that the establishment of this officers' training corps in a drill hall of its own is, if Colonel Hughes can make it so, but the forerunner of other such corps to be established successively in all other Canadian universities. Should Canada ever find herself at war, there are three things above all else that would be imperatively necessary to success, and no one or two of them would be of use without the third. Good arms and ammunition for her men is one essential, a spirit of intense patriotism and belief in the value to her citizens and to the world of her national integrity, not only by the French-Canadian, or only by the native born English-speaking Canadian, but by all the Germans, Slavs, Hebrews, and citizens of the United States who have come into this country to make their homes and secure their living, is a second essential. But even had we rifles and patriotic fervor, we could make only a poor stand against an enemy unless we had a large number of officers to take command who understood military tactics. The ordinary citizen who wants to fight will in a few weeks of service learn all that a private needs to know if he has learnt to shoot and received the rudiments of drill at school, but officers must be trained to take advantage of topographical features, to the conjoint use of artillery, cavalry and infantry, in the supply of rations, and in the treatment of men.

The Australian navy, consisting of the battleship cruiser 'Australia,' two light cruisers, and flotilla of torpedo boats, is to be complete by the end of next month. The King is going to Portsmouth to speed the parting of its completing unit, and the Government of Australia has appointed a British rear-admiral to the newly constructed Royal Australian Navy. Surely this news will make half the people of Canada rise up and cry traitor! disloyal! separatist! and all the other bad names they can think of. In these days of the German peril, what right has Australia to have a fleet that is not stationed in the North Sea for the protection of Great Britain? What right has she to any fleet of her own under her own flag with its southern cross? It is the suggestion of a counterpart to Australia's action in building a navy, that is to-day bringing down all these epithets on the heads of Canadian Liberals by the Conservatives. The continual parading of the flag and of ultra loyalty, by one party in Canada, with the implication that the other party is less loyal, and bringing this into heated partisan issues, is forcing the people who have always considered themselves sincerely loyal to lose their loyalty on account of their dislike for the way the flag and word 'loyalty' are being used and paraded with no other object than to secure political advantage. There is no doubt that Australia is loyal, and that she sees in an Australian fleet the best means of preserving the Empire. Canadian Liberals are also loyal to the Empire. The whole difference on the navy question is to decide which of the two proposed courses is best for Canada, most likely to develop patriotism, most efficient and least likely to bring about future friction.

A suffragette having thrown herself in the way of a horse at the Derby to attract attention to her desire for votes for women, a man has followed her example at the Ascot race; probably losing his life. The man is described as being of unsound mind, and of a type peculiarly liable to be carried away by an imitative impulse. There are a great many such people scattered over the world, and no one can do anything extraordinary to which interest attaches without finding a host of imitators. These imitators are people who are not always under their own mental control, and are in danger of being moved by any strong impulse that comes to them from without; more especially if it be one of tragedy. A month ago a banker in the United States swallowed by mistake some bichloride of mercury. As a result he hung for a week between life and death, and every day the papers reported at length the exact state of his gradually failing health, and what the doctors were doing to try to stave off or prevent the death which was prophesied must certainly ensue. No sooner was this man dead than from one part of the country and another came in reports of people who had accidentally swallowed the same drug. No man liveth to himself. Try as we will to shirk the responsibility we all know that we have our imitators, not only in the big but in the little acts of life.

It was before Mr. Marcil during the last session of Parliament that two affidavits were made, containing a very serious charge against the Hon. Mr. Coderre. Later the two men who made the affidavits flatly contradicted them. This same Mr. Tancrede Marcil accused Martha Auclair of extorting the sum of seventy-five dollars from him. Miss Auclair's story was that she had paid to Mr. Marcil the sum of seventy-five dollars to secure a post office situation, and, not having received an appointment for nine months, went and demanded the money back. Her demand was at first refused, but subsequently acceded to. Judge Leet has dismissed the case, and says—'I have no doubt that Miss Auclair believed that the money was received by Mr. Marcil when she left it at his office.' Miss Auclair not only got the money, but got the post office appointment, and there is every reason to suppose that this payment was the means, indirectly, of procuring her an appointment. It will be remembered that Mr. Marcil and his friends, according to the affidavit, were in Ottawa for the purpose of securing favors from Mr. Coderre. The Marconi scandal, which is considered so damaging to two British Ministers of the Crown, has nowhere in it the possibility of connecting the ministers as directly with the improper use of their power as ministers, as this Auclair-Marcil-Coderre-Pelletier story looks as if it might develop into were it as thoroughly investigated.

Prince Edward Island, which has always banned the motor car, reconsidered its action and at the same time introduced a new feature into Canadian governmental methods. The reconsideration was left to the people to decide by a plebiscite taken during the annual district school meetings. We have had this mode of government before as applied to the liquor question. We have had one Dominion plebiscite, several provincial plebiscites, and very many county and municipal plebiscites on that question, but this is, we think, the first time that the plebiscite has been used for the settlement of any other provincial issue. It is the adoption of the referendum that has been so long agitated for in the United States. There they have to agitate for it because it necessitates a constitutional change of state law. Here any province can at will refer a question to the people, and, as Saskatchewan has already passed a provincial law making such references compulsory under certain conditions, the practice seems inclined to grow and become common among us. On such simple issues as the one submitted to the people of Prince Edward Island it should prove very satisfactory. On more complex issues its usefulness has still to be proven.

The man who drives a horse, the pedestrian who walks the country roads, and the family who live by the side of a dusty road that is a thoroughfare will rejoice with the men responsible for the upkeep of the roads of the island that the auto car has been prohibited. It is a modern engine for the destruction of road-beds. It makes life on an ill-kept country road, that is much frequented, unendurable when the wind flows from the road to the house. The people in rejecting it have also prevented a most common mode of modern extravagance. They will not have to vie with each other as to which owns the largest, most powerful or most finely appointed car, but will have the money to put into productive use. The only ones to suffer will be the hotelkeepers, who might, had auto cars been admitted, had a greater amount of tourist traffic. It does not seem impossible that they could secure this increase, however, by advertising that theirs was the only place to go to get away from a modern mode of progress that many persist in disliking.

'When shall we French-Canadians cease to attach ourselves to political parties?' is the momentous question asked by Mr. Armand Lavergne, the clever young Nationalist, in a speech in which he was exhorting his French-Canadian audience to stand by their compatriots in Ontario for bi-lingual schools. 'When shall we French-Canadians cease to attach ourselves to political parties?' There is something sinister in the question as its object was to pit race against race in Canadian politics. In essence it meant: When will the large group of people that we represent, cease to fail to secure representation for their ideals and political opinions, because they are bound to vote always for the representatives of one or other of the two great political parties to secure any influence on the legislation that is in progress? In this sense we heartily re-echo the question: When shall we English-speaking Canadians cease to attach ourselves to political parties, and so secure representation to the different groups of political thought among us, such as the Labor Party, the Socialist Party, the Empire First Party, as those may be called who want everything to give way to solidarity of the Empire, and Canada First Party, as those may be called who, though they desire to sustain the Empire, believe their country to be their first consideration? The answer to Mr. Armand Lavergne's question is: When we get proportional representation. The sooner it comes into acceptance the sooner will the different constructive lines of thought be adequately debated, and the Government be able to steer a medial course that will hold all together; the less danger there will be that some large group be misrepresented or practically unrepresented in the Canadian Parliament, till it learns to dislike our Canadian federation.

From the south the report comes that the cotton crops are to be good this year; from the central states the grain crop is reported to be doing splendidly; and from our own western prairies the showing of the oatfields and wheatfields is said to be unusually good. The success of the crops in the United States helps us but indirectly, yet they do help us, for our commerce with the United States is such a large part of our commerce that their prosperity or their hardships quickly react on us. Our own grainfields, however, are our greatest interest, for they are our principal means of repaying our ever-increasing loans from Europe. A bad year this year, when the wave of belief in the future of our country as a producer, and in its rapid growth appears to have just a little diminished, would have been catastrophic. Though bankers talk of a fear that money in the Fall will be even tighter than it is now because of the large amount required to move the grain crops, such a tightening will be nothing compared to what it would be if there was little grain to move and money had to be borrowed by the farmers to take the place of what they had expected to get by its sale. Another almost as encouraging sign of relief is that immigration is flowing into the country in a greater stream than ever. Last week six thousand immigrants arrived in Montreal inside of twenty-four hours. On Monday there was estimated to be five thousand immigrants on the ocean making for Canada. Each of these brings some money, each of them bings a desire and ability to work in the new land, each of them helps to fill up the empty suburban lots that have been speculated on, and they promote the hope that if outlying residential lots are not further boomed the most of them may be intrinsically worth their present valuation within a few years. The outlook for the year at this date gives every reason for satisfaction, and possibly the feature of it with which we should be most pleased is that the tightening of money came when it did to check the wild speculation, instead of as it might have come, had it not been for the war in the Balkans a couple of years later, when it would certainly have produced a disastrous panic.

ROYALTY AND GAMBLING.

Whenever a large drop in stocks occurs, like that which has taken place within the last six months, it is common to see estimates given of the shrinkage in the world's wealth. Just such a computation was made the other day with regard to King George's loss on Canadian Pacific stocks. His purchase is supposed to have made him $100,000 poorer. If the King purchased 2,500 shares of Canadian Pacific when the stock was selling at $260 a share, he would have paid for it $650,000. While at the present time that 2,500 shares at the price of $220 a share, would only sell for $550,000. There is a difference between the present value of such a block of shares expressed in dollars and cents, and the value of this same block expressed in dollars and cents six months ago, of $100,000. It is not correct, however, to say that the King, if he purchaged these shares six months ago, is to-day $100,000 poorer. He is to-day getting exactly the same income from his purchase as he was getting six months ago. His shares are, therefore, of the same value to him to-day, from a revenue producing standpoint, as they were when bought. While they are $100,000 less valuable in dollars and cents, they are to-day of almost exactly the same value as they were when bought, if used in the purchase of shares in other large companies. The drop has not been a drop in the Canadian Pacific Railway as a security, but a drop in the general list. As a commodity with which to purchase money, or as a commodity with which to purchase work or materials, the shares have become of less value; while as a revenue producer, or as a commodity with which to purchase other security, they are of the same value to-day as they were when the King bought them.

The rumor that King George had lost a hundred thousand dollars on the drop in Canadian Pacific, because his financial adviser is ill, and he had taken somebody else's advice, is probably just as true as to say that the Canadian Pacific Railway Company is worth twenty percent less to-day than it was a few months ago, or, to put it in dollars, to say that the Canadian Pacific Railway is worth fifty million dollars less now than then. The Canadian Pacific has not in that interval of time lost a single cent, but, on the contrary, piled up additional excess dividends, and kept its whole equipment in repair. Intrinsically, the railway is really of more value to-day than it was two months ago, yet its securities, if placed on the market, would bring some fifty million dollars less now than then because there are other people who are willing to pay a higher rate of interest for the use of the money than could be secured from its use by the purchase of Canadian Pacific Railway stock at the price it was selling then. The only way that the King could have lost a hundred thousand dollars because of the drop in Canadian Pacific Railway would have been by a margined purchase of stock to such an extent that he could not afford to support his margin, and had to sell on the decline. Some people call such a transaction speculating, others call it gambling. The proof that no element of intelligence can help the purchaser in such a deal is that the King, with the most astute advice at his command, bought stock before the maximum decline, and at present prices would be a loser were he forced to realize. It is practically certain that he did not make such a large gambling bet, but that he still holds the shares. If so, he is still getting and will continue to get the annual dividends that he spent his money to purchase, augmented occasionally by extras.

The Queen, if the story about her be true — and it seems more probable, though possibly not accurate in all its details—has given a severe lesson to her second dresser for having lost twenty-five pounds in betting during Derby week, and intimated that she will in future dismiss any of the maids in the royal establishment whom she finds to have been gambling. This is a very sudden and important reversal of court custom since the reign of Edward VII., who, if the ordinary estimate of his life be correct, took continual pleasure in the excitement of having money at stake on one thing or another. Gambling, especially on horse races, has become one of the greatest curses England knows. The evening extras of London are, for the most part, nothing but gambling sheets, and the newsboys' cry on the streets is, 'The result of races,' or 'The latest 'betting odds.' Men and women, too, by tens of thousands, risk all that they can spare of their small weekly earnings on the ponies. Their aim in life is a series of lucky wins that will make them suddenly independent. It takes from them the ambition to save, as well as the incentive to give useful service. The hope to secure something for nothing robs them of the ability to accumulate their earnings. It makes their future condition in life a gamble, and their attitude toward all circumstances that of fatalists. It took but a single reign, that of Victoria of blessed memory, to put immorality out of court and out of countenance throughout the nation. If Queen Mary can make as great a change in the way betting is looked on by society she will do more for her people than His Majesty's parliament can hope to do.

COL. HUGHES AND WAR.

It was rather a startling statement that was made by our efficient minister, Colonel the Honorable Sam Hughes, to the Farnham board of trade after his review of the large mounted forces at present camped on the outskirts of that town. He said that it is absolute nonsense to state that hard times are caused by war. Then he told of the Augustinian age, the Elizabethan age, and the Renaissance in France as proof of his statement. It was hardly necessary to delve so far back into history as that, to seek connection between war and commercial prosperity. Our most recent experience of the co-relation of the two is the conditions through which we are now living, owing to the Balkan war. It would be hard for Col Hughes to find a high official in any of the banks in Montreal who has not over and over again committed himself to the statement that he cannot loan freely for the carrying on of commercial industries because of the war, that interest has had to be raised on account of it, and that as soon as it is over easier conditions may be looked for. If further evidence is wanted, an examination of the stock list morning after morning will be found to be in perfect and continual agreement with the reports of the war situation, except that the fluctuations keep a little ahead of the war news supplied to the public, as the larger speculators undoubtedly receive quicker inside information. The Philippine war was a very small war for the United States, yet it had an appreciable effect in checking the abounding prosperity of the country. The Civil War was a disaster, and if there were not hard times when United States dollars were selling for fifty or sixty cents in Canadian money, it would be difficult to define hard times.

For Colonel Hughes' second statement that war is engineered by capitalists and certain financiers, who manipulate the stock market, and that the poor soldier has to step in and do the work, there is more evidence. There is no doubt that such intrigues conducted by the owners of the diamond mines at Kimberley and on the Vaal, and the owners of gold mines on the Rand, had a good deal to do with bringing about the South African war, and that the desire of the Americans to make their land holdings and franchises in Cuba more secure, and therefore more valuable, had a good deal to do with the supply of money for the journalistic and political campaign that brought on the Spanish war. If, then, wars are often a matter of intrigue between financiers for their own personal profit, why should men risk their lives in them as though for the glory of their country? If wars are so brought about, and few will deny that some of them at least are, why should we not agree always to have war preceded by an arbitration, so that such as are merely caused by financial intrigue may be brought to an end before they are started. Colonel Hughes' dictum that war is caused by capitalists and financiers, who manipulate the stock market, is one of the best peace sermons we have heard for a long time.

WRANGLING.

The news from the Balkans these days is more amusing than credible. If it comes from Belgrade, Athens, or Salonika, it shows a natural bias against Bulgaria. As most of our news does come this way, a prejudice is apt to be created. Wednesday's news that cholera is making rapid progress in the Bulgarian army, while Servia and Greece are by implication immune, would be doubtful enough did it stand alone, but when with it we have the malicious despatch about pillage of all moslem houses and the massacre of their inmates in the towns from Bulair to the Bulgarian post near Salonika, and another story, that the moslem inhabitants of the villages captured by the Servian troops in Macedonia are volunteering in great numbers for service in the Servian army, it becomes evident that the whole is a fabric of lies. The despatch from Vienna is, however, of some importance; it asserts that Bulgaria has agreed to demobilize her troops on the condition that before demobilization takes place the disputed territory shall be occupied by garrisons composed of equal numbers of soldiers of the states concerned, that is to say, that Bulgaria agrees to demobilize if Greece allows her to put peacefully into Salonika as large an army as Greece desires to hold there, and if Servia allows her to put as large a force in the disputed part of Macedonia and Monastir as she intends to keep there. Strategically, these conditions would be altogether in Bulgaria's favor, and they are hardly likely to be assented to. Bulgaria's added condition that the parties submit to the arbitration of the Russian Emperor on the basis of the treaty existing before the Balkan war broke out, sounds reasonable, in that it merely sustains the former agreement, but it is practically a refusal to argue, because it is the breaking of the treaty that Greece and Servia are trying to bring about by their militant attitude. The prospects are not as bright as they were two days ago, though it seems impossible that another war should have to be fought to determine the new boundaries.

Through the whole contentious period, Sir Edward Grey's work, as representative of the British Government, has been of the very highest order, and the course of events since the beginning of the second peace conference in London have helped to establish the belief in the ability of the European powers to force a peaceful settlement of disputes. The powers demanded that Albania be made a separate country, and it was done without any fighting; the powers demanded that Scutari, which had been captured at the expense of great loss of life by Montenegro, be given back to Albania, and though national feeling was at a high pitch it was done without fighting. Having had their way so far, the powers made a further and more daring test of their ability to force obedience to their judgment, and ordered Greece against her will to sign a treaty with Turkey, and put an end to the war. If these powers, not too friendly with each other, can in time of emergency get together in this manner and make settlements that other nations have to abide by, there is a much better chance that an organized body representing all the powers, formed for the purpose in time of peace, such as the Hague Court, could even more successfully secure peaceful solutions for international differences.

MARCONIS.

In the Marconi affair, Mr. Lloyd George and Sir Rufus Isaacs, knowing that the British Government was about to enter into an agreement with the British Marconi Company, bought shares in the American Marconi Company, a company which has no connection or association whatever with the British Marconi Company. The whole of the Royal Commission which investigated the transaction, both the majority and the minority report, affirm that this purchase of stock in the American Company did not influence the ministers in their dealing on behalf of the people of Great Britain, with the British Marconi Company. As is the common way of mankind, these ministers were anxious to make money, and they were advised by the brother of one of them who is a stock broker that there was likely to be a rise in the price of American Marconi stock. Whether or not, this brother, Mr. Godfrey Isaacs, was counting on that rise being a sympathetic one and due to a rise in British Marconi stock on the announcement of the Government's contract with that company, it is impossible to say. He may have merely thought that American Marconi is intrinsically valuable, and good for a long hold. Suppose, however, that he was counting on a sympathetic rise due to the action of the Cabinet, he, Mr. Godfrey Isaacs, was making a perfectly legitimate stock jobbing guess, like all his confreres were doing; there has never been any suspicion that he was making his guess on inside information, other than that which he legitimately obtained as director of the British Marconi Company.

Mr. Lloyd George and Sir Rufus Isaacs had, however, a knowledge of the terms of the Government contract, when they purchased. They may have guessed that these terms would be so advantageous to the British Marconi Company as to make an advance in the price of its stock, and that brokers in the United States would take advantage of this rise to boost the American Marconis. Suppose they had done this, and it is the worst that any responsible person considers them to have done, it would be a straight-laced person indeed who would say that there was anything wrong in such a transaction, other than the ordinary gambling feature which is common to all such marginal trading in stocks for a rise. American Marconi shares did go up in sympathy with British Marconi shares when the government contract was announced, but the government contract proved to be a bad thing for the British Marconi Company, and the stock of that company, after a very short flutter upwards, fell precipitately to a level below its former average, and has stayed down. Neither Mr. Lloyd George nor Sir Rufus Isaacs sold out on the rise. Both still hold their shares, and at present selling prices are poorer by the deal than they were before they entered on it. If there are those who are so particular as to say that these two ministers had no right to use their knowledge of the terms of the contract with the British Marconi Company in anticipating a sympathetic rise in the American Marconi shares, the response is obviously open to them that they were not using their knowledge, but simply guessing at the result of the contract, just as thousands of others were guessing at the same time. That they were only guessing is proved beyond doubt by the fact that they were wrong.

These questions eliminated there remains one phase of the deal to be considered; the dealing in stocks on a margin. This, according to some, is speculation, according to others, gambling. The consensus of opinion, we believe, is, that it is gambling. There are, however, probably few men in the British House of Commons who could throw stones at Mr. Lloyd George or Sir Rufus Isaacs on that ground. It has not during the whole debate been treated as a serious feature of the deal. The transaction itself, aside from the gambling feature which is not considered, was, so far as the evidence has gone, irreproachable. The only circumstance left for censure is, that when the two ministers were attacked by broadside after broadside in the press for having profited by secret speculation in British Marconi stock, which they had been able to make by their inside knowledge of the government's transaction with the company, they replied to their enemies that they had never in the past, and did not then, possess a single share of British Marconi stock. This statement was repeated on all occasions when the charge was brought up. The statement was undoubtedly true; it was not, however, the whole truth. They might have added that, while they owned no British Marconi stock, they had purchased some American Marconi stock. But whenever was it, or did it become the practice in the British House of Commons to consider that ministers who reply to questions without telling the whole truth, are dishonest? On such a standard, Sir Edward Grey would often have to plead guilty to the charge of dishonesty in answering awkward foreign questions, so would Mr. Churchill on the naval debate, and the ability of Mr. Balfour and Lord Lansdowne to answer questions without telling the whole truth is noted.

The Marconi inquiry and the debate on it has at last been concluded in the usual way that all such political questions finally end, by a strictly partisan vote. All the Liberals and all their allies in the Irish and Labor parties were convinced that it would be unjust to vote for such a resolution as would drive the two ministers from public life, while all the Unionists decided that they ought to support a resolution of greater censure than Mr. Asquith said would allow Mr. Lloyd George and Sir Rufus Isaacs to maintain their offices. Mr. Asquith allowed that the two ministers had broken a rule of prudence, but maintained that they had not broken any rule of obligation. That is to say he held that there was no moral or political wrong in their purchase of shares, but that it was not a prudent act inasmuch as it was open to misinterpretation and misrepresentation. Also it might be said, that weaker men might have been tempted under the circumstances to be influenced by their ownership of a stock that they hoped would react in sympathy with British Marconis to favor the company at Cabinet Councils or at least to be careless of the protection of the public in the insertion of clauses in its interest. Sir Edward Grey, whom everyone has looked to for a pronouncement that would be more sound and judicial than that of any other member of the House, said that nothing but carelessness can be charged against the Chancellor and the Attorney-General, and that it would not be right to pass a vote of censure on them. In a dispute where such a fine line of honor is being drawn, Mr. Bonar Law should have been more careful in his speech than repeatedly to refer to the transaction as a purchase of 'Marconis.' The Conservatives usually refer to the purchase as one of Marconis with the evident purpose of leaving the impression that Marconis are Marconis whether British or American. When the distinction between the two companies is the most vital fact, no attempt should be made to wipe it out by massing the shares of the two under a general name. It is very unfortunate that the matter has not been settled by agreement as the result is sure to be that it will be a principal topic at the next election. More than one man has found that Mr. Lloyd George is not to be baited too far without bringing from him a telling retort. There is past history that tells of other mistakes of Cabinet Ministers. The persistent intentional vilification of these two men, supported as it has been by the opposing party for political purposes, was a greater wrong than any they committed.

THE PHILIPPINES.

Mr. Taft has, for the second time, considered it necessary publicly to warn President Wilson that he must not give independence to the Philippine Islands. He would hardly be doing this, did he not believe Mr. Wilson to be contemplating it, and there is no doubt that a great many of Mr. Wilson's supporters in the States of the 'Solid South,' which returned him to power, would be delighted to see the United States refuse longer to govern another people. There is no very strong group of imperialists in the North who desire an extended empire to counteract this. One reason for the apathy of the United States to the possession of the Philippines is, that the United States is not a colonizing country, but a country still needing colonization. Her own waste spaces are still enormous. The Philippines are always dealt with in United States Government proceedings as an accessory territory that is soon to be given up. With the Republican party in power the 'soon' becomes very indefinite; with the Democratic party in power the 'soon' means within a few years. There are two difficulties in the way of giving independence; one

is the doubt that the Philippine people could govern their islands without incessant fighting, the other, the fear that if the United States withdrew, Japan would seize the Archipelago, and its people would be less free to govern themselves than they are today. Both these fears are accentuated by yesterday's report that the son of Aguinaldo, the former revolutionary leader, has gone to Tokio for aid in the independence movement. He could do nothing more fatal to the securing of independence than asking aid of the Japanese. But who is to say that this report is not another of those malicious falsehoods told to create anger against Japan, or to weaken the Filippino cause?

BETTING.

The determination of the baseball managers to put down betting on all baseball grounds in the United States is a sign of the times, which shows how strong and low general among the common people of the country has become the belief that betting is an evil that is objectionable in itself and abhorrent on account of the class of people who become its devotees. When Governor Hughes, some years ago, tried to drive it from the race track in the State of New York, the Legislature would not pass a bill at his recommendation. By taking the stump, he proved to them that among the citizens of the State he had an overwhelming following in his anti-betting crusade. One would hardly have thought, however, that the feeling against it would have been so strong among the 'fans,' who go to watch baseball games. That these are against betting there is no room for doubt, for Mr. Ban Johnson, president of the American League, knows his clientele with a thoroughness that was perhaps not surpassed by the late P. T. Barnum. At Philadelphia, detectives, placed in the grand stand, arrested thirty-eight spectators, whom, by a good deal of previous study, they had succeeded in identifying as gamblers. At New York, yesterday, a hundred and fifty men who presented tickets at the gates, were refused admission to the baseball grounds because of their betting habits, and fifty others who got past the gates were subsequently ejected from the stands. These two actions following but a fortnight after a similar action taken in Boston show a determination that cannot but meet with success. There is nothing heroic or highly moral in Mr. Johnson's position. He is merely doing it as a protection to the financial interest of his league. It is noteworthy, however, as an evidence of the popular attitude towards the bettor. In Canada, we are doing little or nothing to check the evil which is being spread by an almost continuous series of horseracing meets, and by an influx of professional gamblers from New York where horserace betting has been put an end to. If let alone the evil will increase until it becomes such a menace to morality that it will create a general revulsion of feeling against itself. It is a pity if we cannot secure immunity from the curse without first having to be debauched by it.

ABOUT FARMS.

The size of the average farm keeps steadily growing. One of the reasons for this is the far greater efficiency of motors in farm work than horses. The rearing, attending, and growing of fodder for the horses is all increasingly expensive in these days of high priced labor. To produce agricultural products at the price at which they are being sold, it is necessary to reduce manual labor to a lower proportion of the cost than has ever before been achieved. The big tractor with its six to twelve ploughs, followed by disk harrows, enables two or three men to prepare and seed a very large area, but such mechanical contrivances can only be used on large stretches of land not cut up by fences. For this reason it has become cheaper to cultivate sections than quarter sections, and farms, instead of being cut up into smaller pieces to be divided between members of the next generation, are being added together in groups. The 'Scientific American,' in discussing the subject, concludes that this reason for the growth in the size of farms has reached its limit because the tractor cannot be made larger without being too heavy for the soil to support. Only a small percentage of farms, however, have grown to this economic limit.

There are, however, small crops that have to be raised, for which these enormous power machines are of no use: crops which take a great deal of hand work, as for instance strawberries and asparagus, the gathering of the harvest of which prohibits their growth on a wholesale scale. There will continue to be small farms as well as large farms. All the world is waiting for somebody to develop the small farmer's gasoline tractor, the small light engine which would carry him, and do his ploughing, cultivating, and hilling by such a set of removable implements as is supplied with hand cultivators. Anybody who has been to an automobile show will have noticed that the gasoline engine used for the heavy drays which are intended to carry a load of two tons, have much smaller engines than those that are used in pleasure cars; possibly only a third the size. A very light engine indeed would carry the farmer at the rate of four miles an hour over a ploughed field, cultivating or hilling two or three rows of potatoes, celery, or corn at a time. Undoubtedly the Harvester Company will soon take up the work of manufacturing such a machine, and give increased prospects of prosperity to the small farmer.

A PROSECUTOR NEEDED.

There is an imperative need in this province for a prosecuting attorney with the full share of duties that attaches to that office in Ontario and in the United States. We have no such official. We have a prosecuting attorney, but he is paid so much per day to work for the crown while the court is in session to prosecute such people as are brought before it by the police. He only takes action to discover criminals or to bring before this tribunal of justice suspected men in special cases where he is notified to act by the Attorney-General of the province. The result is that he often does not get on a case at all, or else he gets on it when it is too late for his services to be of real value. In New York City the prosecuting attorney, Mr. Whitman, has made himself so famous by digging the truth out of the police scandals that he is likely to be the next mayor of that city. He was free, when Rosenthal was murdered in the grey car, to get right to work without asking any one's permission. Had he not been free he would never have got permission to cut loose and prove crimes against a number of officials who were at the very head of the force next to the commissioner. The mayor has not been friendly to the prosecution, and would have issued no permission till it was too late. The state legislature, if with it lay the power, is Democratic, and under Murphy's dictation. There would have been nothing to hope for from them. But the people had in Mr. Whitman an official whom they had elected for the very purpose of putting down crimes against the public and who was free to act.

How different in Montreal! in Quebec! Here such work must be done by private citizens, at the expense of private citizens, in a way that is offensive to many, as it looks to those who do not understand our lack of any machinery to enforce the laws like the work of busybodies. Had Montreal been in the position of Toronto or one of the American cities the investigation of the chief of police would have devolved on the prosecuting attorney from the first. His action in the case would have been on behalf of the whole people instead of for a section of the people, and so would not have raised a certain antagonism that is based on a misconception. A prosecuting attorney must not be understood to be a hound to pounce on any one who commits an error and see that he gets the full penalty of the law, but a man who is always working in the interest of the public to see that the criminal is punished and the errant reprimanded. Assisting the courts, not trying to swell his list of convictions. Had we had such a prosecutor he would have been on the scene at Sherbrooke at once to assist the police there instead of having to wait, as our crown prosecutor had to, until summoned to the scene from Quebec.

EDUCATION UNAPPRECIATED.

The annual report of the public schools of Prince Edward Island bears a family resemblance to the educational reports of the Province of Quebec in that it is a record of work performed under many handicaps by a body of teachers, the majority of whom are faithful and painstaking, but many of whom are incompletely trained, and practically all of whom are inadequately remunerated. Mr. Robert N. Campbell, the chief superintendent of education, reports a decrease of 319 in the children enrolled, but an increase in the average daily attendance of four hundred and five. The decrease, he says, may be due partly to the decreasing number of children in the province, but he fears it is largely owing to lack of appreciation of the importance of education. Irregularity of attendance is one of the great obstacles in the way of educational progress in the province. Of the 17,078 enrolled pupils 6,162 are absent every teaching day. This, of course, reveals an enormous waste both in money and in teaching energy. Schools are provided and teachers are employed to accommodate and instruct all the pupils in the province, and yet the people do not respond in anything like the right degree by seeing that their children attend school.

Prince Edward Island nominally has compulsory education. Machinery for enforcement of the law is, however, inadequate. Educational reformers there should certainly see that this defect is remedied. Mr. Campbell recommends that the minimum age limit for teachers, which now stands at eighteen for men and sixteen for women, should be raised to eighteen for both sexes, and that candidates for license should be required to spend at least a year in Prince of Wales College and the Provincial Normal School. This should bring about an improvement in many ways. Boys of eighteen or girls of sixteen, however conscientious and painstaking they may be, are so little above school age themselves that they can hardly be expected to enforce discipline. This is all the more true when they are inadequately trained. School children are very quick to perceive the weakness or inadequacy of a teacher, and, when this is discovered, they almost invariably concentrate their efforts on the problem of how to get the most fun and the least work out of their schooling. When a school is in this condition parents will often excuse their children's absence from it, in many cases will even keep them at home, holding that they can learn more and that they are certainly more useful there than at school. A more thoroughly trained teaching staff with a higher age limit would, therefore, tend to better attendance on the part of the children, better teaching in the schools, and a higher public estimate of the whole educational factor.

Among the administrative improvements which Mr. Campbell suggests is the employment of five inspectors, who shall devote their full time to the work of supervision, one of these to be able to speak French as well as English, and in whose inspectorate should be included the Acadian schools of the province. This improved system of inspectorship would be bound to help the schools, and, if the schools in the French districts are to be made a success, the employment of a French-speaking inspector certainly seems to be a prime necessity. Mr. Campbell makes some valuable suggestions in regard to the school curriculum. As the common school course is the only course taken by more than ninety per cent of the pupils, he would have it contain only subjects of common interest and importance to all students. It 'should mark the minimum of what 'every one ought to know to acquit 'himself well as an intelligent and progressive citizen.'

School consolidation has not worked out well in Prince Edward Island. The splendid Macdonald School at Hillsboro has been closed. This is greatly to be regretted. Consolidated schools have proved their worth in many places and under every variety of circumstance. It is to be hoped that this Macdonald School will open again, and that the difficulties which led to its closing may be avoided in future. Perhaps one of the most serious handicaps under which the Prince Edward Island school system labors is revealed in the last paragraph of Mr. Campbell's report. The plan of organization is known as the 'district system,' in which a small area known as the school district is the unit. There are 479 districts in the small province, and they are managed by an army of nearly 2,000 officials, known as trustees and secretaries, many of whom are but indifferently qualified for their duties. The districts are but loosely co-ordinated as parts of the provincial system. Then again the teachers' salaries are very small, only one teacher—a man—is paid $1,000. Some of the women teachers get as low as $130. But the Island Province is looking toward better things. The report on the whole shows advance upon the previous year. In every province we have yet to learn that there is nothing quite so important as the training of the rising generation. When this patent fact begins to dawn upon us we may at least expect that teachers will get as high a wage as day laborers, and that as much expert attention shall be given to the training of children as to the development of our mines, our fisheries or our harvest fields.

HINDERERS.

There are a lot of people who keep on saying that they are themselves in favor of Christian unity, but that the time has not come for the churches to unite, and so they passively oppose the union on this ground. The question suggested is, when will the time have come, and what will need to happen before the blessed consummation comes about? Are they waiting, like one in the gospel, to bury their fathers before they are willing to take the course they see to be right? Those good men of the present generation who cannot abide the ways of some other good men, will soon be in heaven in full fledged unity, and in the warmest fellowship with those whom here they practically excommunicate. The pity of it is that they will not be able to come back from there and tell the next rank of obstructionists how infinitely little their differences seem under the full glow of heavenly vision, and how pitiful, when seen from on high, seem those differences which veto the incoming of the Kingdom of Heaven on earth.

How long are we to wait till there are no divisionists? The command is to let the dead bury their dead. Will that not apply to those whose prejudices are being exalted into a sacrament by saying we may not unite lest we create new divisions. Those new divisions would be, at least, more to be respected than the present ones, as they would represent conviction. It is not to be hoped for—hardly to be desired—that all will join in any one church organization. There should always be the utmost freedom of secession as a safety valve for liberty. Whoever has a conscience in any direction, should always be absolutely free to follow it and to unite with all who think with him. It would be a hateful and unholy result of church unity that it should oppress any man's conscience, or attempt to impose itself on any one further than he agreed with it. There should be the utmost room for diversity of usage within a united church, and no condemnation for those who do not unite. But neither should a minority be free to hinder the church, as a whole, doing what it knows to be right. What is remarkable is the wonderful efflorescence of an idea which has long lain latent in the hearts of a few. The seed of union between the two great presbyterially governed churches in Canada has been sowing in these columns these thirty years and more; and now comes the harvest from that sowing. In Dr. Pedley's remarkably timely romance on this subject, he speaks of the slowness and suddenness of great movements. Each has 'two stages, of preparation and consummation, the former going on 'quietly and for a long period; the 'latter coming swiftly and suddenly 'and like the flash of the lightning.' When long pent up waters begin to rush there will always be those who will be taken unawares, but they will find it difficult to stay the stream. Why should it be stayed? If the thing is right and desirable let it come.

We printed some days ago a picture of the splendid church proposed to be built by the congregation of the Dominion Square Methodist Church. We printed some time since the magnificent design for the new church of the Stanley street congregation. Both of these congregations have secured sites at the western extremity of what used to be known as the Little Mountain, overlooking Monklands, the old estate of Lord Elgin when Governor of Canada, now occupied by conventual establishments. In both cases the choice is congregational rather than connexional. So was the former place of worship of one of these congregations, which was planted within half a mile of five other Presbyterian churches. Here is congregationalism in its least defensible feature in practice. Each congregation seeks out for itself the spot where it, as a congregation, may best hope to flourish, a method which does not always coincide with the best fulfilment of the mission of the church as a whole—that of carrying to the world the glad tidings of the coming Kingdom.

But what is more to be regretted than this inbreeding of the Church to its own deterioration is the obstruction offered by the constitutions to which these two congregations are in bondage, to the most Christian course open to them. It became some weeks ago a public fact that these two congregations wished to unite, and by placing themselves beyond the reach of want, become able to lend a helping hand where it should be needed. We cannot suppose this wish was unanimous; that would be too much to look for. But the remarkable fact was that the sentiment in favor of union prevailed among the leaders of both bodies to such an extent that one heard of no opposition. One good church would have sufficed for the people of both denominations in that neighborhood. Their union would have been one of the most notable exhibitions possible of the spirit of Christianity. Here is where the spirit of the Church has outgrown its integuments, and needs to emerge like a butterfly from the chrysalis which is unsuited to its new and better existence. If the churches do not feel free to consummate their union they might at least find means to release from material fetters those congregations which are ready to enter into the better day. It will not do to be counted with those who entered not in themselves, and them that were entering they hindered.

PEACE.

Peace on Earth! The General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church, during its session in Toronto, passed a resolution of which the following sentences are the essential part:—

'Further, the Assembly, representing all parts of the Dominion 'of Canada, eminently a land of 'peace, while expressing the love 'and loyalty of its people to His 'Majesty the King, and to the 'Empire of which we form a part, 'resolves to use every reasonable 'effort in our power both as individuals and as a body to secure 'the abolition of war and to bring 'about the glad day of peace on 'earth and good will to men.'

This is excellently well worded. Its expression of loyalty to the King and to the Empire are well designed to save it from the imputation, generally cast on any peace advocacy, that it is treachery to the government. The resolution will be read in different ways by different people. Many will read into it, a call for the gift of battleships, many will read into it, a call for the creation of a Canadian Navy, others again will read into it a call to cease building armed vessels. Each will be sincerely convinced that his is the best way to abolish war, and bring about the glad day of peace on earth.

It would be entering the field of politics, and arousing enmity in their congregations, if the ministers read into it any one of these three interpretations. Theirs alone to preach the Christian doctrine of peace on earth on which their governing body is resolved to take action. Peace is a subject that one seldom hears referred to in the Canadian pulpit, though a year ago, the pulpits of the United States were ringing with it in response to Mr. Taft's assertion that universal arbitration could be achieved. We have the official opinion of the British Foreign Office, that any dispute arising between England and the United States could be settled by arbitration if the United States would agree to enter such an unrestricted arbitration treaty with Great Britain. We have the official opinion of the French Government that any and all questions of dispute that may arise between France and the United States can be settled by arbitration if the United States senate will agree to a binding arbitration treaty. Germany and Japan also went some distance towards signifying acceptance of Mr. Taft's proposal. Neither Sir Edward Grey, the Foreign Minister of Great Britain, who went so far as to draw out a treaty of unlimited international arbitration with the United States, nor the cabinet of Mr. Poincarré, one of the greatest of French premiers, who took a like step, are people whose actions can be disregarded or called visionary. We think we are not over-stating the case when we say that according to the best authority, universal arbitration between civilized countries is to-day practicable.

The greatest hindrance to peace is probably that nations have not got over their greed for land and expansion, and do not see how that greed could be further satisfied after the establishment of courts of arbitration. When morality, education, and health take the place of land grabbing as the ruling passion of nations, there will be little reason left for fighting. Canada has no direct control over British and Foreign affairs, nor has she any power over the foreign policy of the United States. An active campaign for peace vigorously carried on by the church in Canada could not help, however, but have the effect of greatly changing the attitude towards the question of both these nations, and would be a strong incentive to them to get together on the arbitration treaty drawn out by the British Government. Once they have signed up with each other, other nations will demand admission to the pact, and will be glady accorded it. Let us have peace.

GIRAFFE COMMITS SUICIDE!

Paris, June 20.—The Zoo in the Jardin des Plantes was a scene of excitement yesterday afternoon, when a giraffe standing fifteen feet high committed suicide. Hundreds of persons saw the animal suddenly swing his back violently several times against the wall. A final swing smashed skull and the giraffe fell dead.

The keepers of the Zoo say the animal had displayed signs of melancholia for tne last week.

HOW A SAWDUST TRAIL LED DETECTIVE BURNS TO CAPTURE OF THE M'NAMARA DYNAMITERS

Because the Brothers Pleaded Guilty in the Court at Los Angeles the Story of How He Caught the Conspirators in the Masked War is Told For the First Time---Criminals Deep in the Dregs of Immoral Living.

(New York 'Sun.')

That a few grains of sawdust led to the downfall of the McNamaras and the other dynamite conspirators connected with the International Bridge and Structural Iron Workers is one of the wonderful things related by Detective William J. Burns, in his book, 'The Masked War,' just published by the George H. Doran Company. The book tells the story of the running down of the dynamiters, a story not told in court at Los Angeles, because the McNamaras pleaded guilty to murder.

In this masked war the lives of over 100 persons were taken. Much property was destroyed. 'The war with dynamite was a war of anarchy against the established form of government of this country. It was masked under the cause of Labor,' Mr. Burns says.

'J. J. McNamara, the secretary-treasurer of the International Union of Bridge and Structural Iron Workers, and his brothers, J. B. McNamara, were pictured as martyrs, and great mass-meetings and parades were held by Socialists and by workingmen who were not Socialists to enlist the country's sympathy for them. An immense fund was drawn from the pockets of Union men to pay Darrow and his advisers in the defence. A threat was made to call a general strike and tie up every industry in the United States so that the courts might be intimidated. A social revolution seemed at hand; but the martyrs who bring revolutions to a head are men with the good of humanity at heart, and the McNamaras were not of that kind.

'When J. B. McNamara was starting for the Pacific Coast to blow up the Los Angeles "Times" Building, his brother, J. J. McNamara, insisted on his buying a round trip ticket so that he would save money. On another occasion, when J. B. McNamara reported at the international headquarters in Indianapolis, after exploding nitroglycerine in a non-union plant without doing any vast damage, J. J. cried with a profane utterance of the Saviour's name as prefix, "Don't you know that stuff costs $1.30 a quart? It would be hard for any man capable of the least degree of thought to picture J. J. McNamara as a martyr.

'With J. B. McNamara there was no such thing as conscience. He was deep in the dregs of immoral living, as was his brother, who directed him in his tours of murder and destruction. After destroying the Los Angeles "Times" Building and its twenty-one occupants he enjoyed a lark carouse on a hunting trip in Wisconsin; he never expressed any remorse for his act and continued his course as if nothing had happened. He started as a boy in a childish way that landed him in a house of correction, and as a young man he debauched himself so that when he was not murdering and destroying he was drinking and pursuing women. There could be no stuff of martyrs in that man.'

Mr. Burns gives his idea of why he was not killed at one stage of the proceedings:

'When it was certain that the McNamaras were doomed, when my array of witnesses to back up the McManigal confession was scanned and found to be frightful for the chances of the defence a certain once eminent gentleman of the Pacific coast—who later came upon disgrace—let it be known that only the withdrawal of Burns could save the accused men.

'Now this statement, coming from a man of education and some fame, a man deeply interested in the acquittal of the McNamaras, meant more peril to me than all the loud mouthed threats that might be made in every corner saloon from Los Angeles to New York. His suggestion would carry further than the commands of the McNamaras themselves. I had one of my operatives in touch with this gentleman—a fact which may cause him much surprise and disgust. That operative, a man of high intelligence, realized in a moment what that remark meant. It was the signal to go out and "get" Burns. There was only one way, as I saw it, to have that order recalled. I sent the operative back to this gentleman to inform him that if anything happened to me the same thing would happen to him.

'"But, my God!" cried this gentleman from his swivel chair, "some crank might kill him! I would not be responsible."

'My operative reported to me.

'With another message my representative returned to the office of the gentleman who thought that my withdrawal was the only hope of the McNamaras. He said:

'"Mr. Blank, Mr. Burns asks me to tell you that if he is killed by a crank another crank will kill you."

'The suggestion about my withdrawal was hurriedly recalled.'

The point of departure of Mr. Burns's investigation was a dynamite outrage at Peoria, Ill., on September 4, 1910.

'I always insisted that every criminal leaves a track—that many times Providence interferes to uncover the footprints left by the criminal. And so on this occasion one charge under a girder failed to explode, due to the fact that the dry battery used in the clock bomb lost its voltage. In this way we were able to determine the method used by the dynamiters for bringing about those simultaneous explosions, as through this clock working device they were enabled to set the explosion for 11 hours and 59 minutes and 59 seconds, which would give them plenty of leeway to escape. They could thereby establish a perfect alibi. They figured, of course, on the total destruction of the bombs, which would obliterate every vestige of evidence as to the character of the explosive used!'

On the ground were a few grains of sawdust. 'By gathering the bits of sawdust it was subsequently proved that it had been left there by the person who purchased the nitroglycerine from Fred Morehart, of Portland, Ind., who sold it to a man who gave his name as J. W. McGraw. This man's description tallied exactly with that of a man seen in the vicinity and whom we traced to a hotel in Muncie. We found his signature on the register, and made a tracing of it.'

J. W. McGraw turned out to be Ortie McManigal; but the detectives had to do months of hard work before they found that out.

Mr. Burns gives a partial list of eighty-three explosions which occurred from the time of the declaration of the strike of the structural workers in the summer of 1905 to the climax when the Los Angeles 'Times' Building was destroyed with the loss of twenty-one lives.

'There were no explosions or attempts to dynamite after the arrests. But in October of 1911, an attempt was made to blow up a Southern Pacific Railway bridge near Santa Barbara, Cal., just before a train bearing the President of the United States was due to cross it. Thirty-six sticks of dynamite with fuse attached were found in the bridge structure by a watchman.

'A careful estimate shows that to perpetrate all of these crimes between three and four hundred pounds of dynamite were lugged about the country in passenger trains to the imminent peril of thousands of innocent men, women and children.

'The cost of this warfare for both sides was tremendous. The actual cost in material and structures damaged or destroyed for ten hundred explosions was figured at more than a million.

'The McNamaras were given and spent $1,000 a month for two and a half years to finance the murder and destruction. That money came out of the pockets of the comparatively few men of the union who held jobs and from contributions made by other unions. The working union man was gouged for at least $190,000 for the defence of the two McNamaras, who did not work, but who spent the money of those who did on drink, on women, and for nitroglycerine and the hire of anarchists. The trial at Indianapolis, where forty-five union "leaders" answered the charge of conspiracy, cost the working union man $5,000 a week. The trial lasted three months or more.

'What it cost in lost wages to the men who were ordered on strike, and kept on strike during this period of warfare it is almost impossible to conjecture.

The Lost Angeles explosion occurred October 1, 1910. An unexploded bomb connected the outrage with that at Peoria. Burns got descriptions of the men who bought the explosive. One, called himself J. B. Bryce. The other two were named Caplan and Schmidt, and were members of the anarchist Home Colony about twenty miles from Tacoma. Caplan's wife was a relative of Emma Goldman. The fate of the two men is a mystery. Mrs. Caplan while under subpoena as a witness was spirited away through the agency, Burns says, of Olaf Tveitmoe, secretary of the California State Guilding Trades Council, sometimes known among labor people on the coast as 'The Old man.' She was taken away in a taxi, and the cost of the trip was $350, which leads Mr. Burns to remark:

'Of course our investigators learned every detail of this spiriting away of the witness and incidentaly, we got hold of the chauffeur, and secured a statement from him. We learned a lot about taxi bills, money provided by honest union men who were being bled by the conspirators. We learned that "The Old Man," Tveitmoe, who was charged with directing the explosions on the Pacific coast, seldom walked. He always used a taxi, and a certain special taxi and a certain chauffeur. This same chauffeur also saved Mr. Sam Gompers from ever stretching his legs and was at the beck and call of Clarence Darrow, Job Harriman, Harington, Rapaport, and the rest of the crowd that assembled around Tveitmoe in San Francisco prior to the trial. Everybody used a taxi except the man on the job with a dinner pail. Yet the man on the job paid the bills.'

After the Los Angeles explosion J. B. McNamara went into the Wisconsin woods on a hunting trip and McManigal went along with him. Burns detectives were in the woods, too. Indeed the two as well as J. J. McNamara and other suspected men were constantly watched, and the detectives even discovered where their explosives were stowed. That the trap was not sprung earlier than it was was due to the difficulty of getting sufficient evidence against J. J. McNamara, who was regarded as the brains of the conspiracy.

After the arrest of McManigal and the McNamaras the former confessed. Mr. Burns says:

'McManigal is a man of medium height, rather dark complexioned, powerfully built and a type of citizen most men would hesitate to anger. His forehead is deeply indented, and carries a heavy, ragged scar made by a fell he had when a boy. He is pleasant in his adress, and his English is good, although he never got beyond the public schools and always travelled with uneducated people.

'Preying on his mind all the time was the thought of his wife and children and their fate. He was genuinely disturbed about them, and had he been a single man I doubt whether he would have made the confession.

J. B. McNamara was frightened after the Los Angeles explosion and on one ocasion lost his nerve. He was then at Ballagh, Neb., with Frank Eckhoff.

'The first day the two were in Ballagh together J. B. caved in and asked Eckhoff to kill him. He was seated in the kitchen of the boarding place, a Savage automatic gun hanging on his breast from a strap. He could have slipped the weapon from its holster and ended his life in a second, but he did not have the nerve to do it.

'"I want you to go out hunting with me and kill me," he told Eckhoff. "You can say it was accidental, and it will be getting me out of this trouble easily. I know they are going to get me!"

'Eckhoff, who lived near the McNamara home, had known the family for years. He was frequently used both by J. J. and J. B. as an assistant in various jobs, and it was Eckhoff to whom J. J. McNamara made the proposition that he place a dress suit case filled with dynamite and a clock under the seat of a train and blow up his secretary, Miss Dye. This was during Christmas week of 1910. J. J. McNamara had tired of the woman, and Miss Dye knew enough about his affairs to have hanged him. That it was a time of peace on earth and good will to men did not lessen the degree of murder in the heart of J. J. McNamara. He wanted the woman blown up in the train, and explained to Eckhoff how he could set the clock and leave the train at a station before the explosion. The dynamite would have killed her, wrecked the train and killed many innocent people besides. He was willing to pay Eckhoff $200 for carrying out his orders, and was sorry when Eckhoff backed out.'

As to the ultimate purposes of the conspirators Mr. Burns says:

'The trails of the two McNamaras were from one dynamite and nitroglycerine cache to another, and although I had but little time in which to indulge in an attempt at a sociological study of what was unfolding before me, as my men made their reports it was palpable that the conspirators had brought their activities to a point where at any moment the country might have been plunged into bloody revolution and anarchy.

'After his arrest, J. B. McNamara boldly declared to one of the Chicago detectives having him in charge that it was unfortunate that he had been caught when he was. "If I had not been arrested so soon," he told Detective William S. O'Callaghan, 'the working people would have had a chance to live. There will be a great and bloody war between capital and labor."

'Certainly it seemed that such a war was shaping, for enough explosives had been cached at different times by the McNamaras and their fellow conspirators to have equipped an army for operations against a warring nation. Again, J. J. declared that the destruction of the Los Angeles "Times" was not such a great matter, and that the plan was to destroy the whole city of Los Angeles if the attacks on the union emanating from that city did not cease.'

Mr. Burns pays his respects to Samuel Gompers for the attacks the latter made upon him at the time when Gompers was publicly asserting his belief in the innocence of the accused dynamiters.

J. B. McNamara was sentenced to life imprisonment and J. J. McNamara is serving a term of fifteen years. 'Nearly the entire executive body of the International was guilty of participating in the conspiracy of destruction when we made the round up, the net brought forty-five ironworkers to the bar of justice,' says Mr. Burns. 'Thirty-eight were found guilty and sentenced to the Federal prison for terms of from one to seven years.'

The only two men not accounted for are Vapian and Schmidt, and Mr. Burns quotes from a letter written by a woman, evidently an anarchist, in which she suggests a solution of their disappearance.

'I went to Carmel Mission, and a fruit ranch near there about the middle of October, after the dynamiting of the 'Times' building.

Followed the Carmel River up in the Flats and went to a house where lived a woman of stout build and a small sized man.

Was sent there by an old German priest of Carmel.

Was joined afterward by Schmidt and the boy of the Huber family. All were lodged in a camp up in Carmel Mountain. About November 7 there was war in the camp—a tragedy had taken place.

The camp had been dynamited, how or by whom I do not know. A man on horseback went there hunting. While he was there, it is my belief, two persons were dynamited, their bodies rolled in tarpaulin with stone sinkers, and thrown into Carmel River to pass along the coast in the undertow north above Santa Cruz.'

HURRICANE EXACTS TERRIBLE TOLL

Tallahassee, Flo., June 20.—Fears that great loss of life resulted from the storm that hit this section on Wednesday night, were confirmed in part yesterday afternoon, when messages came in from fishermen, who say two hundred persons perished on the Florida Keys. The death list in this immediate vicinity is believed to be twenty, although there are only two known fatalities, both the victims being negroes. Other blacks in this section are known to have suffered severely, and allowing for the customary exaggerations, it is thought twenty will be a conservative estimate for fatalities in the immediate vicinity.

The damage near Tallahassee, however, will pale into insignificance if rumors from the coast are borne out. According to these reports, several persons were drowned on the Florida Keys. The messages telling of this death toll come from fishermen and others on the mainland, and do not pretend to be accurate, being based merely upon the informants' knowledge of conditions. It is stated that a terrific swell passed over the low islands, and a considerable amount of wreckage has drifted to the coast. Boats were unable to put out until yesterday afternoon, and it may be several days before these return.

The inhabitants of the Keys are a mixed breed, mainly Spanish-Manila men and a cross-breed between the West Indian natives and the poorer whites, who settled that section more than a century ago.

WORLD WIDE.

The following are the contents of the latest issue of 'World Wide' for Saturday, June 21:—

ALL THE WORLD OVER.

The Balkan People — Dangers Which They Have Escaped—From a Correspondent of the 'Manchester Guardian.'
Sir Edward Grey and Peace—The 'Spectator,' London.
The 1913 Derby—The 'Daily Telegraph,' London.
Two Executives — The 'Evening Post,' New York.
The Subway Disaster — The 'World,' New York.
The Fate of Shevket Pasha—The 'Sun,' New York.
France as a Russian Satrapy—The 'Nation,' London.
Ham in London — King of Uganda's Secretary Gives His Impressions — By Alan Ostler, in the 'Daily Express,' London.
William II.'s Silver Jubilee—The 'Sun,' New York.
London in its Most Alluring Guise—By F. A. McKenzie, in the 'Daily Mail,' London.
The Queer Weather — The 'Nation,' New York.
The German Colonist — Why he is an Anglophobe — The 'Daily Chronicle,' London.

SOMETHING ABOUT THE ARTS.

The Potency of Wagner — By Ernest Newman, in the 'Nation,' London.

CONCERNING THINGS LITERARY.

After the Rain—By Isidore G. Ascher, in the 'Westminster Gazette.'
Avernus — By Knight-Adkin, in the 'Spectator,' London.
John Bright — The 'Daily Telegraph,' London.
The Tichborne Case — By a Barrister, in the 'Daily Mail,' London.
Light on an Old Tragedy—The 'Nation,' London.
Mr. Seamen on Parody—Development of the Art—The 'Times,' London.
A Satirical Romance — By Laurence Housman — The 'Evening Post,' New York.

HINTS OF THE PROGRESS OF KNOWLEDGE.

The Problem of Evil — Mr. Rabinranath Tagore's Lecture — The 'Westminster Gazette.'
Child Ailment—The Treatment of Adenoids—English Papers.
Food and the Average Man—The 'Morning Post,' London.

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.

SLIM TRADING IN STOCKS--O.P. DROPS 7 POINTS

Canadian Pacific was Higher--Richelieu and Steel Stocks Weak.

In spite of the fair advance in Canadian Pacific stock to 216 1-2, only a very small amount of trading was induced, and prices were not firm. Ottawa Light, Heat & Power was quoted down from 150 to 143, but it would appear as if this was a mistake in the printing. Richelieu and Scotia continue weak features, while Dominion Steel Common is also quite low, selling around 45.

The market in the morning was conspicuously lacking in features, unless the Ottawa Power sales were properly reported.

New York, June 23.—Wall street, noon—The Wall street point of view underwent a change over the week-end, and there was no trace during the morning of the acute weakness of Saturday. Belief that the decline had been overdone led to heavy buying today, and the early rise in prices was well maintained through the morning, although trading became dull at the higher level. The improvement was due partly to the belief that the bearish interpretation placed on the interstate commerce commissions ruling on Saturday was hardly justified in view of the commissions decision to institute an inquiry as to whether existing freight rates were adequate. Bear traders were disconcerted by the narrow movement of American securities in London, following the severe decline here which brought last week's trading to a close. Practically all of Saturdays losses were made up before the morning session ended, the rise being greatest in Union Pacific, which was the weakest feature of Saturday. Bonds were firm.

MONDAY MORNING BOARD.

Brazilian—50 at 85.
Can. Pacific—129 at 215, 25 at 216 1-2, 25 at 216 1-4.
Ottawa L. H. & P.—25 at 150, 10 at 147, 10 at 143.
Ottawa L. H. & P. Rights—462 at 17.
Detroit—100 at 66 1-4.
Power—25 at 209 3-4, 75 at 210.
Quebec Ry.—140 at 13.
Rich. & Ont.—25 at 108 1-8, 5 at 108.
Toronto Ry.—1 at 136, 25 at 137.
Dom. Bridge—25 at 116 1-2, 75 at 116 1-4.
Laurentide—10 at 193.
Scotia—25 at 72 1-4.
Steel Corp.—20 at 44 3-4, 100 at 44 1-2, 50 at 44 3-4, 10 at 45, 5 at 45 1-4, 10 at 45.
Tucketts—5 at 44.
Cement Pfd.—4 at 90 1-4.
Dom. Coal. Pfd.—5 at 109.
Dom. Iron. Pfd.—9 at 97.
Hillcrest Pfd.—125 at 86.
Textile Pfd.—11 at 101.
Bell Telephone—$1,000 at 100.
Dom. Iron—$1,000 at 90.
Quebec Ry.—$1,000 at 48 7-8.
Winnipeg St. Ry.—$1,000 at 100.
Bank of Commerce—4 at 203 3-4.
Bank of Montreal—5 at 225, 5 at 225.
Bank Nationale—1 at 135.
Royal Bank—4 at 215 1-2.
Crown Reserve—1,500 at 3.46, 25 at 3.47, 520 at 3.46, 10 at 3.47.

AFTERNOON BOARD.

Montreal Cottons, pfd.—10 at 100.
C. P. R.—25 at 215 1 2.
Spanish—10 at 44.
Laurentide—75 at 192 7-8.
Can. Cotton—10 at 33 1-2.
Canners—2 5at 64, 15 at 65.
Canners, pfd.—5 at 98 510 5-8.
Crown Reserve—50 at 3.46, 170 at 3.45 1-4.
Ottawa Power Rights'—50 at 17 1-2, 50 at 17 1-2, 50 at 17 1-2.
Bank of Commerce—22 at 202 1-2, 10 at 202, 10 at 202 1-2, 20 at 202 1-4, 50 at 202.
Cement bonds—$500 at 98.
Penmans—$500 at 92 1-2.
Steel com.—35 at 45 1-4, 25 at 45, 15 at 45, 25 at 44 3-4.
Scotia—25 at 72 1-2.
Power—50 at 210 1-8.
Shawinigan—25 at 125.
Ottawa Power—5 at 144, 25 at 144.
Toronto Ry.—25 at 137.
Detroit—10 at 65 3-4, 5 at 65 1-2.
Bell Telephone—5 at 144.
O. P. Rights—200 at 17, 10 at 17, 50 at 17 1-2.
Cement pfd.—10 at 90.

BRITISH CATTLE.

Frank Devaney and Company cable from Birkenhead that conditions in the cattle market remain unchanged.

London, June 9.—To-day's supply in beast market compared with Monday last showed increase of 40. Irish arrivals consisted entirely of Waterfords. Trade for both prime and second quality fat beasts ruled slow, but steady, last week's values governing all transactions. Only few Herefords offered, hence not worth quoting. Fat cows, bulls and hough cattle sold slowly at late values. Top prices paid per 8 lbs.—80 to 90 st. Scotch and 90 stone polled Norfolks, 5s 2d to 5s 4d; 90 stone Devons and 100 st. Norfolk shorthorns, 5s to 5s 2d; 95 stone Irish, 4s 8d to 4s 10d; 90 stone fat cows, 4s to 4s 2d; 100 stone fat bulls, 3s 10d to 4s; rough do., 2s 10d to 3s. Arrivals—20 Scotch, 24 Irish, 408 Norfolk, Suffolk and Essex, 168 midland, home and western counties, 10 Devon. Decrease of 730 in number of sheep and lambs penned compared with Monday last. Firm trade for English wedder sheep at an advance in value. Ewes steady, but unchanged. Scotch sheep in full supply and good demand, sellers obtaining an advance of 2d, and occasionally 4d per stone. Lambs shared in better trade, last Thursday's advance being well maintained. Leading pens made per 8 lbs.:—8 stone Scotch sheep, 6s 2d; extreme, 6s 4d; 8 to 8½ stone Downs, 5s 8d to 5s 10d; 10 stone half breds, 5s 2d to 5s 4d; 10 stone ewes, 4s to 4s 2d. Quotations per 8 lbs., sinking the offal: Beasts, 4s 10d to 5s 4d; sheeps, 4s to 6s 4d; lambs, 5s 8d to 7s 6d. Total supply: Beasts 630, sheep and lambs 4770, milch cows 20.

London, June 9.—Fair supplies and a steady trade for best meat at fairly firm prices. English beef, 4s 4d to 4s 6d; Scotch sides, 4s 6d to 4s 8d; shorts, 4s 8d to 4s 10d; extreme, 5s; Deptford and Liverpool killed, 4s 8d to 4s 6d; Argentine chilled hindquarters, 2s 8d to 3s; do. forequarters, 2s 2d to 2s 4d. Mutton—Scotch wedders, 5s 6d to 5s 10d; do., tegs, 5s 6d to 5s 10d; do., ewes, 3s 8d to 4s; English wedders, 4s 10d to 5s 4d; do. ewes, 3s 8d to 4s Dutch sheep, 4s 8d to 5s 2d; English lamb, 5s 4d to 6s 4d; veal, 4s 8d to 5s 8d; extreme, 6s; English pork, 4s 8d to 5s 2d; extreme, 5s 4d; Dutch do., 4s 10d to 5s 2d per 8 lbs.

HONEY QUIET.

Clover white honey, 16c to 17c; dark grades, 14c to 15½c; white extracted, 11½c to 12c; buckwheat, honey, 8c to 9c.

POTATOES CHEAPER.

Green Mountains, in car lots, now quote at 75c to 80c, and Quebec varieties at 60c to 65c per bag, ex. track, while the former in a jobbing way are selling ex. store at $1 to $1.05, and the latter at 80c to 90c per bag.

MAPLE PRODUCTS.

There is no change in maple product to note, prices being steady, with business moderate, and sales of maple syrup in three quart tins were made at 85c to 90c per tin, and in wood at 7c to 8c per lb. Maple sugar is rather scarce and wanted at 11c to 12c per lb.

MONEY POSITION IN GERMANY IS VERY STRAINED

Mortgages Are Becoming Very Difficult to Place--Falling Off in New Issues.

Berlin, June 17. — (Cable.) — The most optimistic judges of Germany's money market and general financial situation admit that present conditions are critical. Mortgages, hitherto regarded as gilt-edged, are becoming daily more unplaceable. Money is difficult to get for first mortgages, even at appraisement of 40 percent of value, while money for second mortgages simply cannot be obtained.

For first five months of the year 1906 capital invested in grounding new stock of limited liability companies was $23,333,000. In 1907 it was $28,330,000, and in 1912 almost $36,000,000. The record for 1913 up to the present is $29,250,000. The amount of new securities placed shows a tremendous falling off, being over $75,000,000 less than first five months in 1912.

BANK'S RESERVE IS SLIGHTLY UP

London, June 19.—The weekly statement of the Bank of England shows the following changes:

Total reserve increased	$801,000
Circulation decreased	156,000
Bullion increased	644,509
Other securities increased	1,335,000
Other deposits increased	$16,000
Public deposits increased	1,264,000
Notes reserve increased	$19,000
Govt. securities decreased	44,000

The proportion of the bank's reserve to liability this week is 51.22 percent; last week it was 51.70 percent.

The rate of discount remained unchanged at 4½ percent.

WHERE HAS C.P.R. STOCK GONE TO SINCE THE RAID?

Canadian Holdings Have Increased--Some Interesting Comparisons.

Toronto, June 29. — Much speculation has been indulged in as to where the stock of the Canadian Pacific Railway is at present held. Sir Thomas Shaughnessy this week informed the 'Monetary Times' that the total number of Canadian Pacific common stock shareholders at the present time is about 27,000, the number of Canadian holders being 3,400. The common stockholders in Great Britain have approximately 60 percent.

About 15 percent is held in Germany and France; 23 percent is divided about equally between Canada and the United States; the remaining 2 percent being scattered in the colonies and other countries. Nearly all the four percent consolidated debenture stock and the four percent preference stock is still held in Great Britain. The following table compares these figures with the position in January, 1911:

	January, 1911.	June, 1913.
Total number of common stock shareholders	24,000	27,000
Number of common stock shareholders in Canada	2,500	3,400
Percentage of common stockholders in Great Britain	65	60
Percentage of common stockholders in Germany and France	15	15
Percentage of common stockholders in Canada and United States	20	23
Percentage of common stockholders in colonies and other countries	..	2

The number of shareholders has increased by 3,000 in the two years and a half. A notable gain of 900 Canadian holders is recorded. On June 30, 1911, $180,000,000 common stock of the company was outstanding. On June 2, 1913, $18,000,000 additional stock was allotted at 150, and on January 2, 1913, $60,000,000 at 175.

BAR SILVER STEADY.

Bar silver was quoted in New York this morning at 85 cents per ounce.

STOCK EXCHANGE PRICE CHANGES

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

STOCKS.	High.	Low.	Open	Closed	Yearly Dividend	Yield on Last Sale.	Shares Sold.
Bell Telephone	176½	132½	144	143¾	143	143½	8	5.59	50
Brit. Col. Packers Association	160	140	...	...	...	...	6	....	...
Pref. A.	159	149	...	...	...	...	7	....	...
Brazilian	101½	211	89¼	85	88	85¼	5	5.88	754
Canadian Pacific Railway	260	214¼	221	216	218	216	10	4.58	1920
Canada Car Foundry com.	85	72½	73	72½	72	73	5	6.84	23
Pref.	118	110	...	...	...	...	7	....	...
Canada Cement com.	30½	26¾	27¾	27	27	27½	.	....	1365
Preferred	94	88¼	90¼	88½	88	90¼	7	7.77	360
Canadian Converters	50	43½	42	42	42	42	4	10.00	25
Can. Consolidated Rubber	98	83	...	...	...	...	4	....	...
Preferred	97	96	...	...	...	...		....	...
Canada General Electric	116¾	110¾	...	...	...	...	7	....	...
Canada Locomotive Co. com.	67¼	53	...	...	...	...		....	...
Preferred	95	90½	...	...	...	...		....	...
Crown Reserve Mining Co.	411	347	352	348	351	348	60	15.80	9635
Dominion Canners com.	86	64½	67¼	65¼	65	65¾	6	9.23	110
Preferred	102½	100	...	...	...	...	7	....	...
Detroit Electric Railway	81	63½	67½	66	67	67	6	8.82	639
Dominion Coal pref.	112½	108	110	109	110	109	5	6.36	11
Dom. Iron and St. pref.	103½	98	98¼	98	98	98	7	7.14	...
Dom. Steel Corporation	59	41	47	43	46	45½	4	8.51	3370
Dominion Park	130	...	...	...	...	...	4	....	...
Dominion Bridge	112	110	112	110	111	112	5	4.46	387
Duluth Superior Traction	72½	69¼	...	...	...	...	5	....	...
Goodwins	44	34	...	...	...	6...	4	....	...
Preferred	84	77½	78½	78	78	78½	7	8.97	8
Halifax Electric Railway	160	159	...	...	...	...	8	....	...
Hillcrest	47¾	25	...	...	...	...		....	...
Preferred	86	80	86	86	86	86	7	6.89	10
Illinois Traction Co. pref.	93½	88	88	88	88	88	6	6.91	110
Lake of Woods Milling	147½	124	128	127½	127	128	8	6.29	22
Preferred	111¾	115	...	...	...	...	7	....	...
Laurentide Co. Limited	233	185	195	188	190	195	8	4.32	132
Mackay Company com.	86	78	78	78	78	78	5	6.41	25
Preferred	68½	65¾	...	...	...	...	4	....	...
Mex. Light and Power Co.	82½	66¼	65	65	65	65	4	6.06	75
Preferred	102¾	...	...	...	...	...	7	....	...
Minn. St. Paul and S.S.M., com.	142	117½	124½	120½	122	123	7	5.60	180
Montreal L. H. and Power	240	203½	213¼	209½	209½	210½	10	4.24	1662
Macdonald	60	45	47½	45½	46	47	5	10.30	110
Montreal Tramway	175	120	130	130	130	130	5	3.84	25
Montreal Tramway Debs.	85	75	76	75	75½	76	5	6.57	$5500
Nova Scotia Steel and Coal com.	88	74	74	71	73	72½	6	8.33	396
Preferred	125	118	118	118	118	118	8	6.77	10
Ogivie Flour M. com.	129	113	116½	113	114	113	8	7.07	169
Preferred	119	113	115	115	115	115	7	6.08	101
Ottawa Light and Power Co.	192	176¾	183	174	176	182	10	5.49	293
Penmans Limited, com.	58	53½	53	53	53	53	4	7.54	25
Preferred	88	83	...	...	...	...	6	....	...
Quebec Railway, L. and P.	21½	13	13½	13½	13½	13½	.	....	25
Rich. and Ontario Nav. Co.	119½	101	110	108¼	109	109	8	7.27	962
Sawyer Massey com.	50¼	40	...	...	...	...		....	...
Preferred	99¼	88	88	88	88	88	6	6.81	10
Shawinigan Water and Power Co.	149½	123	125	124	125	125	6	4.86	77
Sherwin Williams Paint Co.	61	54	54½	54	54	54		....	100
Preferred	103¾	99	100	99	100	100	7	7.00	13
Smart Bag Company com.	70	69¾	...	...	...	...	5	....	...
Preferred	94	...	...	...	...	...	7	....	...
Spanish River com.	72½	40	42¾	40	41	42¾	.	....	190
Preferred	97½	85	86	85	86	85	7	8.23	135
Steel Company of Canada	28¼	18	20	20	20	20		....	25
Preferred	91	85½	86	86	86	86	7	8.13	5
Tor. Rails	148½	132	139	136¾	137	136¾	8	5.79	276
Tucketts	62	40	42½	43	43	43½		....	...
Preferred	98	92	92	92	92	92	7	7.60	5
Tooke Bros. com.	60	45½	...	...	...	...		....	...
Preferred	93	86¾	88	88	88	88	7	8.04	20
Twin City Electric Railway	108½	101	104	102½	103	103	6	5.83	60
Winnipeg Electric Railway	218¼	191	197	196	196	197	12	5.90	16
COTTONS—									
Canadian Cottons Limited	45	31⅝	33	32	32	33	.	.6	115
Preferred	81¾	72½	75¾	73¾	74	75	6	8.10	235
Dominion Textile com.	89½	77¼	81	79½	80	80	6	7.50	920
Preferred	101	100	100½	100¾	100¼	100½	7	6.92	10
Montreal Cottons Limited	63	58	59	59	59	59	4	7.16	1
Preferred	105½	101¼	100	100	100	100	7	7.00	28
BANKS—									
Brit. North Am.	157	153	...	...	...	...	10	....	...
Commerce	224	202½	204	202¼	203	204	10	4.80	...
Dominion	236¾	231½	...	...	...	...	12	....	...
Hochelaga	170	150	...	...	...	...	9	....	...
Imperial	217	211	211	211	211	211	12	4.78	...
Merchants	201	187	187¼	187	187	187	10	5.24	5
Molsons	203	193¼	194½	193¼	193	194	11	5.80	...
Montreal	246	225	225	225	225	225	10	4.44	...
Nationale	140	134	134	134	143	134	7	5.22	2
Nova Scotia	266	255	257	255	256	257	14	5.35	...
Ottawa	210½	...	...	...	...	...	12	....	...
Quebec	133	121	...	...	...	...	7	....	...
Royal	228	215½	216	215½	215½	216	12	5.55	...
Toronto	211	205½	...	...	...	...	11	....	...
Union	154½	138	136	136	136	136	8	5.88	...

BRIGHT PROSPECTS HELD OUT TO STEEL HOLDERS BY MR. PLUMMER AT MEETING

President of Big Corporations Says Difficulties in Way of Company's Progress Are Subsiding; Except the Tariff---Says Company Will Soon Reap the Benefit of Heavy Expenses Made in the Past---Comparative Figures.

Mr. J. H. Plummer, presiding Wednesday at the annual meeting of the Dominion Steel Corporation, gave a detailed address upon the present position and future of the company, which was highly encouraging to shareholders, showing, as it did, a much more cheerful outlook than most of the shareholders were prepared to expect.

The sum and substance of his remarks, fortified by unmistakable statistics, showed that the company would have made a much better showing but for a series of unpleasant conditions during the past three years, some of which are now passing off.

'We are only just beginning to derive the benefits from our new plants,' said Mr. Plummer, 'being previously handicapped by the unsatisfactory market conditions, labor difficulties, costly supplies, and the hampering effects of an unequal and injurious tariff.'

'Our new wire nail mill,' continued the president, 'will be a big earner. It is now running full, and we calculate that it will add another $800,000 this year to our net earnings.' (Immediate cheers.) 'In fact, we are now about to reap the fruits of our extensions and tthe money spent upon them. Since January 1 we have spent on our coal department $4,895,000, but between that time and this the coal output has increased from 3,826,754 tons, 1910, to over 5,000,000 tons, 1913, yearly; so that it will be seen that these expenditures have been fully justified.'

Following this, Mr. Plummer went into details of the company's plans to re-open old mines and increase the production all round,—market conditions being very attractive just now. He explained that expenses have been heavy in recent years, particularly on private railways, steamships, a new pier at Sydney and various handling facilities, all of which will help the position of the company from now on.

Referring to the tariff, Mr. Plummer stated that the Government did not realize the seriousness of present inequalities, which hampered the big primary industries and encouraged secondary industries. He quoted figures showing a very rapid increase in steel products imports int Canada, which showed the disadvantages under which the Canadian companies are operating. 'These figures have this pleasant feature, however,' concluded Mr. Plummer, 'they show conclusively what a big market exists right in this country.'

The directors and officers were re-elected. Notices went out announcing the declaration of the regular quarterly dividend of one percent. on Dominion Steel common, payable July 1, to shareholders of record, June 20.

Following is the consolidated profit and loss account for the year ended March 31 last, with comparisons:—

	Year ending March 31, 1913.		Year ending March 31, 1912.	
Net earnings, after deducting all manufacturing, selling, and administrative expenses, but before charging provision for sinking funds and depreciation and interest:		$4,714,057.77		$3,935,181.36
Deduct—Provision for sinking funds, exhaustion of minerals and depreciation		1,009,650.61		880,642.80
		$3,704,407.16		$3,054,538.56
Deduct also—Interest on bonds and loans (less proportion chargeable to construction)	$1,246,951.41		$1,132,981.53	
Proportion of discount on bonds sold	84,788.18	1,331,739.59	86,387.15	1,219,368.68
Net earnings		$2,372,667.57		$1,835,169.88
Add—Balance brought forward		784,945.98		734,980.10
		$3,157,613.55		$2,570,149.98
Less—Dividends:				
On preference shares	$437,500.00			
On preferred stocks of constituent companies	560,00.00		560,000.00	
On common stock	1,277,101.00	2,274,601.00	1,225,204.00	1,785,204.00
Balance carried forward		$883,012.55		$784,945.98

R. AND O. REORGANIZATION PLANS RATIFIED AT MEETING---MR. J. CARRUTHERS GIVES DETAILS

At the special meeting of the shareholders of the Richelieu and Ontario Navigation Company, held noon, Mr. James Carruthers, the president of the company, submitted a memorandum to the shareholders, giving particulars regarding the organization of the Canada Transportation Lines, Limited. After referring to the project to take over twelve different lines, as previously outlined in the Financial News Bureau, and the terms on which the exchange of the shares of the Richelieu and Ontario Navigation Company would be made for those of the new company, Mr. Carruthers said that the most important reason for the board being willing to advise the sale of the Richelieu assets and undertaking at the present time is the fact that in their opinion it is essential to put the affairs of the company on the soundest possible financial basis, both for present and future requirements.

'Furthermore,' continued Mr. Carruthers, 'we believe it to be in the interests of water transportation companies of Canada that they should get English capital on a large scale interested in this business, just as it is interested to-day in the great railroads of the countyr. The only way this could be accomplished successfully, in the opinion of your Board, was to be connected with a new company large enough to command the interest of some of the most important financial houses in London.

'The names which are connected with the proposed financing of the new company are the best available, and the result will be, in my judgment, the placing of the new company, which means your company, on a permanently sound financial basis where it can, from time to time, reach the money on favorable terms. Moreover, the fact that the $25,000,000 authorized capital of the new company will be listed on the London Stock Exchange, and a substantial portion of the preference stock will be tawen at par, by strong financial interests in London, is a strong factor in advising the shareholders of this company to confirm the sale which the directors advise.

'The statement of Marwick, Mitchell, Peat and Company shows that the new company if it takes over the twelve companies that have been already mentioned assets would total $33,055,538, in which vessels have been valued at $16,866,834, real estate, buildings and dock properties at $5,450,267, and $661,531.04 cash on hand and $8,694,969 value of leases, contracts and goodwill acquired by the company and covered by ordinary shares. The net earnings of the consolidated companies for the year ending Dec. 31 1912, was $1,494,544, which shows an ample amount for the payment of interest on debenture stock and interest on the preference stock with a fair amount applicable to reserve and ordinary stock.

'Allowing for new tonnage not in operation in 1912, on the same basis as earnings on similar tonnage in 1912, the increase in net earnings from this source over last year would amount to $263,000. In the item of insurance premiums I am advised by competent authority that a reduction of at least $100,000 per annum can be effected.

'I may say,' concluded Mr. Carruthers, 'that the impression that prevails in some quarters that it will be necessary for the new company to advance rates, in order to improve its financial position, is entirely unfounded. After giving the matter careful consideration, I am of the opinion that the saving that can be effected in preventing overlapping would be very great.'

OUTSIDE CALL LOANS LOWER

Ottawa, June 20. — The May bank statement has as its principal feature, a decrease of seven millions in call loans outside Canada. Call and current loans in Canada remain about stationary. Circulation increased four millions.

The figures, compared with April, follow:

	May.	April.
Circulation	$102,997,936	$98,100,111
Demand deposits	$64,139,642	$65,340,002
Notice deposits	$30,755,603	631,160,280
Deposits outside	87,935,216	103,925,361
Call loans Canada	69,982,540	69,757,912
Call loans outside	96,151,209	103,212,185
Current loans in Can.	898,950,650	890,964,181
Current loans outside	37,691,786	36,310,03a
Assets	1,521,841,373	1,522,088,246
Liabilities	1,281,729,097	1,285,071,059

LARGE INCREASE TRADE WITH U.K.

London, June 20.—The following are the official figures of the trade between Canada and Great Britain in the undermentioned articles during May:

VALUE OF IMPORTS FROM CANADA.

	May, 1913.	May, 1912.
Wheat	£621,541	£605,947
Wheat meal	201,806	194,074
Bacon	57,653	93,874
Hams	22,553	23,264
Cheese	72,362	74,300
Can. salmon	129,272	30,186
Can. lobsters	29,170	6,268
Hewn wood	15,161	11,342
Sawn wood	153,107	144,092
Pulp wood	39,973	8,604
EXPORTS TO CANADA.		
Spirits	63,696	60,073
Sugar	3,949	13,432
Iron	447	1,867
Wool	7,909	11,765
Hides	10,253	5,692
Pig iron	15,413	47,435
Railway iron	322	1,176
Wire	3,332	1,188
Boiler plates	4,114	815
Galv. sheets	90,455	56,233

PROSPECTS GOOD FOR THE EARLY SUMMER FRUITS

Later Strawberries May Be of Superior Quality--California Fruits at Present a Luxury.

According to the latest advices from Ontario and fruit growing districts of this province, the prospects for the later varieties of Canadian fruits, such as peaches, pears and plums are for a good large yield.

The strawberries which have come into the market represent the first fruits of the season, which are not very choice in quality, as the delayed warm weather caused impairment. The later strawberries will probably be richer in flavor. Those in the wholesale houses at present sell for 17 to 18 cents.

The vanguard of new Californian fruit has arrived, though to the small extent of a couple of carloads at present. More cars are now en route. Present prices are such as to place the fruit within the reach of the luxurious only. Peaches sell for $2.75 a box; apricots $2.50, while cherries are vended at $2.50 to $2.75.

BUTTER SUPPLIES LARGE, BUT PRICES FIRMER

In spite of a larger make of butter than last year the market is becoming stronger, with finest creamery now quoting at 25½c to 25¾c; fine creamery at 25c to 25¼c; second grades, 24¼c to 24½c; dairy butter, 22c to 23c.

Receipts for the week were 26,807 pkgs showing an increase of 4469, as compared with last week, and 6327 with the same week a year ago, and the total quantity received since May first to date shows an increase of 7501 packages compared with the same period last year.

COUNTRY CHEESE BOARDS

St. Hyacinthe, June 23.—At the meeting of the board on Saturday the offerings were 625 packages butter and 250 boxes of cheese. Th butter sold at 24¾ cents, and the cheese at 12 3-8c.

Cowansville, June 23.—There were offered for sale on the Cowansville board on Saturday 1540 boxes of butter; 986 boxes sold for 25¾c, 489 boxes for 25 5-8c, and 65 boxes remained unsold. Eight buyers were present.

London, Ont., June 23.—On the cheese market 711 boxes were offered at 11½c to 12¾c, without sales.

Belleville, June 23.—At the cheese market on Saturday 2215 boxes of white and 100 boxes of colored were offered; 1000 sold at 12 1-16c; balance at 12 5-8c

CHEESE PRICES UP.

The cheese market is distinctly stronger, with prices paid at country boards ranging from 3-4 to 1¼ cents above those of a week ago.

Receipts of cheese for the week were 65,666 boxes, showing an increase of 4,857, as compared with last week, and a decrease of 10,112 with the same week a year ago, and the total quantity received since May first to date shows a decrease of 46,430 boxes as compared with the same period last year.

EGG RECEIPTS LESS.

Receipts of eggs for the week were 10,075 cases, as compared with 11,468 for the previous week and 8505 for the corresponding week last year.

The arrivals since May first to date have been 104,750 cases as against 106,988.

With present supplies none too large prices are firm. Selected stock sells at 25 cents, and straight lots at 23c in limited quantities, and 22 cents in large orders.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS.

Liverpool, June 23, Closing. —Wheat, spot steady; No. 1 Man., 7s 9½d; No. 2, 7s 6½d; No. 3, 7s 4½d; futures steady; July, 7s 6¼d; Oct. 7s 3⅝d:; Dec. 7s 4¼d.

Corn spot firm; American mixed, new kiln dried, 5s 5½d; old, 6s; old, via Gal., 5s 8d; futures easy; July, La Plata, 4s 10½d; September do., 4s 11¾d.

Flour winter patents, 29s 9d; hops in London, Pacific coast, £4 10s to £5 10s.

Hams short cut 14 to 16 lbs., 79s; bacon Cumberland cut 26 to 30 lbs., 68s; short ribs 16 to 24 lbs., 67s; long clear middles light 28 to 34 lbs., 74s; do. heavy 35 to 40 lbs., 73s 6d; short clear backs, 16 to 20 lbs., 57s; lard primes western, in tierces, 56s; American refined, 56s 9d.

Cheese Canadian finest white new, 60s 6d; colored, 60s 6d; tallow prime city, 31s 9d; do. Australian in London, 36s 6d; turpentine spirits, 28s 3d; rosin common, 11s 4½d; petroleum refined, 9¾s 9¾d; linseed oil, 26s 3d.

Cotton seed oil Hull refined, spot, 31s 6d.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK.

Chicago, June 23.Cattle receipts 18,500; market higher.

Beeves, $7.25 to $9.10; Texas steers, $7 to $8.10; stockers and feeders, $6.00 to $8.10; cows and heifers, $3.80 to $8.40; calves, $6.75 to $9.50.

Hogs receipts 43,000; market steady.

Lights, $8.50 ot $8.80; mixed, $8.45 to $8.80; heavy, $8.25 to $8.75:; rough, $8.25 to $8.45; pigs, 6.75 ot 8.50; bulk of the sales, $8.60 to $8.75.

Sheep receipts, 10,000; market strong.

Native, $4.60 to $6.65; yearlings, $5.50 to $6.50; lambs native, $5.10 to $6.70; spring lambs, $4.90 to $7.60.

INGERSOLL MARKETS.

Ingersoll, Ont., June 23—White wheat, 95c to 98c per bushel; red fall wheat, 95c to 98c per bushel; peas, 70c to 74c per bushel; barley, 60c to 65c do.; oats, 34c to 36c do.; corn, 70c to 72c do.; oatmeal, $3.75 to $4 per cwt.; cornmeal, $3.75 to $4 do.; flour, $2.60 to $2.75 per cwt.; bran $19 to $20 per ton; shorts, 21c to $22 per ton; dairy butter, 25c to 28c per lb.; creamery butter, 30c to 32c per lb.; eggs, 18c to 20c per dozen; potatoes, $1.25 to $1.40 per bag; live hogs, $9.25 to $9.50 per cwt.; hay, $14 to $17 per ton; hides, $10 to $11 per cwt.

OTTAWA MARKETS.

Ottawa, June 23—Eggs and butter are very scarce just now, but an improvement in price for the consumer is promised everywhere. The prices demanded at to-day's market are: Rhubarb, 30c a doz.; radishes, 25c a doz.; potatoes, 85c a bag; tomatoes, 10c a pound; green onions, 25c a doz.; lettuce, 30c a doz. Eggs and butter are selling as high as 32c a doz. and pound, while dressed chickens is selling at $1.40 a pair.

Oats is selling at from 35c to 40c a bushel, according to the quality and cleanliness of the grain. Hay is going at from $12 to $16 a ton.

CHICAGO MARKETS.

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

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
July	90¾	91⅛	90¼	90½b
Sept	91⅛	91¾	90¼	90½b
Corn—				
July	60¼	60½	59¾	59½b
Sept	61¼	61⅝	60¾	60¾
Oats—				
July	40¾	41⅜	40	40¼
Sept	41½	41⅝	41½	40⅝b
Pork—				
July	2080	2097	2080	2087a
Sept	2097	2070	2045	2070a
Lard—				
July	1115	1117	1112	1117a
Sept	1132	1132	1127	1132a
Short Ribs—				
July	1130	1182	1177	1180
Sept	1180	1180	1175	1180

CROP OUTLOOK VERY GOOD BUT BUSINESS FAIR

Some Lines Are Active, Others Quiet--Collections Quiet, Failures Heavy.

'Dun's Bulletin,' of Saturday, June 21, will say of Montreal trade, that the weather conditions have been rather more seasonable and favorable to the growing crops, and reports from the country are improved in tone. General trade, however, is not of a very active character, and as the year advances, the prospects for the fall do not look altogether promising.

'The iron market, which is regarded as a sort of trade barometer, has not recovered any degree of activity. Foundry men are said to be buying for immediate wants only, and the demand has also been affected to some extent by strikes in Western manufacturing centres. Best domestic brands are quoted at $20.50 on spot, but these figures would probably be shaded for fair lots. Some small lots of Scotch iron are offering at $22.50 for No. 1, and $22 for No. 2 selected. Very little English iron is coming forward and the market there seems demoralized temporarily, warrants having declined some 12 to 15 shillings since a fortnight ago. The leather market continues very quiet.

'Boot and shoe factories are not working to capacity, and fall orders to hand thus far are short of expectations. In dry goods, groceries, hardware, etc

SIR EDWARD GREY -1911-1913: STORY OF TWO CRISES

The Statesman Who has Play- a Large Part in Preserv- ing Peace of Europe.

CORDIAL CO-OPERATION OF BRITAIN AND GERMANY

Indication of a Change in the Orientation of British Policy.

(London 'Daily News and Leader.')

The war in the Balkans is over. The delegates of the belligerents are in London once more, not to engage in a long and profitless duel of cross-purposes, but to complete the formalities of peace. There are perils still ahead arising out of the conflicting interests of the Allies, but the influence which have carried Europe safely over Niagara will not be unequal to the minor task which has still to be accomplished. We can face the future cheerfully, for the sky of Europe is clearer than it has been for years past. It is not merely that the long smouldering menace of the Near East is removed. That is an incalculable gain to peace and to humanity; but it is not the most important fact that emerges from the war. Far more significant is the rehabilitation of the concert of Europe, the recovery of a European public opinion that can override all individual interests, the demonstration of a collective sense of responsibility that can bear the greatest strain that is ever likely to be imposed upon the forces that make for peace. A victory has been won, not merely over the Turk; but over European Jingoism. Peace hath her victories no less renowned than war, and the victory of European peace is the most splendid fact of the Balkan War.

In this victory it is agreed on all hands that the chief factor has been the cordial co-operation of Great Britain and Germany. That co-operation is the link that has re-established the Concert. It has welded Europe into a whole, and has imposed its restraining authority upon Austria-Hungary and Russia, whose armies were mobilized for action almost throughout the war. And the key to that co-operation has been the detachment of Great Britain from Continental camps and rivalries. We have had a free hand and with that freedom we have preserved the peace of Europe.

NOVEMBER, 1911.

The full significance of this fact can only be realized by casting our minds back to a certain day in November, 1911. We had just emerged from the Moroccan crisis and the House of Commons sat grave and silent as Sir Edward Grey told the story of the peril through which we had passed. We had been on the brink of war, not for any British interest, but for the French interests. Throughout the Moroccan episode our hands were tied. We were committed to back France in every phase of the affair, and France, at the instigation of M. Tardieu and the financial interests, exploited this fact to the utmost. She negotiated with Germany in 1909 and mysteriously dropped the negotiaitons. Finally, she marched an army to Fez and openly tore up the Algeciras convention. Then followed the Agadir incident and the crisis with all its naval alarms and its talk of landing a British army in Belgium. Now France may have been right or wrong in this matter. That is not the point that concerns us here. The fact of importance is that we were committed to support her regardless of merits. It may be said that it was a part of the bargain by which we gained a free hand in Egypt—that in fact we were simply fulfilling a contract. In some degree that is so; but on the other hand the expedition to Fez should have cancelled that contract. The real fact is that we were supporting France at that time, not on the specific question of Morocco, but in pursuance of a general scheme of foreign policy. It is that scheme which the Balkan war has profoundly modified.

"THE ORBIT OF ONE DIPLOMACY."

What was it? There was a phrase which was much on the lips of Sir Edward Grey in those days and which he used in his speech that November afternoon. It had relation to the peril of all the nations of Europe being brought into 'the orbit of a single diplomacy,' and that orbit the orbit of Germany. He was under the dominion of a tyrannous nightmare. He saw France and Russia falling victims to the wiles of Germany and a continent united in antagonism to one Power, and that Power ourselves. To defeat that spectre of the mind became the controlling purpose of his policy. The price he paid was to support France and Russia in all their external activities. France tore up the Algeciras Convention and marched to Fez, and we assented. Russia tore up the Anglo-Russian Agreement and destroyed Persian freedom, and we assented. We assented not because we approved, but because we desired to keep France and Russia out of 'the orbit of a single diplomacy.'

"THE BALANCE OF POWER."

In that speech of November, 1911, Sir Edward Grey definitely declared for the abandonment of the historic foreign policy of this country. 'Splendid isolation' was an idle dream and the Power that attempted to adopt it would be 'a public nuisance.' The balance of power was the ideal, and in that balance we must have a place. Europe was in two camps, and we must in our own defence be in one of them. The implications of this policy were obvious and profoundly disquieting. It involved friendships, but also it involved hostilities. It meant that the entente with France had changed its character. It was no longer a friendship that all might share on the same terms; it was a friendship based on a fundamental antagonism. The new amity with Russia was charged with the same formidable significance. Henceforward our foreign policy would not be governed by our sense of the abstract justice of an issue, or even by regard for the British interests directly involved. It would be governed by the need of making the Triple Entente victorious in every tug-of-war with the Triple Alliance. The springs of British policy would no longer be in London; they would be on the Seine and the Neva. We should dance to the tune of M. Tardieu and respond to the falconer's voice of M. Hartweg. Our armies would move to the throbbings of a distant drum.

That was in November, 1911. The crisis had passed, but it had not cleared the air. It had only revealed a permanent menace that was inherent in our policy.

1913.

What is the position to-day? Again Europe has emerged from a crisis, but it has emerged not like two armies drawing off from an indecisive field of battle and ready to renew the encounter undefavoring conditions. It has emerged with the most remarkable victory over European separatism that has been achieved in our time. And in that victory the principal factor has been Sir Edward Grey. He has bridged the gulf between the two camps. He has played the great role of the 'good European.' He has re-established the Concert of Europe and asserted the authority of the collective conscience over separate interests. He has restored the sense of a moral governance in the affairs of Europe which had seemed to be dead. In saying this, it is not intended to distract from the services of other men—notably of M. Sazonoff, whose loyalty to the cause of peace in the face of M. Hartweg and great internal difficulties calls for acknowledgment—nor is it intended to cast doubt upon the good faith and desire for peace of Powers other than this country. But without England and without Sir Edward Grey the Concert could hardly have been reborn and certainly could not have survived.

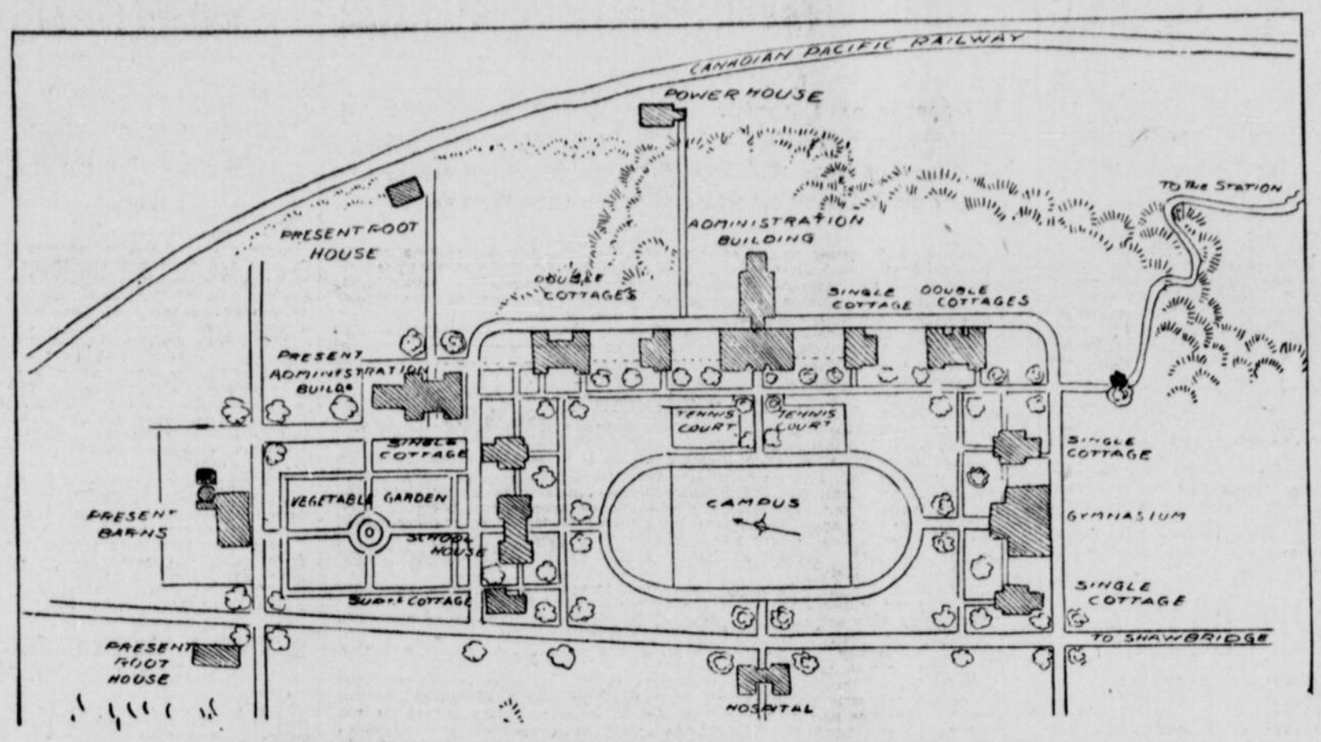
THE CHANGE AND ITS SIGNIFICANCE.

That the contrast between 1911 and 1913 indicate a change in the orientation of British policy is apparent. The nightmare has been exercised and the doctrine of the 'balance of power' in which we are a part has visibly faded before the truer doctrine of a collective Europe of which we are the inspiration. That doctrine is based on the realities of our position. We have no just place in any camp in Europe. Nature has divorced us from the Continent. It has given us a 'splendid isolation' in the seas and the corollary of that physical detachment is a political detachment. A policy of 'splendid isolation' does not mean a policy of selfishness. We have nothing to gain on the Continent and no interest to serve there except the interest of peace. It does not mean the desertion of friends; it means the inclusion of every nation in the circle of our friendship so long as its purposes are consistent with the common interests of Europe. An understanding with Germany does not mean a weakening of our entente with France in so far as that entente is an expression of mutual and sincere friendship. If it expressed anything more than that(if it involved us—as at one time it seemed to involve us—in an obligation to pull the chestnuts out of the fire for France then it would be a weakness to us and a menace to Europe. The best service we can do to the Continent is to keep out of it, to preserve our independence and freedm of action, to cultivate friendships and to avoid entanglements. Napoleon at St. Helena said that England would remain unassailable as long as she kept to the sea, but that she would be doomed if she sought to be a Continental Power. That saying has gained authority with the development of conscription and the Continental armies. We can play no part in Continental warfare without disaster, and yet a policy of Continental entanglement must inevitably lead to the creation of a military weapon that will make that policy a reality It is a vicious circle from which there is no escape, except by keeping out of it altogether. Policy and armaments are in the relation of cause and effect, and if we wish to avoid conscription we must avoid the policy that leads to conscription.

And in avoiding that policy we have the shortest and swiftest path to power. The influence of England on the Continent has not for many years been so universal as it is to-day. It was recognized throughout the crisis that this country was playing a wholly disinterested part, and it was the moral effect of that conviction which made the Concert a reality and enabled it to shoot Niagara. Sir Edward Grey has, at a bound, leapt into the position of Moderator of Europe. That is the position which should inalienably attach to the British Foreign Secretary. But it can only attach to him so long as we remember that we are an island, that we have no part in the domestic quarrels of the Continent, and that the balance of power is a vain and mischievous snare.

A. G. G.

Boys' Farm in Need of Greater Accommodation



THE LAY OUT OF THE PROPOSED NEW BUILDINGS AT THE BOYS' FARM AND TRAINING SCHOOL SHAWBRIDGE

The Boys' Farm at Shawbridge requires a hundred thousand dollars to meet its obligations and to build the cottages necessary for the housing of the ever-increasing number of boys. At the amount more than half has been subscribed, but the rest is urgently needed. A good form of help would be to undertake the cost of a cottage either single or double. The cottage system being that which it is purposed to follow so as to classify the boys according to age, and bring them up in families. Two cottages are needed at once, owing to the over-crowded nature of the present temporary wooden building, intended ultimately for a work-shop, and to the continued increase of boys, due to the satisfaction of the magistrates in committing boys to the farm. So far the great majority of the graduatas of the farm have done well.

Appeal From Ceylon for Union of Churches

Absolutely Necessary to Conquer United Opposition of Ethnic Faiths, Says Son of Sir Andrew Fraser — Montreal College Co-ordination is Great Step in Right Direction.

Dr. A. G. Fraser, principal of Trinity College, Kandy, Ceylon, who is a son of Sir Andrew Fraser, late Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, writes as follows in regard to the scheme of co-ordination of the four theological colleges in Montreal:

'I am delighted to hear of the progress of the federated theological scheme as shown in the 'Calendar,' issued for the second session. It is amazing with what rapidity you move in Canada. It is only a year since you started this scheme, and now in Montreal you are probably in advance of any other city in Christendom in this work of co-operation in theological training.

'And it is a right step you have taken. Christianity to-day is being faced by powerful foes. Intellectually she has to meet many new weapons forged in the schools of historical criticism. In the rapid extension of wealth she is faced by the far more bitter foes of materialistic ideals and social selfishness.

'Again, she stands fronting alone the united opposition of the ethnic faiths. In India to-day there are 200,000,000 Hindus, over 60,000,000 Mohammedans, about 20,000,000 Buddhists, and not 4,000,000 Christians. Yet the Hindus, Mohammedans and Buddhists are one and all defending their faiths against Christianity, the one common foe. Overwhelming in numbers, even separately, they unite against the smallest Indian faith, Christianity, and in their union are aided by Western organization through the Theosophists, and in Western arguments through the Rationalistic press. Can Christianity win the day? Never has it had so vast, so diverse and yet so united an opposition to face.

'Christianity will win, but before doing so it must be united. We must realize that unity and uniformity are not the same thing. Each of us, and each group of us, can reveal at least, one side of our Master, and each best in its own way. But each one of us is revealing a part of the whole, and we must realize that whilst uniformity is not even desirable, unity is essential.

'An army of savages insists on uniformity. All are armed in the same way, charge in the same way, strike in the same way. The more civilized and developed an army becomes, the more does it lose uniformity, but the more does it feel its intense unity. All branches of it are members of one another, whether it be as commissariat or cavalry, infantry or artillery, hospital staff or telegraph operators, etc. So in diversity we must learn our unity to-day if we are to meet the massed forces of our foes. Our Lord's prayer for unity must now be fulfilled if the world is to know that the Father sent Him. And it is beginning to be fulfilled in different parts of the far flung fight, nowhere probably more clearly than in your recent step in Montreal, a step which will be an encouragement and cheer to Christians in every other field. I hope you get all the funds you require. It is worth it.'

TORONTO HONORS ANTARCTIC HEROES.

Toronto, June 17.—Dr. C. S. Wright, of Toronto, who was attached to the ill-fated Scott Antarctic expedition, and his companion, Mr. Frank Debenham, were given a hearty reception yesterday by the City Council and representatives of various clubs and organizations. Appreciation of the services of these men was shown in the presentation by the city of a suitably engraved gold watch and an illuminated address to Dr. Wright. Mr. Debenham was presented with a diamond pin by the Empire Club.

Mayor Hocken spoke for the council, President Falconer for the University of Toronto Justice Craig for the Empire Club, and Commodore Jarvis for the Yacht Club.

Dr. Wright replied in a few words and Mr. Debenham thanked those present who had addressed their words to Dr. Wright and himself.

WEBBER BETTER.

But Informer Against Gamblers Will Not Inform Against Assailant.

New York, June 17.—Bridgie Webber, the witness against former Lieut. Charles Becker, the convicted instigator of the murder of Herman Rosenthal, was able to-day to leave the hospital where he has been since early Saturday morning, when he was stabbed in the back under mysterious circumstances. Fears that the knife used might have been poisoned were groundless, and it is believed there is no further danger of complications. Webber has steadfastly refused to tell anything more of the stabbing than that it was some unkknown 'kid' who attacked him on the street. Many of his East Side friends, however, hold to belief that Webber's life was sought by some of his enemies in revenge for his testimony in the Becker trial, involving many members of the gamblers fraternity.

NEW ERA IN NORWAY'S MARITIME HISTORY.

New York, June 17.—The steamer 'Kristianiaford,' of the new Norwegian-America Line, arrived here to-day from Christiania, marking a new era in the maritime history of Norway. Although Norway's merchant marine is rated as the fourth largest in the world, there has not heretofore been any direct steamship connection with this country.

A delegation of Norwegian-Americans met the liner down the bay to-day, and a reception in celebration of her arrival will be held on Saturday night. The ship is 530 feet long, and on this voyage brought 150 cabin passengers and 350 in the steerage.

RESERVES JUDGMENT RE DEMURRAGE CASES.

Ottawa, June 17.—The Railway Commission this afternoon reserve judgment on the average and reciprocal demurrage cases which have been in progress since yesterday. The International Harvester Company opposed reciprocal and supported average demurrage on the ground that the former was impracticable.

WILL ERECT MEMORIAL TO JULES MASSENET.

St. Etienne, France, June 17.—The city of St. Etienne has decided to erect a monument to honor the memory of Jules Massenet, the famous French composer, who died in Paris last summer. The movement is being supported by some of the best known musicians, artists and statesmen of the French Republic, and copies of the appeal are being sent out by the French city where Massenet was born.

The committee says: 'We appeal to the inhabitants of St. Etienne, to the people of the department of Forez, to all Frenchmen who are proud of having been compatriots of Massenet, and finally to all men and women, who have vibrated to the sounds of the divine music of the author of "Manon."'

SIR WILFRID LAURIER MAY TOUR WEST.

Ottawa, June 17.—It is reported that Sir Wilfrid Laurier may make a western trip towards the end of summer. He is going shortly to the United States to spend a short holiday, after which he may go west.

EXPERIMENT CURE FOR WHOOPING COUGH

Paris, June 17.—The possibility of the discovery in the near future of a cure for whooping-cough was held out to-day at the Academy of Sciences by Dr. Emile Roux, director of the Pasteur Institute, and a member of the Academy of Medicine.

Dr. Roux was merely transmitting the report of Dr. Alfred Connor, bacteriologist of the Belvidere Military Hospital, Tunis, where, with the collaboration of Dr. Nicolls, he had prepared a solution containing living whooping cough bacilli, which they injected into 122 children suffering from the disease, repeating it every two days.

Thirty-seven per cent. of the children recovered in less than three weeks, whereas under ordinary treatment the mildest attack lasts two and sometimes five or six months. Of the rest fort per cent. improved greatly, while the remaining twenty-three per cent. were not affected either for good or bad.

Dr. Roux, while declaring the experiments thus far, were on too small a scale to make a definite pronouncement, said he believed an effective cure for whooping cough was in sight.

TROUBLE BREWS IN PHILIPPINES

Tokio, June 17.—Despatches received here from Kobe report the arrival there of a son of Emilio Aguinaldo, the former revolutionary leader of the Filipinos, who is said to be on the way to Tokio.

At Kobe he conferred with a number of Japanese, and his mission is in some quarters believed to be in connection with the independence movement for the Philippines.

SEARCHING FOR NEW PETROLEUM FIELDS.

New Orleans, La., June 17.— With oil wells now well under way at three points on the Gulf coast, east of the Mississippi, an interesting development in the extension of petroleum territory is a possibility. That there is a great parent pool of oil under the Gulf of Mexico, from which tributaries extend into the mainland, is a theory accepted by many. Great gushers have been found around the perimeter of the Gulf from Tabasco to Terrebonne parish, Louisiana, but from the Mississippi river eastward to Florida and south to the Keys there has been no important find of oil.

Owing to the importance of the development of the oil fields in Mexico, in Texas, and Louisiana, prospecting east of the river has been neglected. Some drilling has been done in Mississippi, but it has been in the hands of inexperienced operators. Moreover, there are certain to be long stretches of barren soil, as is the case in the oil districts further westward.

Acting on the theory that money spent in prospecting in eastern Gulf coastal plains is bound to prove of great service to the petroleum industry, whether oil is found, or not, is leading experienced oil men to undertake the wildcatting now in progress.

Another inducement to stimulate the interest in attempting to get at this great store of wealth, thought to be locked up under the American Mediterranean, is the increasing price of oil, and the desirability of getting the supply as near the seaboard as possible in view of the increasing use of the fluid as a marine fuel.

ST. GIDEON FARMER KILLED BY RUNAWAY.

Saint Gideon, Que., June 17.—Mr. Elzear Lavoie, a rich farmer and member of the Municipal Council, was killed in a runaway accident yesterday. He was driving home from the railway station when the horse took the bit in its teeth. His two children, who were with him, were little hurt, but he was dragged some distance and died a few hours later of his injuries. He leaves a widow and ten children.

GIRL FATALLY KICKED BY HORSE

Riviere-a-Pierre, Que., June 17. — A sad acicdent occurred here on Sunday, while Mr. Francis Nolet was driving home from mass with his two little girls. As they were going down a hill the harness broke and the horse began to kick, and struck one of the girls, Laura, who was sitting in the front of the carriage. She was rendered unconscious and died shortly afterwards.

THE TRAGEDY OF A TEACHER'S DEATH

Saint Bruno, Que., June 17. — There is every reason to believe that the man found dead in an abandoned house on the Chambly road was Mr. Boucher, a teacher at Saint Bruno. He had not been seen since June 7th, and the school remained closed. He was 36 years of age.

A WELCOME RETURN.

Kingston, June 17.—The Rev. Frederick G. Robinson, pastor of Princess street Methodist Church, of this city, received a flattering welcome from the members of his congregation on Sunday last. They are delighted because Mr. Robinson has been returned by the Montreal Conference as Minister for another year.

MONTREALER KILLED.

Paris, Ont., June 17.—An unknown man, aged about thirty, was killed while walking along the Grand Trunk tracks yesterday. A memomandum book containing the names 'William Clayton, Alexander street, Montreal,' and 'Miss Agnes Henderson, 851 University street, Montreal,' was found on him.

ANOTHER WOMAN READY TO DIE FOR THE VOTE

Miss Kenny Delivers Impassioned Speech to Defend Conspiring Suffragettes

London, Junes 17.—An impassioned speech in defence of the outrages committed by militant Suffragettes was delivered to-day in the Central Criminal Court by Miss Annie Kenney during the trial for conspiracy of the suffragette leaders. Her address served to enliven the proceedings, and her concluding words created a great impression. She uttered the defiant asseveration:

'If I have got to die get the vote, I will die, whatever the verdict of the jury may be to-day.'

Greater interest was taken in to-day's proceedings than in any previous stage of the trial. The entrance of the accused—Miss Harriet Kerr, Miss Agnes Lake, Miss Rachel Barrett, Mrs. Beatrice Saunders, Miss Annie Kenney, Miss Laura Lennox, and Edwy Clayton, the analytical chemist alleged to have acted as adviser to the suffragettes in their campaign—found the Court crowded. Women formed the majority of the audience, and among them were Mrs. Winston Spencer Churchill, wife of the First Lord of the Admiralty, and Miss Violet Asquith, daughter of the Premier.

Miss Annie Kenney devoted much of her speech for the defence to attempts to prove that the action of the Ulster Unionists and the speeches of Cabinet ministers, who, she averred, had asserted that the unenfranchised were justified in rebelling in order to get their grievances remedied, furnished ample warrant for the course pursued by the militant suffragettes. If further justification were necessary, she said, 'the trickery and treachery of Cabinet ministers who had hunted and hounded the women from pillar to post' supplied it. The present Government, she contended, had a blacker record in the question of women suffrage than any other. It had treated the aspirations of the women more abominably than any British Government had done since 1867. As for herself, she belonged to the working classes. At the age of ten, she said, she was a half-timer in a factory, and she had joined the Suffragette movement because of the terribly cruel conditions under which women worked in the British Isles.' She added, 'I am a rebel, and a rebel I shall remain until women receive the vote. If, like Miss Emily Wilding Davison, it should be necessary for me to sacrifice my life, then I shall die.'

LIBRARY CLOSED AGAINST OUTRAGE.

London, June 17.—The library of St John's College, Cambridge, has been closed to the public following the discovery that the backs of some 300,000 books had been slashed.

A 'Votes for Women' card was found nearby.

DEMOBILIZATION PROPOSALS ARE ACCEPTED

BY NEW INVENTION

With Peace Settlement in Sight, Cholera Threatens Bulgarians.

Vienna, June 17. — The Bulgarian Government has accepted the demobilization proposals made by Servia and Greece, according to the 'Neue Freie Presse.' The condition is made, however, that joint garrisons composed of equal numbers of the soldiers of the states concerned be placed in the disputed territory in Macedonia and elsewhere before demobilization begins. Bulgaria also demands that all the parties submit to the arbitration of the Russian Emperor on the basis of the treaty existing before the Balkan war broke out.

CHOLERA'S RAVAGES.

Salonika, June 17. — Cholera is making alarming progress among the Bulgarian troops stationed at various points in Macedonia. Hundreds of cases are reported at military hospitals and many of them result fatally. The civil population of the districts is also much affected.

The Moslem inhabitants of the villages occupied by Servian troops in Macedonia are volunteering in great numbers for service with the Servian army.

Despatches reaching here from Petritch state that the Bulgarian regular troops arriving here from Tchatalja and Bulair have pillaged all the Moslem houses in the town and massacred all the inmates.

The Servian Cabinet, of which M. Pasitch was premier and minister of foreign affairs, resigned to-day.

DIES FROM STRYCHNINE POISONING AT KNOWLTON.

Knowlton, Que., June 17.—The youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George Gingras, aged two years, died yesterday morning from strychnine poisoning. She found the pills in a bureau drawer and took half a box which contained for the most part strychnine. She died within an hour

PERUVIAN CABINET RESIGNS.

Lima, Peru, June 17.—The Peruvian Cabinet, under the premiership of Frederico L. Peralta, resigned yesterday. This ministry was formed on February 25 last.

FREIGHT AGENTS IN SESSION.

Buffalo, N.Y., June 17.— The twenty-sixth annual convention of the American Association of Local Freight Agents met in this city to-day for a three days' session. Three hundred members are in attendance from all the large railway centres of the United States and Canada. The sessions will be devoted to the discussion of technical questions in connection with freight traffic, such as storage and elevator charges, standard forms and methods, and the distribution of work in freight stations. C. E. Cochran, of Baltimore, is president of the association.

PUTS GOAT HAIR ON FREE LIST

Washington, June 17.—The Angora goat can no longer lord it over the pastoral sheep and proclaim its aristocracy, for the Democrats of the Senate Finance Committee have put both on a level.

By striking off the Underwood tariff rate of twenty percent ad valorem on the hair of the Angora goat, and transferring it to the free list with raw wool, the committee ran counter to the Ways and Means committee of the House, and decided a much disputed point in the woollen schedule. In the House Democratic caucus a vigorous fight was made to put Angora hair on the free list, but it was lost. Another vain effort was made on the floor.

One of the members of the committee said to-day in discussing the action: 'Now, they cannot blame the Democratic party for holding a goat to be better than a sheep. An Angora now is only a codfish aristocrat.'

The committee met again early to-day to go over the Sundries schedule, planning to approve reductions in many articles.

SUFFRAGETTES GUILTY OF CONSPIRACY.

London, June 17.—The six leaders of the militant suffragettes' organization and one of their male supporters were to-day found guilty at the Central Criminal Court, of conspiracy to commit malicious damage to property.

The jury handed in a recommendation to mercy in the case of Miss Lake, Miss Lennox and Miss Barrett.

DEATH OF MARQUIS OF NORTHAMPTON

London, June 17.—The Marquis of Northampton, who went to Aquila, Italy, to take the 'cure,' died of heart disease, twenty minutes after his arrival. He was born in 1851.

He was in the diplomatic service for some time, was private secretary to Earl Cowper, when the latter was at one time a member of Parliament.

At the time of his death he was president of the Branding Bible Society. He is succeeded in the title by his son, Earl Compton, who was born in 1885.

SPREADING REBELLION THREATENS MEXICO.

Mobile, Alta., June 17. — The United States Consel at Campeche, Mex., has advised women and children of the American colony to leave the republic, according to refugess who arrived here to-day on the schooner 'M. J. Taylor.' Officers of the schooner state, however, that there had been no serious disturbance in Campeche recently.

PHOTOGRAPHY REVOLUTIONIZED

BY NEW INVENTION

Films, Plates and Dark Room Made Unnecessary.

New Camera Takes Finished Pictures In Two Minutes.

Mr. Edmond F. Stratton, of New York City, has invented a camera that takes and completes pictures ready to see in two minutes. It does away with the expense of buying films or plates, and the trouble, expense and delay of having them developed and pictures printed by a photographer.

This camera, which is called the Gordon Camera, is being manufactured by the Gordon Camera Corporation, New York. As they are desirous of making it known in every locality, they are making a special offer to our readers. For a limited time they will sell models B, C, H, and J at half price. The regular price of Model B, which takes pictures 3 1-4 x 5 1-2 inches, is $10, but it will cost our readers only $5.00. Model C (regular price, $15), which takes pictures 3 1-4 x 5 1-2, also 2 1-2 x 3 1-2 inches, will cost $7.50. Model H (regular price $8), which takes pictures 3 x 4 1-2 inches, will cost $4, while Model J (regular price $16), which takes all three of the above sizes, will cost only $8. Whichever one you order, enclose 30 cents additional to cover express charges, sensitized cards and developing powders.

The sensitized cards are wrapped for daylight loading, and the powders make the developing solution to be put into the developing tank, which is inside the camera. Model H is 5 1-2 x 9 1-2 x 10 inches in size, and weighs 3 lb., 7 oz. Models B, C and J are 6 1-2 x 9 x 10 3-4 inches, and weigh about 4 lbs.

The cost of taking pictures with the Gordon camera is almost nothing in comparison to all other cameras. Extra sensitized cards (2 1-2 x 3 1-2) can be bought for 1 1-2 cents each (3 x 4 1-2 for 2 1-2 cents and 3 1-2 x 5 1-2 for 3 cents), and 10 cents worth of developer will develop over 40 pictures. The Gordon Corporation sells flash-light lamps for 80 cents, which will enable you to take pictures at night in your own parlor, or out of doors.

The operation of this new camera is so simple that any person of ordinary intelligence can easily take pictures with it after reading the directions sent with each one. There is no customs duty to be paid as the Gordon Corporation will ship to you from their Canadian branch, which is near Toronto. All orders and letters, however, must be sent to their office, which is at 1022 Stuyvesant Building, New York, N.Y. When ordering a camera under this special offer be sure to mention that you are a reader of THE MONTREAL WEEKLY WITNESS.

SHOPKEEPERS OF THE VICTORIAN ERA CRUSHED WILD NAVAL EXPENDITURE

By Captain J. Reid, R.E. (T.)

It has been said that the wisest men that made Great Britain the world-wide commercial power she to-day is were her merchants of the Victorian Era.

In the first week of March last, Mr. Churchill, in the British House of Commons, proposed to the German Admiralty the advisability of suspending naval construction for one year. A daring and inspired suggestion.

The sensible ones called it a 'naval holiday' olive branch. Then the growls began. I go to Washington for the phraseology: 'Subsidized patriotism,' observed a message from that capital, 'which seeks to create war because of the profits in armor-plate and battleships, and the sensational and mercenary newspapers which prefer big, scare headlines to the truth' (they were Secretary Bryan's words) 'raised an outcry on the impossibility of war-preparation cessation, because of the unemployment of the enormous manufacturing capital involved.'

It is difficult to guess what gigantic total this world's capital includes. Great Britain's share is not much under $125,000,000. Krupp, of Essen has divided in profits in one year $12,500,000. A better idea is obtained when we regard this appalling outline of figures: The Great Powers of the world with the smaller Powers, during 1912 spent on military and naval armaments, and on their armies and navies —$2,500,000,000!

Armament firms had a prosperous time in 1912. One who enjoys a Montreal connection made a net profit of $4,360,165. In 1911 the same was $3,208,425; while their capital in subsidiary and connected companies amounts to $19,423,295.

Now, why should a cry be raised by a section of the press against a humane inspiration, which, if carried out in practical form, would involve the reduction of such monopolized profits?

But I remember, in England, a great boom in another industry twenty years ago. It was the brewing industry, and its capital waxed. And I remember ten years later, after a common-sense change in the tastes of the British Isles, the beer boom burst itself, and Bung, as he was vulgarly referred to, received little sympathy in the press then.

Now, why are we to consider sacred the claims of monopolized armor-plate and not beer? I am to go to the Victorian Era for my precedent to show the shrewd way in which such crazy suggestions were dealt with then. The stern principles that our fathers carried into practice sprung from the terrible 20 years of the Napoleonic bloodshed which terminated in 1815, when the Corsican's ambition was limited by the sea's horizon round St. Helena.

We know that Great Britain's National Debt was the heritage of that fearful struggle. We are apt to forget how the Old Country, at times in these years, with the whole of Continental Europe arrayed against her, toed the line. In comparing the figures I am to give to illustrate this and another fact, remember that she has on the seas to-day 600 warships, with 198,000 sailors belonging thereto, and 613,000 soldiers and reserves ashore, with annual expenditure $375,000,000 for the same.

Do not imagine that this expense is an inflated Sinbad, which cannot be slipped from national shoulders, just as Humpty-Dumpty did from his wall. Take heart from what our business-like grandfathers and fathers came through, and how they dealt with the evil.

In 1801, when Napoleon's ambition had developed itself Great Britain had this fleet: Ships of the line, 205; (building, 36); fifty-gun ships, 27; frigates, 257; brigs and sloops, 312; total, 837. On shore: Regiments of the line 193,000; militia, 78,000; fencibles, 31,000; total, 302,000 soldiers.

The cost for the year was as follows:—

Navy	$79,000,00
Army	$79,510,000
Guns	$ 9,690,000
	$168,200,000

The total revenue was $340,000,000, therefore the war expenditure was one-half. To-day our naval and military expenditure for war preparation represents one-third. Then 1801's expenditure waxed until 1814, when Napoleon was sent to Elba. It had then reached this total: 901 warships, 146,000 blue-jackets (the number that Britain has afloat to-day, and for the Navy alone, $93,930,000 was spent.

After Elba the sweeping reductions began. Historians tell us how scandalous it was that Wellington could only muster 25,000 recruits on Waterloo's slopes. It did not matter. He won! They stood that awful gruelling from morn till five o'clock, when the immortal order came—The whole line will advance.'

Gradually and very deliberately Great Britain unloaded itself of the financial incubus of 1814. In 1830, just prior to the commencement of the Victorian Era, the Navy's expenditure was reduced from the $93,930,000 of 16 years previous to $27,979,275, and 29,000 seamen! Almost three-quarters!

It was not reckless economy. In 1852, twenty-two years later, the expenditure showed only a slight increase to $29,000,000. In the year between the Crimea and the Mutiny, 1856-7, it rose to $81,490,000, the highest since 1814. But next year, 1857-8, it was slumped by one-half—$40,545,000!

In 1880 it stood at $51,4[illegible],200. Mark well, the rise per decade since then:

1890	$ 77,494,200
1900	$143,959,500
1910	$202,096,680
1913-4 (almost ..	$250,000,000

In the 13 years since the Victorian Era ended the naval expenditure has nearly doubled. The moral, therefore, of my figures is very obvious. Why, they cry out, cannot to-day national economy be practised as ruthlessly as it was during the great Forty Years Peace, and even as in 1880?

A COLONIAL GOVERNOR'S ANECDOTES.

Sir Ralph Williams, K.C.M.G., has just issued through Mr. Murray, with the title 'How I Became a Governor,' a very readable account of his career. Sir Ralph has seen service in many parts of the world. He was at one time British Agent in the Transvaal; was for a time Resident Commissioner of the Bechuanaland Protectorate; and was afterwards Governor-in-Chief of the Windward Islands, and still later Governor of Newfoundland. In his pre-official days he had some experience in the Australian bush. There he knew Mr. James Tyson, the multimillionaire, who had risen from nothing to vast wealth. His brother, Peter Tyson, used to be known as 'the poor brother,' though he was credited with an income of some £30,000 a year. Once while the brothers were 'overlanding' cattle they got bogged, and one of the stock riders galloped up shouting, 'Oh, Mr. James, Mr. Peter is drowning,' to which the answer is said to have been, 'D— Peter; go and look after the cattle!'

SIR HERCULES AND LADY ROBINSON.

According to Sir Ralph Williams, Sir Hercules Robinson was 'soaked in the traditions of office and in the dignity of his post as Governor and High Commissioner of South Africa,' and he took care that his staff should not be remiss in supporting him:

'Each morning the Governor's railway coach used to arrive at Capetown from his country house by the ten o'clock train, and strangers would go to see the Governor and his staff walking up Adderley street as one of the sights of the place. All were in tall hats, and as summer advanced black hats were changed into white ones with the precision of a uniform in the presence of royalty.'

There used to be an old saying among His Excellency's staff when anything went wrong, 'Send for Twigg.' It is said that when Lady Robinson, fresh from the splendid glories of Australian Government House, went round thumping the dingy old cushions left by their predecessors, Sir Bartle and Lady Frere, she would call out, 'Oh, Herky, send for Twigg, send for Twigg.' 'Twigg' was Sir Gordon Sprigg, at that time Prime Minister of Cape Colony.

PRECEDENCE AT GIBRALTAR.

When Colonial Treasurer of Gibraltar, precedence was Sir Ralph says, a great stumbling block:

'At one party I was taking out my guests from the Ragged Staff in batches in the Captain of the port's galley to the steam launch a little distance off, each trip the General Commanding the Infantry Brigade and the Chief Justice politely bowing to one another but declining to get in. On the last trip I said, 'Now, then, gentlemen, get in please,' on which a war of politeness began: "After you, General." "No, pray, take your seat, Sir Henry," until I fairly burst out laughing, managing somehow to get them both in without detriment to the dignity of either.'

On another occasion, Sir Ralph utterly failed to get the General of Artillery and the Attorney-General of the Colony into the drawing room by the same door, one of them finally going out through one of the French windows and arriving at the gathering of ladies by that route!

THE BISHOP'S HAT.

To a former Bishop of Gibraltar, Sir Ralph Williams has a humorous reference:

'On one occasion at the great luncheon where the Spanish Governor from Algeciras was present and many foreign notabilities, besides sailors, soldiers, and official civilians, His Lordship lost his episcopal hat, and it was the quaintest thing to see the little man wandering round murmuring, "Someone must have taken my hat by mistake." As he was the only man present not in uniform it was hardly likely.'

'As a matter of fact,' adds Sir Ralph 'I saw some of the foreign officers trying it on, so they may have raided it as a trophy, for he never got it.'

TRIBUTES TO KHAMA.

In more than one place in his book, Sir Ralph Williams pays high tribute to Chief Khama. Here is one:

'He was and is a perfect specimen of a fine old native gentleman, preserving to a large extent the entire simplicity of his native habits, while grafting upon them all the best which he had acquired from, and wholly free from the faults of, the white man. A shrewd, far-seeing, capable administrator, he loved his people, and yet was as true as steel to the King. He had got hold of the reality of the Christian religion . . . and at ever there was a native who deserves the honor and respect of Englishmen it is Khama, the dear old chief of the Bamangwato.

Many had the honor of shaking hands with Khama when he visited this country, and an honor it was. These are a few extracts made almost at random from a most interesting book. —'Westminster Gazette.'

CELEBRATE BATTLE OF BUNKER HILL.

Boston, Mass., June 17.— The 138th anniversary of the Battle of Bunker Hill was celebrated to-day throughout Greater Boston, and practically all business was suspended. The principal exercises, as usual, were held in Charlestown, the scenes of the famous battle. There was a veteran firemen's parade and muster in the morning, under the auspices of the Charlestown Veteran Firemen's Association, and in the afternoon the usual naval, military and civic parade, under the direction of the city committee.

U. S. BANKERS DEBATE CURRENCY QUESTION.

Atlantic City, N.J., June 17. —Great interest is attached in banking and financial circles to the meeting of the currency commission of the American Bankers' Association, which began here to-day with Mr. A. Barton Hepburn presiding. Nominally the meeting was called to consider and complete business of a routine character, but it is believed to be the real purpose of the meeting to debate the currency and bank programme of the Wilson administration. It is expected there will be a general exchange of views on the subject of currency legislation, the results of which will be submitted to the United States Senate.

NOTED AUTHOR PICKED FOR DIPLOMATIC POST



REV. HENRY VAN DYKE
WALEY PHOTO

Dr Henry Van Dyke, professor of English Literature at Princeton University and the author of many delightful works, both of poetry and prose, is to be appointed Minister to the Netherlands.

SELKIRK DOUBLE TRACK TUNNEL CONTRACT LET

Details Settled at Conference Between Sir Thos. Shaughnessy and Mr. Geo. Bury

As the result of an important conference between the president of the Canadian Pacific Railway, Sir Thomas Shaughnessy, and Mr. George Bury, vice-president, in charge of western lines, it is announced by Mr. J. G. Sullivan, of Winnipeg, chief engineer of the western divisions, that the contract for the double track tunnel through the Selkirk Mountains has been let. This contract, which is one of the biggest given out in Canada for some time past, and involves the expenditure of some millions of dollars, calls for the piercing of a terminal five miles long. The work has been let to Messrs. Foley Bros., Welch & Stewart, of Vancouver, who were the lowest tenderers.

ARRANGEMENT OF DETAILS.

The Canadian Pacific's engineers look upon this tunnel scheme as of the very greatest importance. Describing the work Mr. Sullivan said.: 'When this tunnel is built, and the change of line on each side of it, there will be but one stretch of 2.20 grade against west-bound traffic from coast to coast. This tunnel will shorten the line by four and a half miles, and will reduce the elevation that trains are required to be lifted now by five hundred and forty feet, and it will save twenty-four hundred degrees of curvature, which is equivalent to nearly seven complete circles.

'This tunnel will enter the Selkirk mountains on the east end in the valley below Bear Creek station on the present line, and will come out at the loop.'

NO 16 MILE TUNNEL.

It is understood that there is no likelihood of a second tunnel sixteen miles long, through Kicking Horse Pass, and costing $16,000,000, being built. This project has been talked of for some time past, but the reports have little foundation in fact, for surveys for such a tunnel have not even been made.

U. S. WILL BUILD ALASKA RAILWAY

President Wilson Approves Plan For Construction Work by the Government.

Washington, June 17. — President Wilson has given his approval to a plan for immediate legislation authorizing the construction of Government railways in Alaska. In a conference with Senator Pittman, chairman of the Senate territories committee, the President, in general terms, approved a bill that had been agreed upon by the committee earlier, and expressed his willingness that the measure should be urged upon the immediate action of Congress if any measure outside of tariff and currency reform are to be considered.

The revised Alaskan Bill, introduced in the Senate to-day by Senator Chamberlain, leaves the entire control of constructive work to the President. The committee eliminated the provision for a special commission to construct the roads, and also the provision which would have authorized the Government to develop and control the coalfields in the territory.

A bond issue of $40,000,000 will be authorized for the railway development, and provision made for the use of Panama canal machinery in the construction work.

NEW BISHOP CONSECRATED.

Boston, Mass., June 17.—Clergymen and laymen of the Episcopal Church in New England were brilliantly represented here to-day at the consecration of Archdeacon Samuel G. Babcock, as suffragan bishop of Massachusetts. The ceremony was performed in accordance with the full Episcopal ritual in Trinity Church, of which the new bishop has been a communicant since boyhood. Bishop Lawrence, of Boston, was the consecrator, assisted by Bishop Brewster, of Connecticut, and Bishop Coadjutor Parker, of New Hampshire. Bishop Davies, of Western Massachusetts, preached the sermon.

MR. BURRELL GOING TO EUROPE.

Ottawa, June 17.—The Hon. Martin Burrell, Minister of Agriculture, will sail on July 3 for Europe to visit the Ghent Exhibition in the interests of Canada. Mr. Burrell will also visit England, where he was born.

WHAT MAKES CLOTHING FEEL WARM OR COOL?

Much Depends on Openness or Closeness of Weave--The Question Analyzed.

The warmth felt by the wearer of a garment proceeds, of course, not from the garment itself, but usually from the wearer. A 'warm' coat prevents the dissipation of this animal heat; a 'cool' one favors it. There is no more objective 'warmth' in wool than there is in silk, cotton, or linen. A writer concealing his identity under the pen-name of 'Regent' contributes an article on 'The Principles of Warmth in Clothing' to 'The Textile World Record' (Boston), and in it he considers the main avenues by which clothing may 'delay or accelerate the subtraction from the prime heater.' As he analyzes them:

'First, there is conduction. Wool feels warmer to the touch than cotton, linen, or silk, because wool in contact with the body is a worse conductor of heat than are the other fibers. Any or all of these are worse conductors in a loose state than in a compactly twisted or woven shape, and for the evident reason that in a loose condition the molecular chain through which the conduction is transacted is broken by more air-spaces. Air, and especially dry air, is a bad conductor, and one reason why a sheer cotton twill is colder in wear than a cotton cloth with a raised nap surface is the comparative absence of bad-conducting air-spaces. fur is the worst conductor used in making clothing, and wool, cotton, linen, and silk follow in the order named.

'Again, there may be loss of heat by convection. Warm air rises and cold air flows in through the interstices of fabrics or the openings of garments to take its place. In suits for wear by persons in a prone position the factor of convection is of especial moment. There is a long traverse of warm air—say, from knee to neck when one is upright, but a short traverse when one lies down. The air heated by the body escapes more quickly in the one position than the other, and the fact has more than a little to do with the need of a rug when taking a nap.

'Evaporation is the third of the means by which bodily heat is abstracted, and it is well known that abstraction always accompanies evaporation. . . .Obviously some conditions are more favorable than others. Warm air, it may be superfluous to point out, takes up more moisture than cold air. Dry air takes up more atmosphere that is already humid. When evaporation is at work within a sleeping-garment heat is being abstracted, and if the heat is dissipated quickly the wearer feels cold and perchance becomes ill. Conduction, convection, and evaporation may be separated for convenience of examination, but they operate conjointly. When the garment becomes wet by perspiration it cools the wearer by conduction, for water is a good conductor of heat. Convection steps in because some fabrics, notably cotton, linen, and silk, close up the pores when wet and prevent the circulation of air. These considerations all bear on the points raised and need taking into reckoning.

'There is no doubt but that bleached cotton becomes wet sooner than unbleached. How much sooner depends on the thoroughness with which the fatty or waxy matters have been removed from the fiber by the bleacher. Their fairly complete removal is necessary to the obtaining of a good white. So far as evaporation is concerned, it is necessary to say that a bleached fabric is likely to be cooler by conduction than an unbleached. In the bleached garment the process of convection will be checked earlier in a closely woven fabric, but this can not be looked on as a hygienic gain.'

Experiments carried out by English and German chemists prove clearly that the removal of the fats from cotton cause it to become more absorbent. Capillary attraction contributes to absorbency also, and this is governed largely by the length and arrangement of the fibers and the pressure to which they are sujected. Any wearer of raincoats, the writer says, has the means of assuring himself that capillary attraction is greater in the case of cotton than of wool. Rain 'creeps' up the inside of cotton coats more than that of woollen ones. To a correspondent who inquires whether perspiration leaves the body as a vapor by passing thorough the pores of the clothing, or whether it is absorbed and evaporated from the outside, he replies that the answer is twofold:

'In some circumstances undoubtedly by convection and in others by capillary force. For a homely illustration reference may be had to the not unfamiliar remedy of the cold pack. The patient is wrapt first in a wet sheet, of which the pores close by contraction. Heat would be transmitted quickly from tohe body, but the passage is checked by a thick covering of wool blanket or feather quilt. The water of the sheet is converted into vapor and the perspiration becomes profuse. The body is in a very bath of vapor, and it is easy to deduce that wool does not convey moisture by conduction or capillary attraction as readily as cotton. Convection proceeds longer where wool is worn because wool is longer in "wetting-out" and closing its interstices. How a little wool mixt with a lot of cotton in a fabric for sleeping-suits will delay the regular processes obviously depends on numerous considerations. On which need not be forgotten is that wool will hold more moisture than any other fiber without itself feeling wet to the touch. . . It is manifest that in practice much depends on the openness or closeness of the weave and something, too, on the slackness or tightness of the twist in spinning.'—'Literary Digest.'

WILL STANDARDIZE ALL GRAINS IN U. S.

Cincinnati, June 17.—Speaking before the National Grain Dealers' Association at its annual convention here, Dr. J. W. T. Duval, crop technologist, in charge of grain standardization of the United States Department of Agriculture, to-day said that the department is ready to announce its standard for corn, and will do so before the next crop is harvested. He said that all grains will be standardized, the next probably being wheat, but that there would be much delay on this grain.

The Convention was attended by prominent grain dealers all over the country.

A NEW BOAT FOR LIGHTHOUSE SERVICE.

Ottawa, June 17.—The department of Marine and Fisheries is about to call for tenders for the steamer 'Scout.' The vessel is to be used in the lighthouse service between Montreal and the Welland Canal. The vessel is to be built in Canada.

French Birth Rate Advances

Dr. Bertillon, However, Says Not Sufficient to Meet Country's Needs.

Paris, June 17. — The vital statistics for 1912 report 750,650 births throughout France as compared with 742,114 for the year 1911. Dr. Jacques Bertillon, the expert, says that the improvement is more apparent than real and that the two years, 1911 and 1912 have established the worst record in many years, 'clearly demonstrating the persistence of the evil which is driving France to ruin.'

The detailed statistics for 1912 are as follows. Marriages, 311,929; birth, 750,650; deaths, 692,740.

Dr. Bertillon concludes his statement by saying: 'This is the true cause of the three years military service, which is the merest palliative. Soon four years will be necessary, then five — or perish.

QUESTIONS and ANSWERS

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

GENERAL.

A FAMOUS PRESBYTERIAN.

J.H.T., Peterborough, Ont., wishes to know why Presbyterians honor the name of John Knox. Ans.—Knox was one of the greatest Presbyterian leaders of the sixteenth century. He was one of the Commissioners appointed by the Scottish Privy Council to draw up what is now known as 'The Book of Discipline,' and in the reign of Edward VI. held the title of Superintendent of the Church in England.

AUSTRALIA'S CAPITAL.

A.M.M., Granby, Que., asks the name of the Australian capital and its location. Ans.—The name is Yass Canberra (now called Canberra), and it is located in New South Wales.

CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS.

W.G.S., Richmond, Que.—Will you please give me the name and address of the secretary of the Canadian Institute of Chartered Accountants? Ans.—Mr. G. U. Stiff, Continental Life Building, Toronto.

SUNDAY PAPERS IN CANADA.

J.L.E., New York City, asks: Are there any papers published in Canada on Sundays? Ans.—Yes, at Vancouver (English), and Montreal (French).

PRONUNCIATION OF 'MANITOBA.'

J.L.E., New York City—How is Manitoba pronounced, and is that pronunciation in general use? Ans.—The most usual form of pronunciation is Man-i-toba—the first and third syllables accented.

'MILL-ENDS.'

M.E., Whittier, Cal., U.S.A. asks where cotton, or linen 'mill-ends' may be obtained. Ans.—Write Canadian Cottons, Limited, Mark Fisher Building, Victoria square, Montreal, or the Dominion Textile Company, Montreal.

MARIA MONK.

'Interested,' Allan, Sask., asks where Maria Monk died, and the cause of her death. Ans.—It is understood that she died in New York in 1850. We are unable to tell you the cause of her death.

'SANTA CLAUS.'

E.P.L., Pictou, N.S., asks for information regarding 'Santa Claus,' and whether he is the same person as St. Nicholas of Myra. Ans.—'Santa Claus' is a corruption of Sankt Niklaus (i.e., St. Nicholas). He is the patron saint of children. According to the ancient tradition, he restored to life three children who had been slain by a butcher, and their bodies concealed in a tub. Thus in ancient paintings he is usually represented with the children. The vigil of his feast is still held in some places, but for the most part his name is now associated with Christmas-tide. The old custom used to be for someone, on Dec. 5th, to assume the costume of a bishop (hence the robes which the modern Santa Claus wears), and distribute small gifts to good children. Saint Nicholas Day is Dec. 6th. The Dutch 'Kriss Kringle' is a custom of similar origin.

THE BALKAN WAR.

E.C., Westmount, Que., asks for a short sketch of the circumstances leading up to the Balkan war. Ans.—The chief cause was, of course, the racial antagonism of Mohammedan and Christian, specially in Macedonia. In the fifteenth century, Macedonia, which had previously formed part of the Servian empire, became Turkish, and under the feudal system then set up, the condition of the Christian population for three centuries was deplorable. The reforms embodied in th Hatt-i-Sheriff of Gulhane (1839), and in the Hatt-i-humayun (1856), in both of which the perfect equality of races and religions was proclaimed, remained a dead letter; the first 'Law of the Villayets' (1864), reforming the local administration, brought no relief, while depriving the Christian communities of certain rights which they had hitherto possessed. A proposed reorganization of the Bulgarian provinces of Turkey, under Christian governors-general in 1876, came to nothing, and the Treaty of Berlin (July, 1878), revrsed the Treaty of San Stefano (March, 1878), and handed back to Turkey the portion of Macedonia then included in Bulgaria. Between 1878 and 1893 the population awaited promised reforms, with growing discontent, which gave rise to the formation of secret revolutionary societies, and in 1895 the town of Melinik was occupied by Bulgarians, but dissensions among the leaders resulted in failure. Meanwhile, Damian Grueff and Gotze Delcheff founded the powerful 'Internal Organization,' with the programme of 'Macedonia for the Macedonians.' The capture of an American missionary, Miss Stone, in 1901, incidentally proved a windfall to the revolutionaries, for her ransom enabled them to provide themselves with arms. In 1902, there was an abortive rising, and in 1903, Austria and Russia presented to the Porte a memorandum embodying reforms. Insurrections followed, coupled with severe reprisals, in which 60,000 persons lost their homes and property. A further memorandum was presented, and in 1905 the fleets of the Powers were despatched to the Dardanelles to enforce their demand. An Anglo-Russian scheme was put forward in 1908, but was withdrawn on the revolt of the 'Young Turks,' which began in the Monastir district. During the subsequent troubles the Christian population of Macedonia suffered heavily, and finally a Montenegrin force crossed the border, and opened the present war.

THE BRITISH EMPIRE.

A.M.M., Granby, P.Q., asks for an outline of the territorial expansion of the present British Empire since 1763. Ans.—The territorial growth of the Empire since 1763 cannot be studied apart from that which went before it. In North America, for instance, the North-West Territories were to all intents and purposes annexed by the charter of the Hudson Bay Company in 1669, although they did not come under British rule actually until after 1763. The period from 1583 to 1763 was chiefly notable for the gaining of our West Indian possessions, a settlement on the Gold Coast, and the acquisition of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick. In the second half of the eighteenth century, settlements were made in Saskatchewan and Alberta, while Australia came into public notice, chiefly as a convict depot. The Straits Settlements and Ceylon were joined to the Empire about this time, the Cape of Good Hope was handed over to us in 1806, while the Seychelles and Mauritius also went to swell the total of our African gains. From this period, peaceful settlement and the establishment of protectorates were the principal means of augmenting the Empire, the notable exception being Africa, where most of our possessions have been won by the sword, while in India the numerous frontier wars added much to the area under British control. Here, it must be pointed out, the British rulers were not entering on deliberate conquest, but fighting a desperate battle to maintain their supremacy. The marking of a 'sphere of influence' in South Persia seems to indicate that the country will eventually come more under British control, as North Persia will probably become Russian, the process resembling the occupation of Egypt. Below is a list of all the more important possessions of the Empire at the present day. It must be borne in mind that some possessions which have been in British hands in the last two centuries have either been restored to their original owners, ceded to the other countries, or, as in the case of the United States, achieved their independence. The list shows completely the expansion of the Empire, and the method by which the colonies were acquired: —Newfoundland, 1583, by settlement; Barbadoes, 1605; Bermudas, 1609; Gambia, 1618; St. Christopher, 1623; Nova Scotia, 1628 (French from 1632-1713); Nevis, 1628; Montserrat and Antigua, 1632; Honduras and St. Lucia, 1638; Gold Coast, 1650; St. Helena, 1651, all by settlement; Jamaica, 1655, by conquest; Bahamas, 1660, by settlement; Virgin Islands, 1666-81, by settlement and conquest; Northwest Territories, 1669, by settlement under royal charter of Hudson's Bay Company, Turks and Caicos Islands, 1678, by settlement; Gibraltar, 1704, capitulation; New Brunswick, 1713, by cession; Prince Edward Island, 1758, conquest; Ontario and Quebec, 1759; Dominica, 1761, conquest; St. Vincent and Grenada, 1762, capitulation; Tobago, 1763, cession; Falkland Islands, 1765, settlement; Saskatchewan, 1766, settlement; Pitcairn Island, 1780, settlement; Straits Settlements, 1786-1824, settlement and cession; Sierra Leone, 1787, settlement; Alberta, 1788, settlement; New South Wales, 1788, settlement; Ceylon, 1795; Trinidad, 1797; Malta, 1800; British Guiana, 1803; all by capitulation; Tasmania, 1803, settlement; Cape of Good Hope, 1806, capitulation; Seychelles, 1806; Mauritius, 1810, capitulation; Manitoba, 1811, settlement by Red River colonists; Ascension and Tristan da Cunha, 1815, by military occupation; British Columbia and Vancouver Island, 1821; Natal and Queensland, 1824; West Australia, 1826; Victoria, 1834; South Australia, 1836; New Zealand, 1840; all by settlement; Hongkong, 1841, by treaty; (Kowloon was added 1860, and additional areas leased in 1898); Labuan, 1846, cession; Lagos, 1861, cession (Southern Nigeria added 1906); Basutoland, 1868, annexation; Fiji, 1874, cession; West Pacific Islands, protectorates, 1877 and 1900; Federated Malay States, 1874-95, treaty; Cyprus, 1878, occupied by treaty; North Borneo, 1881, treaty and settlement under royal charter (protectorate 1888); Papua, 1884, protectorate; Nigeria, 1884-6, treaty, conquest and settlement under royal charter; Somaliland, 1884-6, occupation and cession (protectorate 1887); Bechuanaland, 1885-91, protectorate; Zululand, 1887, annexation; Sarawak and Brunei, 1888 (protectorate); British East Africa, 1888; Rhodesia, 1888-93, treaty, conquest and settlement under royal charter; Zanzibar, 1890; Uganda, 1890-96; Nyassaland, 1891, protectorate; Ashanti, 1896, military occupation; Wei-Hai-Wei, 1898, leases; Christmas, Fanning, Penrhyn and Suvarov Islands, 1898, annexation; Kholseul Islands, 1899, cession; Tonga and Niue, 1900, protectorate; Orange Free State, Transvaal and Swaziland, 1900, annexation; Kelantan, Trengganu, etc., 1909, cession from Siam; South Persia, 1912 (sphere of influence). Egypt came under military occupation in 1882, and an agreement in 1899 established the joint sovereignty of Great Britain and Egypt over the Soudan" Last year the Egyptian frontier was extended westward. In India, Madras was acquired by treaty and subsequent conquest between 1639 and 1748; Bombay, 1608-85; Bengal, 1633-1765; Agra and Oudh, 1764-1856; Central Provinces, 1802-17; Eastern Begal and Assam, 1825-6; Burma, 1824-52; Punjab, 1849; N.W. Frontier Province, 1901; Ajmere and Meiwara, 1818; Coorg, 1834; Baluchistan, 1854-76, all by conquest, and Andaman Islands, 1858, by annexation. The total area of the Empire is 12,000,000 square miles; population, 400,000,000, of which only 53,000,000 are of white origin; the trade exceeds $7,500,000,000 yearly. Of the inhabitants, 58,000,000 are Christians, 94,000,000 Mahommedans, 208,000,000 Hindus, 12,000,000 Buddhists, 25,000,000 are pagans and of other creeds.

SELECTIONS WANTED.

A.C., Bowmanville, Ont., would like to have the poem, 'Orphan Annie,' by James Whitcomb Riley.

E.E.B., Ossining, N.Y., wishes to obtain the poem containing the lines:

'O Erin, my mother Erin,
Dear land, more kind than wise,
I dream of thee till loving tears,
Come thronging to my eyes.'

N.K.W., Plaster Rock, N.B., wishes to have the poem, and author's name, the first stanza of which is:

'I live for those who love me,
For those who know me true,
For the heaven that smiles above me,
And awaits my spirit, too;
For the cause that lacks assistance,
For the wrongs that need resistance,
For the future in the distance,
And the good that I can do.'

Also, the poem, composed and sung at the time of Livingstone's death, one verse being:

'Then peace be to the dust
Of one so good and just,
Who died so far away from kindred aand from home;
May he live forevermore
On a bright and happier shore,
Andin our memmory be a living stone.'

H.J., Long River, P.E.I., asks for the poem, 'Caleb's Courtship.'

M.Y., Truro, N.S., asks for the missionary poem, printed sometime ago in a magazine, 'The Gospel in All Lands,' beginning:

'How much for the cause of the Master to-day'

A.W., Ont., asks for the songs: 'Sweet Genevieve' and 'It's Just Like Bein' at Hame,' of which the chorus is:

'There's a piper playin' in the mornin',
Auld Scotch tunes so fine;
There's a tartan plaidie buckled on each laddie,
Oh, it's just like auld lang syne,
I can hear them praising bonnie Scotland,
Bonnie Scotland's fame,
So don't sigh, dear; I'm all right here,
For it's just like bein' at hame.'

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

Miss Helen Stewart Grant, Blair, Ont., for 'Somebody's Darling.'

Mrs. J. McDiarmid, Carleton Place, Ontario, for 'Sir John Franklin.'

Mrs. H. G. Palmer, Spring Hill, Kansas, for 'O, tell me where the dove has flown.'

Miss S. B. Cooper, Trinity Bay, Newfoundland, for 'If we only understood.'

'The Ship that Never Returned.'—L. Boulter, Murillo, Ont., Miss S. B. Cooper, Trinity Bay, Newfoundland.

'Death of Napoleon.'—Miss Katharine E. Campbell, Gascoigne, P.E.I.; George G. Glover, Kensington, P.E.I.

J. R. Dinniny, Mountain House, Alta., for 'Do they miss me at home?'

Miss A. Watt, Merrickville, Ont., for 'Papa's Letter.'

'Little Black Moustache.'—Mrs. E. J. Caclick, Teeswater, Ont.; Mrs. George Lucas, Cape Cove, Gaspe, Que.

Miss A. T. Clive, Grand Bay, N.B., for poem 'On Growing Old.'

Mr. F. W. Porter, Dresden, Ont., for 'Bairnies, Cuddle Doon,' and other poems.

Miss Hazel A. Scott, Camlachie, Ont., for 'Lorena.'

'Somebody's Darling.'—Major Lowther, Searletown, P.E.I.; Miss Laura A. Scott, Charleville, Ont.; Miss E. J. Caslick, Teeswater, Ont.; Miss Ruble Stewart, Carleton Place, Ont.; Miss Katherine E. Campbell, Gascoigne, P.E.I.; George G. Glover, Kensington, P.E.I.; Miss Eleanor E. Blackburn, Ossining, N.Y.

READABLE PARAGRAPHS.

A NECESSARY QUESTION.
(Cleveland 'Leader.')

The case had reached a critical stage. Even the judge seemed to awaken to a live interest in the proceedings, for the most important witness was about to be cross-examined.

'So you are the lady's maid?' began the relentless lawyer.

'Yes, sir.'

'And where were you at 7 o'clock on the evening in question?'

'I was in my lady's room, sir.'

'For what purpose?'

'I was dressing my lady's hair, sir.'

The lawyer leaned forward and spoke slowly and impressively.

'Now, think,' he said. 'I want you to be very careful in answering this question. Was or was not your mistress in the room at the time?'

To Asthma Sufferers. Dr. J. D. Kellogg's Asthma Remedy comes like a helping hand to a sinking swimmer. It gives new life and hope by curing his trouble—something he has come to believe impossible. Its benefit is too evident to be questioned—it is its own best argument—its own best advertisement. If you suffer from asthma get this time-tried remedy and find help like thousands of others.

'Brown, sent me a brick by parcel-post, but I got even with him.'

'What did you do?'

'Passed the word along to a number of agents that he was figuring on taking out more life insurance.'—Detroit 'Free Press.'

Indignant Wife—'I wonder what you would have done if you had lived when men were first compelled to earn their bread by the sweat of their brows.'

Indolent Husband—'I should have started a little notion store and sold handkerchiefs.'—Chicago 'Tribune.'

A Boon for the Bilious.—The liver is a very sensitive organ and easily deranged. When this occurs there is undue secretion of bile and the acrid liquid flows into the stomach and sours it. It is a most distressing ailment, and many are prone to it. In this condition a man finds the best remedy in Parmelee's Vegetable Pills, which are warranted to speedily correct the disorder. There is no better medicine in the entire list of pill preparations.

'What is your idea of a radical?' asked the young man who is studying politics.

'My observation,' replied Senator Sorghum, 'is that a radical is usually a man who wants to muss things up in the hope of establishing himself in circumstances sufficiently comfortable to warrant his becoming a conservative.'—Washington 'Star.'

'You seem to talk quite freely for publication, without actually saying anything.' 'That's the art of it,' replied Senator Sorghum. 'A man should always avoid letting his views get mixed into his interviews.' —Washington 'Star.'

Requisite on the Farm.—Every farmer and stock-raiser should keep a supply of Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil on hand, not only as a ready remedy for ills in the family, but because it is a horse and cattle medicine of great potency. As a substitute for sweet oil for horses and cattle affected by colic it far surpasses anything that can be administered.

Crawford — 'You can judge a man's character by the way he acts when he has a tooth pulled.'

Crabshaw—'I'd very much rather size him up by the way he goes on when he has his leg pulled.'—'Puck.'

'Why do you tramp around the country?' 'Solely becuz I can't afford an automobile, madame. I have no liking for walking as a fad.'—Louisville 'Courier-Journal.'

THE JUDGE AND THE BEEF.

Lord Ellenborough had the reputation of being a very severe judge in criminal cases. Dining one day at an assize dinner, some one offered to help you,' said His Lordship, 'I mean to try that beef.' 'If you do, my Lord,' said Jekyll, 'it will be hung beef.'—From 'Anecdotes of Bench and Bar.'

'Do you consider horseshoes an emblem of luck?' asked the racing man's wife. 'Of course,' replied the husband, 'when they are on the winning horse.'

'Landed proprietors are often strangely lacking in intelligence,' declared a Liberal paper recently. That is to say, owning acres does not make a wise-acre.—London 'Standard.'

Miller's Worm Powders never fail. They immediately attack the worms and expel them from the system. They are complete in themselves, not only as a worm destroyer, but as a highly beneficial medicine for children, correcting weak digestion and restoring the debilitated system to healthfulness, without which the growth of the child will be retarded and its constitution weakened.

Barber (beginning the hair cut).—'Have you heard the story about the guy that—(resuming business)—want it short, sir?' Customer (a tired editor)—'Yes; a mere synopsis will do!'—'Judge.'

DIETARY ADVICE.
(From the Boston 'Transcript.')

'You'd better eat it slow,' said Willie to the clergyman who was dining with the family. 'Mamma never gives more'n one piece of pie.'

'Before marriage I used to sit up until midnight wishing he would go home.' 'Yes?' 'Yes, and since we are married I sit up until midnight wishing that he would come home.'—Houston 'Post.'

A pleasant medicine for children is Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator, and there is nothing better for driving worms from the system.

'Ma, ma!' sobbed Willie, 'do my ears belong to my neck or my face?'

'Why, what is the matter?' was the temporizing reply.

'Well, you told Mary to wash my face, and she's washing my ears, too!'

Corns cause much suffering, but Holloway's Corn Cure offers a speedy, sure, and satisfactory relief.

'Poverty may be a blessing in disguise.'

'No doubt,' replied

THE DREADED LEOPARD SOCIETY OF SIERRA LEONE BROKEN UP--FORTY SENTENCED TO DEATH

For Centuries It Practised Murder and Cannibalism on the West Coast of Africa and Was a Source of Terror to White Men and Black.

When Sir William Brandford Griffith, Chief Justice of the Gold Coast, arrived in London the other day he brought his Government the best news it has had from the colony in many a year. That nesws was the breaking up and dispersion of the Leopard Society, a secret murder organization which for centuries has terrorized Sierra Leone, Great Britain's largest and richest possession on the west coast of Africa. After years of patient secret service work 100 members of the dread society were brought to trial and Chief Justice Griffith sentenced forty of them to be hanged, while the remainder were deported.

Courageous, indeed, is Sir William to take such drastic measures against such a powerful secret society, and unless he has succeeded in forever breaking its backbone his life will not be worth twopence should he again return to West Africa. For from the latter half of the fourteenth century until the present day every white man who has set foot on the hostile shores of West Africa has lived in hourly dread of one or more of its infamous secret societies, whose practices include cannibalism and human sacrifices. The natives, too, fear these societies, and how Sir William was able to secure the information which led to the rounding up of the Leopards would make thrilling and interesting reading if he cared to narrate it.

The Leopards got their name from the fact that when they seized their victims for sacrifice they covered themselves with leopard skins. Imitating the roar of a leopard, they would spring upon their victim and plunge into each side of his throat a three-pronged fork. Then certain parts of his body, such as a leg, a hand, and the heart, were taken for 'ju-ju,' or fetish purposes, and the rest of his body was eaten.

Sometimes, instead of the three-pronged fork, there were fixed in the paws of the leopard skins sharp pointer knives, the skin being made into a sort of glove into which the hand of the human leopard fitted. The knives are shaped like a leopard's claw, curved, sharp pointed, and with cutting edges underneath. The mutilated victim looks as though he had really been clawed to death by a leopard, and more than one murder committed by a human leopard has been credited to the beast.

While most of the victims were killed to provide human flesh for the secret rites of the society, any member of the society who wished to rid himself of an enemy lay in ambush for him, and rushed upon him, clawed him to death, and then retired to the bush, where he feasted upon the dead body! Then he would go to the dead man's town and walk off with his women and children and other possessions, and no one would dare molest him for fear of being likewise clawed to death and eaten!

One of the many peculiar customs of the Leopards was that the latest member must provide the body of a relative for the entertainment of the other members. A member of one of these societies thinks nothing of sacrificing a son or a daughter, hence sacrificial cannibalism is always breaking out, and the European Governments have not yet succeeded in stamping out all of these human murder societies. In the neighbourhood of some of the big coast towns they are being forced further into the interior. With the doing away of the Leopards Sierra Leone for the first time in hundreds of years is free from the terror which menaced it.

When I was returning from the West African jungles there came aboard the steamer a white missionary woman, who had in charge three dainty little savage girls who had been rescued just in time from a hut where they awaited a certain day when the moon would be full and when they would be marked with white pigments and offered as sacrifices at one of the feasts of the Leopards.

Another time I was at a mission when a native crawled to the station for medical treatment. He was in a dreadful state. He had wounds all over his body, which were supposed to have been inflicted by the claws of a leopard, but in reality he was a victim of human leopards. He said that he was making plantation, and while bending over cutting the rank undergrowth away he was suddenly pounced upon from behind and a number of sharp instruments were driven into the back of his neck. Although the wounds were deep and he lost much blood, he managed to crawl through the bush five miles to the mission station; but treatment did him no good, for he died one hour after his arrival at the mission.

On another occasion two little girls and a boy went to a river beach some miles from their town to fill calabashes with drinking water. It was broad daylight when they started toward their home with the filled calabashes balanced on their heads, with pieces of palm leaf on the top of the water to prevent it from splashing as they went up and down hills. They passed many people on the way, but when the arrived at their home town the little girls were startled by their mother asking where there little brother was:

The little girls couldn't tell where he had disappeared, and after a search of some days the little boy's body was found stretched out on the beach. It was slit all over logitudinally with long cuts on the face, head, legs, and arms. The murder had to go unavenged because of the universal dread in which the Leopards are held.

A white trader also told me how he narrowly escaped being murdered and eaten.

For some reason or other the natives had a grudge against him and no one came to buy or sell at his store; he couldn't even get food, and he was in danger of starving.

He was smoking on his verandah one night wondering how he was going to get out of the palaver which he knew threatened him with death, when on the night's still air there was borne to his ears a native chant which was peculiar in that it was of few words, which were repeated over and over again. This chant finally got on his nerves, and he was in the act of sending a servant to drive away the singer, who was invisible in the surrounding bush, when suddenly he caught the name the natives had given on him mingled with other words. Listening breathlessly, he laboriously followed the chant, and this is what he heard:

'They are going to attack your factory at sundown to-morrow; they are going to attack your factory at sundown to-morrow.'

It was a friend, a native, warning him out of the darkness, and to let that friend know he had heard he struck a match, and on the night's breeze he also sent forth a chant, but it was simple and of one word and that word was:

'Awaka, awaka, awaka' (thank you, thank you, thank you).

There was a rustling in the nearby bush, then silence.

The white man heeded the warning, and when the Leopards came to his factory at sundown the next night he was sitting on his counter, a loaded Mauser carelessly laid across his left arm, while his right hand toyed with the trigger of a .44 calibre Colt.

He courageously demanded why the Leopards wished to murder him, and the Leopards, dumbfounded at his knowledge of their plans, demanded if the white man's 'magic' had enabled him to read the hearts of the black man. The trader immediately caught the idea that his safety lay in his affecting knowledge of the thoughts and actions of the savages, so he unhesitatingly and unblushingly declared in the picturesque English of the coast:

'Ju-ju for white man make him see all t'ings what live for heart and hetd of black man, and ju-ju for white man never allow him to become chop for black man's mouth.'

And the white man dwelt there in safety ever afterward, for the savages feared his 'magic more than thty did his steel bullets.

There is a superstition among the African savages that any man who kills a leopard will be cursed with an evil disease which can only be cured by a ruinously expensive process of three weeks' duration under the direction of a leopard society known as the Ukuku. Hence the natives allow leopards—the beasts, I mean—to commit the greatest depredations in and about their towns, and they are only aroused to self-defence when a human being becomes the victim of the daring beast. To catch the leopard a small goat is put in a simple trap into which the leopard can enter, but from which he cannot withdraw. He is then despatched with arrows and javelins.

Leopards are the most treacherous animals in all Africa, and they are universally feared. When hungry they will advance to the very camp fire, from the side of which they will steal a child and make off with it to the bush. Other wild animals can be kept away by fire, but not so the leopard. Hence the great fear in which he is held, and hence the taking of his name by the Leopards, whose annihilation has just been accomplished.

Another native superstition in regard to a leopard is the power of a human being to be metamorphosed into one. Such a person is called Uvengwa, and he goes prowling about the homes and camps of his enemies to learn their secrets, so that his tribe can effectively attack them and make them prisoners. They are then murdered and offered up as sacrifices with human flesh, the surplus of which is thrown to the vultures.

In some villages when a leopard is killed his body is treated with great respect, and brought into the killer's village. Messages are then sent to neighboring villages, and when everybody is assembled in the killer's village the gall bladder is carefully removed from the leopard and burned in a great fire, and every savage present vigorously rubs his hands up and down his arms to disavow any guilt in the affair.

The gall is burned because it is believed to be deadly poison, and if it is found in any man's possession—unless he is a great chief—the punishment is quick death. If a great chief commits a crime which merits death it is not considered right that he shall die in a common way, but he is given a leopard's gall.

The 'ju-ju' parts of the leopard are the whiskers, and it is impossible to get a leopard's skin from the natives with them on. Gay, reckless young hunters wear the whiskers stuck in their hair, and swagger about, creating a tremendous impression on their dusky sweethearts, while the elders shake their heads and keep a keen eye on the subsequent conduct of the young bucks.

The skin of an African leopard is the most beautiful of all leopard skins. The coloring is rich and distinct and clear. The tanning of leopard skins by the native is a peculiar process. When the hide is stripped from the cat it is thrown in the sun, where it attracts the driver ants. They eat from it every particle of fatty matter. Then the native sleeps on the skin for months, until his warm body softens the hide, and its curing process is complete.

Several leopard societies for many years held tonga dances, at which the medicine men pointed out their enemies and delivered them up for human sacrifices, but the British Government effectually abolished such inhuman practices, even though it had heretofore been unable to disband the societies themselves.

Ju-ju, or fetish, is the name given to the religion of the natives of the west coast of Africa. Where they have not been influenced by either Christianity or Mohammedanism. The savages firmly believe that neither sickness nor death is natural, but that each is the result of some evil; hence to guard against evils of all sorts charms are worn and venerated, and great faith is placed in their power to protect and guard. The charms are made by witch doctors or sorcerers, and are sold to the natives in exchange for rubber, ivory, palm kernels, or other native products.

So powerful are the witch doctors that people live in abject fear of them, and their hold over the savages is almost beyond belief. They are said to be able to bring down rain or create a drought, to give plenty of crops or to create a famine. If a woman desires a male or a female child they can bring about the birth of the sex desired; if a man dies the witch doctors can seek out and deliver up the murderer to the family of the murdered one; if a woman wishes a man to look tenderly upon her witch doctors have a charm to bring about the man's surrender to the woman; in short, everything is possible to the witch doctors, and they are the greatest foe in all Africa to-day to the Christianization and civilization of the savages.

If enlightenment comes to the negroes the sway of the witch doctor is gone, hence he fights with all the evil powers at his command to retain his supremacy. He is an expert with secret poisons, and he uses them unsparingly. The voudou man of the South is the old African witch doctor, for it was from the west coast of Africa that England blackbirded the slaves which came over here in the early days. A few of those slaves returned to Africa and settled in Liberia and at Freetown, in Sierre Leone, but the majority of negroes remained on our shores, and their descendants have multiplied greatly. Hence many of the superstitions of our own Southern negroes are but practices brought from savage Africa.

It is recorded that Hannibal, the Carthaginian, was once scared away from a portion of the West African coast by the beating of drums, strange cries, and forest fires. Then for centuries this coast disappeared from the horizon of history, only to appear in the fifteenth century, when De Cintra, the Portuguese, came for slaves. The roaring of the wind over the mountain caused him to name the place Sierre Leone, which means Lion Mountain.

In 1787 Sierra Leone was ceded to Great Britain by native chiefs, to be used as an asylum for the many destitute negroes then in England, and great numbers of liberated Africans North America and the West Indies, besides those rescued from slavers on the coast, have from time to otime been settled there.

The extreme length of the colony is about 185 miles, with an estimated area of 4000 square miles and a population of over 80,000. The population is made up of a great variety of tribes, who have now so intermingled that they form almost a distinct race. There are sixty different dialects spoken in the colony, but for general intercourse they have recourse to pidgin English.

The capital of the colony is Freetown, and its harbor is the most magnificent on the entire West African coast. A battery of guns protects it, and it is a second-class imperial coaling station for ships on the Cape route to India, as well as for West Coast steamers. Freetown is also the gateway of the British possessions on the West Coast, and a recruiting station for West Indian regiments. It is the largest city on the entire West Coast, the number of its European inhabitants being greater than that of all the other seaports combined.

While the climate is very humid and enervating and unfavorable to white men, yet white men are building railways everywhere, over which can be hauled the products in which the country is rich. These products are principally rubber, palm oil, palm kernels, ground nuts, gold, ivory, and timber.

There are a number of missionary, and government schools in the colony, but in the colony's hinterland are the aboriginal tribes, each one speaking its own language, preserving its own customs, and living under a more or less well-defined feudal system. They are still untutored savages, clothed in loin cloths, carrying out their ancestral societies thrived and still do thrive.

For the safety of both white and black men let us hope that Sir William Brandford Griffith has at least done away with one of their number—the murderus Leopards.

THE 'INVASION' OF 1860---A LESSON FOR PRESENT DAY

Speeches and Articles of To-day Will Be Viewed by Coming Generation With Amused Contempt.

(J. King, M.P., in London 'Chronicle.')

In his budget speech, Mr. Lloyd George recalled the budget of 1861. Then Mr. Gladstone, introducing a budget of 70 millions (as against one of 195 millions to-day), protested against the enormous expenditure on armaments, largely forced on the country by scares, panics, and speeches full of falsehood and funk uttered by men who knew, or could and ought to have known, the facts. Though Mr. Lloyd George only hinted at the parallel betwen that day and this, he might have carried out in detail the analogy between the fear of the Emperor of the French and French invasion over fifty years ago and the scare about the German Emperor and German invasion to-day. The columns of the 'Times' and volumes of Hansard from 1857 to 1861 enshrine some gems of idiotic reasoning and alarm. In another generation Britons will look back on the speeches and scare articles of to-day with amused contempt. Will there be then some other terrible bugbear?

This scare of over fifty years ago was exposed in its ridiculous and unreasonable features in Richard Cobden's great pamphlet, 'The Three Panics.' How did it arise? It began with the national distrust engendered in the British War Office by the mistakes and mismanagement of the Crimean war. To-day, the mismanagement of the Boer war has not been overcome, and trust in our army has never been fully restored. Then, as now, distinguished generals and admirals, of whose valor and exploits the country was proud, were loud in their jeremiads of approaching invasion and national feebleness. The Duke of Wellington and Admiral Sir Charles Napier assumed the same parts in a panic play which Lord Roberts and Lord Charles Beresford play to a scarified audience to-day.

PEERS' FOLLY AND FEAR.

Then, as now, the Peers led the way in folly and fear. Lord Ellenborough called for 70 line-of-battleships (in a time when the whole navy of all foreign Powers did not number 70), and added that even then nothing could protect us from invasion. Lord Howden told his fellow-peers that he had long resided in France, and knew that the entire public of that empire were eager for the invasion of England, regardless of consequences. There was not, said Lord Howden, a single widow in France who would not give her last son, nor a single beggar who would not give his last penny, to carry out such a project. (What extravagant folly seems natural to the House of Lords!)

Lord Lyndhurst, the great lawyer, was even worse, and regarded our navy, at that time larger than all the other navies put together, as simply worthless. Apparently the peers of that day regarded these absurdities as seriously as some of them to-day regard the absurdities of Lord Midleton and Lord Montagu. How wonderfuly history repeats itself! Every advance of science or invention was urged to be entirely to our disadvantage. For instance, 'the use of steam has now converted the Channel into a river, and thrown a bridge across us.' Clearly, the great lawyer believed that the use of steamships would help our foes, and be useless to ourselves.

The parallel between the panic of that day and this may be followed still further. Some of the Ministers of the day, when anxious to get their estimates passed, indulged in language of menace that was justly resented, both here and in France. Lord Palmerston, for example, said it was shutting one's eyes against facts to go on contending that the policy of France had not been to get up a navy superior to our own, and he insisted on the great rapidity with which iron-cased vessels were being built (these were the Dreadnoughts of 50 years ago). Shipbuilding was alleged to be carried on by France secretly, and there was a story of 20 mail packet-boats which either could be, or had been, turned into men-of-war.

EUROPE'S DRAMATIC FIGURE.

In those days Napoleon III. was the great dramatic figure of Europe. Always before the footlights, subject to much admiration and also great hatred, credited with a determination to invade England, clear-headed men saw then that it was his desire and his interest to be at peace with us. It is now agreed by all that he made a closer understanding with England the keystone and test of his policy. The parallel between the Emperor of the French in 1860 and the German Emperor in 1.10 is striking. Napoleon aspired to lead the policy of Europe internationally, and to have a say on everything at home and abroad, as does Wilhelm II., Deutscher Kaiser, to-day. True, Napoleon made wars, and the German Emperor has kept the peace. The state of Italy then was as great an international problem as the state of Turkey has proved lately. Napoleon relied on foreign and military policy to stem the tide of social and democratic discontent, as Wilhelm does to-day.

Parallel events abroad then, as now, find similar circumstances at home. The British Volunteer forces were then run down by military peers, who said they were valueless. To-day an extraordinary flow of depreciation is crabbing the Territorials and trying to boom conscription. As forts and floating batteries were demanded, whatever the cost, and however untested these methods of defence, so to-day a vast expenditure is demanded for flying machines and airships, whose real value in warfare is very doubtful. A Commission on National Defences declared that of the 900 miles of coast between Hull and Land's End 500 miles was quite suitable for landing in ordinary circumstances; so a great scheme of fortifications was started and 12 millions were spent on forts and defences against invasion. Probably never was money more needlessly and absurdly wasted.

THE HUNDRED MILLION LOAN.

Not content with this, certain Mr. Hersman, a kind of Mr. Rowland Hunt of the day, proposed that a fund, especially provided and independent of the Annual Estimates, should be raised. This is a variant of the proposal for a hundred million loan for the navy made by a number of peers, generals, and admirals last year, which demand 'Boadicea' Hunt voices in the House of Commons.

Of all the melancholy things in this parallel between ourselves and our parents 50 years ago, perhaps most serious is this: that voices were raised even then for a mutual restriction, a proportional reduction of armaments. Sir Robert Peel had said: 'The true interest of Europe is to come to some common accord so as to enable every country to reduce those military armaments which belong to a state of war rather than peace.' Later, Mr. Lindsay moved to defer any increase in expenditure, to see whether some arrangement might not be made with France to restrict the numbers of ships to be maintained. Lord Palmerston poured scorn on this proposal; it has made slow advance from that day to this. Still, it marks slow and certain progress that we have now a Cabinet and a First Lord of the Admiralty eager for a policy which Lord Palmerston declared to be impossible. We have no man to-day in our Cabinet who, like Lord Palmerston, the Prime Minister then, prefers living on the scare fever rather than living for the progress and peace of nations.

In this story of half a century ago one thing stands out finely—Mr. Gladstone's coolness, clearness, and confidence. His Budget speech of 1861 is full of the highest eloquence and practical wisdom; he spoke up for the courage and character of his countrymen, who were being run down as decadent, lazy, and indifferent; he warned his country against scares, panics, extravagance, reckless expenditure on war material. Well did Mr. Lloyd George tell us, in his Budget speech 52 years after, that it is worth our while to look back on this scare story of impending French invasion.

STREET SINGER'S HONESTY.

After waiting at the pit door of a West End theatre, a woman found that she had given a sovereign to a street singer in place of a smaller coin. She had resigned herself to the loss, when an attendant inside the theatre made inquiries about a woman who had given a sovereign to a singer in the street by mistake. The musician had noticed the error, and thinking a woman had given it to him, had asked the attendant to find her for him.—'London Mail.'

If You Have Two or More Cows



it will pay you to use the Standard cream separator instead of skimming cream by the old method. By using the

Standard

you will get **$15 more profit** from each cow per year—and this is a low figure. Most dairymen do much better than this with the Standard. You can thus readily see that it takes but a short time for the Standard cream separator to pay for itself. And by taking advantage of our EASY PAYMENT PLAN you can pay for your Standard out of the extra profits it earns for you. You've heard a lot about the Standard. It's the separator that has made new world's records for close skimming at experimental farms, cheese and butter factories, and on the farm. Write for folder, entitled "Skimming Results." It gives the proofs. Also ask for our catalog.

The Renfrew Machinery Co., Limited

Head Office and Works, Renfrew Can.

Branches: Sussex, N.B.; Saskatoon, Sask.; Calgary, Alta.

Agencies everywhere in Canada.

I've Lost My Heart in Loveland

Lyric by KARL TAUSIG

Andante moderato

1. I spend the day think-ing of you, dear, The night dreams bring you to me;....
2. Be-fore you came in-to my life, dear, This world was a lone-ly place;...

Be-tween each part-ing and meet-ing, There seems an e-ter-ni-ty.....
There were no gar-dens of love-land, Un-til I felt your em-brace.....

You showed me the place you called love-land, With you, there I long to be;.....
For there was no light in the moon-light, There was no red in the rose;.....

molto rall.

Don't let us part, for I've lost my heart, So o-pen love's gates to me.....
Stars did not gleam, and it did not seem My arms would hold you close.....

All rights secured. International Copyright Secured.

CHORUS *Valse lento.*

I've lost my heart in love-land, I've lost my heart all to you;.....

I nev-er knew, dear, what love meant, Till I gazed in your eyes so

true;..... I want your lips, your kiss-es, I want no-

bo-dy but you;..... You are di-vine, oh, say you'll be mine;

I've lost my heart in love-land.

NEWS OF ONTARIO AND QUEBEC.

COLONEL HUGHES PUTS ONUS OF WAR ON CAPITALISTS

Sir Ian Hamilton and Minister of Militia Entertained by Trade Boards

Farnham, Que., June 21.—General Sir Ian Hamilton and Col. Hughes were tendered a public banquet here yesterday by a group of delegates of the Boards of Trade of the Eastern Townships.

Col. Hughes, in his speech, stated that he could take the militiamen of Canada and compare them man to man mentally, morally and physically with any other men of the Dominion of Canada and the militiamen would come out on top.

Recent utterances by certain public men that hard times were caused by war came in for some more strong criticism at the hands of the minister of militia, who said: 'It is absolute nonsense to state that hard times are caused by war. We all know that war is caused by capitalists, and certain financiers who manipulate the stock market. War is engineered by them and the poor soldier has to step in and do the work. But history proves that the most brilliant periods in the life of a nation follow those of war. The Augustan age was the most glorious in the life of Rome. The Renaissance in France followed a period of fierce strife and the Elizabethan age in England outshone any other in the history of England. When a nation loses its zest for the defence of its land then it has reached a low stage and Canadians should bear that in mind.'

Col. Hughes also stated that Canada would lose no autonomy in drawing closer the bonds with the Mother Country. Canada owed everything to Great Britain. Britishers had spent their blood and their treasure for Canada. They had won the liberties which Canada now enjoyed. During the past five years the city of Montreal, according to the minister, had got about forty-seven millions from the Imperial Government in land which had belonged to them.

Sir Ian Hamilton also spoke. He uttered a word of warning to the business men of Canada in their desire to heap up dollars, and he stated that there were plenty of them in Canada, that they should not forget what Empire meant. 'While,' he stated, 'you are busy piling up dollars there are soldiers holding Jamaica and Hong Kong. You may wish to go there when you have amassed your dollars. We are keeping them for you. That is what Empire means. Do not let the problems of the future be lost from your minds. Empire means a tremendous struggle for us all. And you employers should do your best to allow your men to come out for a short period of 'drill.'

Mr. R. C. Wilkins, president of the Farnham Board of Trade, who presided, referred to General Hamilton as the hero of Ladysmith, of whom the whole Empire was proud.

Lieutenant-Colonel Smart, Montreal, the commander of the Farnham camp, replying to the toast of 'Our Country,' laid emphasis on the need of Canadians to think of other things beside that of material needs. For that reason people should encourage the militia.

Among those at the head table were Colonel the Hon. Sam Hughes, Sir Ian Hamilton, Brigadier-General Ellison, Col. Fiset, Deputy Minister of Militia; Lieut.-Colonel Smart, M.P. P.; Col. Williams, Adjutant-General; R. C. Wilkins, E. W. Farwell, Major Harry Baker, M.P., Judge Lynch, Major Maddocks, Capt. Fred Kay, M.P., and others.

CITY HALL STRUCK BY LIGHTNING

St. Thomas, Ont., June 21. — During a severe electrical storm which passed over this city yesterday, the City Hall tower was struck by a bolt of lightning, which tore a hole in the roof four feet in width and six feet long.

A great many of the windows in the Columbia Hotel next door were broken by flying debris, and the boarders who were at dinner were thrown into a panic.

The occupants of the City Hall received a slight shock, but the building was not set on fire.

Methodist Ordinations

Ottawa, Ont., June 20.—Six young men who will take up special work in districts within the Montreal Conference, were ordained into the Methodist ministry last night, in Dominion Church before a large congregation.

The names of those who were ordained and the districts they will be assigned to with the towns and cities they came from are as follows:

Thomas P. Shaver, of Morwood, Ont., to Thetford, Que.

Rinaldo W. Armstrong, of Shawville, Que., to Montreal South.

J. Oliver Baron, of Manchester, England, to Minton, Que.

E. Sheldon Throop, of Spencerville, to Shawinigan Falls, Que.

Jordan Crowe, of Peterboro, Ont., to Portage du Fort, Que.

James A. Vaughan, of Ottawa, to Eardley, Que.

The ordination service was conducted by the Rev. D. T. Cummings, M.A., Ph.D., of Smith's Falls, president of the Montreal Conference, who was assisted by the Rev. T. Anson Halfpenny, of Stanstead, Que., secretary of the conference, and by other ministers.

THREE RIVERS PASTOR AND WIFE HONORED

Three Rivers, June 20. — Some thirty friends gave a 'Shower' surprise at the Methodist Parsonage to Mrs. (Rev.) Wm. Henderson, by presenting her with a purse of gold. Tuesday evening a valuable 'Jewel was presented in the Masonic Temple to the Rev. Wm. Henderson, Chaplain, and member of the Grand Lodge. Brethren of the city and of Grand Mere and Shawinigan being eager to contribute. There were present seventeen soldiers of the camp.

MANY SPEAKERS FOR CONFERENCE

Programme For the Knowlton Gathering Provides Many Educational Addresses

The Knowlton Conference will hold its first session, the Missionary Conference, from July 11 to 18 next.

The second conference Sunday-school, under the direction of the Knowlton Conference Executive, will be held from July 20 to 27. Miss Edna M. Cole, of Ohio, who was one of the lecturers last year, will be present again this season. The Montreal Presbytery offers hospitality to one duly appointed delegate from each Sunday-school Conference.

The speakers at this conference will be Miss Edna M. Cole, of Ohio; Mr. W. Randolph Burgess, M.A., of Montreal; Mr. Edward M. Brown, of Boston, and the Rev. Alex. MacGillivray, of Toronto.

The third conference of Christian Workers, under the direction of the Knowlton Conference Executive, will be held from July 28 to Aug. 10. The Rev. C. H. Tyndall, of New York, will address this conference again this year. Mr. J. Ritchie Bell, of Montreal, will have charge of the song service in the evening for the first week. On each Sunday afternoon in the grove, at 2.30 o'clock, the Rev. Dr. Tyndall will deliver one of his famous scientific and religious lectures, with illustrations. Another feature of the work is the providing of a place where families and individuals may spend their vacation in the midst of helpful surroundings and also the supplying of a free building for the Young Women's Christian Association of Montreal, in which wage-earning girls and women of Montreal can, under good influences, at a very small expense, enjoy their holidays. Eighty-six attended this camp last summer. Application for accommodation must be made early to the Y. W. C. A. secretary at Montreal.

The executive of the Conference is as follows:—The Hon. Judge Foster, Knowlton, hon. president; the Rev. Edward M. Fuller, Montreal, vice-president; the Rev. E. T. Capel, Montreal, president; the Rev. Ernest M. Taylor, Knowlton, secretary-treasurer; the Hon. Justice Lynch, Knowlton; Mr. S. J. Carter, Montreal; the Hon. Judge Leet, Montreal; Mr. W. A. Kneeland, Montreal; Mr. J. Ritchie Bell, Montreal; Mr. Geo. Moore, Montreal; the Rev. Canon Carmichael, Knowlton; the Rev. A. E. Pates, Knowlton; the Rev Dr. Rexford, Montreal; Mr. C. R. Westgate, Montreal; Mr. George G. Foster, K.C., Montreal; Mr. James Rodger, Montreal.

LIVE STOCK SHOW HELD AT ORMSTOWN.

Ormstown, Que., June 19. — The fourth annual show of live stock was opened yesterday by Dr. D. McEachran, honorary president, in a speech in the large new arena, just about completed, was continued to day, and will close on Friday.

The district of Beauharnois, comprising the three counties of Beauharnois, Chateauguay and Huntingdon, has been long noted for its fine Clydesdale horses, Ayrshire and Holstein cattle, and high class of sheep, swine and poultry.

To further advertise their splendid herds and flocks, a few years ago Dr. D. McEachran, Messrs. Robert Ness, R. R. Ness, Neil Sangster and other prominent breeders promoted this show. The first show was held four years ago, and such was the encouragement received and support given the promoters that it was decided to make this an annual affair. They proceeded to organize a company, and the Beauharnois District Live Stock Breeders' Association became a reality. Last year it was decided to erect a large arena for holding the show, land was purchased and a large steel building erected and completed sufficiently to accommodate the show this year. This arena is a large steel structure, 225 feet long and 125 feet wide, with stall capacity for 150 horses, seats 2,500 persons overhead, where they can see the animals being shown in the large ring, 175 feet long by 75 feet wide.

The weather was favorable for the the opening. More entries had been received than at any former show. The stalls and pens provided proved inadequate and temporary ones had to be made.

The management, under the presidency of Mr. Neil Sangster, saw to the comfort and housing of the stock. The principal exhibitors of horses are Dr. D. McEachran, Robert Ness and Sons, Steel Bros., Nussey Bros., D. A. McCormick, James Bryson, W. W. Pringle, David Pringle and Duncan McCaig. Of Ayrshire cattle: R. R. Ness, J. A. Logan, H. Gordon, McMillan and Leggatt, J. Wallace, J. P. Cavers, Chas. Moe; Holsteins, Neil Sangster, D. H. Brown, and Sons, J. J. Tannehill, H. Craig and J. J. Alexander.

There are about 350 entries of horses, 550 of cattle, 140 of sheep and swine, and 350 poultry.

On Friday there will be sold by auction, conducted by Mr. Philps, of Huntingdon, 100 head of imported and home-bred Ayrshires and Clydesdale horses.

TORONTO METHODISTS OPPOSE SEPARATE SCHOOLS.

Toronto, June 18.— The three following resolutions were passed unanimously by the Toronto Methodist Conference yesterday. They were:

'This conference should go on record as unalterably opposed to the separate school system of this province as being at once a discrimination against the other religious bodies of the province, and a menace to our Protestant ideals of citizenship.'

'The time has come when immorality must be included amongst the criminal offences covered by the laws of our land. Consent at any age cannot condone the offence.'

'This conference recommends the largest degree of co-operation possible between employer and employe, inasmuch as this spirit and practice is calculated to secure the employer the maximum of efficiency to the employee a larger share of earnings he has helped to produce, and to the general community freedom from interuption by strikes and industrial conflicts.'

JACK MACLENNAN FOUND DROWNED.

Cornwall, June 19. — The body of Jack McLennan, bank clerk, who disappeared at Vancouver on March 22, has been recovered, according to a wire received here to-day. The body was found in False Creek, Vancouver. The remains will be brought to Cornwall for interment.

CHILDREN MEET DEATH CLASPED IN EACH OTHERS ARMS

Joseph Larue and His Three-year-old Brother, Lucien, Trapped in Burning Home.

Grief reigns in the family of Mr. and Mrs. Marcel Larue, of 79 St. Paul street, last week two of their eleven children, Joseph, aged six, and Lucien, three years of age, were burned to death in the fire which wrecked their home and the two adjoining houses, causing a damage of about $5,000, which is not covered by insurance.

By the time the fire-fighters arrived on the scene the flames had spread to almost all parts of the building, but it only took about ten minutes to get the fire under control enough to let the firemen in on the second floor in the hope of being able to rescue the two little ones alive. When Chief Tremblay and District Chief Mann entered the room where the fire started they did not at first notice the two children, who were found lying on the bed, clasped in each other's arms, with an old blanket over them, with which they had evidently tried to ward off the flames and smoke. Both the children were quite dead.

The only explanation forwarded is that the youngsters were playing with matches and set fire to a barrel of papers near the head of the stairs.

FINAL FIGHT IN THE CAMP

Regiments Return to Montreal Following Victory in Three Rivers Sham Battle.

Three Rivers, Quebec, June 20.—A furious sham battle was fought here yesterday by all of the regiments composing the training camp. It was a tremendous onslaught upon the Royal Canadian Regiment, under Captain Costin, every other corps in camp attacking the regulars in lively fashion. Lieut.-Col. A. E. Labelle led the attack, his brigade being composed of three Montreal regiments—the 5th Royal Highlanders, 3rd Victoria Rifles, and the Grenadier Guards.

The fight began shortly after eight o'clock a.m., when the brigade moved out of its lines in battle order. An hour and a half later the enemy had been discovered, and the rattle of infantry fire began. It was a 'deadly' fire, and scores of men were marked 'killed' or 'wounded.' But one brigade followed the retreating enemy, and took heavy toll from their ranks.

At two o'clock the Rifles and the Guards marched out of camp en route to Montreal. They reached the city about seven o'clock last evening, marching from Place Viger station to their armories.

Passes in Music Examination

Five Montreal young ladies, Miss M. Brophy, Miss Iva Goldstein, Miss E. B. Jamieson, Miss A. Panneton, and Miss A. C. M. Schmidt, have been successful in passing the final examination for licentiates (performers' class) at the McGill local examinations in music and will receive their diploma of L. Mus. when the Conservatorium reopens for the next session in October.

The official results of the examinations for the Dominion of Canada, which have just been announced today show that Miss K. Mackenzie, of Moncton, N.B., has passed in all subjects and was granted the degree of Mus. Bac., at the medical convocation held lately. Mr. C. O'Neill, bandmaster of the Garrison Citadel band, at Quebec, has passed in all musical subjects for the same degree, but has to qualify by the matriculation examinations now on, and Miss E. R. Wilson, of Cornwall, has passed in five of the subjects. No students have passed the examinations for the certificate of teachers' licentiate of music, the requirements to pass necessitating a good deal of theoretical work.

WHAT IS AFFLUENCE ?

M.P.'s Use of Word Puts Him in Delicate Position with Workingmen.

Brantford, June 20.—A letter that was unsatisfactory to the Trades and Labor Council was read at a meeting of that body from Mr. W. F. Cockshutt, M.P., in answer to their request that he give them an explanation of the term 'affluence,' as used by him in the House of Commons in connection with the statement that Grantford workingmen lived in affluence on $450 per year.

Mr. Cockshutt replied that he should have used the term 'comfortable.' He will address the Council at its next meeting, and further explain the statement, and answer questions which may be asked.

MEDICAL EXAMS IN MONTREAL, OCTOBER NEXT.

Ottawa, June 20. — The Dominion Medical Council concluded this afternoon. The organization under the Dominion Medical Act was completed, and by-laws and regulations were adopted for submission to the Government, whose approval is necessary. Arrangements also were made for the first Dominion examinations. They will begin at Montreal on October 7.

The Dominion register will open at Ottawa on July 1, which is not only Confederation Day, but also marks the confederation of the Canadian medical profession. The first annual meeting will be held here on June 16th of next year. The council, which embraces thirty-two members representing the provinces and universities or appointed by the Government, selected a list of twenty examiners, all of whom are medical professors.

The final establishment of the council marks the completion of the scheme of medical reciprocity which has long been advocated, with Dr. T. G. Roddick, of Montreal, as the moving spirit.

LOVE TRAGEDY WAS SUICIDE

Note Left by Girl Victim in the Three Rivers Drowning Confirms Theory.

Three Rivers, Que., June 18. — All sorts of stories are going in connection with the tragic fate of the young man and woman whose bodies are still being dragged for in the river. The foreman of the Wayagamack Company says that young Olsen and young Littzen, brother of the girl an whom Olsen had fallen in love, told him on Saturday evening that they were going to the Littzen house to 'settle the old man' who opposed the courtship. The elder Littzen also said yesterday that he saw his daughter come to the surface after they leaped into the river and Olsen pushed her head under water again.

The police still think it a case of double suicide. The mother of the girl is suffering severely from the worry and nervous strain.

Three Rivers, Que., June 20.— The conviction of the local police that the tragedy of last Saturday night at the bridge over the St. Maurice River was a case of double suicide, seems to be confirmed by the finding of a note from the dead girl to her father. It was written in Swedish, and said:—'If we cannot be united in this world we will be in the next.'

The river is still being dragged for the bodies of young Olsen and Miss Littzen. Grief over the affair is seriously affecting the girl's mother. The father and brother who were held on Saturday night as witnesses, were later released on bail, when the police concluded that it was a case of double suicide.

PAID A VISIT TO FARNHAM

General Hamilton Saw Crack Cavalry in Manoeuvres.

Farnham, Que., June 20—The cavalry was put through many phases of military work here under the chief command of Lieut-Col. Smart, before General Sir Ian Hamilton, inspector-general of the overseas forces. Col. the Hon. Sam Hughes, minister of militia and defence, and Brig-Gen. Ellison and staff. The cavalry inspected on the arrival of these men comprised the Sixth Hussars, Seventh Hussars, Thirteenth Dragoons, and the Twenty-sixth Dragoons. General Hamilton remarked on the trimness and smartness of the men and the good condition of the horses. For the tactical manoeuvres the camp was divided into red and blue forces. The red attacked and showed skill in working up to desired positions under fire. Major Charles McLean, Brockville, a horseman and millionaire, was fired on by a soldier in passing through a gap. The range was so close that the powder scorched the face of the Colonel. The horse was frightened and he was thrown. His injuries are not serious and he is expected to be ready for camp in a few days.

BREAK IN HYDRO-ELECTRIC

Surgeons Forced to Operate by Candle Light.

London, Ont., June 20.—An operation by candle light was performed at Victoria Hospital here last night, when it was necessary to use the knife in an urgent case during the period of interruption of the Hydro-Electric service.

Private May, of the 16th detachment of the Canadian Army Service Corps, Guelph, the patient operated on, was removed from the field hospital at the militia camp on Carling Heights, because of the seriousness of the injuries he sustained in a runaway accident. He was suffering from severe internal injuries.

The operation by candle light was conducted under difficulties by Dr. E. Seaborne.

The interruption in the electric service left the hospital with only an auxiliary gas system. This was not satisfactory in the operating room and candles were secured.

THREE BOYS DROWN AT KINGSTON.

Kingston, Ont., June 19.—Three boys, Lawrence Jackson, aged 10; Albert Gibson, aged 10, and Jack Wallace, aged 9, were drowned about six o'clock last evening near Cataraqui Bridge. They had taken off their clothes and were playing on a number of logs floating in the water. When they did not return home at tea time a search was made and the clothing of the lads was found on the shore.

equipment. The English-speaking

HUMANE ENACTMENT.

Inspector Appointed to Care for Feeble-Minded of Ontario.

Toronto, June 19. — The Hon. W. J. Hanna provincial secretary, has created a new position in the hospital branch of his department, that of Inspector of Feeble-Minded and Assistant Inspector of Hospitals and Charities. To this work Dr. Helen MacMmurchy, of Toronto, has been appointetdd

The duties of the office, Mr. Hanna explained, will be to inspect all prisons and public charaties and give particular attention to the custodial care of the feeble-minded. Dr. MacMurchy will visit county houses of refuge, industrial houses of refuge, and orphanages in diffirent parts of the province.

KILLED BY TRAIN AT LENNOXVILLE.

Lennoxville, Quebec, June 20. — Jas. Havill, an Englishman, was killed last night by a C. P. R. train here. Havill was a man of about forty, and had only recently arrived from England. He was employed in a brickyard near the town, and while he was walking across a trestle bridge spanning the river a train bore down upon him, and, owing to the lack of space between the edge of the bridge and the track, he was unable to get out of the way, and was knocked down, falling under the wheels of the engine.

BISHOP EXPRESSES ANGLICAN VIEW ON CHURCH UNION

Dr. Williams Says Sacrifice on All Sides is First Step to Unity.

London, Ont., June 18. — Bishop Williams' address to the diocese of Huron yesterday afternoon was notable for a pronouncement on church union.

'It is frequently assumed,' said the Bishop, 'especially in the secular press, that because the bishops of eastern Canada disapprove of the issue and contents of a certain circular they are, therefore, opposed to church unity. On the contrary, they have led in the movement. What the bishops deplored was the issue of specific proposals that in their opinion were more calculated to divide the Church of England than to achieve unity with others. The result, I think, shows that they were right.'

Since the atmosphere has been cleared, the Bishop thought that there were three certain points that he might set forth plainly and inoffensively. First, he held that Christian unity was more than a Canadian question. To attempt a merely Canadian solution would be simply to cut apart or to cut off from the main stream of Christendom. In the second place, the Church of England in Canada could not act in this matter except in the fullest harmony with the rest of the Anglican communion. Otherwise there would be schism in the communion. The historic episcopate and the necessity of confirmation to full church members were two points which the General Synod of Canada could not alter or do away with. In the third place, he contended that any scheme of unity that would be worthy of thought must take into consideration not only the Protestant communion, but also the Anglican, the Latin and the Greek, and these last three, all united in the retention of the historic episcopate, constituted four-fifths of Christendom. The joint committee of Presbyterians, Methodists, and Congregationalists in Canada, had refused to negotiate with the Anglican Church unless the historic episcopate were left an open question. For the same reason he imagined they would refuse to negotiate with the Latin and Greek churches, and he submitted it as absurd to talk of the unity of Christendom when three-fourths of Christendom was ruled out.

In the fourth place, he held that there never would be church unity until all had acquired a much more charitable mind and tractable spirit than seemed to exist at present. 'As has been well said,' he added, 'the Protestant must seek to appreciate the truths for which the Roman Catholic contents and the Roman Catholic must seek to appreciate the truths for which the Protestant stands. Each has something to teach and a good deal more to learn from the other.'

There could be no short cuts to church unity, he held. The present divisions had been created through hundreds of years, and they would not be healed in a day. In conclusion, he would emphasize to Anglicans the necessity of reserving the historic unity of their church, of appreciating its providential missions as the medium through which union might take place, and of guarding against the danger of being carried away by apparent short cuts to unity.

'We are prepared to sacrifice much that is dear to us for the sake of unity with our Protestant brethren, but not our everything,' he said. 'Our proposals are open before the world in the Lambert quadrilaterals. What are our Protestant brethren prepared to sacrifice for the sake of unity with us? The sacrifice must not be all on one side. They are not altogether right and we are not altogether wrong. Knowledge of this is the next step to unity between them and us. Till then hold fast to the historic church of the English people, concentrate on work and avoid internal dissension. By so doing, we shall best serve God and the people of this country.'

WILL INQUIRE INTO MEDICAL EDUCATION

To Establish Sounder Basis for Governing Legislation in Ontario.

Toronto, June 20. — Sir James Whitney had a surprise in store for the guests at the formal opening of the new General Hospital yesterday afternoon. At the conclusion of his congratulatory remarks the Prime Minister digressed from the theme of the occasion long ehough to announce that a Royal Commission would be appointed by the Provincial Government to inquire into the whole question of medical education in Ontaro.

As many were aware, explained Sir James, hardly a session of the Legislature went by without applications of various descriptions being made, asking that the Government protect the provincial members of various schools of medcal thought and promoters of different forms of medical education. It was most difficult to deal with all such applications.

'The Government,' said Sir James, 'has decided to appoint a commission to deal with the whole subject of medial education, and the practice of medicine. The object of this will be to secure information on which to base imaginable application, such as I have described, can be regulated and controlled and governed in the interest of the people.'

Under the powers given to the commission treatment will include all means of preventing, healing or curing disorders. It will be the duty of the commission to investigate and report upon any matter relating to the education or practice of medicine; the constitution, powers and by-laws of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Ontario and the Ontario Medical Council; the Medical Faculty of the University of Toronto; osteopathy and the creation of a school of osteopathy in the province; nursing and the schools for training nurses; the practice of any branch of medicine or Christian science; opticians and their training in relaton to the human eye, and the training of dentists; the practive of any branch of medicine by the members of any class or sect.

The announcement was received with applause.

DIED FROM SUNSTROKE.

London, Ont., June 19.—Private H. Hubbard, of K. Company of the Royal Canadian Regiment, a soldier from Wolseley Barracks here, died of sunstroke at the militia camp on Carling Heights, yesterday. Hubbard was affected by the heat of Tuesday, and was removed to the field hospital tent. The direct cause of death was heart disease, superinduced by sunstroke.

TELEGRAPHIC BRIEFS

DROWNED AT OKA.

Oka, Quebec, June 18.—Anthime Carrie, aged 32, was drowned while canoeing here.

PARCELS POST CONFERENCE.

Ottawa, June 18.—A conference will be held at an early date between the Government and the railway companies to fix the rates for carriage to be charged in connection with the parcel post system.

SAVED FROM DROWNING AT CARTIERVILLE.

Cartierville, June 17. — Messrs. F. Patenaude and E. Dedieu saved Mrs. Belanger from drowning last night, when she fell into the water while getting out of a boat, and was being carried into the rapids by the current.

KILLED BY THE KICK OF A HORSE.

Windsor, June 17.—Lockjaw, resulting from a kick in the face by a horse, caused death yesterday of Malcolm Allen, aged 16, son of George Allen, McDougall street and Tecumseh road. The accident occurred about two weeks ago.

REJOICE IN PASSING OF THE TOLL-GATE.

Drummondville, Que., June 18.—A celebration will be held here next Monday on account of the abolition of the tolls on the bridge over the St. Francis River, which has just gone into effect. The Hon. Jules Allard and other prominent men will be present.

CAPTAIN FELL FROM MAST.

St. Simeon, Que., June 20.—Capt. Severin Talor fell from the mast of his schooner while repairing it yesterday afternoon. He was alone at the time, and his condition was not discovered for several hours. His body is a mass of bruises and internal injuries are feared.

BETTER ROADS IN LAVAL.

St. Martin, Que., June 17.—The contract for macadamizing nearly all the streets in the parish of St. Martin, in Laval county, was awarded to William Ploufe, the amount being $160,000. It has also been agreed that the work to be done on the roads on Isle Jesus will cost about $600,000.

PUPPY DIED WORTH $10,000.

Moncton, N.B., June 19.—One of the black fox puppies that recently arrived at the Trites Brown ranch in Salisbury was found dead yesterday. The previous evening it was as frisky as a kitten and ate heartily. The owners could have got $10,000 for the puppy.

MR. BORDEN BETTER.

Halifax, N.S., June 20.—The Right Hon. R. L. Borden left Grandpre yesterday, en route for Ottawa. The Prime Minister had been indisposed while in Halifax, keeping his bed for most of two days. He is now, however, much improved and when he started for Ottawa was feeling comparatively well.

DROWNED AT DIGBY N.S.

Digby, N.S., June 19.—Paul J. Ougler, pantryman on board the steamer 'Prince Ruperi,' fell off the port guard while the ship was at the Digby pier yesterday afternoon and was drowned. His body was grappled about one hour later. Ougler was 20 years of age, and shipped in St. John on June 5th. No one on board knew his native place nor any particulars about his relatives.

RUMOR SAYS ALBERTA PREMIER WILL RESIGN.

Edmonton, June 19.—The rumor is current here that the resignation of Mr. Sifton as premier is now a matter of months, and that he will go to London to act as the resident representative of Alberta, while the Hon. C. W. Cross becomes premier.

The reason given for the alleged change is the difference of opinion between Messrs. Cross and Sifton over the Alberta Great Waterways affair.

CORNWALL MAN CRUSHED BETWEEN FREIGHTCARS.

Cornwall, June 18.— Last evening, Oliver Saucier, an employee of the Cornwall Street Railway Company, was caught between two freight cars near the Court House, and was seriously injured. Saucier was in the act of uncoupling cars, and while so ding was crushed between the couplers. He was taken to the Hotel Dieu. There is not much cnange of his recovery.

SEEK CONFORMITY OF NAVIGATION LAWS.

Ottawa, June 17.—Important changes in connection with the international regulations governing navigation on the Great Lakes may follow as a result of a conference being held to-day between officials of the Marine Department, and Capt. King, of Toronto, chief examiner of Masters and Mates, and Capt. Coles, of Collingwood, port examiner at that port. At present there is a difference between the Canadian and American rules of the road, and an effort will be made to harmonize them.

MURDERER DIES IN KINGSTON PENITENTIARY.

Kingston, Ont., June 17.—Two prisoners serving sentences in Portsmouth penitentiary have died during the past few days. Paul Brown, aged 51 years, a life prisoner, who had been ailing for years, died Monday morning. He was sentenced for murder. His body will be sent to Trenton for burial.

Lewis Lawrence, who came from near Dorchester, Que., died on Saturday after a year's illness. He was serving a five year sentence for theft. The body will be sent home for burial. He was 45 years of age.

HOPE TO INCREASE OUR EXPORTS TO THE ORIENT.

Ottawa, June 17.— The Hon. George E. Foster, Minister of Trade and Commerce, will meet in China and Japan, Mr. Richard Grigg, Canadian Commissioner of Commerce. Mr. Grigg has been in the Orient for the past couple of months, studying trade conditions. Last year Canada exported $487,000 worth of goods to Japan, and $474,000 to China. The imports respectively were $2,900,000 and $611,000. It is expected that a complete re-organization of the Canadian commissionerships in the Far East will be made.

NAMED AGRICULTURAL COMMISSIONER IN WEST.

Ottawa, June 19.—Official announcement is made of the appointment of Dr. J. P. Creamer, of Qu'Appelle, Sask., as western representative of the live stock branch of the Department of Agriculture. The office is a new one, and Dr. Creamer will likely be known as Western Live Stock Commissioner.

Dr. Creamer is a graduate of Ontario Veterinary College, Toronto, and has ben practising his profession ever since 1882, between Regina and Qu'Appelle.

DENY VESTRY VOTE TO WOMEN

London, Ont., June 20.—The Synod of Huron last night, after a debate lasting all afternoon and evening, defeated the proposal to allow women votes in the vestries. The vote was: Clergy, 41 for, to 30 against; laity, 20 for, to 17 against. A two-thirds vote was necessary, and the vote was seven short of that number among the clergy and five among the laity. During one speech against the proposal the speaker was hissed by a portion of the spectators in the gallery, and the Bishop threatened to clear that portion of the hall.

LONGSHOREMEN STRIKE.

Vancouver, June 20. — On the arrival of the steamer 'Mermon,' with a cargo of cement, the 'longshoremen refused to handle the cargo unless the employers met their demands for a higher rate of overtime. Their demands are for 55c on the wharf and 65c in the hold, and overtime of 75c and 85c. The companies are willing to pay the straight time rate, and trouble has arisen over their refusal to pay the overtime demanded. A number of Russians who were on the wharf were induced by the I.W.W. to refrain from working at the boat.' The strike will extend to Victoria and Prince Rupert.

MINISTER OF MINES WILL STUDY MINING

Ottawa, June 19— The Hon. Louis Coderre, Secretary of State who is now also Minister of Mines, that branch having been recently transferred to his portfolio, will this summer make an extensive western trip, going as far as Dawson City. Mr. Coderre will travel with the delegates of the International Geological Congress, which meets in Toronto, in August.

He will visit with the delegates all the mining fields of the prairie provinces, accompany them to the coast, and then join a party of mining and geological experts who intend to go north to Dawson City.

WOMAN REMANDED ON MURDER CHARGE.

Woodstock, June 19.— When the evidence for the Crown had all been taken in the preliminary hearing of Mrs. Grace Beemer, who is charged with the murder of her husband, Frederick E. Beemer, a prominent Blenheim township farmer, in March last, Mr. W. T. McMullen, acting for the prisoner, asked for a remand, in order that he might bring a number of witnesses for the defence to Woodstock. Magistrate Ball consented, and the case was therefore adjourned until Monday, June 30.

GALT DROWNING CASE REMAINS A MYSTERY.

Galt, Ont., June 19.—Coroner J. H. Radford's jury injuiring into the death of James Bruce, whose body was last Thursday taken from the Grand River, yesterday evening completed their duties by bringing in an open verdict. After an hour's deliberation over the evidence of twelve witnesses, Mr. J. Spencer, foreman, reported 'that in the opinion of the jury the deceased, James Bruce, came to his death from a severe blow or fall on the head, and how produced we had no evidence to show. We also strongly censure the parties who led him to the river bank.'

CAPE BRETON MYSTERY.

Glace Bay, N.S., June 21.—An inquest was opened here yesterday into the mysterious death of a woman. Mrs. Toomey, whose chared remains were found near a shack. Early in the afternoon two boys reported the woods below St. Joseph's Hospital on fire, and that a woman had been burned. Firemen investigated and found the remains, later identified as Mrs. Toomey.

The firemen say the fire started in two places. The whole affair is mysterious, and developments are expected at the next meeting of the coroner's inquest, which will be held on Monday.

LETHBRIDGE CRIPPLED BY HURRICANE.

Lethbridge, Alta., June 20. — A combined hurricane and cloudburst struck Lethbridge yesterday, and considerable damage is reported. The city spent the night in darkness owing to the disabling of the power plant, and also in loneliness, as telephone communication in the city and on the rural lines was partially destroyed.

The gale ripped the roofs off several houses, permitting heavy damage by water. Several barns, outhouses, and fences were blown down, and many trees destroyed. In some sections of the city shacks were rolled about like boxes and piled upon one another. Rain came down in a perfect deluge, and scores of cellars are flooded.

URGES ADVISORY BOARD RE MUNICIPAL LOANS.

Vancouver, B.C., June 18.—Mr. J. Scrimgeour, member of a London brokerage firm of that name which handles Bank of Montreal and Canadian Northern business in England, has just made a proposal to Sir Richard McBride, involving a sweeping change in the system whereby municipalities throughout British Columbia shall raise money. He suggests that legislation be introduced next session to appoint a provincial board of control to advise with municipalities when the latter wish to issue debentures to borrow money for improvements. The Government on the recommendation of this board to guarantee the bonds which Scrimgeour's firm will agree to dispose of in London, arranging advances to municipalities at all times that money is needed.

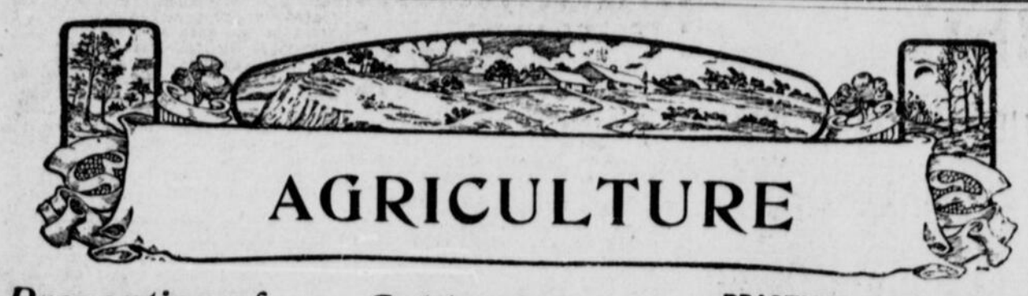
PORCUPINE PROSPERS WITH STRIKE'S PASSING.

Cobalt, June 17.—While the strike in Porcupine camp has not been declared off officially, all union men have been told that they might go back to work. They have done so during the past week, and as far as the spirit of the strike is concerned, it is over, though in the letter it is still in progress. Married men were given a three days start of single men in seeking for jobs. There are many companies which will now resume work. They closed down last fall when the strike as declared, preferred to leave the ore in the ground rather than go to the expense of fighting the strike. They will all resume and the merchants in Porcupine are already feeling the influence of better times.

About a thousand men went out on strike, but about two-thirds of these had left camp before it was over.

VENERABLE LADY'S DEATH AT CORNWALL.

Cornwall, Ont., June 19. — One of the oldest residents of the town of Cornwall, Mrs. John Graveley, has just passed away at the home of her nieces, the Misses Graveley, Water street west. The deceased lady, whose maiden name was Emily Phillips, was born at Collins Manor, near Lake Champlain, Que., and was 91 years of age at the time of her death. Her husband died several years since. She is survived by the following nieces and nephews: Mrs. Gowdie and Mrs. Adam Dixon, Moulinette, Mrs. Ben Johnson, Cornwall, Mrs. Bert Stacey, North Vancouver and Mrs. Davidson, Albany, N.Y., Howard and Charles Phillips, Cornwall Township, John S. and J. E. Snetsinger, Cornwall; William Graveley, Ottawa; John Graveley, Toronto; Henry Phillips, Chicago, Ill.; Rev. Hilliard Phillips, Muskoka, Ont.; John Phillips, Brockville, and Fred Phillips, Vancouver. The funeral took pla Tuesday afternoon to Trinity Church and the Maple Grove Cemetery.



Prevention of Milk Fever

Little-understood Trouble May Be Overcome by Simple Means.

A word of precaution for the prevention of so-called milk fever may be seasonable and serviceable. In the first place, it may be said that the the common name of the ailment is a misnomer, as there is practically no fever accompanying it. It is a partial paralysis, and is properly named parturient paresis, and is generally the result of milking the udder empty too soon after calving. It has been noticed that, in the case of cows calving on the run, where the calf does the milking from the first, and takes but a little at a time for the first few days, milk fever is unknown. The same is true, as a rule, in the case of the beef breeds, where the cows are allowed to rear the calves.

The content of the udder at calving is colostrum, a very different substance from normal milk, a substance which is intended by nature for a specific purpose—the moving of the bowels of the calf—and this, if suddenly removed, causes a collapse of the tissues and glands, causing a paralysis of the system. In proof of the correctness of this theory, it is only necessary to recall that, in numerous cases, where the cows had been down, and unconscious for hours, and even days, the simple filling of the udder with air has restored them to health, without the use of any medicine. And in ordinary cases a complete cure has been effected within two or three hours.

Prevention is, of course, better than cure, and if the calf is taken from the cow, to be raised by hand, the udder should be only partially milked out for the first three days. It is better for the calf that it be allowed to suck for that time, but not necessary if the dam's new milk be given it in small quantity ,and warm. There is very little danger of the udder being spoiled by Nature's provision for the occasion, the colostrum contained. It will be noticed that, when in such case the udder is very large and caked, it is cold, and gives no symptoms of fever, and, by oiling and rubbing it, the caked condition usually gives way in the course of a week or two. Furthermore, it is seldom, if ever, that milk fever occurs in the case of a heifer with her first calf, and seldom in a cow younger than four years.

The proper course, therefore, is to prevent the trouble, by partial milking for three or four days. And if this precaution has been neglected, and the ailment occurs, a bicycle pump, or a rubber bulb syringe, with a teat tube, disinfected by immersion in boiling water, should be used to fill each quarted full of air, tying the udder with the hands to force the air up into the system. A bicycle pump is the most effective, as it does the work quickly and thoroughly.

Do not allow dosing with medicine, as, when paralyzed, the cow cannot swallow, and the medicine will almost surely go into the windpipe and lungs, surely causing death. Hundreds of valuable cows have been killed by dosing under such circumstances. The use of pure oxygen or sterilized air for filling the udder is doubtless safer than common air, but if care is taken in disinfecting the teat tube, and gently placing it in the teat, there is little risk of damage to the udder.

PEST CAUSES LOSS TO CATTLE RAISERS

Cattle raisers in almost all parts of Canada are familiar with the small lumps that appear on the backs of their animals during the winter months and from which white grubs or maggots emerge at a later date. Many theories exist as to the exact life history of the insects, known as the Warble Fly, of which the white grub is the larva. The opinion generally held that the eggs are laid on the backs of the cattle, and when hatched work their way beneath the skin, is proved by careful investigation to be incorrect. Dr. Seymour Hadwin, 1st Assistant Pathologist of the Health of Animals Branch of the Dominion Department of Agriculture, who has studied the subject, claims that the eggs are not laid on the back, but on the legs of the cattle. This appears to bear out the theory that the newly hatched insects are licked by the animals and thus taken into the system and ultimately find their way to the backs where they develop beneath the skin.

The matter of chief importance to the cattle raiser is not the exact course taken by the insect within the body of the beast, but rather the economic effect of the grubs upon the business of cattle raising. To throw light on this phase of the subject Dr. Hadwin has written a bulletin, which is number 16 of the Health of Animals Branch dealing with the economic aspect of Warble flies. In this it is shown that enormous losses occur each year through damage to hides caused by these insects. Tanners consulted on the subject claim that during the 'grubby season,' extending from January to July, from 25 to 75 percent of hides are warbled and that about 50 percent of Canadian hides are more or less damaged. The extent of damage is variously estimated by 16 large tanners to be from about 50 cents to $1 per hides; the estimate of one Ontario tanner was 10 percent which is equal to $180,000 per annum. The author observes that the man who undoubtedly loses is the farmer; the tanner does not want warbled hides at any price and several of them testify that they buy hides only during the season when hides are not grubby. He estimates the annual loss to be between 25 and 30 percent.

This bulletin of twenty pages, which is the first to have been issued on the subject in Canada, is helpfully illustrated. Copies will be mailed in response to applications made for it to the Publication Branch of the Department of Agriculture at Ottawa.

Sandcrack is a common ailment of the horse's foot. It may begin at the ground surface or at the top of the hoof. Most frequently it is discovered in the toe of the hind foot, the heavier types of horses suffering more from sandcrack than the lighter breeds. It often follows upon acute indigestion. Promoting the growth of new horn by paring is advocated, as well as poulticing and blistering.

Cultivation of Orchards

There has been much discussion in recent years over the cultivation of orchards and the advantages of sod mulch, but the facts remain undisputed that the growers who give their trees regular and thorough tillage are getting vastly better results from them, says George T. Powell, of Orchard Farm, Columbia County, N. Y., U.S.A. An occasional orchard is so situated that in addition to having a rich soil, it gets an abundant supply of water from a natural watershed, which gives good returns from the sod mulch system, but such are so few in number that they mgay not safely be taken as an example or policy to be followed by the large majority of fruit growers. Most soil upon which orchards are planted needs improving from the start, and this may best be done through tillage as the first necessary operation.

Under tillage, seldom will a drought however prolonged, have any material effect upon the growth of trees the next and second years after planting; and to get an orchard into early bearing, it must have a strong development during the first five or six years. This may be done on soil but moderately productive, for such soil may be readily improved through tillage and the use of the clover or other leguminous crops to be ploughed in annually. The soil at Orchard farm is a gravel loam, slightly heavy, that at the time of planting was considerably depleted through long years of the production of hay and grain, with but little stock having been kept for a number of years. From the time the trees, now about 10,000 in number, were planted, the soil has been ploughed and harrowed annually up to about July 1, when 18 pounds of crimson and red clover seed have been sown to the acre, for a cover crop for the balance of the season and for winter protection. This has been ploughed in the following spring.

This system has been followed for about 18 years, and without fertilizers the soil in this time has improved in productiveness fully 100 percent. Under this method available plant food has been made ready early in the season, when the trees make an early and strong growth. By stopping the cultivation the last of June and sowing clover, the growth of the trees is checked, the wood becomes well matured before winter sets in, fruit spurs are developed and orchards may be brought into profitable bearing several years sooner. As the trees are increasing so rapidly in bearing and making larger demand upon the soil, we are making a test of the fertilizers that may now be desirable or necessary to use. There are three objects in view in the present fertilizer work, one is to ascertain if fertilizers may be necessary, and if so, what quantity and kinds. The second is to improve, if possible, the color of the appes; while the third is to endeavor to raise the flavor of the apples by a degree, excellent as it is. It is generally claimed that in the East, with our moist climate, we cannot compete with the West with its dry atmosphere and greater sunshine in high color in apples, but we have entered upon a line of experimental work which is to cover a period of seven years to ascertain if it is possible and practicable to improve the color of eastern grown apples.

Several rows of trees of different ages and varieties have been selected for this test. The soil is given annual tillage with the clover culture to obtain the best physical conditions. Fertilizers used are nitrate of soda, basic slag and sulphate of potash in quantities varying from 3 1-2 to 30 pounds to a tree, according to age and other conditions. Measurements of the growth of wood will be made, as also of the quantity of fruit produced, with observations taken of the color and quality obtained.

The Home Truck Garden

In preparing and planting the garden can be found one of those instances where it pays to be on time. The planting of onions and the sowing of lettuces, beets, peas, &c., can be done about as early as it is possible to work the ground, though one may be anticipating some rather severe cold to follow. Such vegetables will usually come uninjured through quite a freeze when one is sure to have an abundance of garden stuff weeks before those who are in the habit of late planting.

To produce results, the garden must from the first be put and kept in ideal condition. It should have naturally a deep, loose, and sufficiently drained soil, which should at the first working be thoroughly and deeply turned. It must contain abundant organic matter, which can generally be supplied conveniently in the shape of well rotted barnyard manure, which will also afford available plant food if it has been spread during the winter. Many make the mistake of awaiting the planting season before applying such fertilizer, when if the plant food becomes at all available before the plants are matured, it is only in part. Have no fear of making the garden too rich if the manure is given as a top-dressing during winter. In fact, the plants must be kept continually on the jump with heavy applications of fertilizer and proper cultivation. There is no other method whereby vegetables can be produced crisp and tender while at the same time highly productive. Heavily fertilized and properly treated soil will aid in forcing the plants to an early and vigorous maturity and prevent attacks from the late appearing insects.

Good farmers invariably follow the practice of crop rotation and good garden management should include the same wise system. A good rule is to sow surface growing plants this season where last year those having the nature of root growth grew. Again, while it was once customary to sow such seed as lettuce and radish every week or ten days, a better plan is to plant another row no sooner than the preceding one shows above ground. The reason for preferring to have no fixed dates upon which to plant is based upon the fact that the time required for the plants to appear varies according to the condition of the atmosphere and soil for germinating and starting the seed.

In regard to seed, it will usually be found advisable to purchase from some old and reliable house that has a reputation to maintain, while it may be well to test others that you know little of.—Leo Ellis Gateley.

PRACTICAL COW RECORDS.

Almost every dairy farmer who commences to weigh and sample his cows' milk individually says at the end of a few months, 'I find some in my herd were kept at a loss.' Some men find only one or two cows, others state that they have found too many in the herd play a losing game.

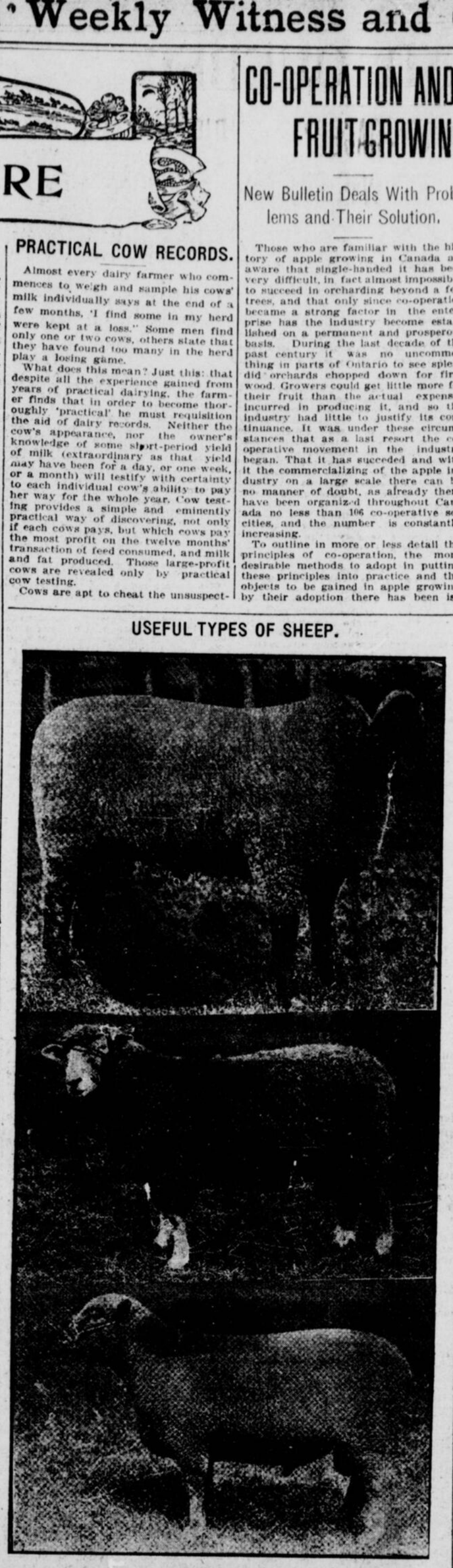
What does this mean? Just this: that despite all the experience gained from years of practical dairying, the farmer finds that in order to become thoroughly 'practical' he must requisition the aid of dairy records. Neither the cow's appearance, nor the owner's knowledge of some short-period yield of milk (extraordinary as that yield may have been for a day, or one week, or a month) will testify with certainty to each individual cow's ability to pay her way for the whole year. Cow testing provides a simple and eminently practical way of discovering, not only if each cows pays, but which cows pay the most profit on the twelve months' transaction of feed consumed, and milk and fat produced. Those large-profit cows are revealed only by practical cow testing.

Cows are apt to cheat the unsuspecting dairyman unless he keeps tab on the performance of each one: many dairymen have found this out to their utter astonishment and regret. Don't take chances with your herd, be certain that each cows pays: it pays you to find out. Individual cow records help the practical farmer to build up a profitable herd.

VALUE OF LUCERNE.

The great value of lucerne as a rich, succulent, tender fodder plant, and the need for its extended cultivation cannot be too strongly impressed upon every farmer. It requires a deep, friable, penetrable soil, free from stagnant water and well drained, in which the roots will search for moisture and plant food at greater depths. The land should be previously limed, and there is a good deal of truth in the saying: 'No lime no lucerne.' Rich, friable, loamy soils, with a good percentage of sand are favourable to sturdy growth. A well-tilled soil and a good depth, free from weeds and fairly moist is needed to give the young plants a good start. The seed bed should be well fertilised with a leguminous crop ploughed in as green manure. Farm yard manure is an excellent stimulant to growth, although it possesses the tendency to introduce troublesome weeds. The surface must be fine to give the young plants a good start. From 15 to 20 lbs. of good clean seed may be sown deep by drill and 20 lbs. broadcast. It is of the utmost importance that the seed shall be healthy and free from dodder. So long as there is sufficient moisture the prevailing high temperatures will be in its favour. Where the soil is deficient in lime this can be rectified by a dressing of lime or supherphosphate. To sum up, heavy spring crops or fodder depend upon well drained and rich friable soil of good depth, thoroughly drained, heavily manured, and in clean conditon.

USEFUL TYPES OF SHEEP.



1.—OXFORD DOWN SHEARLING RAM
2.—DEVON LONGWOOL SHEAR LING RAM.
3.—SOUTHDOWN SHEARLING RAM.

CO-OPERATION AND FRUIT GROWING

New Bulletin Deals With Problems and Their Solution.

Those who are familiar with the history of apple growing in Canada are aware that single-handed it has been very difficult, in fact almost impossible, to succeed in orcharding beyond a few trees, and that only since co-operation became a strong factor in the enterprise has the industry become established on a permanent and prosperous basis. During the last decade of the past century it was no uncommon thing in parts of Ontario to see splendid orchards chopped down for firewood. Growers could get little more for their fruit than the actual expense incurred in producing it, and so the industry had little to justify its continuance. It was under these circumstances that as a last resort the co-operative movement in the industry began. That it has succeded and with it the commercializing of the apple industry on a large scale there can be no manner of doubt, as already there have been organized throughout Canada no less than 106 co-operative societies, and the number is constantly increasing.

To outline in more or less detail the principles of co-operation, the more desirable methods to adopt in putting these principles into practice and the objects to be gained in apple growing by their adoption there has been issued from Ottawa a comprehensive bulletin entitled 'Co-operation and Fruit Growing.' It has been prepared by Mr. Alex. McNeil, chief of the fruit division, who is recognized as one of the foremost authorities of the day on the subject of fruit culture, commerce and co-operation.

In this work of 46 pages the subject is treated from practically every standpoint that interests the Canadian apple grower. Not only are the essentials and methods of co-operation clearly brought out, but the advantages being derived through its agency are clearly shown. The aims of co-operation as applied to the fruit industry are enumerated as follows:

(a) To bring fruit products as directly as possible from the producer to the consumer.

(b) To encourage the best methods of production.

(c) To encourage thrift in the fruit grower, and economy, intelligence, enterprise and honesty in the packing, grading and marketing of fruit.

(d) To make it possible for a number of small growers to establish a commercial standing that will be a guarantee for grade marks or contracts.

(e) To act as a credit organization to make advances on products in the process of being sold.

Dealing with the labor problem which confronts every kind of farming it is shown that Nova Scotia growers through their central association in 1911 were able to take care of a crop twice the usual size.

Besides the other great advantages of sure markets and good prices secured for fruit the bulletin cites the savings that are effected in buying supplies. There is given a list of the purchases of one society in which the manager claims to have made a saving of $15,000 in one year on goods which cost in the aggregate $75,000, and included packages, spraying equipment and materials, fertilizers, drain tiles, etc.

The work is issued as bulletin No. 38 of the Dairy and Cold Storage Commissioners' series, and is for general distribution by the Publications Branch of the Department of Agriculture at Ottawa.

Preserving Butter

A contributor to 'Hoard's Dairyman' gives the following recipe for preserving butter, which he says has no equal or superior: Churn and then wash well the butter in several cold waters so as thoroughly to remove every trace of the butter-milk. Drain well, spread it thinly, and salt to suit the taste, sprinkling the salt thinly over every portion of it. Work well, drain again, and set in a cold cellar of even temperature or in a refrigerator until next day. Then work it again by means of a butter ladle and pat it into little cakes size of an egg and pat each one of these cakes (one at a time) until thin as a wafer, so as to drain off all the water possible. Pack in earthen jars, filling within one inch from the top. Now, wring a white linen or muslin cloth from cold water (cutting it to lap a little over the jar), and on the top of the cloth put fine salt until it comes level with the top of the jar. Put a sheet of paraffin paper over the salt, seal covers on with wax and tie brown paper down over it all so as to insure excluding the air.

'Butter preserved by this method cannot (the writer says) become strong, provided that all the equipment has been kept perfectly sweet and clean by thorough washing and scalding. Fill your jars or crocks full at once; never leave them over for the next churning. The butter is liable to become strong if the jars are left open a day or two. If cattle have been allowed to pasture in wild fields, which has caused the butter to have any disagreeable taste, or should there be any disagreeable new grass taste to the butter, if packed by my instructions, every particle of it will draw out in short order. My customers pronounce my butter O.K., and will not buy elsewhere as long as I can supply them.

'The cloths which I use in my creamery are never used in any other kind of work. I always wash, rinse and scald them each time they are used, and I hang them out in the air so that they will be fresh and sweet the next time they are to be used. Butter should be kept in a cold cellar or even temperature.'

Tamworth Pigs

A Type Which Merits More Attention.

The Tamworth is one of the best of bacon pigs. It is a good forager; it has a fine cut of bacon, and for crossing purposes it gives plenty of flesh of the right sort; indeed, the Tamworth has not received anything like the attention at the hands of our breeders that it deserves, the principal reason for this being that the first importations were in such few hands, and the owners neglected to advertise them properly and thus make known their value to farmers and bacon curers. The advent of the British large black breed also kept the Tamworths somewhat in the background, but now that this over-boomed and over-rated breed has practically had its day, the Tamworth will no doubt be much sought after by dairy farmers and those interested in the pig-breeding industry.

With regard to the type of Tamworth that most deserves encouragement at the hands of breeders and judges, the English National standard drawn up in 1896 is hard to improve upon. The following are a few of the principal points described in it:

Color—Golden red hair, on a flesh colored skin, free from black.

Head—Fairly long, snout moderately long and quite straight, face slightly dished, wide between the ears.

Ears—Rather large, with fine fringe carried rigid, and inclined slightly forward.

Neck—Fairly long and muscular, especially in the boar.

Chest—Wide and deep.

Shoulders—Fine, slanting and well-set.

Legs—Strong and shapely, with plenty of bone and well-set outside of body.

Pasterns—Strong and sloping.

Back—Long and straight.

Loin—Strong and broad.

Tail—Set on high, and well-tasselled.

Sides—Long and deep.

Ribs—Well sprung and extending well up to the flank.

Belly—Deep, with straight underline.

Flank—Full, and well let down.

Quarters—Long, wide, and straight from hip to tail.

Hams—Broad and full, well let down to hocks.

Coat—Abundant, long, straight, and fine.

The principal objections are: Black hair, very light or ginger hair, curly coat, coarse mane, black spots on skin, slouch or drooping ears, wrinkled skin, inbent knees and hollowness at the back of the shoulders.

As a breed for crossing purposes for the production of market or bacon pigs, the Tamworth stands out an easy first. The most desirable crosses are produced by mating Berkshire, middle and large Yorkshire or Poland China boars to Tamworth sows. The young cross-bred sows from these matings are then mated back to pure Berkshire, Yorkshire or Poland China boars. The progeny from these second crosses give a fine grained, firm-fleshed pig in which the fat and the lean are evenly distributed throughout the carcase, and which will bring the highest prices either in the open market or at the bacon factories. Mating a Tamworth boar to Berkshire or Yorkshire sows gives equally good results, but some breeders prefer using the Tamworth sows, as they produce larger litters and are better mothers.

GROWING POTATOES UNDER MULCH.

A writer in the 'Agricultural Gazette,' of New South Wales, says:

'Perhaps no other field or garden crop is more benefited by a liberal mulch of wheat straw (or other litter) than potatoes, and especially is this the case with the second crop planted, say, in January. If the soil be well fined, the potatoes planted closely, and covered shallow, and a mulch of from 1 to3 or 4, or even 6 inches of straw applied immediately upon planting, good results are sure to follow. The potatoes will need no cultivation if the straw be applied at once before a packing rain. It prevents the packing of the soil by such a rain, breaking the force of the descending drops, and letting them down to seep slowly into the soil; and, intervening between soil and wind and sun, keps it there, very largely, at least. It would be (a very) bad year if potatoes failed to do well under such treatment.'

Of course our readers will understand that January in Australia corresponds to July in this hemisphere.

The authorities in the department of agriculture at Washington have this comment to make upon the above plan of growing potatoes under a mulch:

'The practice has much to commend it in hot, dry climates, as the mulch conserves the soil moisture, but is not so successful in a wet season, unless the ground selected is well drained. Another reason for the use of mulches is that it saves cultivation in the busy season, and in this respect early mulching is preferable to late mulching.'

If this scheme will work in a dry climate, why won't it do as well in a normal country during a dry year?

THE IN-FOAL MARE.

The care and management of an in-foal mare is an important matter to the farmer. Over-feeding for show purposes, does not tend to produce good results. Much depends upon the class of more, and the kind of work at which it is employed; for whilst an agricultural mare may with advantage be kept at work up to within a few days of foaling, it would not be advisable to keep an in-foal mare at work that is used for running a trap or light van. In any case, says the 'Farmer and Stockbreeder,' after being covered with the horse the mare should return to her usual work and surroundings with the same system of feeding. As time goes on, and she gets heavier, she must not be put into any shaft work or heavy pulling. She should be allowed to do only light jobs, and in the case of the light mare she must be excused from all work that calls for anything more than a walking pace, if the best result is to be obtained.

Attention must be paid to feeding, for the in-foal mare, as pregnancy continues, and the foal is growing larger, needs more nourishment, and unless the mare is well cared for and liberally fed she will rapidly lose condition, otherwise the foal will suffer. This, and the importance of plenty of exercise to keep in good health, are the most important points in horse-breeding. It is generally agreed that nothing helps so much to produce strong, healthy foals as to keep the mare at a reasonable amount of light work under careful management; for, whilst this is beneficial to her, she is also earning her keep, which is a very important point with the small farmer. When a fortnight, or earlier if possible, before the foal is expected, the mare should be put in a large roomy box, well ventilated,, at nights; then by the time the youngster arrives she will be used to her new suroundings.

When the teats are seen to be waxed over, and the mare has 'fallen away behind,' it may be taken for granted that she will not be very long before she foals; for although the usual period of gestation is forty-eight weeks, there are cases of a mare going six weeks over the usual time, and also of foaling three or four weeks before the tife is up. When the time of parturition arives, the act of foaling itself is very short; there is no waiting as in the case of a cow. So long as the foal is properly presented there is rarely any need of assistance, but when this is required, unless one is well experienced, it is best to obtain a veterinary surgeon at once rather than to run the risk of perhaps losing both mare and foal.

Treating Seed for 'Smut'

According to a bulletin issued by the Nebraska Agricultural Experiment Station, there are two methods of seed treatment to prevent smut. One of these is by the use of formalin and the other by hot water. The formalin method consists in mixing a pint of formalin (or a 40 percent. solution of formaldehyde) with 30 to 40 gallons of water. The seed should be immersed in coarse sacks for ten minutes, drained, and then emptied on a clean floor or canvas. The grain should be covered with wet sacks for about two hours, then spread out to dry before sowing. What is known as the modified formalin method is thus described:—

Sprinkle the grain with the above formalin solution until quite damp. Shovel the grain over in order to get all the grains wet. Cover with wet sacks for several hours or over night. Dry before sowing. This method is considered by many as one of the simplest to apply on the average farm.

The directions for the hot water method are as follow:—

The following directions must be followed exactly as stated if success is expected. An accurate thermometer, is absolutely necessary for good results.

Soak the barley or wheat, one-half peck at a time, in a coarse sack, for five hours in cold water.

Drain for a few minutes.

Provide two galvanized tubs holding 20 to 40 gallons each, together with some convenient method of heating the water. The water in tub No. 1 is to be kept at 110 degrees F., while the water in tub No. 2 must be kept at exactly 125 degrees F. for barley and 129 degrees F. for wheat. Soak the seed for one minute in tub 1. Then soak wheat for ten minutes, but barley for fifteen minutes, in tub No. 2.

Seed may be sown as soon as it is dry enough to run through the drills freely.

Test the germination of the treated seed before sowing, and increase the average rate of seeding to make up for seed killed by the treatment. As much as 50 percent. more seed may be required.

It should, however, be clearly borne in mind that treatment of barley and wheat with the modified hot water method for the prevention of the loose smuts will kill a certain percent. of the seeds, and that consequently more should be sown than usual—the exact rate of seeding being determined after making a germination test of the seeds before and after treatment.

One of the worst of so called hereditary diseases is shivering. It is a brain or spinal trouble, resembling in certain phases the chorea of the dog. It is generally manifest in heavy horses and is developed during the first three years at grass. Its cause is not known, and postmortem examination reveals no lesions.

KAINIT AS A WEED DESTROYER

The German paper 'Pflant Nourishment' contains an account of an experiment carried out with the object of testing the efficiency of kainit as a weed destroyer.

The experiment was made in a field of oats overrun by weeds to such an extent that the crop looked as if it would be ruined. Some large plots were marked off and dressed with different quantities of finely-ground kainit. The best result was obtained with about 9 to 10 hundredweight of kainit per acre. At first, after the application, the oats had a set-back, but quickly recovered, whereas the weeds were permanently checked to such a degree that the oat crop produced a normal yield. The leaves of thistles turned brown very quickly after the application, the effect on charlock was slower, but sufficient to cause the weed to perish.

In the use of kainit for this purpose it must be ground fine and applied as a top dressing. The quantity found most effective is five hundredweight to six hundredweight per 2 1-2 roods—viz., about 9 hundredweight to the acre. The treatment must be applied when the weeds are quite young, and the application should be made when morning dew is on the plants, or when the leaves are wet after a shower.

PIGS AND MAIZE.

While the first place in pig raising in America is within the corn zone, and while this grain possesses great advantages in hastening on the condition, it is not without its disadvantages, one of which is a detrimental effect on the fecundity of the breeding stock. An authority recently stated that as one result of this farmers in the southern areas, where corn luxuriates, ae noticably changing their system of feeding and management, and though they might still retain maize as the basis of their feeding ration, they are giving a better proportion of green feeds and peas than formerly. Any locality that will grow a variety of feeds is regarded by him as the best place for pork production. 'If it is a locality where dairying is common, no better advantages are required; for given leguminous pasture—clover, lucerne, peas, beans, &c., as a basis, with a grain feed that can be readily grown and also dairy by-products, the very highest grade of pork can be produced at a minimum cost.'

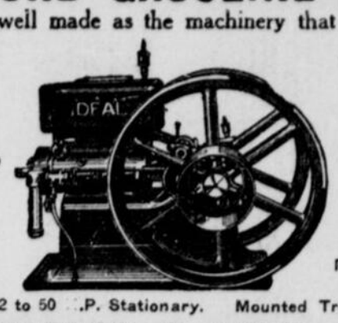
EFFECTS OF BASIC SLAG.

The first and chief effect of slag on white straw crops is to supply them with phosphoric acid, a plant food which they often urgently need, particularly on clay soils. The use of a phosphate on land requiring phosphoric acid is to produce a stronger and healthier plant with straw less likely to go down, and a larger yield of plumper grain. Basic slag also supplies a little free lime, which has a sweetening effect on the soil, encouraging the action of the nitrifying bacteria, while the lime may also be used by the plant as food should it require it.

Basic slag cannot possibly impoverish the soil, but if anyone were so foolish as never to use anything else on a field that responded well to slag, and were year after year to remove the crops, never putting anything back, the land would naturally get poorer in all the other plant foods, but phosphoric acid and lime, but what else could you expect considering that basic slag only supplies these two ingredients?

BRANTFORD CASOLINE ENCINES
are as well made as the machinery that makes them

BRANTFORD WINDMILLS ARE THE ADMITTED STANDARD TOWERS GIRTED EVERY 5 FEET AND DOUBLE BRACED GALVANIZED AFTER COMPLETION.



GRAIN GRINDERS 6 TO 15 INC BURRS, PUMPS, TANKS, WATER BOXES, STEEL SAW FRAMES, CONCRETE MIXERS, POWER SPRAYING OUTFITS.

1 1-2 to 50 H.P. Stationary. Mounted Traction.

GOOLD, SHAPLEY & MUIR COMPANY LIMITED,
Brantford Winnipeg Calgary.

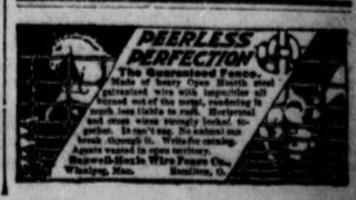


ABSORBINE
TRADE MARK REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.
Reduces Strained, Puffy Ankles, Lymphangitis, Poll Evil, Fistula, Boils, Swellings; Stops Lameness and allays pain. Heals Sores, Cuts, Bruises, Boot Chafes. It is an ANTISEPTIC AND GERMICIDE
[NON-POISONOUS]
Does not blister or remove the hair and horse can be worked. Pleasant to use. $2.00 a bottle, delivered. Describe your case for special instructions and Book 5 K free.
ABSORBINE, JR., antiseptic liniment for mankind reduces Strains, Painful, Knotted, Swollen Veins, Milk Leg, Gout. Concentrated—only a few drops required at an application. Price $1 per bottle at dealers or delivered.
W. F. YOUNG, P.D.F. 404 Lymans Bldg., Montreal, Can.

ENGINE BARGAINS
4-6 H.P. 2 cycle, $75.
6-7½ H.P. 2 cycle, $75 and $100
7 H.P. 4 cycle, 2 cylinder, $100
12 H.P. 4 cycle, 2 cylinder, $200
5 H.P. 4 cycle, $100
5 H.P. 2 cycle, $60
6 H.P. 4 cycle, $140
Also others.
Send for complete list, giving size of your boat.
We also build 14 sizes new engines to run on gasoline and kerosene.
Guarantee Motor Co.
370 Bay St. North, Hamilton, Ont., Can.

Lasts a Lifetime!
WILSON'S GOLD MEDAL SCALES
Established 60 Years
Awarded 32 First Prize Gold Medals
WILSON PAYS THE FREIGHT
HAY AND STOCK SCALES IN 100 DIFFERENT STYLES
Get special prices at once
C. Wilson & Sons
89 Esplanade St. E.
Toronto







POULTRY

WHAT TO DO WITH THE BABY CHICK

Practical Hints That Make All the Difference.

(By Seth Jones, N.B., Provincial Poultry Superintendent.)

This problem of hatching and rearing the chicks is generally the poultry farmer's most serious one. It combines the problems of breeding, incubation, brooding, feeding and housing. The failures in the past have been caused in most cases by the inability of the people to hatch and rear chickens to keep up their flocks. The farmer or poultryman who cannot raise to maturity as many chickens each year as he started with, is destined to certain failure sooner or later. Success or failure in the poultry yard depends upon success or failure in raising a reasonably large percent of the chicks hatched. What are the elements necessary to insure success?

The beginner should not attempt too much. It is better to keep one hundred chickens and make a profit on them than to keep one thousand and lose the profit on them all.

It will pay every farmer to raise only pure bred poultry. He will take more interest and pride in them, and thereby give them better care; they attract more attention, and are therefore in greater demand; they bring better prices; they are better layers; they will produce more pounds of flesh; and will produce it quicker with the same quantity of feed; their eggs are of a more even size and uniform color, and therefore bring better prices. Some of the choicest stock can be sold to neighbors and customers at a good price. Pure bred poultry can now be obtained at very small cost comparatively, especially when the start is made by securing a few sittings of eggs.

SELECTING THE PARENT STOCK.

Success in hatching depends largely upon the parent stock. Never breed from a bird that has been sick, even though it has apparently recovered. Constitutional vigor in the parent stock is all important if you are to get chicks that may be depended upon to live.

The causes of loss of vigor can be summed up as follows:

First.—In breeding poultry, men sometimes are so close-fisted that, rather than invest a reasonable sum in the purchase of a cock or cockerel of new blood, they will use one out of their own flock, and lose the price of several good cockerels in one season.

Second.—The use of immature pullets or cockerels as breeders. Always mate a cock bird over one year with a fully matured cockerel with hens over one year old.

Third.—Forcing the breeding stock with too rich foods. This forcing, when continued for any length of time, tells on the health of the females, and injures their breeding qualities.

Fourth.——Crowding. Confining too many birds in small houses built for half the number always brings bad results.

Fifth.——Lack of exercise. If strong, healthy chicks are expected, the hens must exercise in the fresh air by scratching in deep litter.

Sixth.—Care of eggs. Eggs must be new laid and kept in a cool place. Most eggs are kept in either too cold or too hot a place. Keep them in a temperature of from 40 to 60 degrees. Do not hold eggs over two weeks before sitting.

Seventh.—Insanitary quarters. Sometimes the poultry house is allowed to become filthy, infested with lice and mites, which suck the life-blood from the fowls. Strong chickens cannot be raised under such conditions.

Should hens or incubators be used? If it is desired to raise only a few chicks for home use, and neither eggs nor poultry are to be sold, then it will pay to use hens exclusively; but if it is desired to hatch early pullets for early fall or winter laying, or to grow poultry or produce eggs in paying quantities, incubators are an absolute necessity. Every farmer should own an incubator, one of sufficient size to meet his requirements. Time, energy, money and eggs should not be wasted on a cheaply constructed machine, simply because it is cheap in price. It is sure to prove a waste of money, and the most expensive after all, for more than half the eggs may be lost, not to mention expense and time and the chicks which will die son after hatching. Get a good, standard machine.

HATCHING WITH HENS.

Do not set a hen in the nest in which she has been laying. Her mates will want to lay in the same nest and will disturb her, breaking the eggs and spoiling the hatch. A good plan is to get an empty orange crate which has three compartments. Remove the top front slat. Put this box on the floor of some outbuilding or shed where it is quiet. If the floor of this building is not an earth floor, put in the bottom of each nest two or three inches of moist earth scooped out in the shape of a plate. Put in about two inches of clean, dry oat straw on the earth. This provides places to set three hens. It is best, if possible, to set all three on the same day. Allow the hen to remain on the nest in which she has been laying until she has become fully confirmed in her broodiness. Remove from this nest after dark, thoroughly dust her body with flour of sulphur to destroy all insects, put the hen on the new nest that has ben provided with a few nest eggs, cover over with a bran sack with something in front, and leave her until the next day at evening. Take her off to feed and drink. She will likely go back on nest; if not, show her the nest and gently place her in. If she settles down quietly, it is then safe to place the eggs under her. At the end of seven days, test the eggs and remove all infertile ones as you would with an incubator. If enough infertile eggs are found under the three hens to amount to ten or a dozen, put all the fertile eggs under two hens, and reset the other one with fresh eggs.

You may apply this system to as many batteries of boxes as you wish.

Which is the best incubator? This cannot be stated definitely. There are many good and many poor machines. No perfect incubator has yet been made. There are three things to look for in choosing an incubator. Select one that has been sucessful in your locality, that is made of good material; do not get one that is made of varnished wood for selling, and not for hatching chickens. Get a good incubator on guarantee or trial. Don't pay for the machine until you have tested it. Follow the directions which come with the incubator, always exercising common sense in applying rules.

Leave the chicks in the incubator for twenty-four hours. Chicks that hatch on the twentieth morning are usually the best. If they hang on from two to three days, the average temperature has not been high enough. While the chicks are hatching, get the brooder ready. In starting the brooder light it up a day or two before it is wanted. It will be more comfortable for the chicks and the poultryman too, if the brooder is in a house or barn or shed, out of the rain and snow. All brooders have a small exercising place. The floor of this place should be covered with an inch or two of sandy loam. To keep the brooders clean, place papers on the floor and the sand over them, and put an inch of chaff on the sand. A water fountain into which no straw or dirt can be thrown is desirable. A small feed hopper at which the chicks get accustomed to the hopper system of feeding, is a good feature.

As a brooder for young chickens, there is no question that the hen is very much superior to the best artificial brooder ever invented. She furnishes nature's way of rearing the baby chicks. Many breeders hatch with incubators and raise the chicks with hens. This plan can be carried into effect by having several broody hens ready when the incubator hatches. When the chicks are twenty-four hours old, put about twenty under each hen in her nest in the evening. Place three hens with about sixty chicks in a clean colony house next morning, and give them their first feed. But where larger numbers of chicks are hatched, artificial brooding must be resorted to. Do no make the common mistake of putting too many in a close board-top hover, that lacks a generous supply of fresh air. Twenty-five chicks in one brooder for any length of time are sufficient. If you overcrowd them, death will thin them out as a general rule down to twenty-five or thirty.

If it is intended to raise poultry on a large scale, or get out many early chickens, it is necessary to have a brooder house.

HOW TO FEED THE CHICKS.

When first hatched, keep in incubator and do not feed for from twenty-four to thirty-six hours. A fast of thirty-six hours or even more will do no harm, as nature provides them with plenty of food until they are able to look for it. Warmth and sleep are their greatest needs for the first forty-eight hours of their lives. The first four days feed little at a time and often. Avoid giving just wet cornmeal to chicks. It has killed thousands. Chicks need a variety of food.

For the first four days after removal from incubator, feed a mixture of equal parts of stale bread and rolled oats mixed with sour milk or buttermilk—just moisten nicely, never sloppy. Chickens take to this as naturally as a baby does to milk. The acid of the milk aids digestion, kills bacteria, and has an apetizing effect. Oatmeal is the finest food known to give young chicks, and bread balances up very nicely with it. If stale bread is not to be obtained, a well cooked johnny cake is next best. A small quantity of hard-boiled egg may be added. If bread is to be used, run in through a chopper and mix it with the rolled oats after they have been tosated in the oven for a while to dry them into will make chickens live and keep strong and well for the first three weeks of their lives, such a food is not expensive, no matter what it costs, if it proves to be the best food. The mixture above is safe, and they will not over-eat on it.

To prepare the chicks for a change of food, place a tray in the brooder filled with a mixture of dry mash, composed as follows: Two pounds cornmeal, two pounds wheat middlings, one pound wheat bran and half a pound of bone meal. Leave this tray before the chickens after the second day's feeding part of the day, so they will not over-feed on it. Put water in for chicks just as soon as fed. The baby chick does not know enough to eat properly until it is taught, and when chickens are reared in large flocks the person looking after them cannot feed individual chickens. We have got to adopt a method so that some can teach others. Baby chicks cannot be expected to scratch in deep litter and get out grain until they learn to scratch. In four days' time they learn this.

From five days to ten days, feed the chicks twice daily on the bread crumbs and rolled oats. Do not change foods suddenly. Begin now to scatter cracked grains in litter on the brooder floor to induce them to exercise. The commercial chick food supplies this to perfection. Commercial chick food of standard quality is composed of cracked wheat, corn, rice, barley and hulled oats. To this is added several varieties of bird seeds. Leave a good supply of the dry mash mentioned above before the chicks all the time now. Beside the water have a supply of skim milk added to their bill of fare in vessels such as fountains that prevent the chicks from getting wet with the sticky milk. Frequently scald out and cleanse these fountains.

From ten days to four weeks.—Bread crumbs and rolled oats may now be dropped, and feed morning and night a mash composed of equal parts of ground oats, cornmeal and wheat middlings, and wheat bran moistened thoroughly with buttermilk. Feed only what they will clean up in ten minutes. Small quantities of whole wheat can now be safely given in the litter, but do not take the commercial chick food away from them until they are at least six weeks old. Still keep the dry mash before them as usual. Get the chicks out now on mother earth as soon as possible in fresh air and sunshine.

Four weeks old to four months.—A dry mash composed of two pounds cornmeal, two pounds wheat bran, two pounds wheat middlings, one-half pound bone meal, one-half pound beef scraps, one pound rolled oats, should be kept before the chicks at all times. When they are from four to eight weeks old, the oats are dropped and equal parts of cracked corn and wheat are fed in the litter twice daily. The following mixture moistened with milk is fed at noon, and also fed dry: Two parts cornmeal, two wheat bran, two wheat middlings, one and a half beef scrap and one alfalfa meal. From eight weeks to mturity the following mash is good: Four parts cornmeal, two wheat bran, six wheat middlings, one oil meal, one alfalfa, five beef scrap. Charcoal, oyster shell, grit and ground bone should be given at all times. Some believe chickens can be raised on feed composed of grins only. Most experience is that big chickens cannot beg rown on cracked grain alone. There is no food better for young chicks or laying hens than sour milk or butermilk. If this product cannot be bought at a low cost, sufficient cows should be kept on the poultry farm tos upply this need.

The following ingredients are necessary to make a good poultry food, either for young or old fowls.

They may be termed the '5 G's'—Grit, Grain, Greens, Grubs and Gumption.

Grit to grind the food must be supplied.

Grains composed of corn, wheat and oats are the best.

Greens such as alfalfa, clover, vegetables, etc., are essential. If a small patch of mangel beets is planted in some corner of the garden, or some properly prepared waste spot about the farm, it will yield an immense quantity of green food. Turnips are next to mangels. Store these in the cellar for the winter. Cut the mangel or turnip in two and stic keach piece on a large nail driven into the side of the wall.

Grubs, represent worms and bugs, and if the fowls are not on free range where they can get them, meat must be supplied in some form, such as milk, beef scraps or green cut bone.

Gumption is the common sense necessary in the supplying of the feed, and is perhaps the most essential of all the ingredients.

POINTS TO REMEMBER.

Dust every broody hen with flour of sulphur or insect powder at least once before putting eggs under her, and two days before the chicks are due to hatch.

Apply a little vaseline to feathers on head and throat of broody hens.

Dust the hen again the day she is put out with the chicks.

Lice and mites destroy thousands of chickens every year because the above precautions are not taken.

Keep coops and brooders clean.

Do not put the chicken coop on ground preciously affected with gapes. Choose fresh ground.

PRODUCTION OF EARLY LAYERS.

In breeding Rhode Island Reds, which I prefer as farm fowls, I allow two males to 20 females, says a Michigan farmer. The pens are 1-4 acre to 20 birds, although the flock has the range of the farm. The most uniform eggs are selected for hatching in incubators, which I prefer, because they demand less attention than hens and can be operated when needed. In order to have pullets begin to lay during November I have chicks hatched in early May.

The chicks are kept in the machine 24 to 36 hours after they are hatched, and then put in brooders, where they receive a chick feed and pure water. This mixture is fed three times a day. After the fourth week wheat is added, and at eight weeks all the chick feed is dropped and wheat and cracked corn are the principal ration. Often a mash of bran and beef meal is given. From this time forward I feed anything I happen to have that chicks will eat, being careful to vary the feed frequently.

By having pure-bred fowls and healthy breeding stock, and by using the best layers for breeders, I have increased the egg production from about 120 to over 150, with individual hens running above 175 eggs a year.

EARLY MOULTING.

Any hens which are worth keeping, and all pullets which are nearing the end of their laying periods, could be encouraged to go through an early moult. The best way to do this (says 'Poultry') is to give them a wide range and to feed them very sparingly with oats only, a treatment that should be kept up for about a month.

Afterwards they could be brought into shaded runs or kept in a barn. And when they are casting their feathers properly they should be fed somewhat generously. The sooner the hens get well through their moult the better for winter egg production, and the better, too, for those who want early chickens.

A GOOD TYPE OF BANTAM FOWL.



PRIZE-WINNING GOLDEN SEBRIGHT COCK.

Holding Eggs for Hatching

Results secured with eggs held for a considerable time before being incubated vary quite widely and are dependent on several factors. Experiments indicate that with eggs of good fertility, kept in a reasonably cool room or cellar, there is little difference in hatchability when held for ten days or two weeks, regardless of the condition under which they are kept or the position in which they are placed. After that time, important differences are often noted. Doubtless, the general opinion that eggs for hatching should be incubated as soon as possible after being laid is correct. It is often necessary, however, to hold them for a considerable length of time before setting, and it is a matter of practical importance to know the best possible conditions under which to keep eggs for hatching and the length of time for which they may be held.

The common methods of holding eggs for hatching are more or less at fault as compared with natural conditions. It is observed that eggs held for two or three weeks are usually several hours later in hatching than fresh eggs similarly incubated and that there are more infertile eggs, more dead germs and more feeble chickens than from fresh eggs. It is not probable that there is any such difference between the first and last eggs laid by hens which have stolen their nests and have laid out a full setting and incubated them without being molested. Under such conditions, eggs are often exposed to considerable variation in temperature and necessarily vary in age, the first egg being two or perhaps three weeks older than the last egg laid. There is no reason to believe, however, that under natural conditions, the oldest eggs are any slower in hatching or produce a smaller proportion of chicks than the fresh ones or that the chicks are lacking in vitality. It is a common observation that under favorable conditions such eggs practically all hatch and the chicks are proverbially strong and vigorous. The statement that hens that steal their nests are more vigorous than the average of the flock is sometimes offered in explanation of this fact, though no experiments appear to have been made bearing upon this point. There are, however, good reasons for believing that something is due to different treatment received by the eggs prior to incubation.

Fertilization of the egg takes place in the upper part of the oviduct several hours before being laid, and embryonic development has already made some progress, when the eggs is extruded. There is, therefore, in each fertile egg, when laid, a living embryo, the development of which remains stationary during the period of time for which the egg is held. The exact limit to which we can go in delaying incubation without destroying life depends on several factors, as for example, the vigor of the breeding stock, the temperature at which the eggs are being held, and the position in which they are placed. It appears also to be conditioned upon whether or not the vitality of the embryo has been conserved or maintained by daily warming. The latter point has apparently been overlooked by investigators, but the results of long series of experiments indicate that this point is of considerable importance. A consideration of the conduct of the hen under normal conditions will help make this point plain.

The laying hen regularly remains on the nest for a period ranging from one-half hour to two hours when laying, conduct not in any way known to be associated with the act of laying. It is believed that the explanation for this peculiar conduct is to be found in the instinct which prompts the hen to remain on the nest for a sufficient period to warm the embryos of the eggs already laid. If this is the true explanation, it follows that eggs warmed daily for the proper time should remain hatchable for a longer time, should hatch larger percentages and more promptly when incubated, and should produce stronger and more vigorous chicks than eggs held for the same time without warming. The practical difficulties in the way of ascertaining the correctness of this theory have been numerous. Many of the experiments have been more or less imperfect and unsatisfactory. It is fair to say, however, that all previous tests have in varying measure sustained the theory.

The practical value of this observation will depend upon the working out of a convenient means of warming eggs held for hatching, but its importance seems to warrant the effort. Some method will have to be devised to bring the eggs into direct contact with a heated surface, the temperature of which can be maintained at the temperature of the hen's body. Incubators are not available for the purpose, as too much time is required to secure the proper temperature with present methods of heating.

THE POULTRYMAN'S CHARACTERISTICS.

To decide whether one has the qualities which, under average conditions will make him successful in the poultry business calls for a close examination of the would-be poultryman's personality. The first essential is a genuine liking for fowls, and the business. This quality should insure such strong personal interest in all the details of care and management that things must usually go right, and anything wrong will be quickly detected and corrected.

The Care of Market Eggs

Some Suggestions for Improvement in Methods.

(By W. A. Brown, Dominion Poultryman, Ottawa.)

Present conditions surrounding the production and marketing of farm eggs show distinct evidences of lack of care and appreciation of the fundamental considerations underlying the trade and, while it is the intention later, to point out some specific instances in which all can make improvement, the following suggestions deal directly with general conditions on the farm:

1.—Keep only pure bred stock of the larger general purpose varieties.

2.—Discard all stunted, nondescdipt and all diseased stock.

3.—Give the poultry-house a thorough cleaning every spring and keep it clean; spray often, and whitewash walls, roosts, etc., regularly.

4.—Feed the flock on pure and wholesome food and provide pure water in clean utensils.

5.—Hatch the chickens early; keep them separate from the old stock and give them every possible opportunity to grow into strong, healthy, vigorous, well matured birds before the cold weather comes, in the fall and early winter.

6.—Give the poultry the care and attention they deserve and, if the farmer has not the time or inclination to do the work himself, let him delegate it to some responsible member of his family.

TO THE FARMER.

Remove the male birds from the flock immediately after the breeding season and market no fertile eggs.

Provide roomy nests and plenty of clean nesting material, preferably dry shavings or cut hay.

Keep the nests clean and sanitary.

Collect the eggs regularly at least once, better twice, a day in moderate weather and more frequently in very warm and very cold weather.

Remove at once in clean utensils to a cool, dry cellar.

Cover with clean cloth to prevent dust from settling upon them and also to prevent evaporation and fading.

Do not pack loose by a boy when taking them to market, but rather secure a suitable egg case and thus avoid breakage.

Market as frequently and as directly as possible.

TO THE MERCHANT.

Buy on a loss-off basis, if possible, and encourage other merchants to do the same.

Insist that the farmers furnish first quality eggs only.

Keep in mind the perishable nature of the product and do not hold eggs on a rising market without proper facilities for storing them.

Realize that fresh eggs at any season of the year are much more valuable than stale eggs, when prices are higher.

When shipping, pack carefully in strong, clean cases and fillers.

TO THE EGG-BUYER.

If buying direct from the farmer, make regular and frequent collections.

Pay a premium for quality and do not hesitate to condemn bad, dirty, small and broken eggs.

Encourage the farmer to keep better poultry and more of it.

If buying from the country merchant, encourage frequent shipment and if possible buy on a quality basis.

TO THE RAILWAYS AND EXPRESS COMPANIES.

Handle eggs with care.

Provide suitable accommodation.

Guard against undue exposure to heat and cold.

Deliver with all reasonable despatch to the consignee.

TO THE DEALERS AND PACKERS.

Indicate to the producer that, financially, quality counts for more than quantity.

Adopt without delay a basis of 'quality payment.' The system of 'average payment' on a case count basis permits of a great deal of the carelessness and dishonesty that exists in the egg trade.

If the packers were to adopt the method of 'quality payment' in its fullest sense the store-keepers and collectors could not afford to take eggs from producers regardless of quality.

TO THE RETAILER.

Buy eggs of assured good quality. If it is necessary to handle inferior eggs, sell them for what they are.

Encourage producers to forward their shipments direct.

Establish if possible, a brand of eggs, which will, in itself be a guarantee of good quality.

Every city retailer must realize how quickly the buying public of the better class proportions its consumption of eggs to the quality of the product. In fact there is hardly any class of consumers, however careless, but which will increase consumption when the product is improved.

TO THE CONSUMER.

Demand new laid eggs of good size and color.

Insist that they be clean.

Learn to distinguish between a new laid egg and a stale egg; a fresh egg and a storage egg.

If bad eggs are furnished, demand retribution.

Be willing to pay a premium for good eggs.

Having purchased eggs do not overlook their perishable nature and give them proper care.

Many consumers use the product of poor, unhealthy stock, kept in unsanitary sorroundings rather than pay a cent or two more for clean, wholesome eggs. This is a direct bid for poor eggs.

The responsibility for present conditions rests in part therefore with the consumer and the whole trade will reap the benefit when the latter insists that he be supplied with nothing but first class eggs.

CONCLUSION.

Improvement in the care of eggs is important from a financial point of view; in fact, it is a business proposition. There is an enormous financial waste resulting not only from the absolute loss of thousands of dozens and the shrinkage in millions of others, but also from the cost of handling, packing and transporting so much worthless or practically worthless product. If the manufacturers and business men in Canada were to take no more care of the articles manufactured by them and no more pains in advertising and in placing first quality goods on the market, than is taken by farmers in handling and marketing eggs; how long would the average business be prosperous?

As a result of an investigation of the egg industry in the State of Kansas, seventy-four buyers, handling over nine hundred thousand cases of eggs annually, state that if the farmers of the State of Kansas would deliver eggs to the buyers in first class condition, they could pay two cents a dozen more the year round. Even greater advances have been made by Canadian dealers to the members of egg circles in the Province of Ontario.

It is deplorable that a product, like eggs, so uniform when produced, in quality and composition, is allowed to deteriorate so seriously through gross neglect, carelessness and a lack of appreciation of its perishable nature.

It is evident that, if eggs are to reach the consumer's table in a fresh and palatable condition, the presen antiquated system of handling and marketing them will have to be largely discontinued and more modern business like methods adopted.

TURKEYS FOR MARKET.

The hen turkey sell first, and medium-sized carcasses sell best in market. The market turkey should be weeks. Th eholster feathers must shorter in legs and neck than is ordinarily the case, and very full in the breast, with a compact body, mealy and fat, rather than of a largo size and coarse structure.

MEDICAL.

(Letters for this department should be addressed 'Medical Editor,' 'Witness' Montreal. Should a subscriber ask any question which is not suitable for publication, a reply will be sent by mail if a stamped addressed envelope and $1, physician's fee, be enclosed with such question.)

STYE.

G.L.B.—Last summer had a stye on the right lower eyelid, near the inner corner. It soon got better, but did not entirely disappear. Later on, it gathered again slightly, but a small red pimple remained after the head had gone. This is not sore, but unsightly. Ans.—Styes are due to infection in some of the little glands on the inner side of the lid. Your best plan would be to rub into the spot once a day a little ointment of the yellow oxide of mercury. Bathe with hot water frequently.

FACIAL NEURALGIA.

Mrs. T. asks for some information about the alcohol treatment of facial neuralgia. Has suffered from this disease for a number of years, and has had two operations with much temporary benefit, but no lasting cure. Ans.—The operation consists in injecting a small quantity of strong alcohol into the Gasserian ganglion. It is a somewhat delicate operation, and must be done by an expert. In the vast majority of cases, relief has been immediate. I cannot say if the cure is permanent, as not sufficient experience has been accumulated on the subject, but I have known of cases that had no return after three years. It is well worth trying. I have never heard of any bad results following the operation.

PSYCHOTHERAPEUTICS.

A.B.M. asks for an explanation of the system of treatment known as 'Psychotherapeutics,' and asks also for the name of text books dealing with the subject. Ans.—Psychotheropeutics is the treatment of disease by the influence of mind and mental impressions, either of the patient himself or of some other. It is best applied in cases of what are called 'functional' neuroses, such as hysteria and neurasthenia, and in organic affections which happen to be complicated by a functional element. The whole matter is too complicated to be explained in a paragraph. So far as I know, there is no authoritative text book, but certain articles could be consulted with advantage. These are: One in Forscheimer's Therapeusis of Internal Diseases, Appleton, Vol. iv, p. 569; also, Barker, 'On the Psychic Treatment of Some of the Functional Neuroses, International Clinics, Philadelphia, January, 1907; Collins, 'Some Fundamental Principles in the Treatment of Functianal Nervous Disease, with Special Reference to Psychotherapy,' 'American Joural of the Medical Sciences, 1908, cxxxv, n.c.p 165; Dubois, 'The Psychic Treatment of Nervous Disorders,' trans. by Jelliffe and White, 1906, Funk & Wagnalls; Mitchell, 'The Treatment by Rest, Seclusion, etc., in Relation to Psychotherapy,' 'Journal of the American Medical Association,' Chicago, 1908, D., 2033. Different schools of treatment are in vogue: that of Janet and Bernheim in France, the basis of which is treatment by suggestion or hypnosis; that of Dubois, which aims to re-educate by 'persuasion'; and that of Freud, the psycho-analytical method. The last mentioned finds the explanation of neuroses in a subconscious repression of some forgotten earlier sexual impulse. The whole matter is very complex and should be studied carefully before any special 'system' is adopted to be put into practice.

PAINS IN FEET.

'Subscriber.'—A little boy, aged six years, is troubled with pains in his feet, especially in the left foot. This bothers him mostly at night or on waking up after a nap in the daytime. His feet appear then to be hot. The instep is the part most painful. Asks if instep supporters should be used. Ans.—Put him to stand in his bare feet on a hard surface, and look if the instep is well-formed, or if the bones of the inner side of the foot have descended. Flat foot is the most likely cause of the trouble complained of. Instep supporters are not desirable in the case of a child, as they tend to weaken the muscles. You should, on the other hand, try to strengthen them by massage, getting the boy to move his feet in a circle about the ankle as a centre, and getting him also to 'tip-toe' about for a few minutes daily. It is a good plan to put an extra strip of leather, about three-sixteenths of an inch thick, on the edge along the inner side of the sole and heel of each boot. This throws the foot out and the toes in, thus taking the strain off the weak part. Have the heels of his boot broad and as flat as possible.

RHEUMATOID ARTHRITIS.

'Subscriber, N.B.' is afflicted with rheumatoid arthritis in the left arm and side. There is constant pain and stiffness in the shoulder. Is also very weak. Asks for advice as to what medicine to use. Would rubbing the parts with turpentine be hurtful? Ans.—There is no remedy that is reliable as a cure for rheumatoid arthritis. The main thing is to keep up the strength by plenty of good nourishing food. Cream, eggs, milk, cod-liver oil, are all useful. Then, massaging, passive motions to limber up the joint; the application of heat to relieve the pain. During acute exacerbations the part should be kept quiet, and soothing lotions applied. During the quiescent period applications of stimulating liniments, tincture of iodine of turpentine, may be used.

FARMERS' SALES AND WANTS

ADVERTISING RATES.—Under this heading advertisements will be inserted without display at a cash-with-the-order rate of one cent a word per insertion, twenty-five cents being the minimum amount of an order for a single insertion, and forty cents the minimum amount for orders of more than one insertion. SIX consecutive prepaid insertions will be given for the price of FOUR. A number or a single letter to be counted as one word. When replies are to be addressed in care of the 'Witness' Office, an additional charge of twenty-five cents is made.

Copy for insertion in these columns should be in the 'Witness' office not later than Friday morning to secure proper classification in following Weekly Edition.

FARMS AND OTHER LANDS.

FARMS FOR SALE — IMPROVED FARMS for sale, near Stanstead, Que., at low prices. Good market. Stanstead Wesleyan College here. Good roads. Picturesque scenery, and fine farming section. Write to E. W. HAY, Stanstead, Que.

REAL LAND BARGAINS. ALL Close to Warman. Good soil, water, shipping facilities, school; easy driving distance from City of Saskatoon; three-quarters (480 acres) of 2—39—5 W. 3rd. Considerable cultivated. Practically no stones, slues or scrub; $18.00 and $20.00 per acre in separate quarters. Worth $30.00. Two quarters in 4—29—4 W. 3rd; two miles from Warman. Nearly all cultivated. Worth $35.00, goes for $22.00. A. E. ELLIOTT, Warman, Sask.

PERSONALS.

ALEXANDER DUNLOP LEFT HIS home in Barrie, Ont., in 1893; last heard of was in Winnipeg. Any information regarding him will be thankfully received by his brother, ROBERT DUNLOP, Belevedere P.O., Alta.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

ONE MAN WANTED IN EACH VILlage and town to distribute circulars for large mail order house. Position will pay $15 weekly. CUT-RATE GROCERY CO., Windsor, Ont.

EARN $25 WEEKLY; LET US START you in a Cut-Rate Grocery business; everything sold at Cut-Rates; Redpath's Best Granulated Sugar, 4 cents pound; no capital or experience required. Outfit free. The Consumers' Association, Windsor, Ont.

BIBLE STUDY.

Earnest Bible Students can harmonize the Scriptures by reading our booklet 'About Hell,' based on the latest concordances. With other helpful literature. Price 10 cents. (To the Lord's poor, free.) **International Bible Students' Association,** 59 Alloway Avenue, Winnipeg, Man.

EGGS AND POULTRY.

FOR HEAVY EGG PRODUCTION, constitutional vigor is essential. My Rosecomb Reds are fast gaining a reputation for vigor. Day-old chicks 12c; after July 1, 10c. HILLVIEW POULTRY FARM, St. Albans, Vt.

EGGS FOR SALE — SICILIAN BUTtercups; Rose Comb Anconas; Columbian Wyandottes; pure bred; heavy layers; $1.50 and $1.25 per 15. H. F. KENNEDY, Warwick, Ont.

GREAT LAYING STRAIN, SINGLEComb White Leghorns; eggs ,one dollar per fifteen; four dollars per hundred. M. L. ROBERTSON, Kent Centre, Ont.

BOOKS, POST CARDS, ETC.

FORTY DIFFERENT CARDS, 12c; 30 Dandy Comics, 25c; 24 'Gems,' 25c. IMPERIAL CARD CO., Toronto.

$100 MONTHLY, MAILING CIRCULars. Instructions, 25c. CLARENCE EDGAR, Brockville, Ontario.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE, ONE PAIR OF FINE Goats, one Billy and one Nanny. Write, Box 88, Maxville, Ont.

FARMERS, ATTENTION. — WE CAN sell you a high class Cream Separator of American make. Special cash price; 30 day free trial. You take no risk. Write to THE ANKER-HOLTH SEPARATOR COMPANY, Limited, Sarnia, Ont.

BLACK LUBRICATING OIL

At nine cents per gal. in brls. of 40 gals.; barrel included in price.

J. A. LANCASTER, Petrolia, Ont.

TEACHERS WANTED.

WANTED, SEVERAL PROTESTANT Teachers, with Elementary diplomas, for the Municipality of Chatham, No 1; salary $30 pes month, commencing 1st September. Apply, with references, to JAMES PATTON, Chairman, St. Philippe de Argenes, Que.

TREES, PLANTS, ETC.

STRAWBERRY PLANTS. — GREAT Nagoon, 100, 70c; 1000, $5; Cuthbert Raspberry, 12, 50c. Rhubarb roots, 10 cents 50. Perennial flowers, various, $1. Express prepaid. CHAS. PROVAN, Langley Fort, B.C.

BUSINESS CHANCES

START A MAIL ORDER BUSINESS. The advertiser made $50,000, inside of five years. Commenced with less than $5.00. You can do the same. Send for free booklet that tells how. M. HOPE, 31 Latour street, Montreal.

SHAFTESBURY HOTEL LIVERPOOL

A First Class Temperance Hotel, Homelikeand modern. Adjoining Central Hall, and Roscoe Gardens, and near Stations. Mount Pleasant Cars from Landing-Stage stop at the door. Cab fare 1-4. References: Rev. Dr. Birgs and Rev. Dr. Crews, of Toronto.

LEADING SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES

PHOTOGRAPHY

FOR PLEASURE AND PROFIT.

Amateur and professional photography taught right at your home in spare time UNDER CANADA'S EXPERT PHOTOGRAPHIC CRITIC AND TEACHER.

Be an expert amateur or a capable professional. Don't experiment. Don't guess. Learn HOW.

Write for prospectus.

SHAW CORRESPONDENCE SCHOOL, 393 Yonge Street, Toronto.

ONTARIO BUSINESS COLLEGE BELLEVILLE, ONTARIO.

Continuous and uninterrupted success for 45 years. More than ten thousand thousand students have been in attendance from every Province of Canada, from the United States, South America, all the West India Islands, Cuba, Brazil, Mexico and Great Britain.

SEND FOR CATALOGUE.

I. L. MOORE, Assistant Principal (for 8 years). J. W. JOHNSON, F.C.A., Principal (for 35 years).

GET THE BEST. IT PAYS.

ELLIOTT Business College

Toronto, Ont., is a Commercial School of the Highest Grade! None better in Canada! Graduates in strong demand. Enter now. Catalogue free. Fall term opens Sept. 2nd.

THE MAN

or woman who begins a Business career with the Business training

THE

BELLEVILLE BUSINESS COLLEGE

Limited

gives, has many less obstacles to overcome in the battle for Success. Thousands of successful graduates in America can testify as to our reliability.

Write for free Catalogue "A."

T. W. WAUCHOPE, Principal.

The Philosopher of Folly.

(BY SHERWOOD KART.)

JUNE DISCLOSURES.

What fearful visions we behold when vests are put in pawn at last; what awful sights does June unfold, at which we pale and stand aghast. When, in their winter overcoats, we met our fellows on the street with mufflers twined about their throats, their words and actions seemed discreet—we never dreamed what lay concealed, what crime was hidden in those breasts, which now at last is all revealed since they have canned their winter vests. When I was young I used to think a vest was but a fool affair, but now when summer comes I shrink from sights which stun me everywhere; I shudder at the awesome din, the madding shrieks, the horrid cries; when vests in June are all called in a wild alarum greets my eyes. Where are the shirts of yester-year? Where are the duds I used to know which did not jar upon my ear and fell me with a blinding blow? Blue double-windows I must wear when now I walk around the block; in twilight hours I take the air, for all the vests are now in hock. I cannot bring my shrinking nerves to face the shirts which yell and whoop, in which some duffers drape their curves when winter vests have flown the coop.

TO THE MODERN GROOM.

Oh, fair June groom, may I presume to hand you out some good advice, sir; your stalwart bride views you with pride—she thinks no husband could be nicer; I've heard her praise your winning ways from Halifax to the Pacific—but can you cook without a book, and are your methods scientific? The honeymoon will finish soon, that carefree month of love and laughter; but ere you start, oh, take to heart that many months will follow after. I've heard her say that you can play most charmingly, and that you're witty—but will your spouse say you keep house the best and neatest in the city? When you return you'll doubtless yearn for old-time joys, when, young and happy, you came and went, you saved or spent, just as it pleased you best, old chappie, but if you're wise you'll recognize that marriage changes man's position—you can't intend, my dear young friend, to grieve your wife by going fishin'? Your wife must mix in politics—she has a duty towards the nation; you must be brave, you must not rave for votes and male emancipation; you must be wise, hide sobs and sighs, and shun all vain and foolish ructions. A life of joy is yours, my boy, if you will follow these instructions.

A WISH.

I fain would fill my pipe and pen and hie me to some shady glen where I may meditate and write on what befalls the lazy wight. There, 'neath the shadow of the trees I love to stretch myself at ease and think how all the idle chumps deserve to get their jolts and bumps. I let my thoughts flow full and free and jot down what occurs to me upon the nobleness of toil—"The humblest tiller of the soil who humps about his plot of earth and reaps one hundred dollars worth of Manitoba Hard a year wherewith to pay for cheese and beer,' I write as I pursue my theme, 'is higher far in Nature's scheme than all the thousand sons of rest who dot the land from east to west!' Then I reload my jimmy-pipe, and while another thought grows ripe, I practice blowing smoke in rings and cogitate on divers things. The golden moments hasten by as in my cool retreat I lie and listen to the rustling breeze, the songs of birds, the hum of bees; in deep reflection I repose while on and off I call down woes on dubs who will not shed their coats and rustle for their corn and oats, who laze around the livelong day when worth-while chaps are making hay. I count a day like this well spent—I hate an idle, loafing gent.

RED PAINT.

Let others go prancing when paid off on Friday to spend all their earnings on paint which is pink, who find every payday a farm and a dry day, and fill up their systems with kegs of red ink; I'll drown out my thirst with a bucket of water, and with what is left from the cost of my toot, I'll buy Panamas for my wife and my daughter, and hike to the tailor's and order a suit. I'll drop in the butcher's and buy lamb's hindquarter (I rather prefer it to scrapple and hash), and also a steak from the same cut as Porter—all this I can buy with what's left of my cash. I'll go to the grocer's and cart home some crackers, some bacon and cheese and a bushel of beans—while other chaps fill up on varnish and lacquers, I'll still have some money for new magazines. The Foolkiller waits round the corner to throttle the fellows who whack up their hard-won doubloons for red paint that's sold by the glass or the bottle, which should have been spent on bread, butter and prunes. The bonehead whose aim is to stain things deep ruby pays dear for the stuff which the barkeepers sell; he takes the first prize a champion booby who piles on red paint at the corner hotel.

SUMMER CLOTHES.

We soon may have a red-hot spell; upon this thought I often dwell, yet thinking on it makes me yell in fear and sorrow; I with the rest of all the host who in the name of freemen boast must following the custom roast some warm to-morrow; had I the spunk to do and dare some warm day garments I'd prepare which would be fit for summer wear—some cool apparel, of silken weave and lightsome shade, which left my arms and legs displayed, and thus most sensibly arrayed I'd gaily carol; with airy sandals on my feet, I'd scamper down the sizzling street and never care a hoot for heat the livelong summer; but, woe is me, I dare not go about the village thus and so, and as I meditate I go from glum to glummer. If I a silk shirt-waist could V, leaving my throat for all to see, and have no collar worry me I could be cheerful; but now, because some chumps would scoff, I dare not leave my harness off, my bally coat I will not doff, I'm that derned fearful. Oh, that the coming years may find some gifted leader of mankind, some genius with a strong, brave mind to set the fashion, like Jonas Hanway and the gamp he carried when the rain was damp; soon to this clothes-reformer's camp we'd all be dashin'.

IMMORTALS.

We lay no claim to halls of fame, but Canada has her immortals—that ancient band who rule the land and frisk around the Senate's portals. Across the seas four centuries ago Jacques Cartier came a-steering, and on our shores these Senators then stood three deep in every clearing; these patriarchs then played skylarks with heap big Injun legislation—each helpless Act they chopped and racked and did to death, and balked the nation. Champlain outpours on Senators a half a ton of hot invective; he says, 'These blokes are timeworn jokes—their mental vision is defective. Three times, alas! I've tried to pass a law to make scalps ad valorem, but no siree, they make 'em free each time the thing comes up before 'em!' And Frontenac took many a crack at this our ancient institution; he writes, 'This band should all be canned; they'd make a splendid execution.' Thus we can see from history this problem is of ancient standing; the howdydo is nothing new; 'twas heard when Christopher was landing; for it appears through all these years the Senators have double-crossed us; they've changed our course by wiles or force and forty thousand times have lost us; upon the reefs these hoary chiefs our ship of state were always breaking; these ancient wits put on the fritz our country's every undertaking. Yet, if we note, we're still afloat, and forging to the front like thunder; though as of old we often hold they should be hung and sawn asunder.

JAPANESE SCHOLAR SAYS WHITE PERIL MUST BE WIPED OUT-- PEACE CRY SHALLOW HYPOCRISY

Defiance of Justice in Not Recognizing Yellow Men Must in the End Provoke Trouble---Pleas For Justice and Equality For His Race---An Unchristian Attitude.

(From New York 'Sun.')

That a White Peril exists is the belief of a Japanese scholar, Ryutaro Nagai, professor of political science at Waseda University, an imperial institution founded by Count Okuma, the former Prime Minister of Japan. In support of his belief he points to the aggressions of the white races against the darker races. The article was written for the official Tokio publication, the 'Japan Magazine.'

By RYUTARO NAGAI.
Professor of Political Science at Waseda University, Japan.

To cry 'Peace! Peace!' without rendering justice is surely the shallowest hypocrisy. Any suggestion that we must forever be content to remain inferior races will not abide. Such an attitude is absolutely inconsistent with our honor as nations and our sovereign rights as independent States. We therefore appeal to the white races to put aside their race prejudice and meet us on equal terms in brotherly cooperation. This will convince us of their sincerity more quickly than a thousand proclamations of peace and good will while denying sympathy and fair play. Words and attitudes without charity are 'as a sounding brass and a tinkling cymbal.'

We freely admit that the yellow races cannot boast of any superlative innocence or achievement, though we furnished most of the religious inspiration and motive of the world. We have in same respects much to learn in the way of further advancement along modern lines. There are among us glaring deficiencies in culture and conspicuous inefficiencies of mechanical contrivance. But in morals we can compare favorably with those nations who whose aggression and greed we have with reluctance been obliged to allude in the past.

NOT AFRAID OF COMPARISON.

If our immigrants be honestly compared with those of other nations we have nothing to fear. The average yellow immigrant entering the United States is found to possess a larger amount of capital than those from other countries. As nations the yellow people have never waged war of any kind on the white races, nor in any manner provoked them to jealousy or resentment. When we fight it is always in self-defence.

The white races preach to us 'Peace! Peace!' and the futility and waste of armamental expansion, while all the time they are expending vast sums on armies and navies and enforcing discriminations against us. Now if the white races truly love peace and wish to deserve the name of Christian nations they will practice what they preach and will soon restore to us the rights so long withheld. They will rise to the generosity of welcoming our citizens among them as heartily as we do theirs among us.

When Buckle wrote his history of civilization the Crimean war was at its height and the whole of Europe was being regaled by the press with pictures of blood and carnage. To solace the wounded sensibilities of the public, Buckle contended that in modern times wars were necessary as the inevitable defence of civilized States against the defence of half civilized or savage nations, but he congratulated his countrymen on the conviction that the time was now past when one civilized people could take up arms against another for purpose of mere aggression.

What could have thought that immediately after this civilized France would have gone to war with Austria, and that the combined forces of Prussia and Australia would have invaded Denmark and calmly appropriated Schleswig and Holstein? Not very long afterward came the conflict between France and Germany, two highly civilized nations. Then we have such unedifying spectacles as the war between America and Spain, and the seizure of the South African republics by the British.

In addition to this, most of the nations of Europe have been carrying on a system of appropriating the lands of the more uncivilized races too weak for self-defence. The extent of territory taken by the white races in this way during the nineteenth century totals nearly 10,000,000 square miles, embracing a population of about 135,000,000. And it will be seen that even within the comparatively short space of time since 1860 the white races have taken nearly 10,000,000 square miles of land and enforced their rule over many millions of the darker skinned races. At the present moment we are treated to the exhibition of another civilized white group of races making war on Turkey, demanding the cession of some 400,000 square miles of territory, with millions of population.

THE YELLOW PERIL.

In the face of all this we have been treated by the white races in recent years to tracts, treaties and newspaper articles galore on what they call 'The Yellow Peril.' Surely, in comparison with the white races, there is no indication of any peril of yellow aggression at least.

We do not mean to condemn aggression independently of circumstances; for there might be the duty of interfering for the sake of opening up the resources of a people and thus Mr. Leroy Beaulieu says that the human race may be classified as: 1, Civilized Christian people; 2, Civilized non-Christian people; 3, Half-civilized people; 4, Savage tribes. The former, he holds, have the right and obligation to lead the latter two classes to civilization just as parents have the right and the duty to educate their children.

According to this theory it would be unjust to reproach any nation for intruding upon a barbarous race to impose upon it civilized conditons. But the difficulty is that most of such interferences do not appear to be for any benevolent purpose, the motive being, for the most part, simply aggressive. On the authority of their own historians we are forced to convict the Spanish invaders of South America as bent chiefly on rapine and plunder of every murderous kind, the number of people killed in fifty years being estimated at upward of 10,000,000. In Mexico alone the number killed is calculated at 4,000,000. This does not take into account the terrible spoliation of territory, leaving destruction everywhere in the wake of murder. In some cases the native tribes were furnished with arms and set fighting with one another so as to bring about self-destruction.

Is it not a fact that many tribes have been wiped out by the white races. Others have been driven out of their ancient habitations, as witness the Kaffirs in South Africa.

These are all conspicuous facts that do not lie. It it be said that such things belong to a past age of civilization, we point to the conduct of the Belgians in the Congo, where, under the plea of protecton and development of territory, heavy taxes have been imposed on the miserable natives, and the refusal to comply with arbitary exactions visited with the cruelest of punishments, even to the cutting off of hands and other mutilations of the bodies of the victims.

What are the yellow races to say to all this, especially in the face of complaints against the Yellow Peril? Can we be regarded as either unreasonable or unnecessarily offensive if we incline to the conviction that the peril is rather a white one?

WESTERN INSOLENCE.

Our American friends, who talk more about civilization and equally more than most other nations, have nevertheless many hard things said of them by their own citizens in regard to their treatment of the Indians and the negroes. At any rate it would be difficult to parallel in any country in the East such savagery as the lynching and burning of negroes. According to the census of 1909, the negroes of twelve Southern States made up 40 percent of the population; yet out of $32,000,000 spent in common school education in these States, only $4,000,000 went to the education of colored peoples, less than 12 1-2 percent of the total.

Nor are conditions better in India, if we are to believe the accounts given by Englishmen themselves of the treatment of natives there. In Keir Hardie's book on India, he makes some very frank if not caustic criticisms of the administration there, and especially in respect to the attitude of a section of Englishmen toward the Indians. Even the public conveniences are classified as for foreigners and natives; so that even the beggar and the outcast with white skin can be better accommodated than the most refined Indian gentleman.

Most of us are familiar with the story he tells of an Englishman ordering a young Indian gentleman out of a railway carriage, even though the father of the youth, an Indian gentleman, was a passenger in the car. Both the Indian gentleman and his son had to pick up their baggage and get out. And is there not a little of this in all colonies planted by the white people among native races?

Now in the face of all this, who can say that the yellow and otherwise colored races are not in some peril from the white races? When I was on my way home from Europe there were some Englishmen on board the steamer, engineers on their way to posts in the Orient. Among these foreigners there seemed to prevail a very unpleasant degree of rare prejudice. Of their conduct toward the Chinese on board it is difficult to speak with due restraint.

Once during the passage through the sultry heat of the tropics a Chinese gentleman of position came on deck to take a nap on a rattan chair. He had hardly got to sleep when he found himself wound round with coils of line and being dragged about the deck on his chair. This gentleman afterward said to me:

'Suppose the position was reversed, and it was a white man that was so treated, what would they say?'

And then he went on to say that it was so everywhere, the white man always treated his yellow brother with contempt.

ALL WHITES THE SAME.

At the presen time Australia is endeavoring to induce immigrants to settle in that country. Agents of the Commonwealth advertise endless acres of fertile land only awaiting people to occupy them. Even the passage money of prospective settlers is being advanced or paid by the Government. The immigrants are promised every assistance in settling down, even to the loan of the necessary funds. Their children will be educated free in the national schools. Then the notice is conspicuously given that only white people will be admitted. Such notices appear even in the public press.

Practically the same attitude prevails in British South Africa, Canada, and the United States. Asiatics can enter only with the greatest inconveniences. In British Columbia it is openly stated that no Chinese or Japanese should be employed. To enter that county Chinese have to pay $500 each to the Government.

Now from the point of view of the yellow races all this seems most arrogant and unfair. To seize the greater part of the earth and refuse to share it with the race who are hardly pressed for territorial space at home, even when the privilege is highly paid for by hard labor, is so manifestly unjust that it cannot continue. I remember that in 1909, when the British taxation bill was before Parliament, Mr. Lloyd George said in a public speech that London was not made for the gardens of the aristocracy, but for the poor people as well. And may we not say also that the world was not made for the white races, but for the other races as well.

In Australia, South Africa, Canada, and the United States there are vast tracts of unoccupied territory awaiting settlement, and although the citizens of the ruling powers refuse to take up the land to yellow people are permitted to enter. In Canada alone the unoccupied territory is said to be sufficient to supply one-half of the world with wheat. Thus the white races seem ready to commit to the savage beasts and birds what they refuse to intrust to their brothers of the yellow races.

Even a yellow fisherman gleaning the sea along some solitary island coast is watched and apprehended for encroaching on the white preserves. Surely the arrogance and avarice of the nobility in appropriating to themselves the most and the best of the land in certain countries is as nothing compared with the attitude of the white races toward those of different hue.

Suppose the conditions were reversed and the yellow races were thus territorially in the ascendancy. Suppose we enforced the same policy in, say, Corea or Manchuria. Well, I should not like to be responsible for the consequences. What an outcery there would be against 'violation of equal opportunities' and the monopolization of the natural resources.

ON CHRISTIAN ATTITUDE.

Well, the present attitude of the white races may be white, but it certainly is not Christian. Did not Christ say: 'Do unto others as you would that they should do unto you?' How can the white races have the face to demand equal opportunities in the Far East, when they have denied them to the Far East in the West? It is a misfortune that we are not sufficiently Christianized to set about Christianizing the West in this particular! We do not pretend to be Christians, but we believe in doing unto others that we would have them do unto us.

Viewing the matter seriously, for it is a very serious matter indeed, it ought to be said that every defiance of justice must in the long run provoke revolt. Just as in the labor world, if the capitalist is unfair in his ground down, they will not forever submit, so in the international world, unless justice obtains between race, there will be trouble.

In the case under review, then, who will be responsible for the trouble? If one race assumes the right to appropriate all the wealth, why should not all the other races feel illused and protest? If the yellow races are oppressed by the white races, and have to revolt to avoid congestion and maintain existence, whose fault is it but that of the aggressors?



Will kill every fly in your house or store. All you have to do is to get the flies to the Pads.

Directions in each packet show how to do this.

BIRTHDAYS.

SUNDAY, JUNE TWENTY-SECOND

This is the birthday of **Mr. W. D. Matthews,** the Toronto financier. He was born sixty-three years ago at Burford, Ont., and entered the grain business as a youg man. He is a director of many companies, including the Canadian Pacific Railway.

* * *

The Hon. Joseph Bolduc, member of the Dominion Senate, celebrates his sixty-sixth birthday to-day. He is a lumber merchant by trade and represented the county of Beauce for many years in the House of Commons. He was called to the Senate in 1884.

MONDAY, JUNE TWENTY-THIRD.

H.R.H. Edward Albert Christian George Andrew Patrick David, Prince of Wales, is nineteen years of age today. He is, of course, the eldest son of King George and heir apparent to the throne. He is being prepared for his high position with great care and has been given all sorts of experiences to fit him for sovereignty.

TUESDAY, JUNE TWENTY-FOURTH.

This is the natal day of Viscount **Kitchener of Khartoum,** the hero of the Soudan. He was born sixty-three years ago at Kerry, reland, and entered the Royal Engineers when twenty-one. He won his greatest distinction in Egypt, and was later chief of staff and commander-in-chief in the South African War.

* * *

Mr. Thomas Ahearn, prominent Ottawa capitalist, is fifty-eight years of age to-day. He has been interested in many important electrical contracts, including the construction of the C.P.R. telegraph system from ocean to ocean.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE TWENTY-FIFTH.

The Right Rev. John Grisdale, Bishop of Qu'Appelle, celerates his sixty-eighth birthday to-day. He was born in Lancashire, England, and after an experience in India, came to Manitoba in 1873, since when he has held many important charges in the Church of England in the West. He was elected Bishop in 1896.

* * *

Professor George M. Wrong, University of Toronto, well-known throughout Canada as a historian, is fifty-three years of age to-day. He was ordained in 1883, but never held a charge, devoting himself to academic pursuits. He has been professor of history at Toronto since 1894.

THURSDAY, JUNE TWENTY-SIXTH.

The Right Hon. Robert Laird Borden, Premier of Canada, is fifty-nine years of age to-day. Born at Grand Pre, Nova Scotia, he was called to the Bar in 1878 and practised successively at Kentville and Halifax. He entered Parliament in 1896 as one of the members for Halifax, and in 1901 was elected as leader of the Opposition. On the defeat of the Laurier Government in 1911 he was called on to form an administration. He is a high type of public man and commands the respect of both political parties.

FRIDAY, JUNE TWENTY-SEVENTH

This is the eightieth birthday of **the Rev. Albert Carman, D.D.,** the general superintendent of the Methodist Church in Canada. He was born at Iroquois, Ont., and educated at Victoria University, Cobourg. He was for a time principal of Albert College, Belleville. In 1883 he became general superintendent of the Methodist Church, in which he has been a great power.

* * *

Mr. H. B. Ames, M.P. for the St. Antoine Division of Montreal, celebrates his fiftieth birthday to-day. He was born in Montreal and entered business here. Later he became interested in municipal politics and did much for the purification of the city's affairs. He entered the House of Commons in 1904.

SATURDAY, JUNE TWENTY-EIGHTH.

Dr. William Alexander, Professor of Classics in the University of Alerta, and one of the leading educationists of the West, was born at Ottawa, on June 28, 1878.

* * *

The Hon. James N. Armstrong, member of the Legislative Council of Nova Scotia for North Sydney, was born at Sydney Mines, on June 28 1854. He is one of the most widely-informed public men in Eastern Canada.

WENDELL PHILLIPS, 'AGITATOR.'

(Henry Cabot Lodge in 'Scribner's.')

Of Wendell Phillips I saw much more, as it happened, after I grew up. He cannot be said to have belonged to the group of human rights statesmen who took possession of the stage when I was a child and held it for many years afterward, for he was not a statesman and never acted long with anybody. Brought up in a Free Soil, Republican household, I had imbibed the notion that Phillips was an agitator who injured the good cause. His assaults on the Union of States, his denunciation of the Constitution, and his attacks upon Lincoln all combined to foster this idea. Later, as I began to think for myself, these early impressions were strengthened by Phillips's support of Butler and Butler's candidacy for Governor of Massachusetts, by his zeal for the negro governments of the South, by his praise of assassination in the case of the Czar, in his Phi Beta Kappa speech and by his reckless diatribes against everybody who crossed his path.

He was in truth an Ishmael and his hand was against every man's. Yet when I came to know Wendell Phillips, although I did not alter my opinion of him as a public man, I could not help being attracted by him personally. He was tall, singularly high bred and distinguished looking, handsome and with the most beautiful voice I think that I ever heard.

He cared nothing for accuracy. His many enemies said he cared nothing for the truth, but this failing does not make conversation less amusing, however much it impairs its moral value. He would also say witty and bitter things about people whom he disliked, and they were many, but all in his quietest manner and in the most silvery tones of his beautiful voice. I remember very well how interesting he was once in discussing public speaking, of which, it is needless to say, he was a great master, and the rules to be observed. 'Use the conversational tone as much as you can,' he said. 'In fact, no other if possible, for in that way the inflections are preserved, which are all lost when a man shouts. Moreover, shouting and roaring often defeat themselves by mere noise and monotony. Making an audience hear depends on the pitch, not on the loudness of the voice. Another great point overlooked by most speakers is the position of the head and the direction in which you send your voice. Most speakers drop the head a little and talk to the people seated in the middle of the hall on the floor, level. Nobody hears them, or hears only very imperfectly, back of that point in the audience. Always talk to the most remote man in the gallery. If you can make him hear, as you can with a proper pitch, and clear enunciation, everybody between you and him will hear too.'

NIGHT IN THE VAST RANGES OF THE HIMALAYAS

A Memorable Journey Amid Unfathomable Ravines and Dense Forests.

(Manchester 'Guardian.')

I have just finished a journey which must ever be memorable to me. For of many appealing parts of the world few held such a lure for me as the Himalayas, which lair in their recesses of snow and forest some of the fiercest of earth's creatures. Their naked peaks glitter a hundred miles away, and their unfathomable ravines and forests even the Indian sun leaves damp and cold. The trees are sublime in their profusion and in their beardings of mosses and creeper drapery, and they throw out wildly contorted arms across immense gulfs in which the eagles swirl. Amid it all the narrow paths go twining, now clinging to some precipitous ledge, now caving deeply into the hillside, then coming out suddenly upon a corner that dominates a depth of immense profundity, in which the very air seems to assume a tint of blue. At these corners cold winds come rushing by, edging along the cliffs, and salute one with the tang of the far-off snows. Elsewhere, where the track winds into the re-entrant of a ravine, the air is still, the sun is hot, and from the depths below creeps up, as through the mouth of some alchemist's funnel, the subtle odor of the pines. You may see a hut far down, with its row of terraces of cultivated land cut out of the steep above it, and a cow or buffalo grazing there, while a semi-naked urchin lolls beside it.

DENIZENS OF THE FOREST.

The forest is full of citizens, furtive, busy, and watchful. You know not what strange, wild creature slinks from your path as it hears your footfall, nor if there be not a panther watching you with stealthy eyes from the shadow of an overhanging rock. As I have been walking I have twice startled khakur (barking deer) in thickets beside me, and seen them leap forth and away like arrows, with a noise of crashing boughs. The magnificent hill pheasants, pecking on the track among the droppings of the pack-ponies, slide like shadows into the undergrowth as you draw near. To a stranger this is all romance, but to the poor peasant it is sadly workaday. It is not only by the sweat of his brow that he must eat bread, but at the peril of his life. No place is so devastated by wild animals. They take their toll of his flocks and herds—aye, and of his family. In the verandah of the dak bungalow where I am staying is a printed notice of Government offering five hundred rupees for the destruction of a man-eating tiger that is infesting this region. Leopards are extremely bold and seem to have no fear of man, though they seldom attack him. One, however, was destroyed this year, the famous Almora leopard, which within five years had taken three hundred human lives.

In the morning of my night walk I had gone to a neighboring valley on official business, taking with me a double-barrelled gun and some ball cartridge. The business occupied me longer than I had anticipated, and after it I sat with my host until dusk had fallen and the moon was mounted high above the hills. We sat in the verandah of the bungalow looking down a steep pine clad slope to the lake, from every margin of which rose similar slopes shutting us in as in a bowl. There could be no scene of wilder beauty. The moon was very bright and threw up the track with great distinctness. I bade my host farewell and set forth. I emerged from the bowl shaped valley at a spot where a leopard had killed a bullock two days before. He had then made a rush into a party of four grasscutters and mauled one severely about the thigh. But as I passed all was still and every bush was silent, and if he was still there he saw, no doubt, the gun under my arm, with its twin barrels gleaming like glass. I had a coolie with me bearing papers and a few odds and ends, and he shuffled along behind me with an occasional grunt or snuffle, but apparently unconcerned. I asked him if he was afraid of panthers, and he said no; when they saw the sahib they would go away, but with bears it was a different matter. If they were in the way and we met them, they would attack. I knew this was true. In the hills it is common to see men with frightfully disfigured faces the result of encounters with bears. They always strike at the face, and can tear a man's face off or scalp him as easily as would a circular saw.

A NERVE-TRYING WALK.

Sometimes the track was open along the hillside, sometimes it was partially overhung by trees through which came a filigree of moonlight shadows. At other times it passed into a regular tunnel of trees and brushwood in which it was quite dark. Entering these bits was an eerie business, and the imagination was apt to run riot over what they might conceal. If one did fall over a bear the odds were all on the bear, for it was too dark to be sure of the gun. But the silence everywhere was profound. Once or twice things rustled in bushes, and there was the faint murmur of water tumbling over stones in the ravine below us. But ever when the trees were not too thick there opened out before us that tremendous valley, all still and slumbersome in the moonlight, with a faint star or two palled into insignificance in the radiant dome above it. At the far end of it was the lake, on the margin of which my little dak bungalow lay shining like a handful of quicksilver poured into a dent in a cushion. As I walked on I remembered, too, the great snake skin hanging up in my host's verandah—that of a King Cobra. Perhaps of all serpents he is the most terrible, for he attacks without provocation, and will literally run after you. One prick from his fangs is sure death. I was told that between this place and the station in the plains at the foot of the hills all snakes are innocuous, thanks to a very holy fakir who used daily to pass on this way to and fro—a sort of Himalayan St. Patrick. But, like disbelief in ghosts, I felt that this might fail me at a critical moment. . . . . I wished I could have known that this walk was to come when I was a boy at school.

ARTHUR W. HOWLETT.

Real Heroism at Toronto

Hormisdas L'Archeveque Was Drowned in Rescuing Companion at Hanlan's Point.

Toronto, June 17.— Hormisdas l'Archeveque, aged 26 years, was drowned in the lagoon at Hanlan's Point in the rear of the island stadium last night, after he had succeeded in saving the life of his friend, Widmer Walker, of 68 Leonard Avenue. l'Archeveque went down in about seven feet of water, after bringing his companion to the surface, and while the latter, in a semi-conscious condition, clung to an upturned boat, not knowing the fate that had befallen his rescuer.

The victim, Walker, with another man, named Westover, started from the city yesterday afternoon in a sailing dinghy, and landed in the lagoon at the rear of the ball park. They all got off, but son afterwards Walker started out in the dinghy alone. He had not gone far when he was upset and seemed in danger.

Throwing off his coat and hat, l'Archevque plunged into the water and swam out a number of yards to the man's rescue. He grabbed Walker as he was sinking for the last time, and managed to make him grab on to the boat. The exertion was too great, however, and, as if in a faint, l'Archeveque fell backwards and disappeared.

A number of people witnessed the sad occurrence, and in a short while the body was recovered.

PRINCE NOW HARD, SEASONED CAMPER

London, June 17.—'Cadet Edward,' as the Prince of Wales is enrolled and known in the Officers' Training Corps, marched twenty miles yesterday, carrying a rifle, knapsack and water bottle. The thermometer was 80 degrees in the shade, but he finished in good condition.

The Prince slept Sunday night in a barn with his fellow cadets. He turned out at five o'clock, and washed at the village pump. It was already hot when the march started, and soon after the sun was broiling. At ten miles some of the cadets gave up and some were put in ambulances. The majority of them, however, including the Prince, completed the twenty miles notwithstanding the choking dust, the heat and the weight of their equipment.

During the last five miles, when all were getting fagged out, somebody suggested that the Prince should fall out. He replied with a determined 'no.' The march was finished at midday. The Prince then slept for two hours, after which he swam across a pond.

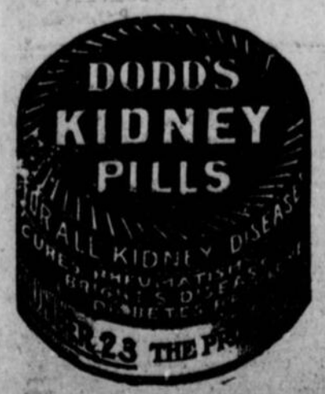
Cured Diseases of the Kidneys

And is Depended on to Right Stomach And Liver Disorders.

Once Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills are introduced into the family and their efficiency becomes known they are usually found too valuable to do without. For everyday ills arising from liver and bowel disorders they bring relief promptly, and when complicated diseases of the kidneys and liver develop they often prove a successful cure after doctors have failed. As an illustration, you may read the following, which was received a few days ago:

Mrs. John Wright, 53 McGee street, Toronto, Ont., states: 'We have used Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills for ten years, and would not be without them. My husband suffered from kidney trouble, and after taking treatment from several doctors without receiving any benefit, tried Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills, which worked a complete cure. Since that time we have used them for all stomach and liver disorders.'

One pill a dose, 25 cents a box, all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates and Co., Limited, Toronto.



NEW HYDROPLANE RECORD.

St. Louis, Mo., June 17.—The American speed record for hydro-aeroplanes has been set at 79.8 miles an hour by Anthony Jannus, a local aviator, who carried tow passengers in making his record-breaking flight here yesterday. The American record for such craft without passengers is 78 miles an hour. Jannus flew from a point below the Merchants' Bridge here and ended under the bridge at Alton, Ills., a distance of 24 miles, in eighteen minutes.

R. & O. CAPTAIN BEREAVED.

Cornwall, June 17. — At the age of 69 years there died at Summerstown the wife of Captain A. J. Baker, for a number of years captain on the R. and O. steamers plying between Toronto and Montreal. Deceased was born on the Cariboo Cameron property at Summerstown, and was a daughter of the late John Cameron. Her husband, three sons and four daughters survive.

SOLVE MURDER MYSTERY AFTER SIX YEARS.

Rome, June 17.— The police have just solved two mysterious Camorra murders, which took place six years ago. At that time a wealthy old man named Renzullo and his nephew disappeared in a mysterious manner. The police started an investigation, but eventually abandoned their search.

The police got a new clue recently, and this led to the discovery that Renzullo and his relative had been enticed to a house and murdered. Their bodies were not hidden, but were sent to the anatomical laboratory of the University, where they were dissected. In this way all traces of the murders was destroyed.

The above case recalls the notirious Burke and Hare murders in Edinburgh more than half a century ago, when scores of people were murdered by these miscreants, and the bodies of the victims sold to the medical college. Burke was hanged, but Hare escaped by turning King's evidence, and emigrated to Canada, settling in Middlesex county, where he died.

Would Spring Out Of Her Bed.

She Was So Nervous.

Diseases of the nervous system are very common. All the organs of the body may be sound while the nerve centres may be affected.

Many women become run down and worn out by household cares and duties never ending, and sooner or later find themselves with shattered nerves and weak hearts.

On the first sign of any weakness of the heart or nerves, flagging energy or physical breakdown, do not wait until your case becomes hopeless.

Get a remedy which will at once quiet the nerves, strengthen the heart, and build up the whole system.

Avail yourself of a perfect cure by using Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills.

Mrs. E. Beers, Upper Main River, N.B., writes:—"I have used Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills for over three months. I was so nervous I would imagine everything, and would spring out of my bed at night.

I tried the doctors, but they did me no good. My brother advised me to take Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills, which I did, and I can give them the greatest thanks, as they completely cured me."

Price, 50 cents a box; 3 boxes for $1.25, at all dealers, or mailed direct on receipt of price by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.



A MAGAZINE PAGE FOR HOME-MAKERS



WHEN VISITING THE SICK.

Members of a family circle often show weird ideas of entertaining the invalid. Reports are brought to her rooms of family jars, domestic difficulties of all kinds, from 'cook's rank extravagance over butter' and anticipated trouble with the nursery maid to 'Archie's growing more careless every day, and really, dear, Charlie is causing great anxiety. Your father looks so worried and troubled, and Meta and Annie are so snappy to the boys at dinner. You are not downstairs, dear, but safely out of it, so it can't worry you to know.' But, O' it does; and another gray cloud comes over the already dreary outlook of life. Home seems to be a place of bickering and petty troubles, and there seems no object in trying to get well.

Now, the ideal visitor is bright, but not unfeeling, cheerful, but not flippant, sympathetic, and still hopeful. She comes prettily dressed and seldom empty-handed—no small attraction for the visited, for no one knows but they who have experienced the dreariness of a bed-ridden life know how keenly welcomed is anything absolutely unexpected. A few flowers, a paper, the loan of a book, some homemade dainty, all seem doubly delightful because unlooked for.

Then the ideal does not fidget; she does not bump against the bed; she sits facing the invalid, so causing no strain of eyes or position. She does not leave the burden of conversation to the patient; she has something to say, and says it brightly and interestingly. She can gratify the poor dereliet with gracious little speeches, say how her old friends miss her, how glad everyone is of news of her; tell her who of the 'old set' have been inquiring, and if a little bit of flattery perhaps creeps in, such as, 'I don't know how you keep so patient and cheerful, and look so dainty always,' will not the flattery be forgiven her when balanced against the warm glow of pleasure that fills the heart of the chronic invalid?—New York 'Post.'

HINTS FOR THE GUEST.

Observe three rules and season them with agreeableness, and you will rarely fail to be popular with your hostess. Be neat, be punctual, and mind your own business.

Many hostesses are heard to complain of the untidiness of their guests. No one but the hostess and her long-suffering maids can know that the girl who comes downstairs morning and evening looking spick and span has left her room a 'sight.'

Besides being a reflection on your own bump of order, this carelessness is utter selfishness. With company in a house maids have more than usual to do, and it is inconsiderate to needlessly add to their burdens. Start to dress early enough to hang up your clothes, to put your shoes out of sight, and to leave the room as neat as it was when you entered it.

One chronic cause of complaint is the disposition of soiled clothing.

It is a simple matter to carry a laundry bag or two, ornamental enough to be hung on the inside door of a closet.

If you have forgotten to bring a laundry bag with you and are in the country far from a store, ask your hostess to lend you an old pillowcase, run a piece of tape through the hem, and use that for your soiled clothes.

This lack of neatness sometimes verges into carelessness of the belongings of your hostess. Ink is splashed on the writing table, windows are left open in the rain, curtains and hangings are shamelessly crushed because you will not take the trouble to adjust them neatly when opening or closing a window, and handsome pillows and valuable books are taken out of doors and forgotten.

Lack of punctuality is a sad fault in the eyes of a hostess. When a household is increased in size it is necessary that everything should be done promptly to avoid turmoil in the domestic arrangement.

It is not enough for a girl to apologize when she comes to a meal five or ten minutes late; she should make it a point not to need that apology. The hostess may smilingly excuse you, but her thoughts are not complimentary.

Even when the meal has been started without waiting, as is sometimes done, unnecessary delay is caused to the servants and to the entire party by bringing you your courses out of order.

Nor should such punctuality mean only being prompt at meals. Be on time for everything you may be expected to do if you would be a popular guest.

Minding your own business is a broad ruling that includes many things that the ordinary visitor does not consider an infringement of another's rights.

The girl so mindful neither encroaches upon the time of her hostess' servant nor gives advice as to their ruling. To send a maid on an errand that you had much better go yourself is not minding your own business any more than if you comment on the way your friend manages her maids.

Minding your own business is not making plans that should be left to your hostess, nor advising her what would be nice to have for dinner; nor does it include dictating to or about her children or trying to run her husband. It is being non-aggressive, pleasant, and self-contained as to your opinions, even when asked for them.—'The Times.'

THE SYMPATHETIC TOUCH.

The ministry of childhood is a blessed thing. Frank L. Stanton very beautifully and tenderly touches upon it in one of his poems. Coming out from the shadow of a great trial, he says,

'A little hand stole softly
Into my own that day
When it needed the touch that I loved so much
To strengthen me on the way.

'Softer it seemed than the softest down
On the breast of the gentlest dove;
But its timid press and its faint caress
Were strong in the strength of love.

'It seemed to say in a strange, sweet way,
'I love you, and understand';
And calmed my fears as my hot heart-tears
Fell over that little hand.

'Perhaps there are tenderer, sweeter things
Somewhere in the sun-bright land,
But I thank God for his blessing
In the clasp of that little hand.'
—'Selected.'

Pongee silk should be washed in warm soapsuds, and neither boiled nor scalded. Remove from the line before it is quite dry and roll up without sprinkling.

THE SPENDING PARTNER.

Mr Arnold Bennett has brought his brilliant intellect to play on the machinery of the home. When the plain man says disdainfully that his wife 'has nothing in the world to do but to run the house,' his wife might equally retort that he 'has nothing in the world to do but run the office.'

'Unscale your eyes,' says Mr Bennett, in the 'Strand Magazine,' 'and try to see that a home, in addition to being a home, is an office and manufactory for the supply of light, warmth, cleanliness, ease, and food to a given number of people; an organization similar to an office and manufactory—and an extremely complicated and delicate one, with many diverse departments functioning under extremely difficult conditions.

'Is there any reason in human nature why a complex machine such as a house may be worked with fewer breakdowns than an office or manufactory? Be sincere, and admit that the efficiency of the average office is naught but a pretty legend. A mistake or negligence or forgetfulness in an office is remedied and forgotten. Your well never hears of it. But if the parlourmaid does not dust hall table properly, or if the dinner is late or underdone through anybody's fault, perhaps the husband's own, he knows of it, and there is trouble. The worst of all, the supreme disadvantage under which the housewife suffers, is that most of her errors, lapses, crimes, directly affect a man in the stomach, and the man is a hungry man. Mr Bennett begs the plain man to consider with imagination and sympathy the true conditions under which his wife has to run his home:—'You would not change places with her for $100,000 a year,' he declares.

The husband has to earn. It is the wife's business to crown his life by spending. For that she is trained; it is her business in the domestic economy. Yet he accuses her of 'thinking of nothing but spending,' and she is constantly in the highly delicate difficulty of having to ask for money. The process is humiliatting; she may sometimes have to face a refusal, 'but there is one thing from which she ought to be absolutely and eternally safe—and that is a snub.'

A GOOD DAY.

A woman smilingly said to her husband one morning as he started to his place of business: 'I hope this will be a good day for you, dear, good in the highest meaning of the word.'

Mr. Wilson smiled at the little woman in return and carried the picture of her bright face and the music of her sweet voice to the office.

Shortly after his arrival, the junior partner, Bertand Manley, came in, a worried expression on his face.

'Good morning, old boy,' said the senior with a smile, 'I believe we are going to have a splendid day.'

Junior at once felt as if a burden had been lifted from his shoulders and it was not long before he was softly whistling his favorite tune while looking over some of the business papers, and it seemed that the matter which had been worrying him was but a trivial affair after all, and very easily remedied.

'Miss Gordon,' said Mr. Wilson later, 'How would you like to have your desk moved over by the window where the light is better?'

'O, thank you,' was the happy response, and the stenographer was unusually cheerful all day long, although she had left home that morning wondering if it would be possible for her to hold the position another week because of the pain in her eyes. 'Now,' she said to herself,' I shall have no further trouble and shall be able to do better work. I shall certainly take special pains with it, for Mr. Wilson is so thoughtful.'

'Johnny, could you make use of another dollar each week?' asked the senior during the day to the office boy.

'How—wh—what do you mean, Mr. Wilson?' the lad stammered.

'Do you think if we added another dollar to your wages that you could take care of it?'

'O, yes, sir,' answered Johnny, striving to hide the tears in his eyes, 'and thank you.'

'Bess, I tell you what, Dick Wilson is a splendid man. He certainly made the sky look brighter to-day by his cheerful manner,' said Mr. Manley to his wife that evening.

'Something has certainly helped you, dear,' was the response. 'You are looking so much better than you did this morning.'

'Mamma, my work has been so much easier to-day. Mr. Wilson gave me a place where the light is perfect and he has been so kind. Sunshine is worth everything, isn't it, mamsie, dear?'

'Yes, child, and you are like a ray of sunshine yourself this evening. It does me good to look at you.'

'Mother, mother!' cried Johnny, scarcely waiting to take off his cap, 'guess what happened. Mr. Wilson said they would pay me a dollar more a week, and now you won't have to do Mrs. Brown's washing any more. Beside, I've made up my mind to study when I haven't anything else to do, and I'm going to be a partner in that business some day, see if I am not.'

'My son, I am proud of you and I am sure you will grow up to be a good, honest man.'

These are but a few of the good vibrations which Mr. Wilson set in motion that day because of the encouraging words and bright smile of a little woman. Where the vibrations will stop, if they ever do, in their splendid work, no one can tell, and it is so easy for any of us to do a little of this sort of missionary work that we cannot afford to allow the opportunity to pass.—Alice M. Long, in the 'Balance.'

A WONDERFUL HELP.

This is the positive aspect of love; the doing of something good to everyone whenever an opportunity presents itself. No one is in such a position but that he or she can do something to help others, if it is only by being pleasant and cheerful in manner. We may not all be able to help others with our influence and money, but we can help with our sympathy, our good will, and kind words, if nothing more. Victor Hugo, has said, 'There is in this world no function more important than that of being charming. To shed joy around, to radiate happiness, to cast light upon dark days, is not this to render a service?' Yes, even in this way we can help others to better bear their burdens, and, in doing so, we are cultivating at the same time a cheerful disposition for ourselves, and are forming what Wandsworth calls:

That best portion of a good man's life,
His little, nameless, unremembered acts,
Of kindness and of love.'
—F. C. Baker, in 'The Meaning of Life.'

DON'T TROUBLE TROUBLE.

Don't you trouble trouble
Till trouble troubles you:
Don't you look for trouble,
Let trouble look for you.

Don't you borrow sorrow,
You'll surely have your share;
He who dreams or sorrow
Will find that sorow's there.

Don't you hurry worry
By worrying, lest it come;
To flurry is to worry,
T'will miss you, if you're mum.

If care you've got to carry,
Wait till 'tis at the door;
For he who runs to meet it
Takes up the load before.

If minding will not mend it
Then better not to mind;
The best thing is to end it—
Just leave it all behind.

Then don't you trouble trouble
Till trouble troubles you;
You'll only double trouble,
And trouble others too.

TURNING CHILDREN INTO HELPERS.

To make her little daughters helpful, one mother originated the following plan: Each morning she would write on a blackboard a list of twenty or more duties for the day — washing dishes, sweeping, dusting, making beds, etc. A quarter of these were little things that even the 5-year-old boy could do, like bringing in kindling or giving the hens water. Each girl in turn selected one duty, placing her initials after it. As soon as a duty was completed it was erased from the board.

At first the most difficult work fell to 'mother,' but soon even the hard tasks were being selected by the daughters, until they all became proficient in most of the necessary branches of home-making. The plan not only helped the mother and taught the daughters, but also served to prevent shirking, jealousy and that constant nagging which makes life miserable in many homes.

Macaulay said he got his 'joviality' from his mother, quiet Quakeress as she was; and sons, it is conceded on all hands, get much from their mothers. Perhaps the thing is noticed more because the superficial mind would expect the daughters specifically to reproduce their mothers. Now, if sons draw so much from mothers, it surely becomes mothers to consider what sort of influences they will hand down, and what style of thought, feeling, and character they will perpetuate.—Selecetd.

HER DECISION.

(By Marvyn Talbot, in the 'Christian Globe.')

Three weeks age she had looked resignedly forward to a life of work and routine. Milton's coming had changed all this. He had not dreamed at first that he could ask her to be his wife. 'I wish you'd have me, Drusilla,' he had said. 'I'm going home next week, not having found anything to do here as I expected. I wish you'd go with me.'

So happiness had come to her. She had had less than a week for her preparations. She left the factory so that she could make her own wedding dress. The other things she purchased. In the eyes of her few friends she had acquired sudden importance. Only the old woman with whom she had lived since first she began to support herself urged a doubt.

'You haven't know him long enough, Drusilla. You're taking him sight unseen and that's no way to take a husband. Milton appears well, but new clothes go a long way toward making a man. I'm uneasy about the whole thing,' she said.

Drusilla had answered firmly.

'I'm no child, Mrs. Scott. I'm 34 years old and I know my own mind. I love Milton. He's the only man I've ever had a chance to marry. I'm taking him for better, for worse, and if it's a little for the worse that's my risk.'

They were married one morning, and the same evening they started for Milton's home, a day's journey distant. Drusilla felt as if she had already entered through the gates of her Eden.

Milton sat beside her reading a newspaper. She did not know whither Milton was taking her or what she should find when she got there. He had told her little about himself. But, indeed, there had never been time for serious confidences, especially this last week. She knew that he had been married, that he now lived with his old mother. That was the most, and she had been well content with it. But now as her destination each moment drew nearer she felt a strong desire to know something definite about it.

'Milton,' she began gently, 'what is your — our home like? Does it resemble this place we are just passing?' She pointed toward a little farmhouse gleaming whitely among clustering willows.

Milton laid down his paper and stared blankly past her out of the window. He shook his head.

'No, it's not like that. You'll see what it's like when you get there.'

Drusilla laughed. She had half an idea he was planning some pleasant surprise for her.

'What color is the house?' she persisted.

'It's no color at all.'

'You mean——'

'It has never been painted.'

'Oh!' said Drusilla. She felt vaguely disappointed. She had so hoped it might be white. 'That doesn't matter, though,' she added, hastily. 'Are there trees about it?'

'There's one tree — a willow.'

'A willow! I like willows. Those are willows, aren't they?'

He nodded and turned to his paper again.

The train stopped at a station and an old man entered. As he came in he scrutinized Milton. He was a curious looking old man who carried a faded baggy umbrella by the middle and a carpet bag tied up with string. At Milton's side he paused with a chuckle of recognition.

'Why, Milton, that you. Just getting back, eh?' he questioned.

'Yes.' Milton's face expressed annoyance.

'Who's the lady with you?'

'This is my wife,' he answered.

The old man touched his dingy cap. 'Going to take her home, I expect?'

'Certainly.' Milton's restless hands had torn the newspaper in twain.

'I was there day before yesterday,' said the old man. 'Your mother wasn't expecting you then, was she? That second girl of yours is sick. She has fallen away terrible.'

The old man tottered into a seat. Drusilla, who had started violently at his last words, looked at Milton in amazement.

'What did he mean, Milton?' she demanded. 'Have you children?'

'I've three—two girls and a boy.'

Drusilla pressed her teeth hard upon her trembling lip. She looked away from him out of the window. Three children. And he had not told her.

'But, then, I should have asked him,' she thought.

She did not speak again. The train approached another small station and Milton rising pulled their bags down from the rack overhead.

'We'll walk up,' he said, when they had both reached the platform. 'It isn't far.'

'Very well,' replied Drusilla.

She had a curious longing to know the worst now — to have the mystery solved quickly. They started off together, Milton carrying both bags. Down one street they went, up another and into a third. The houses were growing constantly more shabby. Before the shabbiest of all Milton turned. Drusilla gave one glance at him and one at the forlorn old house sinking dejectedly upon its own foundations, and she knew all — everything that he had told her. A dirty rag doll lay on the doorstep, and he kicked it aside as they entered. The first room was a kitchen; large, poorly furnished, with a floor that sadly needed scrubbing. There was no one in sight. Milton dropped the bags.

'Mother!' he called.

A door opened and an old woman, brown, wrinkled, hump-backed, came in. She stared at her son and Drusilla.

'You back?' she cried. 'Who's this you've got with you? Some of Tom Johnson's folk?'

'This is my wife,' answere Milton, as if in desperation.

The old woman held out a lean hand to Drusilla.

'If I had knowed my boy was bringing a wife home I'd have tidied up a mite,' she said.

Drusilla went to the window and stood very still, pretending to look out. It was a moment before she could face the room again. Milton had a child in his arms — a pathetic, white child with beautiful hair. A blond boy and an older girl with wonderful dark eyes were staring at the stranger shyly. At sight of them something that was becoming very hard broke within Drusilla. She moved to them and put an arm about each. There was an instant of absolute silence.

'Do you know who I am?' she asked. They shook their heads, staring at her with fascinated eyes. Drusilla drew them closer.

'I'm your new mother,' she said.

Late that evening she walked back to the house under the willow where Milton sat hunched up on the door step, waiting for her. She had been away by herself beside the brook and had found the calm and come to a decision. Milton looked up at her miserably as she approached.

'I lied to you. I deceived you,' he said. 'I suppose you think I'm not much of a man.'

Drusilla's face was stern.

'No, you're not much of a man,' she said slowly, 'but you're my husband. Some women would leave you to-night. But I shall stay. Do you want to know why. Because of the children — the children you were too much of a coward to tell me about. They need me. I'm going to make Helen live. And I'm going to see that the other girl and the boy have a chance. And perhaps'—the voice quivered—'when I've put them in the way of being happy I shall myself find happiness. But you shall help me, Milton. Don't promise anything. I couldn't believe now any promise you make in words. The only thing that will restore my faith in you is for you to live like a man — as my husband and the father of your children should live.'

She ceased speaking. As he stood up and moved aside almost reverently, she went past him into the house — the house of her dreams which had now become the house of her utmost reality.

Home Cooking

RECIPES WHICH HAVE BEEN ASKED FOR

Fish Stuffed and Baked—Trim the fins of a fish weighing four or five pounds and wipe clean and dry, inside and out. Fill the fish with dressing and sew up with coarse thread. For the dressing take dried breadcrumbs enough to fill the fish; put a large lump of butter into the frying pan; let it melt, but not cook; lay the breadcrumbs in stirring around only long enough for the crumbs to absorb the butter. To this add half of one onion chopped very fine and fried also in butter; one tablespoonful of chopped parsley, a little lemon juice, a pinch of cayenne and salt. When the fish is ready, lay it in a washing pan; put bits of butter over the top, and two cups or a little more of boiling water in the pan. Season it. Bake for twenty minutes, basting frequently; then add two or three tablespoons of Worcestershire sauce, juice of half a lemon and bake until done basting frequently. This will take about 45 minutes in all, but will depend upon the size and thickness of the fish. When the flesh parts easily from the bone, remove it to a hot dish and garnish with lemon and parsley. Put the pan on top of the range, add a little more water if necessary. When boiling stir in about one teaspoonful of butter, in which two teaspoonfuls of flour have been rubbed smooth and blended with a little of the sauce. Boil up for two minutes and strain over the fish.

Stuffed Filet of Veal Roasted—Remove the bone from the filet of veal. Fill the space with a dressing made of equal parts of breadcrumbs and chopped ham, add chopped parsley, a teaspoon of made mustard and one egg or of breadcrumbs seasoned with thyme and summer savory. Salt and pepper and moisten with melted butter or pork dripping. Skewer the fillet and bind it with tape into a nice round. Sprinkle with pepper and salt, tie a buttered paper over the top. Put it into a baking pan with a little sweet drippings or butter, and a very little boiling water. Let the fire be intensely hot at first, then after 20 to 30 minutes slack it off to a very moderate heat. Baste very often. Just before it is done remove the paper, dredge with flour; dot with butter, and let brown. Allow 18 minutes a pound, if covered with another pan 20 minutes, as it must be well cooked. When done remove from the pan; set pan on top of range; add lemon juice, pepper and salt, and if necessary, some boiling water. Boil it down briskly; skim; strain some over veal and serve the rest in a sauce boat.

Orange Omelet — Two tablespoonfuls of sugar, three tablespoonfuls of orange juice and one orange and a half cut in slices to an omelet of three eggs. Mix the sugar and juice with the eggs and fry the omelet in the usual way. When it is almost cooked fold in half of the orange slices. When ready to serve garnish the top with the remaining slices.

Filippini Banana Omelet—Add half a gill of cream to eight eggs. Season with half a teaspoonful of salt and two saltspoonfuls of white pepper. Beat with a fork for two minutes. Fry two peeled and sliced bananas in melted butter for five minutes. Toss the pan frequently while the bananas are frying; then turn the eggs into the pan. Beat them for two minutes and then let them rest half a minute. Let the omelet stand for a moment and then turn out on to a hot dish and serve. This omelet may be used as an entreé at luncheon.

Almond Omelet—Beat the yolks of three eggs until thick and light colored, add a few grains of salt and half a teaspoon of vanilla. Put three blanched and shredded. Turn in eggs cook and fold, and serve dredged with sugar, or with caramel sauce.

Omelet Soufflé Chocolate—Cream two ounces of castor sugar with three yolks of eggs, add one tablespoonful of finely grated chocolate, and a few drops of essence of vanilla, then add lastly the whites of five eggs beaten very stiff. Turn into a soufflé pan coated with clarified butter, bake in a moderately hot oven, dish up, and serve at once dredged with caster sugar. This will take from ten to twelve minutes to bake.

CORRESPONDENTS' DEPARTMENT

Questions and Answers in Practical Cooking.*

Dear Madam:

Is it possible to spin sugar without a machine?

MRS. R. A.

You will find it rather a laborious process, I am afraid. To be successful it must be done in a dry atmosphere and you must avoid standing in a draught.

Dissolve one pound of best loaf sugar in half a pint of water in a copper stew pan and boil to the 'large crack' degree. Add half a salt spoon of cream of tartar, draw the pan aside, repeatedly test the consistency of the syrup by means of a tablespoon and use as soon as it runs in a fine thread from the spoon to the pan. Now take in the left hand a large knife previously oiled, hold it in a horizontal position, and spin the sugar into fine threads by moving the spoon containing it to and fro over the flat blade of the knife.

I think some of your readers would enjoy Mexican Torto Frutas. To make it line the sides of a baking dish with puff paste. Cover the bottom with sliced pineapple. Then put in a layer of sliced oranges, a layer of bananas and a few slices of lemon. Sift sugar between each layer and repeat layers until dish is full. Cover the top layer with chopped nuts. Lay over the top narrow strips of pastry and bake slowly one hour.

Please tell me what darioles are?

M. G. A.

A dariole is a kind of small entree pate, composed of a compound of forcemeat or mince, baked or steamed in small moulds. Certain small tarts are called by this name. The name usually applies to the shape of the moulds. Also some kinds of cheese cakes are called darioles. Kellner asserts that a dariole means something made of milk, but I do not know what the origin of the word is.

Dear Madam,—

Have you ever seen butternuts pickled? Are they good and when should they be done.

MRS. A. H.

Butternuts pickled are extremely good and I enjoy them more than pickled walnuts. In most years they are ready the last week in June. Watch them closely and pick before any hard shell forms near the pointed end. Try them by piercing with a darning needle.

Put the nuts in a large earthenware bowl and cover them with strong cold brine, previously made by boiling the necessary quantity of water with the addition of four ounces of salt to each quart of water. Stir the butternuts two or three times daily for six days, then drain them and cover with fresh brine. Let them remain three days, then again cover them and spread in the sun until quite black. Have ready wide necked bottles and three-quarters fill these with butternuts. Boil sufficient vinegar allowing one ounce of peppercorns, one ounce of allspice and one teaspoon of salt to each quart, for fifteen minutes and when quite cold pour the mixture over the butternuts. Cover closely and store in a dry cool place.

*Housekeepers are invited to write to the Editor of the Home Page 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.

THE SAVING OF MARTHA.

(By Inez Griswold Cushing.)

A troubled look rested on John's good-natured face. To be sure, it seemed out of place with that 200 pounds of contentment, but, nevertheless, the worried look was there. He had just been to the doctor's, and the last words of the old physician seemed ringing in his ear, 'Can't you get away for a long trip in a warmer climate? A change now in this early stage would surely save her. She is working herself to death. A rest would do everything.' Yes, a rest, but who ever heard of Martha taking a rest?

He looked anxiously across the table at his wife. 'Martha, what do you say to me and you takin' a trip? It is time we was seein' some of the sights of the world, you know.'

'Why, John Henkins, what are you talking about! With all this big house to take care of an' fruit cannin' and summer boarders comin'! Just because you don't hurt yourself workin' you think nobody else need to. We couldn't afford it nohow—with that last eighty not paid for.'

Martha's eyes snapped at the foolishness of such ideas and a delicate flush rose to her thin cheks. She was as ambitious as her husband was easygoing.

'Of course, Martha, it's just as you say. I thought maybe you'd like to go,' answered John, hopelessly, and again he looked at her with longing and love in his eyes—a love that ten years of hard work and carelessness could not kill. One glorious thing about lazy humanity is that it always has time to love.

Six months later, it was Martha who sat on the edge of her chair in the country doctor's little office. 'I don't know what to make of it, doctor. He is just worrying me to death! He don't half eat or sleep and he looks dreadful! All he thinks of is work, and making money. Ever since spring he has been getting up long before the hired man does. Says he is going to buy another eighty this fall.

Martha's lips trembled. The doctor shook his head. 'Pretty bad! Pretty bad,' said he. 'You must do something. Make him take a long rest. A trip somewhere would be just the thing.'

'If he only would, but doctor, I'm afraid he won't. John would think it so expensive.'

'You must urge it, my good woman. I insist upon it. I insist upon it.' That night at supper John nervously spilled his tea. Martha did not seem to mind. 'John dear, you are just worn out,' and she put her hand on his shoulder while she sopped up the wet table cover. 'You must stop this working night and day. It is a sin against the Lord to make so much of the almighty dollar. You got such a good price for your oats, why couldn't we take a trip and spend the winter where it's warm. We hain't never been off anywhere together.'

And John after some coaxing allowed himself to be persuaded. That night he went to bed early, and the next morning rose late, and peace and happiness dwelt in his heart, but in his mind heroes are made.—The 'Standard.'

A SONG FOR EVERY DAY.

The weary world's a cheery place
For those with hearts to win it.
Thank God, there's not a human face,
But has some laughter in it.
The soul that comes with honest mirth,
Though health and fortune vary,
Brings back the childhood of the earth
And keeps it sound and merry.

The plodding world's an eager place
For those with wit to use it,
Where all are bidden to the race,
Let him who dares refuse it!
The simplest task the hand can try,
The dullest round of duty,
Knowledge can amply glorify,
And art can crown with beauty.

A busy, bonny, kindly place,
Is this rough world of ours,
For those who love and work apace,
And fill the hands with flowers.
To kind and just and grateful hearts
The present grace is given,
To find a heaven in themselves,
And find themselves in heaven.
—Selected.

THE UNWISE MOTHER.

The mother who coddles a child into sickness is generally responsible for a professional invalid in after years. 'I have never been ill a day in my life, so I do not understand why my daughter should be constantly on the sick list, for I took great care of her during childhood.' This was the complaint of an affectionate but unwise mother whose usual morning greeting to her little girl was, 'You don't look well today,' or 'You must have a slight fever; your cheeks are flushed,' or, 'Don't go to school to-day—I do not wish you to run any risks such bad weather as this,' or perhaps it was 'Stay in bed an hour longer, and see if those dark circles under your eyes will not disappear.'

With her mind thus constantly turned to the state of her health, the child grew into a morbid maidenhood, and a kind of official invalidism that was no less a burden to the man she married because merely fancied. —'Home Herald.'

THE GARDEN

HOW TO GROW SALADS IN THE CITY

One needs a garden of some size to grow a continuous supply of such salad plants as celery, cucumbers, and tomatoes, or a fair amount of glass if the latter two plants are to be grown to any reasonable standard of excellence. But the man, says a writer in an English paper, with quite a small plot, or with only his backyard window ledges, or a lean-to roof, or a light spare attic, may produce a surprising amount of the lesser kinds of eatables if he is so minded.

The occupation is peculiarly suited to women gardeners and the children of the family, if it is conducted on up-to-date lines, although the whole of the household may share the resultant pleasure of freshly-grown green stuffs in the way of mustard and cress or lettuce sandwiches, an occasional French salad, radiches for breakfast, and young onions for supper.

If there is a plot of well-dug and liberally manured soil available for the purpose of salad growing, of course, the problem is simplified; and the yield from a given area may be doubled, and the quality vastly improved, if upon this plot can be placed a cheap forcing frame.

I need hardly say that in town gardens there are indirect advantages in glass covering for saladings as well as for most flowering plants—not only does glass bring them much more quickly to maturity, but it keeps them much cleaner, and they are more crisp and tender.

However, if desirable, glass is not necessary to the gathering of a goodly amount of what the folks in the old country call 'green meat' from a town yard; even a paved backyard or other space where there is room for pots or boxes of soil to stand. Boxes generally speaking are better than pots for this work, because they retain moisture for a longer period than pots, and on the whole are handier.

MADE GARDENS.

Let no one assume that he may not grow the radishes for his own breakfast, to cite an example, because in the court behind his cottage, or in the balcony behind his flat, there is neither 'garden' nor the soil from which gardens are made. Any nurseryman will supply a bushel or two of soil for 60 cents. There is no need to bother about farmyard or stable manure, or even about tins of fertilizer; albeit a discreet use of these latter will bring some of the salads along more quickly, or grow them to a larger size.

A man who has an old hot-bed and wishes to make a French bed has only to pass his hot-bed through a sieve and use the coarse parts with a similar amount of fresh horse-droppings to get the heating foundation for his French or intensive bed; the old soil covering of the hot-bed and the finer parts of the manure sifted together will give him his soil supply for his new experiment. If he prefers to use this latter material for cultivating salads in boxes, just as he may use it for rearing seedlings of annuals, &c., he will find it well-nigh perfect. It will be very soft to the touch, fine yet not dusty; it will hold moisture, yet it will drain beautifully; it will resemble in appearance and properties a half-flaky, half-powdeed leaf mould.

The ordinary farmer ploughs his land anything from three inches to thrice that depth, according to the land, the season, and the crops; the ordinary gardener digs twice as deep or more, and gets three or four times as much crop in return. In the open ground deep digging (at least 18 inches as a rule) is desirable for many reasons—the aeration of the soil, the assistance of drainage, and the conservation of available moisture for summer use no less than for the direct feeding of the plant roots with the natural fertilizers in the ground and manures supplied thereto.

VEGETABLES IN BOXES.

But in hard boxes and other boxes, nine inches deep, and with a soil blend such as I have indicated, one can grow not alone all the usual salad plants; I have grown celery and carrots and beet and other deep-rooting things. Splendid radishes can be so grown simply by pressing the seeds half an inch deep into yielding surface and then covering and firming all with the hand and watering well. Outdoor tomatoes and ridge cucumbers, not to speak of bush vegetable marrows, green peas, French and kidney beans and potatoes will flourish in these nine-inch deep boxes, with 7 1-2 inches of soil in them, if a foot square of space be allowed per plant and the watering be careful but generous, and a good artificial manure be used now and then.

With boxes only a third as deep—three inches that is to say—and only two inches of soil, I have had nice turnip-rooted radishes, delightfully appetising lettuces, excellent young onions, spinach, and mustard and cress. Say an inch in any shallow box or basket. You simply sprinkle the seed on the surface of the soil or mixture, cover with a sheet of paper in a frost-proof shed or room, or frame, for a few days, water with tepid water by immersion from below, and in an incredibly short space of time you have a most acceptable relish.

As to the larger plants named, the point to remember is that if the bottoms of the boxes be well crocked or failing other material, be covered with an inch of coarse cinders, and holed with a red hot poker, so that they are not stagnantly damp, and the soil used is fine and rich, extreme depth ceases to matter very much. Onions, for example, which in the open ground will send their roots 24 inches down before they attain a prize weight of 2 lbs. or thereabouts, will come to good useable size in rich firmly pressed soil in boxes less than six inches deep. They will make a regular mat of hungry roots all over the drainage level, and can be grown on to a large size merely by supplying them with an inoffensive liquid manure.

Which reminds me: All small amateurs should grow a clump of chives as a substitute for onions, in the salad bowl, or for garlic in other connections.

THE SECRET OF GOOD HEALTH.

Keep the Blood Rich and Pure with Dr. Williams' Pink Pills.

The condition of the blood makes all the difference between health and sickness. Impure blood and strong healthy nerves and muscles never go together. If the blood is thin every part of the body becomes weak. The stomach fails in strength and the appetite becomes poor. The body does not obtain enough nourishment from the food, and soon the nerves begin to complain and the person becomes irritable, despondent, worn out and nervous. For a time there may be no actual sickness, only a run-down, weak condition, but there is no defence against disease and from such a condition spring disorders such as anaemia, rheumatism, indigestion, neuralgia, and even paralysis itself.

People with impure, thin blood should take Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. Every dose helps to make new, rich blood, and new blood means health and strength. They stop the progress of disease, and red cheeks, good appetite, new strength declare the general improvement in the health. Here is an example. Miss Ellen Maude McQuodale, Harriston, Ont., says: "I feel it my duty to add my voice to the many now recommending Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. 'For years I was a sufferer with backaches, rheumatism and nervousness. I was so bad at times that I was confined to my bed. I felt sleepy and heavy after my meals, and had flashes of light before my eyes, and a difficulty in collecting my thoughts. After using several remedies without benefit I began using Dr. Williams' Pink Pills and used ten or twelve boxes in all. They gave me the best health I have enjoyed for years, and I have not since had the least return of the trouble."

You can get these Pills from any dealer in medicine or by mail at 50 cents a box or six boxes for $2.50 from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

WORLD'S WELFARE

Mission Work at Mehmedabad

Dear Friends,—You have probably read that good rains fell here in Gujarat last monsoon season and that the famine has been over for several months. The crops recently harvested in this district have been good, so the people are once more able to live in a normal way.

As we look back over the past year we praise God for many things; for soaring our lives to continue in His service; for the love and unity we have had in the work;; for graciously supplying the means to provide for the Native Christians throughout the famine; for the good rains, we cannot be too thankful for them; for the help and blessing the Lord gave in the Bible teaching while the fourth year students among the catechists and teachers were with us in the rainy season; for the new material that is coming into the Church, that is for the recent convert from heathenism; for many smaller blessings that we might call every day blessings.

The Sunday meetings were well attended in the early part of the year. Knowing the people so well, we thought that perhaps they came because it was a famine year, but since the rains we have been much cheered to see a goodly number still coming every Sunday. We haven't made the way to salvation any easier than we should, as we have preached real repentance for sin, definite faith in Christ as the personal Saviour, and clear-cut separation from the heathen world and all its ceremonies.

During the early part of the past cold season we were hindered from going out on tour owing to a severe attack of fever, but since the first of the year it has been a great joy to tell 'the old story of Jesus and His love' to the people living in the villages at a distance from our home. While the cool season lasts we plan to visit all the villages within reach from each new campaign place;; in this way the whole district of about seventy villages is gradually covered.

This year people of many different castes have listened respectfully, and often eagerly, to the gospel message. Several people of high caste would accept Christ if such a step did not mean separation from family, home, possessions, and all that life holds dear. We praise God with grateful hearts for the gracious way He is working among the humbler classes. Some months ago eight men and women of one village definitely accepted the Lord as their Saviour. They are all relatives of one of the Christian men here, who has been praying and requesting others to pray for them for over twelve years. He is greatly rejoiced that they have at last yielded their lives to God. In several other villages young men are taking a stand for the Lord. They are invariably harassed by the heathen people, and are beset by many temptations, so we request your earnest prayers for them that they may remain true to Christ.

The farm colony established last year is prospering both temporarily and spiritually. The Christian farmers desired to have a definite name for the colony, so after considerable thought and prayer it was decided we call the settlement Hebron, which means friendship. There is a large well of sweet water on the site which is a great boon in this country. A number of people are able to irrigate their land from the well.

The families now settled on the land have been earnest Christians for many years ,and greatly appreciate the unity and spiritual fellowship they enjoy together. There is one serious drawback to the colony, and that is the lack of proper houses for several families. At present they are living in temporary huts which are very unsatisfactory. The walls of proper houses can be made of clay by the people themselves, but money is required for wood work and tiles for the roofs. As the farmers have only had one crop off the land, which has to supply their needs for a whole year, they are unable to afford money for houses.

Here in India thieves abound, so the oxen and grain of the farmers are liable to be stolen if not kept under proper cover at night.

The climate here is very trying most of the year even for the natives. The women and children especially feel the intense heat in their present huts, and find it very trying and feverish in the rainy season. But they rejoice in the freedom from the evil influences of the heathen villages and prefer to live as they are rather than return to their old environment.

A number of other families wish to join the Hebron colony, but the house question confronts us in every case. It does not seem wise to allow anyone else to come to the colony until proper houses are available for them.

Four hundred dollars ($400) is urgently needed for houses for the families mentioned. Subscriptions even if small will be most thankfully received and promptly acknowledgtd.

Yours for Christ and India,
LOUIS F. TURNBULL

among the Amoy-speaking Chinese, to relieve those who are away on furlough.

The fourth evangelistic worker who is needed is for pioneer work among the aborigines. There are one hundred and twenty thousand of these people. They are allied to neither the Japanese nor Chinese, but represent a distinct race, being more k to the Malays. Many thousands of them are still barbarous and inaccessible, but there are probably from fifty to sixty thousand who may be readily reached and among whom work could be started immediately one has learned the language. No organized work has yet been begun by our Mission among these people, because the staff of missionaries has never yet been great enough to fully cope with the growing work among the Chinese. The opportunity is unique for one or two men of heroic mould.

We have thus indicated three or four golden opportunities for specific work in the Master's service in Formosa. Are there not some of those just entering on the regular ministry, or of those who may perchance have already traversed the regions of Phrygia and Galatia, who will hear the call, 'Come over into Macedonia, and help us?' —'The Presbyterian.

SOME EXTENSION WORK OF THE Y. W. C. A.

The Y.W.C.A. in Philadelphia has called to its aid Mr. Ellis P. Oberholtzer, of the University of Pennsylvania, who directed the extraordinary historic pageant in Fairmount Park last fall. He is to conduct a campaign for the social betterment of the thousands of young women who come to Philadelphia from twenty surrounding states, largely as students. In the campaign of two years ago for a million dollars, the Y.M.C.A. was the single institution concerned, but now the needs of the Y.W.C.A. are imperative. The central branch is only ten minutes from either of the two great railway terminals. Small facilities exist at Kensington and Falls of Schuylkill, the two big factory centres, and a small branch at Germantown. In Kensington alone it is estimated that there are 40,000 young women employed in the mills, many thousands of whom are transient, including newcomers from Europe, who need a safe home while getting settled. Hundreds of young women who have to work late at night in the centre of the city have no safe accommodations over night. The fund sought is placed at $650,000, and includes a branch for the rapidly growing army of colored girls. There is a Seaside Home at Asbury Park that gives 1,500 young women a good vacation at half price.

THE FORWARD MARCH OF MISSIONS.

At no previous time in the world's history since Christ lived among men has so much consecrated ability been devoted to the cause of missions as now. It has become customary to criticise foreign missions hastily, and even to belittle their work; but such criticisms in almost every instance spring from sources that were uninformed or hostile. We need not expect praise and encouragement from those who are out of tune with all that we ourselves hold most precious. To the Christian there is no part of God's work more imperative than the carrying out of the Great Commission which the Master imposed upon his followers, and that it is being carried out right nobly and successfully, the record itself satisfactorily proves.

At the close of the year 1911, the total missionary funds raised by the various Protestant missionary organizations here and abroad for work in heathen lands was $25,297,074. With this magnificent annual offering, support was furnished for 22,058 white missionaries and 88,542 native helpers, teachers, pastors, Bible women, and evangelists at 49,579 different missionary stations in India, Africa, Japan, China, Burma, Siam, the Arctic, South America and Polynesia. The missions had an enrolled list of 4,875,454 adherents, professing Christian belief, of whom 2,304,318 were communicants. In the same year, there were 1,477,049 children in the various missionary schools. The United States contributed nearly one-half of the total fund for conducting the whole work, having raised last year $12,230,905 for missions —Calendar First Reformed Church, Brooklyn.

A TAOIST COUNCIL.

An invitation has been addresed to Christian leaders, and to all classes, apparently, by the chief council of an ancient Taoist monastery at Ningpo, asking their interest and possible presence at a general council assembled by command of the White Cloud monastery in Peking, and with the high sanction of the present incarnate Avatâr of the Faith in Kiangsi. The reason for this special council is the fact that the establishment of the 'people's realm' calls loudly for renovation in everything, and therefore this ancient Taoist faith shall be reformed and reaffirmed. Now, if this principle of making all things new be the guide, and the adapting of every institution and organization to the principiels of the 'Republic' and the instinct of New China be the aim, what if the government, professing religious toleration and the desire to remove disabilities from Christians, and perhaps with a Christian bias on some questions, recommends and commands Christianity to reform and readjust itself? Tyranny may easily come in with the guise of liberty, and a blight far more deadly than persecution could ever bring may fall on Christian missions and on the growing, living native church.—'Church Missionary Review.'

AMERICAN SAVAGES AND THE TURK.

Dr. Rodd, in writing from Konia, of the Turkish appreciation of American relief work, says that an old Turkish Hodja named Saduk Effendi, called on him and said he came for the special purpose of asking Dr. Dodd to give his thanks to the people in America who have sent help to the poor in Konia. He said: 'May the Lord of the universe, the God of all men, who are all of one family on this earth, look graciously upon those who have shown such love and kindness. The servants of God here will always remember and rejoice in these good deeds. How wonderful that a people who were only savages 400 years ago should have awakened to such noble deeds. When shall we have such an awakening?'

While Americans do not always remember the pit of savagery from which they were dug, it is good to learn that our progress is so appreciated by those older nations, whose advance has been more retarded.—'The Orient.'

THE STRONGHOLD OF HINDUISM.

The stronghold of Hinduism is in the hearts of the women, and till we have Christian mothers we cannot have a Christian race. The effect of Western secular education is that the majority of men of the higher classes lose the religion their mothers have taught them, and have nothing to put in its place; and so are, as Pundita Ramabai says, 'without God, going down socially and morally, and becoming very irreligious.' There is an open door for work among the low-caste women. Downtrodden and despised, the Gospel message comes to them as a blest hope, and many thousands might be brought in if we could supply teachers.—'Life and Work.'

To Them That Ask Him

Thou who hast blessed my soul with bread,
And richly furnished me,
They cry about me, souls unfed,
They call aloud to Thee;
Their struggling fingers break and bleed,
Their breasts are sore with groans.
O Father, I would help their need—
But hear! they cry for stones.

PRAYER

Our Father, we commend those before Thee who have great sorrows darkening their lives. We beseech Thee to let Thy consolations be near all such at all times, and may those not be spurned or neglected by any of us. Help all who are in slippery places to stand safely. If any one is on the edge of falling into the sins of youth, do Thou help him to remember the God of his youth. And for all of us, according to our different necessities, bestow Thyself, in the fulness and manifoldness of Thy great gifts. Through Jesus Christ our Lord. Amen.

Present Evangelistic Opportunities in Formosa

(By Milton Jack.)

So much is being written at the present time about the missionary opportunity in China, brought about as a result of the present revolution, that the abundant opportunities for service of our church are apt to be overshadowed in the minds of some individuals. We would draw attention to the rich evangelistic opportunities in Formosa, which call for the immediate service of a number of consecrated men, who are also men of strong initiative and constructive statesmanship. The type of missionary required is important, because there is already a well-reorganized Formosan Church and native evangelistic staff. The call, therefore, is one to leadership. The interest of the work in Formosa is deepened by the fact that here we find a mingling of the two great streams of civilization of the Far East — the Chinese and the Japanese. What may be the outcome of the contact between these two races, no one can foresee, but it is a fact patent to all who have studied the Far Eastern question that the relations between Japan and China are bound to loom up more and more into prominance and importance in the international politics of the future.

For many years now the doors of opportunity have been open in Formosa. Wherever one may go to preach the gospel, he may be confident of meeting with no opposition, and usually can count on having a ready audience. Unfortunately the field has never yet had a time in its history when the number of the missionary staff was adequate to the growing work. At the present time there is an urgent call for four men in evangelistic work. Of these one is required to workk in the plain of Gilan, where the policy of the Mission calls for a new mission station. The plain of Gilan is beautifully situated on the northeast coast of the Island. It was the scene of much of the labor of the late Dr. MacKay, in the eighties and nineties. There are about a dozen congregations on this plain with eight or ten native evangelists over them. Any one of these congregations can be reached in half a day from the central city where the mission station will be located. The work of the missionary appointed to this district would be partly the supervising of othose evangelists. There is also an important evangelistic work to be done in the two leading cities of this district especally among the better-educated classes of Chinese, as the congregations at present organized are chiefly in the country districts and among the Pepohoans. For a man of strong initiative and organizing ability and winning personality this is a very ideal pastorate.

A second evangelistic missionary is needed to learn the dialect of the Hakka-speaking Chinese. There are about a quarter million in North Formosa who speak the Hakka dialect, and already there are about a dozen congregatitons among these people. They are a fine, sturdy type of Chinese, and the man who is appointed to this position has a great opportunity before him with congregations already organized and a small band of trained assistants, speaking the Hakka dialect.

A third man is needed for work

THE SERMON

THE FREEDOM OF THE SIMPLE LIFE.

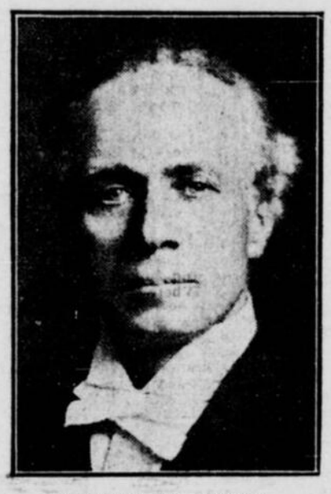
(Preached by the Rev. Hugh Pedley, D.D., in Emmanuel Church, Montreal, Sunday Morning, June 15.)

(Timothy 6: 8—'And having food and raiment let us therewith be content.')

My sermon this morning is a plea for the simple life. But first of all it is well that we should have some idea of what is meant by the simple life. There are various forms of simplicity, and some of these are by no means desirable. There is, for example, the simplicity of negation. The life is simple because there is so little of it. The life of the amoeba in the depth of the sea is simple. The creature is stationary, takes the food that drifts into it, does nothing else. The life of the cave man was simple because it was so rudimentary.

There is a simplicity that dwarfs and degrades the ordinary man. It requires a highly educated and finely developed soul to live the life that Thoreau lived. Usually it is necessary for us to have some measure of material interest if we are to keep ourselves from slipping down into a gross inertia. The other day I read of a New England factory that was moved to the South in order to take advantage of the nearness of the raw material and the abundance of cheap labor. Everything was done to ensure success, but an unexpected factor came in. The negro workers, after receiving their pay on Saturday, were slow to turn up on Monday, and it was not until Thursday that the establishment was going full blast. The wants of the people were so few, their life was so simple, that the wages of half a week gave them food and raiment for the whole week. Various methods were used to induce the workers to work steadily, but all in vain. The conclusion that the employers came to was this: 'As long as the negroes saw enough to eat for three days, they would not work.'

The case seemed hopeless, when there sprang up a clever idea in a place



THE REV. DR. PEDLEY.

where such ideas do sometimes spring up, in a young man's mind. The young man was the son of a leading man in the company. There did not seem to be very much of a place for him. He was left in a measure to his own resources. He busied himself in a way that mystified all observers. He occupied an old storehouse, and this he had closed up for a number of days. When at last the boards were taken down there appeared four large plate-glass windows. The windows on one side of the door contained three big purple hats and some pink parasols. The windows on the other side were full of white waistcoats, silver-headed canes, patent leather boots, and other attractive articles. What was the result? A new standard of living was created; new desires were excited. More money was needed, and in order that more money might be obtained more work had to be done, and soon the factories were running six days a week. In that case it was necessary to make life more complex in order to make it efficient.

What is the Simple Life?

What, then, have we in view when we speak of the simple life? This, a life that in the realm of the material is as simple and unencumbered as is compatible with health and efficiency. Such it would seem is the idea in our text, 'Having food and covering we shall be therewith content.' This is Paul's way of saying: Live simply. So long as the main needs of life are met, do not go fretting and fuming after other things. Let the man ever be bigger than his mere belongings. Some of us during the last week had an opportunity of seeing the Scott moving pictures. They were all of intense and thrilling interest. There is one in particular that comes to me now. It is that of the four men in their little tent set up on the wind-swept Sahara of ice and eternal snow. They have food: biscuit, cocoa, and a compound called 'hoosh.' They have covering: the tent, thick garments, and the great sleeping bags. And they are content. There is no shadow on their faces; no drawing down of the mouth; no bowing of the head. The beauty of the picture lies in this, that the simplicity of the surroundings makes the manhood stand out in more conspicuous grandeur. It is an extreme and profoundly tragic illustration, but it is well worth taking to heart. How different the effect upon our mind as compared with a scene in which the man is so huddled about with things that he himself has become a mere pigmy. It embodies the very essence of the Christian idea of the intrinsic superiority of the man over all material and external things.

Here then is the point, that the Christian man shall be so truly a Christian, and so nobly a man that he does not need a whole lot of things to make his life strong and beautiful. There are at least two ways of measuring a man.

The Measure of a Man.

The common way, I am sorry to say it, the popular way is to call a man great when he has a whole lot of things. If he has a house with thirty rooms instead of ten; if he has a large number of horses and carriages; if his vaults contain a great quantity of securities; if he is waited on by a great retinue of servants, and his table is covered with a limitless variety of foods; if his wife and daughters have so many dresses that it takes the space of a decent-sized cottage to hold them, and when they go travelling require an express waggon to convey all the trunks to the train or steamer; then that man is a great man. We look at him with open mouths. If he smiles upon us it is as if the sun had shone upon our path. The other way is that which measures a man by the extent to which he can live his life happily and usefully without these things. Is there not something pitiful, almost degrading in the spectacle of a man or woman so concerned with the material side of life that the life itself shrivels into meanness and stupidity. But is not that just what so many are doing? This is particularly true of our growing Canadian life. We want to be elaborate, complex, multifold. We must have lots of things.

To use the language of Walt Whitman, we are 'demented with the mania of owning things.' We are not satisfied with a moderate income. We are not content with plain wholesome living. We are eager to amass outward possessions, eager to pile up wealth, eager to discover new forms of gratification. We are mastered by the insanity of accumulation. As against this I would urge the simpler life, the life that sits lightly to material things, the life that having food and covering—and faith and hope, and love and God can be content. I urge this for two reasons.

Christ's Example.

First, because of the authority and example of Christ. Have you who call yourselves Christians ever thought of it how disdainful of outward things Jesus Himself was. It was not because they were wrong, it was simply because they were inferior. When He said to a certain man: 'Foxes have holes and birds of the air have nests, but the Son of Man hath not where to lay his head,' He was not pleading for that man's pity. He was challenging his courage, his will. Let no man nestling in down, under silk in some royal bed chamber pity Jesus out there on the hillside sleeping under the stars. Rather let him marvel at the attitude of soul, the consciousness of Infinite Power and Love that made the dunghill as the paradise of God. Then in the light of that great sufficient grandly simple life let him hear such words as these:

'Be not anxious for your life what ye shall eat, or what ye shall drink, nor yet for your body what ye shall put on.'

'Man shall not live by bread alone, but by every word that proceedeth out of the mouth of God.'

'Lay not up for yourselves treasures on earth, where moth and rust doth corrupt.'

'Take heed and keep yourselves from all covetousness, for a man's life consisteth not in the abundance of things he possesseth.'

Brethren, when we think of our Master, when we remember the sublime simplicity of His life, how can we, how dare we set our heart upon the multiplying of outward things? How can we, how dare we, as we sit at our table with our children, talk about houses and lands, and bonds and mortgages, and clever bargains, and shrewd investments, as if these were the main things in life? I tell you we corrupt, we debase our children when we thus exalt the mere material things, and by our silence and indifference consign the great realities of the soul to oblivion.

The Freedom of Simpliciy.

But there is a second reason for urging the simple life; and it is the freedom that it gives. Of this freedom there are various aspects.

Freedom from care. I know perfectly well that the spirit of anxiety depends more on the state of the soul than on the condition of our affairs. One man may worry more over a small store than another man over a business that has branches from sea to sea. The sergeant may make more fuss over a squad than the commander-in-chief over an army. A fidgety woman in an eight-roomed house may vex her soul more than a large-minded woman in a royal mansion. All this is true. Nevertheless there is, as a rule, an addition to our care in every addition to our belongings. When we multiply houses and servants, and horses and garments, and motor cars and social functions, we are multiplying cares. Let us remember this, and also that the easiest and best way out of it is to live simply, not barely, not ascetically, not unbeautifully, but just simply. Simple food, simple clothing, simple furnishing, simple pleasures, — how much smoother, how much wholesomer, how much more peaceful life would be if we would only be content with these.

Just now there is in England a rather striking character known as Dan Crawford, who has just come home after twenty-two years of service in the long-grass region of Central Africa. He has been said to talk as Kipling writes. One day a mutual friend got together Crawford and Thompson Seton. The latter told of an Indian, to whom he showed the wonders of New York, only to be assured at the end of it all that Indians had something that New Yorkers had not—peace of mind. Crawford capped that with the story of an old Bantu to whom he had boasted of the triumphs of civilization (submarines, aeroplanes, motor-cars, electric light, and so on). At the end of the recital the imperturbable black man asked, 'Is that all?' and then commented, 'But you know, Mr. Crawford, to be better off is not to be better.' Wise old black man! You had seen deep into the heart of things. And we with all our boasted progress might well sit at those naked feet of yours and learn a lesson.

The Dangers of Luxury.

Freedom from temptation. When a man measures life by the abundance of things which he possesseth, when he becomes a slave to the external, he has entered into an atmosphere that reeks with temptation. What those temptations are I can recite but briefly.

There is the temptation to sensuality. This does not concern chiefly the man and woman who are at the head of the house. The peril is for their young people. It is one of the commonplaces of history that luxury and vice walk side by side. The things that parents accumulate for their children are often stepping-stones of a stairway, a marble stairway, a golden stairway, a bejewelled stairway that slopes through laughter and fragrance and music and electric light to the chambers of hell.

There is the temptation to dishonesty. When a man makes up his mind that he must have things, then he is apt to grow unscrupulous as to the method by which he gets these things. When men and women value fashion almost as highly as they value life itself, they will do desperate things rather than be out of the fashion. In the lowest stratum of society we have the pickpocket, the petty purloiner. In what considers itself, but is not, the highest stratum, we have the embezzler, the manipulator of trust funds, the gambler, and the speculator, men who lose all scruples as to what measures they take to save themselves from getting down to the solid rock of a plain, simple, honest life. In dodging the simple they fall into the sinful.

There is the temptation to be false to the law of brotherhood. When we attach undue value to men's possessions and measure others by that standard we begin to separate ourselves from men as such. It is not they that we care for, but their clothes, their houses, their horses, their dogs, their wines, their bank account. If Christ Himself were to come to us He would have to stand at the door and knock and we would send our hired man to drive him away.

There is the temptation to apostatize from God. It is not impossible for religion to flourish while there are great possessions, but it is certainly not there that you look for it in its noblest form. What often happens is that a man who has been in his earlier days a devout and useful Christian soon after he becomes wealthy changes the quiet church home of his childhood for a fashionable church, and in time gives that an infrequent and unhonored place in his life. It is hard for a man who multiplies the externalities of life to keep in close and intimate touch with the eternal realities. Paul opened up an immense and tragic page in the history of the church when he wrote those words, 'For Demas hath forsaken me, having loved this present world.'

Free to Serve.

Freedom for service. This to me is the strongest argument for the simple life. Look at it from two points of view.

How much money would be released for the service of humanity if people were content to live simply! One of the greatest mistakes in the world is that of the man who in order to have luxuries loses the luxury of giving. Christ tells us of a man who had come to this point in his affairs that he found it necesary to say to himself 'What shall I do because I have not where to bestow my fruits?' We can see an answer to that which would have made the rest of the man's life a season of sunshine and flowers and deep content. He might have said to his soul, 'Soul, thou hast been greaty prospered, thou hast received an overflowing measure of this world's goods. Now make use of it for love's sake. Let it smooth the path for the weary, let it feed the hungry and heal the sick, let it kindle the light of hope on the path of the despairing.' He might have said that, but what he did say was this, 'Soul, thou hast much goods laid up for many years; take thine ease, eat, drink and be merry.' He lost an opportunity that an angel might have coveted. That is just what men are doing all the time.

How much time would be released for helpful service if life were only more simple. On every hand the demand of churches and philanthropies for workers is met by the plea of lack of time. Time for elaborate dressing, time for prolonged social functions, time for cards, time for the theatre, time for all these things, but no time to lend a hand towards making the world better! That is the position that many are taking. Surely it is a reflection on the sincerity of our Christian profession. If our life were but more simple and if our love were but more real the hours would be plucked from the fruitless striving after happiness and consecrated to the good of men and the glory of God.

In closing, let me quote from Edwin Arnold's 'Light of Asia,' a verse or two in which the simpler and higher conception of life is embodied.

'This is peace:
To conquer love of self and lust of life,
To tear deep-rooted passion from the breast
To still the inward strife;

'For love, to clasp the Eternal Beauty close;
For glory, to be lord of self; for pleasure,
To live beyond the gods; for countless wealth,
To lay up lasting treasure
Of perfect service rendered, duties done
In charity, soft speech, and stainless days:
These riches shall not fade away in life,
Nor any death dispraise.'

Sunday School Lesson

THE CHILD MOSES SAVED FROM DEATH.

(By Dr. G. Campbell Morgan.)

July 6.

Lesson.—Exodus i., 8-14, 22—ii., 10.

Golden Text.—'By faith Moses, when he was born, was hid three months by his parents, because they saw he was a goodly child.'—Heb. xi., 23.

THE STORY.

In this quarter's lessons we pass on to a new period in the history of the Hebrew people. The sons of Israel and their families enjoyed a period of quiet prosperity in Egypt under the protection of Joseph, and of the Pharaoh under whom he served.

In process of time there was a change of dynasty, the declaration that 'there arose a new king over Egypt which knew not Joseph' having reference not merely to a person, but to a new line of kings. The first king of the new order instituted a change of policy toward the Hebrew people. He recognized that their rapid growth constituted a menace to Egypt, as he said, 'The children of Israel are more and mightier than we,' or perhaps more accurately, as the margin suggests, 'too many and too mighty for us.' He proposed to deal with them in such a way as to weaken them, and so prevent the danger of their associating themselves with any enemy who might menace Egypt from without. This policy of affliction did not, however, hinder their growth and development; and consequently it became in process of time a policy definitely of suppression, as the order was issued that all male children born to the Hebrew people should be destroyed.

It was during this time, fully eighty years before the exodus, that Moses was born. The story of his birth constitutes our present lesson. He was a son of the tribe of Levi, and it is quite evident from the story that he was a child of unusual beauty. Stephen in his defence speaks of him as 'fair unto God' (see margin of the Revised). We have no record of any intimation given to his parents of his high destiny, but they determined to preserve him, and for three months he was hidden.

When it was no longer possible to hide him, the mother with tender care committed him to the river, and to the watchfulness of his sister. The fact that he was seen by the daughter of Pharaoh would seem to be more than a coincidence. It is probable that his mother and sister knew her accustomed bathing-place, and placed him where it was most probable that she would find him. Be that as it may, the fact remains that the child was found by the princess of the royal house, and that it found its way into her heart by its tears. Her sister suggested that she should find a nurse for him of the Hebrew women, with the result that he was handed over to the care of his mother. We have no means of knowing how long he remained in her care, but certainly until the time of his weaning. This may have been at the end of the first year, but more probably it was later. When he was thus returned to the daughter of Pharaoh, she adopted him as her son, and spent the next forty years of his life in all the surroundings of the court of the Pharaohs.

THE TEACHING.

In our last regular lesson in the previous quarter we referred to the purpose in the Divine economy for which the children of Israel went into Egypt. It was that of segregation from the possibility of resulting contamination with the peoples of Canaan. In the opening part of the book of Exodus we see the results. They had multiplied marvellously through the period of prosperity. The declaration concerning this is really unusual in its multiplication of descriptive words. 'The children of Israel were fruitful, and increased abundantly and multiplied and waxed exceedingly mighty; and the land was filled with them.' Nothing could more forcibly convey the marvellous growth of the people in every way, and it must be remembered that this was by marriage among themselves; the very fact of their being a shepherd race preventing intermarriage with the Egyptians. Moreover, they were a people who had rendered service which had at last come to be of the nature of slavery under most difficult conditions; and consequently they were hardy and strong, and entirely free from all that weakness and effeminacy which result from luxurious living in every form.

From the standpoint of human possibility the destiny to which they had been called from the beginning was, however, made impossible. They were a race of slaves, and there was not the slightest chance of their being able to gain their freedom by any action of their own. It was while they were in the midst of these circumstances, that the story tells how God was at work. The end of their sorrow was not yet. Indeed, their afflictions were greatly multiplied during the next eighty years. The hour had not arrived for their deliverance, and their realization of national independence; but preparation was already being made, though all unknown to them, for these great events.

The great value of the lesson is that of its revelation of how God was moving toward this fulfilment of purpose by the overruling of the most simple things. Moses ought to have been slain at his birth. The sparing of his life was an exception to the dread rule under which his people lived. Or, seeing that his life was spared, then he ought to have been enslaved, and have found his place among the ranks of those who were serving under the lash of the task-masters. The boy was neither slain nor enslaved, and in the light of all the subsequent events it is impossible to believe that his saving from death and from slavery was the result of a chapter of accidents. It is far easier to see the activity of God in the midst of all the details, moving toward the consummation.

THE GOLDEN TEXT.

The golden text reveals the one activity on the part of man which created the opportunity of God. It was that of the faith of his parents, and of their faith venturing in spite of all appearances to preserve the life of their babe, and to commit it, in the ark of bulrushes, to the river. Whether this venture of faith was in response to a Divine intimation we are not told; but from the moment it was made, God is seen taking charge, and pressing into His service all the simple natural things of life, in order to the realization of His purpose.

G. CAMPBELL MORGAN, D.D.
(Copyright: McClure Newspaper Syndicate.)

SUGGESTIVE QUESTIONS ON THE SUNDAY-SCHOOL LESSONS.

(By Rev. T. S. Linscott, D.D.)
(Copyright, 1912, by Rev. T. S. Linscott, D.D.)

The Bradley-Garretson Co., Ltd., Pub lishers, Brantford, Ont., Canada.

July 6, 1913.

The Child Moses Saved from Death. —Ex. i., 8-14, 22—ii., 10.

Golden Text—Whoso shall receive one such little child in my name receiveth me.—Matt. xviii., 5.

(1.) Verse 8—In nations or individuals would you say or not, and why, that the sense of gratitude for favors past, is ever as keen as the sense of gratitude for favors to come?

(2.) Verses 9-10—Was the fear which this new king had grounded upon true reasons, and if so what were they, or was it in his own mind only, and how would you account for it?

(3.) What do history and present day experience say about two or more distinct races forming one prosperous nation or otherwise? (Great Britain, the United States, Canada, South Africa, etc.)

(4.) Verses 11-14—Show how this harshness was bad statecraft and worse morals.

(5.) If Great Britain had treated the American colonies as she now treats Canada and her other colonies, would there have been any revolutionary war in America?

(6.) Suppose this Pharaoh had continued to treat the Israelites with generosity, as his predecessor had done, what effect would that have probably had upon them in the matter of loyalty to Egypt? (This is one of the questions which may be answered in writing by members of the club.)

(7.) What national rebellion can you recall where the laws and the administration of them have been just and equal?

(8.) By which method, generosity or oppression can employers of labor get the most out of their employees? Give your reasons.

(9.) On what law or theory do you account for the fact that the more the Israelites were oppressed the faster they multiplied and grew?

(10.) Verse 22—What had Pharaoh commanded the midwives to do at the birth of every Israelitish boy, and how did they obey?

(11.) When Pharaoh could not get the midwives to murder all the baby boys what command did he then give?

(12) Chapter ii., 1-4—Who were the parents of Moses?

(13.) Would you say or not, and why, that this man and woman of the tribe of Levi were brought together in marriage by God in order that Moses might be born?

(14.) Would you say or not, and why, that 'all true marriages are made in heaven?'

(15.) Give your reason for your opinion whether God selected Moses to be the deliverer of the Israelites before or after his birth.

(16.) In what manner did they continue to hide the babe for three months, and why did they not try to continue to hide him?

(17.) Did the mother of Moses in selecting this method of putting him in the ark by the river plan the experiment to bring about what actually happened? Why?

(18.) Verses 5-6—Would you say, and why, that Pharaoh's daughter's sympathy for the child was purely natural or that she was directly influenced by God? What makes the latter theory probable?

(19.) Verses 7-10—What was the name of this sister, who acted her part so skillfully, and why would you say or not that she was inspired by God?

(20.) Is it an actual fact or not that all the details of every good man's life are guided by God? Why?

Lesson for Sunday, July 13, 1913. Moses Prepared For His Work. Ex. ii., 11-25; Acts vii., 17-29; Heb. xi., 23-27.

THE GENTLEMAN FROM INDIANA

By BOOTH TARKINGTON, Author of 'Monsieur Beaucaire' and 'The Two Vanrevels.'

(Copyright by McClure, Phillips & Co., New York.)

SYNOPSIS OF PREVIOUS CHAPTERS.

A young journalist from the East who had had a brilliant college career, but had not been very successful later, comes to the small town of Plattville, Indiana, to edit the local paper, which he has purchased. He finds the journal in a moribund condition, but by the improvements he makes in it, and by defeating the candidature of Rodney McCune, a local political 'boss,' he establishes it on a firm foundation. He engages on his staff, Fisbee, a man of education, who had lost his position as principal of the High School. The visit of a strange lady to Judge Brisco has aroused speculation in the town. Harkless, the newspaper man, is invited to meet her. We learn that owing to the threats of McCune's supporters, a gang known as the 'White Caps,' some young men of the town form a guard for Harkless, unknown to him, when he taken his customary country walks in the evenings. One night he is near the Judge's house, when he is shot at. The lady visitor, Miss Sherwood, comes out, and refuses to return unless he takes refuge in the house. He does so, and before the evening is over, has fallen in love with her. The following day Plattville has the great excitement of a visit from a circus. Miss Sherwood and Harkless visit it, and on the way home she tells him that she is leaving for Europe on the following day. To calm his disappointment, he walks through a storm, and from a window, Miss Sherwood sees a band of the 'White Caps' following him. The next day, he is missing, and the discovery of blood stains on the railway track leads to the belief that he has been murdered by the 'White Caps,' or by a couple of gamblers whom he had caused to be arrested at the circus, and who had afterwards escaped from the lock-up. Suspicion fastens the blame on the 'White-Caps,' and a raid is made on the hamlet of Six Cross Roads, where they live. The saloon is burnt, and several persons wounded. Trouble is stayed, however, by news that the gamblers have been found at Rouen, seventy miles away, wearing Harkless's clothes. One of the men has been taken to hospital badly wounded. Later, it is found that the injured man is Harkless himself, and he is able to explain that he was attacked by the White Caps, and thrown into a passing freight train, on which was one of the escaped gamblers, under the impression that he was dead. The doctors still fear he will not survive. Meanwhile, the White Caps are arrested, and lodged in Rouen jail, and the 'Herald' continues to appear, although the energies of the staff are taxed to the utmost. The task of editing the paper is undertaken by Miss Sherwood, who is really Fisbee's daughter, but had been adopted by her uncle and aunt when her father became ruined by unwise generosity to the university, where he held a professorship.

CHAPTER XIV.—Continued.

When he had gone the editor laid her hand on Fisbee's arm. 'Dear,' she said, 'do you think you would take cold if you went over to the hotel and made a note of all the arrivals for the last week—and the departures, too? I noticed that Mr. Harkless always filled two or three—sticks, isn't it?'—with them and things about them, and somehow it "read" very nicely. You must ask the landlord all about them; and, if there aren't any, we can take up the same amount of space lamenting the dull times, just as he used to. You see, I've read the "Herald" faithfully; isn't it a good thing I always subscribed for it?' She patted Fisbee's cheek, and laughed gaily into his mild, vague old eyes.

'It won't be this scramble to "fill up" much longer. I have plans, gentlemen,' she cried, 'and before long we will print news. And we must buy "plate matter" instead of "patent insides"; and I had a talk with the Associated Press people in Rouen—but that's for afterwhile. And I went to the hospital this mornng before I left. They wouldn't let me see him again, but they told me all about him, and he's better; and I got Tom to the tail—he was so mystified, he doesn't know what I wanted it for—and he saw some of those beasts, and I can do a column of description besides an editorial about them, and I will be fierce enough to suit Carlow, you may believe that. And I've been talking to Senator Burns—that is, listening to Senator Burns, which is much stupider—and I think I can do an article on national politics. I'm not very well up on local issues yet, but I—' She broke off suddenly. 'There! I think we can get out to-morrow's number without any trouble. By the time you get back from the hotel, father, I'll have half my stuff written—"written up," I mean. Take your big umbrella and go, dear, and please ask at the express office if my typewriter has come.'

She laughed again with sheer delight, like a child, and ran to a corner and got the cotton umbrella, and placed it in the old man's hand. As he reached the door, she called after him: 'Wait!' and went to him and knelt before him, and, with the humblest, proudest grace in the world, turned up his trousers to keep them from the mud. Ross Schofield had never considered Mr. Fisbee a particularly sacred sort of person, but he did from that moment. The old man made some timid protest, at his daughter's action, but she answered: 'The great ladies used to buckle the Chevalier Bayard's spurs for him, and you're a great deal nicer than the Chev— You haven't any rubbers! I don't believe any of you have any rubbers!' And not until both Fisbee and Mr. Schofield had promised to purchase overshoes at once, and in the meantime not to step in any puddles, would she let her father depart upon his errand. He crossed the Square with the strangest, jauntiest step ever seen in Plattville. Solomon Tibbs had a warm argument with Miss Selina as to his identity, Miss Selina maintaining that the figure under the big umbrella—only the legs and coat-tails were visible to them—was that of a stranger, probably an Englishman.

In the 'Herald' office the editor turned, smiling, to the paper's remaining vassal. 'Mr. Schofield, I heard some talk in Rouen of an oil company that had been formed to prospect for kerosene in Carlow County. Do you know anything about it?'

Ross, surfeited with honor, terror, and possessed by a sweet distress at finding himself tete-a-tete with the lady, looked at the wall and replied: 'Oh, it's that Eph Watts's foolishness.'

'Do you know if they have begun to dig for it yet?'

'Ma'am?' said Ross.

'Have they begun the diggings yet?'

'No, ma'am; I think not. They've got a contrapshun fixed up about three mile south. I don't reckon they've begun yet, hardly; they're gittin' the machinery in place. I heard Eph say they'd begin to bore—dig, I mean, ma'am. I meant to say dig—' He stopped, utterly confused and unhappy; and she understood his manly purpose, and knew him for a gentleman whom she liked.

'You mustn't be too much surprised,' she said; 'but in spite of my ignorance about such things, I mean to devote a good deal of space to the oil company; it may come to be of great importance to Carlow. We won't go into it in to-morrow's paper, beyond an item or so; but do you think you could possibly find Mr. Watts and ask him for some information as to their progress, and if it would be too much trouble for him to call here some time to-morrow afternoon, or the day after? I want him to give me an interview if he will. Tell him, please, he will very greatly oblige us.'

'Oh, he'll come all right,' answered her companion, quickly. 'I'll take Tibbs's buggy and go down there right off. Eph won't lose no time gittin' here!' And with this encouraging assurance he was flying forth, when he, like the others, was detained by her solicitous care. She was a born mother. He protested that in the buggy he would be perfectly sheltered; besides, there wasn't another umbrella about the place; he liked to get wet, anyway, had always loved rain. The end of it was that he went away in a sort of tremor, wearing her rain-cloak over his shoulders, which garment, as it covered its owner completely when she wore it, hung almost to his knees. He darted around a corner, and there, breathing deeply, tenderly removed it; then, borrowing paper and cord at a neighboring store, wrapped it neatly, and stole back to the printing-office on the ground floor of the 'Herald' building and left the package in charge of Bud Tipworthy, mysteriously charging him to care for it as for his own life, and not to open it, but if the lady so much as set one foot out of doors before his return, to hand it to her with the message: 'He borrowed another off J. Hankins.'

Left alone, the lady went to the desk and stood for a time looking gravely at Harkless's chair. She touched it gently, as she had touched it once before that morning, and then she spoke to it as if he were sitting there, and as she would not have spoken, had he been sitting there.

'You didn't want gratitude, did you?' she whispered, with sad lips.

Soon she smiled at the blue ribbons, patted the chair gaily on the back, and, seizing upon pencil and pad, dashed into her work with rare energy. She bent low over the desk, her pencil moving rapidly, and, except for a momentary interruption from Mr. Tipworthy, she seemed not to pause for breath; certainly her penicil did not. She had covered many sheets when her father returned; and, as he came in softly, not to disturb her, she was so deeply engrossed she did not hear him; nor did she look up when Parker entered, but pursued the formulation of her fast-flying ideas with the same single purpose and abandon; so the two men sat and waited while their chieftainess wrote absorbedly. At last she glanced up and made a little startled exclamation at seeing them there, and then gave them cheery greeting. Each placed several scribbled sheets before her, and she, having first assured herself that Fisbee had bought his overshoes, and having expressed a fear that Mr. Parker had found her umbrella too small, as he looked damp (and indeed he was damp), cried praises on their notes and offered the reporters great applause.

'It is all so splendid!' she cried. 'How could you do it so quickly? And in the rain, too! This is exactly what we need. I've done most of the things I mentioned, I think, and made a draught of some plans for hereafter. And about that man's coming out for Congress, I must tell you it is my greatest hope that he will. We can let it go until he does, and then—But doesn't it seem to you that it would be a good notion for the "Herald" to have a woman's page—"For Feminine Readers," or, "Of Interest to Women"—once a week?'

'A woman's page!' exclaimed Fisbee. 'I could never have thought of that, could you, Mr. Parker?'

'And now,' she continued, 'I think that when I've gone over what I've written and beat it into better shape I shall be ready for something to eat. Isn't it almost time for luncheon?'

This simple, and surely natural, inquiry had a singular, devastating effect upon her hearers. They looked upon each other with fallen jaws and complete stupefaction. The old man began to grow pale, and Parker glared about him with a wild eye. Fortunately, the editor was too busy at her work to notice their agitation; she applied herself to making alterations here and there, sometimes frowningly crossing out whole lines and even paragraphs, sometimes smiling and beaming at the writing; and, as she bent earnestly over the paper, against the darkness of the rainy day, the glamor about her fair hair was like a light in the room. To the minds of her two companions, this lustre was a gentle but unbearable accusation; and each dreaded the moment when her work should be finished, with a great dread. There was a small 'store-room' adjoining the office, and presently Mr. Parker, sweating at the brow, walked in there. The old man gave him a look of despairing reproach, but in a moment the foreman's voice was heard: 'Oh, Mr. Fisbee, can you step here a second?'

'Yes, indeed!' was Fisbee's reply; and he fled guiltily into the 'store-room,' and Parker closed the door. They stood knee-deep in the clutter and lumber, facing each other abjectly.

'Well, we're both done, anyway, Mr. Fisbee,' remarked the foreman.

'Indubitably, Mr. Parker,' the old man answered; 'it is too true.'

'Never to think a blame thing about dinner for her!' Parker continued, remorsefully. 'And her a lady that can turn off copy like a rotary snowplough in a Dakota blizzard! Did you see the sheets she's piled up on that desk?'

'There is no café—nothing—in Plattville, that could prepare food worthy of her,' groaned Fisbee. 'Nothing!'

'And we never thought of it. Never made a single arrangement. Never struck us she didn't live on keeping us dry and being good, I guess.'

'How can I go in there and tell her that?'

'Lord!'

'She cannot go to the hotel—'

'Well, I guess not! It ain't fit for her. Lum's table is hard enough on a strong man. Landis doesn't know a good cake from a Fiji missionary pudding. I don't expect pie is much her style, and, besides, the Palace Hotel pies—well!—the boss was a mighty uncomplaining man, but I used to notice his articles on field drainage, got kind of sour and low-spirited when they'd been having more than the regular allowance of pie for dinner. She can't go there anyway; it's no use; it's after two o'clock, and the dining-room shuts off at one. I wonder what kind of cake she likes best.'

'I don't know,' said the perplexed Fisbee. 'If we ask her—'

'If we could sort of get it out of her diplomatically, we could telegraph to Rouen for a good one.'

'Ha!' said the other, brightening up. 'You try it, Mr. Parker. I fear I have not much skill in diplomacy, but if you—'

The compositor's mouth drooped at the corners, and he interrupted gloomily: 'But it wouldn't get here till to-morrow.'

'True; it would not.'

They fell into a despondent reverie, with their chins in their bosoms. There came a cheerful voice from the next room, but to them it brought no cheer; in their ears it sounded weak from the need of food and faint with piteous reproach.

'Father, aren't you coming to have luncheon with me?'

'Mr. Parker, what are we to do?' whispered the old man, hoarsely.

'Is it too far to take her to Briscoes'?'

'In the rain?'

'Take her with you to Tibbs's.'

'Their noon meal is long since over; and their larder is not—is not—extensive.'

'Father!' called the girl. She was stirring; they could hear her moving about the room.

'You've got to go in and tell her,' said the foreman, desperately, and together they stumbled into the room. A small table at one end of it was laid with a snowy cloth and there was a fragrance of tea, and, amidst various dainties, one caught a glimpse of cold chicken and lettuce leaves. Fisbee stopped, dumbfounded, but the foreman, after stammeringly declining an invitation to partake, alleging that his own meal awaited, sped down to the printing-room, and seized upon Bud Tipworthy with a heavy hand.

'Where did all that come from up there?'

'Leave go me! What "all that"?'

'All that tea and chicken and salad and wafers—all kinds of things; sardines, for all I know!'

'They come in Briscoes' buckboard while you was gone. Briscoes sent 'em in a basket; I took 'em up and she set the basket under the table. You'd seen it if you'd a' looked. Quit that!' And it was unjust to cuff the perfectly innocent and mystified Bud, and worse not to tell him what the punishment was for.

Before the day was over, system had been introduced, and the 'Herald' was running on it; and all that warm, rainy afternoon, the editor and Fisbee worked in the editorial rooms, Parker and Bud and Mr. Schofield (after his return with the items and a courteous message from Ephraim Watts) bent over the forms downstairs, and Uncle Xenophon was cleaning the store-room and scrubbing the floor.

An extraordinary number of errands took the various members of the printing force up to see the editor-in-chief, literally to see the editor-in-chief; it was hard to believe that the presence had not flown — hard to keep believing, without the repeated testimony of sight, that the dingy little room upstairs was actually the setting for their jewel; and a jewel they swore she was. The printers came down chuckling and gurgling after each interview; it was partly the thought that she belonged to the 'Herald,' their paper. Once Ross, as he cut down one of the temporarily distended advertisements, looked up and caught the foreman giggling to himself.

'What in the name of common-sense you laughin' at, Cale?' he asked.

'What are you laughing at?' rejoined the other.

'I dunno!'

The day wore on, wet and dreary outside, but all within the 'Herald's' bosom was snug and busy and murmurous with the healthy thrum of life and prosperity renewed. Toward six o'clock, system accomplished, the new guiding-spirit was deliberating on a policy as Harless would conceive a policy, were he there, when Minnie Briscoe ran joyously up the stairs, plunged into the room, water-proofed and radiant, and caught her friend in her eager arms, and put an end to policy for that day.

But policy and labor did not end at twilight every day; there were evenings, as in the time of Harkless, when lamps shone from the upper windows of the 'Herald' building. For the little editor worked hard, and sometimes she worked late; she always worked early. She made some mistakes at first, and one or two blunders which she took more seriously than any one else did. But she found a remedy for all such results of her inexperience, and she developed experience. She set at her task with the energy of her youthfulness and no limit to her ambition, and she felt that Harkless had prepared the way for a wide expansion of the paper's interests; wider than he knew. She had a belief that there were possibilities for a country newspaper, and she brought a fresh point to view to operate in a situation where Harkless had fallen, perhaps, too much in the rut; and she watched every chance with a keen eye and looked ahead of her with clear foresight. What she waited and yearned for and dreaded, was the time when a copy of the new 'Herald' should be placed in the trembling hands of the man who lay in the Rouen hospital. Then, she felt, if he, unaware of her identity, should place everything in her hands unreservedly, that would be a tribute to her work — and how hard she would labor to deserve it! After a time, she began to realize that, as his representative and the editor of the 'Herald,' she had become a factor in district politics. It took her breath — but with a gasp of delight, for there was something she wanted to do.

Above all, she brought a light heart to her work. One evening in the latter part of that first week of the new regime, Parker perceived Bud Tipworthy standing in the doorway of the printing-room, beckoning him silently to come without.

'What's the matter, Buddie?'

'Listen. She's singin' over her work.'

Parker stepped outside. On the pavement, people had stopped to listen; they stood in the shadow, looking up with parted lips at the open, lighted windows, whence came a clear, soft, reaching voice, lifted in song; now it swelled louder, unconsciously; now its volume was more slender and it melted liquidly into the night; again, it trembled and rose and dwelt in the ear, strong and pure; and, hearing it, you sighed with unknown longings. It was the 'Angels' Serenade.'

Bud Tipworthy's sister, Cynthia was with him, and Parker saw that she turned from the window and that she was crying, quietly; she put her hand on the boy's shoulder and patted it with a forlorn gesture which, to the foreman's eye, was as graceful as it was sad. He moved closer to Bud and his big hand fell on Cynthia's brother's other shoulder, as he realized that red hair could look pretty sometimes; and he wondered why the editor's singing made Cynthy cry; and at the same time he decided to be mighty good to Bud henceforth. The spell of night and song was on him; that and something more; for it is a strange, inexplicable fact that the most practical chief ever known to the 'Herald' had a singularly sentimental influence over her subordinates, from the moment of her arrival. Under Harkless's domination there had been, no more steadfast bachelors in Carlow than Ross Schofield and Caleb Parker, and, like timorous youths in a graveyard, daring and mocking the ghosts in order to assuage their own fears, they had so jibed and jeered at the married state that there was talk of urging the minister to preach at them; but now let it be recorded that at the moment Caleb laid his hand on Bud's other shoulder, his associate, Mr. Schofield, was enjoying a walk in the far end of town with a widow, and it is not to be doubted that Mr. Tipworthy's heart, also, was no longer in his possession, though, as it was after eight o'clock, the damsel of his desire had probably long since retired to her couch.

For some faint light on the cause of these spells, we must turn to a comment made by the invaluable Mr. Martin some time afterward. Referring to the lady to whose voice he was now listening in silence (which shows how great the enthralling of her voice was), he said: 'When you saw her, or heard her, or managed to be around, any, where she was, why, if you couldn't git up no hope of marryin' her, you wanted to marry somebody.'

Mr. Lige Willetts, riding idly by, drew rein in front of the lighted windows, and listened with the others. Presently he leaned from his horse and whispered to a man near him:

'I know that song.'

'Do you?' whispered the other.

'Yes; he and I heard her sing it, the night he was shot.'

'So!'

'Yes, sir. It's by Beethoven.'

'Is it?'

'It's a seraphic song,' continued Lige. 'No!' exclaimed his friend; then, shaking his head, he sighed: 'Well, it's mighty sweet.'

The song was suddenly woven into laughter in the unseen chamber, and the lights in the windows went out, and a small lady and a tall lady and a thin old man, all three laughing and talking happily, came down and drove off in the Briscoe buckboard. The little crowd dispersed quietly; Lige Willetts clucked to his horse and cantered away to overtake the buckboard; William Todd took his courage between his teeth, and the song ringing in his ears, made a desperate resolve to call upon Miss Bardlock that evening, in spite of its being a week day, and Caleb Parker gently and stammeringly asked Cynthia if she would wait till he shut up the shop, and let him walk home with her and Bud.

Soon the Square was quiet as before, and there was naught but peace under the big stars of July.

That day the news had come that Harkless, after weeks of alternate improvement and relapse, hazardously lingering in the borderland of shadows, had passed the crucial point and was convalescent. His recovery was assured. But from their first word of him, from the message that he was found and was alive, none of the people of Carlow had really doubted it. They are simple country people, and they know that God is good.

CHAPTER XV.

NETTLES.

Two men who have been comrades and classmates at the alma mater of John Harkless and Tom Meredith; two who have belonged to the same club and roomed in the same entry; who have pooled their clothes and money in a common stock for either to draw on; who have shared the fortunes of athletic war, triumphing together, sometimes with an intense triumphancy; two men who were once boys getting hazed together, hazing in no unkindly fashion in their turn, always helping each other to stuff brains the night before an examination and to blow away the suffocating statistics like foam the night after; singing, wrestling, dancing, laughing, succeeding together, through the four kindest years of life; two such brave companions, meeting in the after years are touchingly tender and caressive of each other, but the tenderness takes the shy, United States form of insulting epithets, and the caresses are blows. If John Harkless had been in health, uninjured and prosperous, Tom Meredith could no more have thrown himself on his knees beside him and called him 'old friend' than he could have danced on the slack wire.

One day they thought the patient sleeping; the nurse fanned him softly, and Meredith had stolen in and was sitting by the cot. One of Harkless's eyes had been freed of the bandage, and, when Tom came in, it was closed; but, by and by, Meredith became aware that the unbandaged eye had opened and that it was suffused with a pathetic moisture; yet it twinkled with a comprehending light, and John knew that it was his old friend Tom Meredith who was sitting beside him, with the air of having sat there very often before. But this bald, middle-aged young man, not without elegance, yet a prosperous burgher for all that—was this the slim, rollicking broth of a boy whose thick auburn hair used to make one streak of flame as he spun around the bases on a home run? Without doubt it was the stupendous fact, wrought by the alchemy of seven years.

For, though seven years be a mere breath in the memories of the old, it is a long transfiguration to him whose first youth is passing, and who finds unsolicited additions accruing to some parts of his being and strange deprivations in others, and upon whom the unhappy realization begins to be borne in, that his is no particular case, and that he of all the world is not to be spared, but, like his forbears, must inevitably wriggle in the disguising crucible of time. And, though men accept it with apparently patient humor, the first realization that people do grow old, and that they do it before they have had time to be young, is apt to come like a shock.

Perhaps not even in the interminable months of Carlow had Harkless realized the length of seven years so keenly as he did when he beheld his old friend at his bedside. How men may be warped apart in seven years, especially in the seven years between twenty-three and thirty! At the latter age you may return to the inseparable of seven years before and speak no the same language; you find no heartiness to carry on with each other after half an hour. Not so these classmates, who had known each other to the bone.

Ah, yes, it was Tom Meredith, the same lad, in spite of his masquerade of flesh, and Helen was right; Tom had not forgotten.

'It's the old horse-thief!' John murmured, tremulously.

'You go plumb to thunder,' answered Meredith between gulps.

When he was well enough, they had long talks; and at other times Harkless lay by the window, and breathed deep of the fresh air, while Meredith attended to his correspondence for him, and read the papers to him. But there was one phenomenon of literature the convalescent insisted upon observing for himself, and which he went over again and again, to the detriment of his single unswathed eye, and this was the Carlow 'Herald.'

The first letter he had read to him was one from Fisbee stating that the crippled forces left in charge had found themselves almost distraught in their efforts to carry on the paper (as their chief might conclude for himself on perusal of the issues of the first fortnight of his absence), and they had made bold to avail themselves of the services of a young relative of the writer's from a distant city—a capable journalist, who had no other employment for the present, and who had accepted the responsibilities of the 'Herald' temporarily. There followed a note from Parker, announcing that Mr. Fisbee's relative was a bird, and was the kind to make the 'Herald' hum. They hoped Mr. Harkless would approve of their bespeaking the new hand on the sheet; the paper must have suspended otherwise. Harkless, almost overcome by his surprise that Fisbee possessed a relative, dictated a hearty and grateful indorsement of their action, and, soon after, received a typewritten rejoinder, somewhat complicated in the reading, because of the numerous type errors and their corrections. The missive was signed 'H. Fisbee,' in a strapping masculine hand that suggested six feet of enterprise and muscle spattering ink on its shirt sleeves.

'John groaned and fretted over the writhings of the 'Herald's' headless fortnight, but, perusing the issues produced under the domination of H. Fisbee, he started now and then, and chuckled at some shrewd felicities of management, or stared puzzled, over an oddibity, but came to a feeling of vast relief; and when the question of H. Fisbee's salary was settled and the tenancy assured, he sank into a repose of mind. H. Fisbee might be an eccentric fellow, but he knew his business, and, apparently, he knew something of other business as well, for he wrote at length concerning the Carlow oil field, urging Harkless to take shares in Mr. Watts's company while the stock was very low, two wells having been sunk without satisfactory results. H. Fisbee explained with exceeding technicality his reasons for believing that the third well would strike oil.

But with his ease of mind regarding the 'Herald,' Harkless found himself possessed by apathy. He fretted no longer to get back to Plattville. With the prospect of return it seemed an emptiness glared at him from hollow sockets, and the thought of the dreary routine he must follow when he went back gave him the same faint nausea he had felt the evening after the circus. And, though it was partly the long sweat of anguish which had benumbed him, his apathy was pierced, at times, by a bodily horror of the scene of his struggle. At night he faced the grotesque masks of the Cross-Roads men and the brutal odds again; over and over he felt the blows, and clapped his hand to where the close fire of Bob Skillett's pistol burned his body.

And except for the release from pain, he rejoiced less and less in his recovery. He remembered a tedious sickness of his childhood and how beautiful he had thought the world, when he began to get well, how electric the open air blowing in at the window, how green the smile of earth, and how glorious to live and see the open day again. He had none of that feeling now. No pretty vision came again near his bed, and he beheld his convalescence as a mistake. He had come to a jumping-off place in his life — why had they not let him jump? What was there left but the weary plod, plod, and dust of years?

He could have gone back to Carlow in better spirit if it had not been for the few dazzling hours of companionship which had transformed it to a paradise, but, gone, left a desert. She, by the sight of her, had made him wish to live, and now that he saw her no more, she made him wish to die. How little she had cared for him, since she had told him she did not care, when he had not meant to ask her. He was weary, and at last he longed to find the line of least resistance and follow it; he had done hard things for a long time, but now he wanted to do something easy. Under the new genius — who was already urging that the paper should be made a daily — the 'Herald' could get along without him; and the 'White-Caps' would bother Carlow no longer; and he thought that Kedge Halloway, an honest man, if a dull one, was sure to be renominated for Congress at the district convention which was to meet at Plattville in September — these were his responsibilities, and they did not fret him. Everything was all right. There was only one thought which thrilled him; his impression that she had come to the hospital to see him was not a delusion; she had really been there — a humane, Christian person, he said to himself. One day he told Meredith of his vision, and Tom explained that it was no conjuration of fever.

'But I thought she'd gone aboard,' said Harkless, staring.

'They had planned to,' answered his friend. 'They gave it up for som reason. Uncle Henry decided that he wasn't strong enough for the trip, or something.'

'Then—is she—is she here?'

'No; Helen is never here in summer. When she came back from Plattville, she went north, somewhere, to join people she had promised. I think.' Meredith had as yet no inkling or suspicion that his adopted cousin had returned to Plattville. What he told Harkless was what his aunt had told him, and he accepted it as the truth.

Mrs. Sherwood (for she was both Mr. and Mrs. Sherwood) had always considered Fisbee an enigmatic rascal, and she regarded Helen's defection to him in the light of a family scandal to be hushed up, as well as scalding pain to be borne. Some day the unkind girl-errant would 'return to her wisdom and her duty'; meanwhile, the less known about it the better.

Meredith talked very little to Harkless of his cousin beyond lightly commenting on the pleasure and oddity of their meeting, and telling him of her friendly anxiety about his recovery; he said she had perfect confidence from the first that he would recover. Harkless had said a word or two in his delirium and a word or two out of it, and these, with once a sudden brow of suffering, and a difference Meredith felt in Helen's manner when they stood together by the sick man's bedside, had given the young man a strong impression, partly intuitive, that in spite of the short time the two had known each other, something had happened between them at Plattville, and he ventured a guess which was not far from the truth. Altogether, the thing was fairly plain — a sad lover is not so hard to read — and Meredith was sorry, for they were the two people he liked best on earth.

The young man carried his gay presence daily to the hospital, where Harkless now law in a pleasant room of his own, and he tried to keep his friend cheery, which was an easy matter on the surface, for the journalist turned ever a mask of jokes upon him; but it was not hard for one who liked him as Meredith did to see through to the melancholy underneath. After his one reference to Helen, John was entirely silent of her, and Meredith came to feel that both would be embarrassed if occasion should arise and even her name again be mentioned between them.

He did not speak of his family connection with Mr. Fisbee to the invalid, for, although the connection was distant, the old man was, in a way, the family skeleton, and Meredith had a strong sense of the decency of reserve in such a matter. There was one thing Fisbee's shame had made the old man unable not to suppress when he told Parker his story: the wraith of a torrid palate had pursued him from his youth, and the days of drink and despair from which Harkless had saved him were not the first in his life. Meredith wondered as much as did Harkless where Fisbee had picked up the journalistic 'young relative' who signed his extremely business-like missives in such a thundering hand. It was evident that the old man was grateful to his patron, but it did not occur to Meredith that Fisbee's daughter might have an even stronger sense of gratitude, one so strong that she could give all her young strength to work for the man who had been good to her father.

There came a day in August when Meredith took the convalescent from the hospital in a victoria, and installed him in his own home. Harkless's clothes hung on his big frame limply, however, there was a drift of light in his eyes as they drove slowly through the pretty streets of Rouen. The bandages and splints and drugs and swathings were all gone now, and his sole task was to gather strength. The thin face was sallow no longer; it was the color of evening shadows; indeed, he lay among the cushions seemingly no more than a gaunt shadow of the late afternoon, looking old and gray and weary. They rolled along abusing each other, John sometimes gratefully threatening his friend with violence.

The victoria passed a stone house with wide lawns and an inhospitable air of wealth and importunate rank; over the sward two peacocks swung, ambulating like caravals in a green sea; and one expected a fine lady to come smiling and glittering from the door. Oddly enough, though he had never seen the place before, it struck Harkless with a sense of familiarity. 'Who lives there?' he asked, abruptly.

'Who lives there? On the left? Why that—that is the Sherwood place,' Meredith answered, in a tone which sounded as if he were not quite sure of it, but inclined to think his information correct. Harkless relapsed into silence.

Meredith's home was a few blocks further up the same street; a capacious house in the Western fashion of the Seventies. In front, on the lawn, there was a fountain with a leaping play of water; maples and shrubbery were everywhere; and here and there stood a stiff sentinel of Lombardy poplar. It was all cool and incongruous and comfortable; and, on the porch, sheltered from publicity by a multitude of palms and flowering plants, a white-jacketed negro appeared with a noble smile and a more important tray, whereon tinkled bedewed glasses and a crystal pitcher, against whose sides the ice clinked sweetly. There was a complement of straws.

When they had helped him to an easy chair on the porch, Harkless whistled luxuriously. 'Ah, my bachelor!' he exclaimed, as he selected a straw.

'"Who would fardels bear?"' rejoined Mr. Meredith. Then came to the other a recollection of an auburn-haired ball player on whom the third strike had once been called while his eyes wandered tenderly to the grandstand, where the prettiest girl of that commencement week was sitting.

'Have you forgot the "Indian Princess"?' he asked.

'You're a dull old person,' Tom laughed. 'Haven't you discovered that 'tis they who forget us? And why shouldn't they? Do we remember well?—anybody except just us two, I mean, of course.'

(To be continued.)

CHILDREN'S CORNER.

MILDRED'S 'UGLY MAN.'

'Ugh!' shuddered ten-year-old Mildred Kain, 'isn't that just an awful looking man? Let's hurry away.' With that she and her twin brother scampered off in such haste that Mildred lost her hat. Oh my! how it made their hearts jump when they went back for that! But the 'awful looking' man was gone, so the two jumping little hearts quieted down to an easier pace.

Mildred and Loyd, her brother, lived with their parents away out in a wild part of northern Wisconsin. Their papa had charge of a big construction camp there. And you just ought to see the queer men that sometimes worked in that camp. There were some Americans and Englishmen, but the majority of the laborers were speakers of those funny-sounding foreign languages.

Well, this man who so badly frightened the twins was one of these foreigners—an Italian. Rough Americans spoke of him as 'Dirty Dago.' You know some people are so ill-mannered as to refuse to welcome Italian visitors to America, and even will not treat them decently.

But this big Italian really did not look very lovable. He had heavy, black hair and eyebrows that hung down over his dark face like a buffalo's mane. And the worst about his appearance was a dreadful, deep scar clear across his cheek. No one knew how he had got the scar, but men said it was in fighting, of course.

Two or three times the man offered to make friends with the twins, but no, oh no! They couldn't trust 'Scarface,' as they had heard him called.

'Anyway,' Loyd loftily remarked to his sister, 'He's nothin' but a Dagoman. 'As if God doesn't give an Italian a soul!'

The twins had no ideal how much it hurt the feelings of the homesick man to have them so unfriendly toward him. 'Even litta childa thinka Dagoman no good,' groaned the poor fellow to himself.

The children's mamma was ill one day, and could not watch over her restless twins as closely as usual. Papa asked them to be very careful about going out of sight of the camp, or leaving paths.

Of course they promised; but the violets did seem so inviting that morning, and the squirrel's chatter sounded so saucy that, when Loyd began to feel hungry for lunch, the children found that they had broken their promise, and that they were lost. And in the woods there were wolves, and bears, and wild cats and—and—Oh my! Oh dear! How the twins did wish they had kept the camp in sight!

Loyd said they must be brave, and that he knew they could find their way out if they would not give up. He was sure if they just could get across the brook that flowed at their feet that they must find a 'short cut' which he had heard the men tell about.

But how to get across the brook was a puzzling question until, at last, a log was found reaching from bank to bank. Loyd ran boldly out upon the log and was safely across. Not so with Mildred. She started bravely enough, but, out in the middle, her courage left her, and it was only by lying flat to the log that she saved herself from drowning. Loyd tried every way to help her, but his bravery had about all deserted him too. All that either could do was to scream for help.

Just then the bushes parted and the twins caught the flash of two bright, black eyes directed at them. Above the black eyes hung a mane-like shock of black hair; just below one of the questioning eyes glistened a long, deep scar.

'Oh, Mr. Scarface,' was all either child could say; neither knew what to expect from the man whom they had treated so badly. They almost forgot their first fears in their dread of the 'Dago-man.' But he soon smiled away their fears.

'How? How?' he questioned, as he tossed the children to his broad shoulders. 'Little children no be 'fraida me. Me taka home to de mama. Me have one, two, tree childa in old Itallia. Me like um. Take home to de mama. And so the happy children found themselves in their mama's arms.

You may be sure they treated the Italian as well as any man after that; and one day Loyd even got well enough acquainted to ask the cause of the scar on the man's cheek.

'Oh,' answered the kindly fellow, 'Me scar, it was de mark de biga blaze make when I taka me baby out me burning house, in Itallia.'

'What a beautiful scar said the twins, when they were once more alone.—The Advance.

Biliousness

is certainly one of the most disagreeable ailments which flesh is heir to. Coated tongue—bitter taste in the mouth—nausea—dizziness—these combine to make life a burden. The cause is a disordered liver—the cure Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills. They go straight to the root of the trouble, put the liver right, cleanse the stomach and bowels, clear the tongue and take away the bitter taste from the mouth. At the first sign of biliousness take

Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills



DR. A. W. CHASE'S CATARRH POWDER 25c.

is sent direct to the diseased parts by the Improved Blower. Heals the ulcers, clears the air passages, stops droppings in the throat and permanently cures Catarrh and Hay Fever. 25c. Blower free. Accept no substitutes. All dealers or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Toronto.

PILES.

You will find relief in Zam-Buk! It eases the burning, stinging pain, stops bleeding and brings ease. Perseverance, with Zam-Buk, means cure. Why not prove this? All Druggists and Stores.—50c box.

Zam-Buk

FOR ALL SUMMER SORES.

FLEET FOOT



Outing Shoes

For Everybody

THE PERFECT SHOE FOR SUMMER SPORTS

ASK YOUR DEALER. 1

SYNOPSIS OF DOMINION LAND REGULATIONS.

Any person who is the sole head of a family, or any male over 18 years old, may homestead a quarter section of available Dominion land in Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta. The applicant must appear in person at the Dominion Lands Agency or Sub-Agency for the District. Entry by proxy may be made at any agency, on certain conditions, by father, mother, son, daughter, brother, or sister of intending homesteader.

Duties.—Six months' residence upon and cultivation of the land in each of three years. A homesteader may live within nine miles of his homestead on a farm of at least 80 acres solely owned and occupied by him, or by his father, mother, son, daughter, brother or sister.

In certain districts a homesteader in good standing may pre-empt a quarter-section alongside his homestead. Price $3.00 per acre.

Duties.—Must reside upon the homestead or pre-emption six months in each of six years from date of homestead entry (including the time required to earn homestead patent), and cultivate fifty acres extra.

A homesteader who has exhausted his homestead right and cannot obtain a pre-emption may enter for a purchased homestead in certain districts. Price $3.00 per acre. Duties.—Must reside six months in each of three years, cultivate fifty acres, and erect a house worth $300.00.

W. W. CORY,

Deputy of the Minister of the Interior.

N.B.—Unauthorized publication of this advertisement will not be paid for.



The Original and Only Genuine

Beware of Imitations Sold on the Merits of Minard's Liniment

THE

NORTHERN MESSENGER

16-24 PAGES OF INTEREST TO ALL MEMBERS OF THE FAMILY.

Messenger Stories and illustrations have delighted more people during the last two generations than any other papers designed for Sabbath Reading. Its Sunday School lessons and temperance talks are features that make it invaluable for Church or Sunday School distribution, as such it is the most widely circulated family paper in Canada. Subscription price 40c. a year.

THREE SUBSCRIPTIONS separately addressed for $1.00

SUNDAY SCHOOL CLUB RATE only .... 20c. A YEAR

(When in Clubs of 10 or more to one address, which is equal to about three copies for one cent.)

A FREE TRIAL AT OUR EXPENSE IN ANY SCHOOL.

ASK FOR SPECIAL OFFER TO NEW SCHOOLS IN THE WEST.

JOHN DOUGALL AND SON, ... 'Witness' Block, Montreal.

OUR WEEKLY PAGE OF FUNNY PICTURES

MR. TWEE DEEDLE.

1—"Don't the clouds look like they were pop corn?" says Dickie, as he and Mr. Twee Deedle are flying over the fields. "We will go and see where they come from," replies Mr. Twee Deedle.

2—They fly until they come to two mountain tops. "It's our old friend, the giant, who helped us get [illegible] clouds," says Dickie.

3—The giant is glad to see his little friends again and says, "I've gone to work for the Rain King; I make the pop corn clouds; they grow into larger clouds and gather moisture so that the Rain King can squeeze rain out of them."

4—Just as the giant finishes speaking, the smouldering mountain over which he is popping the clouds begins to tremble and shake, and before they can leave the place large boulders and flames of fire begin spouting from the volcano.

5—Then a giant figure comes up from the volcano. "It's the Volcano giant!" cries Mr. Twee Deedle. "Now you must come down in my mountain and shovel coal into my furnaces," the Volcano giant says to the Cloud King's giant.

6—The Volcano giant grabs the Cloud giant and pulls him head first down into the fiery crater of the volcano. Mr. Twee Deedle blows upon his magic whistle and a black cloud flies swiftly toward them.

COPYRIGHT, 1913.
All Rights Reserved.

7—When the big black cloud comes directly over the volcano it bursts and torrents of water fall hissing into the crater. Dickie is glad to see his giant friend's hands wave in the air for the Volcano giant has released him.

8—After thanking Mr. Twee Deedle for rescuing him, and asking Dickie to visit him at the Rain King's palace some time, the friendly giant mounts the cloud just as if it had been a horse and sails away.

JOHN GRUELLE.

A DAY WITH THE BOYS ON THE BOYS' FARM



A PRETTY PASTORAL SCENE.
HERE SEVERAL BOYS ARE SEEN ATTENDING THE COWS.

To see the life of the boys at close range and learn something of their viewpoint was the object of a visit paid by a 'Witness reporter to the Farm recently. The reporter spent an entire day with the boys being at hand when the signal to turn out of bed sounded in the morning and leaving only when 'nature's soft nurse' again weighed down the eyelids and steeped in forgetfulness the senses of these healthy lads whom a day of opn-air exertion had rendered readily susceptible to the ministrations of the dull god.

The daylight saving system is in force at the farm, the motto being: 'Sleep by dark and work by daylight.' To facilitate this the Farm clock during the summer is always one hour ahead of city time, so that when the day begins at 6 o'clock Farm time time, it is only 5 oclock in Montreal. A certain number of the boys are told off for early morning work on the farm and gardens, while another batch attends school, which lasts one-and-a-half hours; those who have not been to school in the morning have their hour-and-a-half in the afternoon.

NO WONDER THE LADS WORK WITH A WILL.

It was a beautiful morning up there in the hills, such as would make the city dweller rejoice. The rising sun bathed the pleasant fields, woods and hills with lustre and glistened on the fast vanishing dewdrops, whilst the cool morning breeze wafted a delicious fragrance from the flower beds surrounding the farm buildings and up from the hollow came the pleasant murmur of the North River speeding on its way to join the Ottawa. No wonder the lads set to work with a will, here where nature herself is an ever-present inspiration to be up and doing. All were soon allotted to their accustomed tasks. The younger lads were mostly employed weeding in the garden, mowing the lawns or breaking up the lumps of earth which remained after the passage of the rake over a piece of ground destined for vegetables. As for the elder fellows, one contingent was sent after the cows which they brought to the stall and proceeded to milk. Another group was sent under the direction of the farm instructor to assist in various agricultural operations. But the roughest work was reserved for the biggest and strongest boys. They were put to it with pick and shovel excavating a big trench for the pumping plant which is to go down directly sufficient funds are in hand. Several days work had been put in on this trench excavation, and it could be seen that the lads were not idle. They had already got down quite a way and were lustily plugging at it with an evident relish. That they enjoyed this work, which though requiring considerable bodily exertion was evidently an unequalled muscle developer, was demonstrated by the fact that the work went on just the same whether any of the officials were about or not.

SOME OF THE BOYS ARE EXPERT COOKS.

An hour-and-a-half is the time allotted for morning labor as for morning study, and at 7.30 breakfast bell sounded. The cooking for the boys' mess is done by boys, some of whom are quite experts in the culinary art. A few having been told off as waiters, the lads set to with a will and did full justice to what was set before them. No lack of appetite there, certainly. Half an hour was allowed for breakfast after which those who had regaled themselves cleared off to make up their beds which had been turned down, first thing in the morning, while the cooks and waiters availed themselves of their turn. At 8.15 all were assembled for prayers which lasted fifteen minutes and were recited with fervor and devotion. At 8.30 everybody joined the parade for work, or as it is officially called 'detail,' and proceeded to follow up for the most part what had been done in the morning. Diligently, carefully, with interest in the work, the big fellows in many cases instructing the little lads, they kept at it till noon. One of the most interesting and to a person unacquainted with life at the farm, one of the strangest features of this steady work by lads, many of whom never knew what such work was till their advent at Shawbridge — is the very small amount of supervision required. There is no bossing, no urging, yet the work is done quickly, thoroughly, and well. — boys need only to be shown how at first.

FAVORITE HYMNS ARE SUNG AT MEAL.

Dinner was served at 12.30, the intervening half-hour being utilized for wash-up and brushing. This meal, like all others at the farm, was started with a hymn. There are some excellent singers amongst the boys, and the favorite hymns are sung most effectively. The day of the reporter's visit was a Saturday, which is observed as a half-holiday at the farm, the balance of the day after dinner being devoted to recreation. On ordinary days the programme for the afternoon is:—1 p.m. to 2 p.m., recreation; 2 to 5.30, work, 5.30 to 6, clean up and get ready for supper; 6 to 6.30 supper; 6.30 to 7, half-hour's military drill; 7 to 8.30, indoor recreation, reading, &c.; 8.30, prayers, 9 o'clock, bed—all, of course, being farm time. On Sundays the boys attend church in the village in the morning, and go for a walk in the afternoons, winding up the day with evensong. On the Saturday, which is being written of, all the boys not required for household duties marched down to the campus, and spent a couple of hours very enjoyably playing baseball, cricket, &c., and later went down to the river for a swim. As soon as they had had sufficient splashing about in the cool water, it was about time to get ready for supper, and all returned to the farm house. It was pleasant to see the alacrity with which any boys whose services were required left their games to respond to the call. Likewise noticeable was the spirit of comradeship which existed between them. Though there were many heated arguments over baseball, the dispute always ended in a friendly manner.

OLD BOYS NEVER FORGET TO VISIT IT.

Altogether it was a happy day up there in the foothills of tha Laurentians, a day typical of many these lads have spent, and will spend, before they are again face to face with the turmoil going on beyond the smiling lands of Shawbridge. It was a day brought to a fitting close by a visit from one of the old boys, now a big, well-dressed fellow, occupying a responsible position with a city firm, and one of many past inmates who, while making good in their life-battle, never forget their alma mater, and return to see Mr. Matthews, the superintendent, and his good lady at every opportunity.

'Why, sure! I'm glad to be back. This place has made a man of me, and I expect to get more out of it yet,' and the well-shaped sturdy fellow glanced about, his gaze falling with unmistakable pride and affection on the long wooden building, pleasant fields, and carefully cultivated gardens backing in the brilliant sunshine of a midsummer morning. Nobody looking at him would have thought he was only seventeen years of age, so strongly built and well developed was he; but such was indeed the case, and he was not slow to admit that he owed his splendid health and fine physique to his residence at the Boys' Farm at Shawbridge, where his conversation with a 'Witness' reporter took place.

HOW A BAD START WAS RETRIEVED.

It was another example of the good work being done by this remarkable institution which, in spite of many obstacles and a hundred reverses, has steadily increased its usefulness during the years it has been in existence. Here was a young fellow brought up in surroundings and under circumstances which precluded him from the fair start in life which is the heritage of most children. A little temptation adroitly put in his way by older and craftier heads, aided perhaps by some congenital defect in the lad himself, and by the lack of healthy home influences, and the step along the pathway of delinquency which might have developed into a life of crime was taken. The boy went wrong, temporarily however. True undoubtedly it is 'That men may rise on stepping stones of their dead selves to nobler things,' and that noble gospel of regeneration was never more clearly vindicated than in the present instance. It was well for this boy, as it has been for many others, that the Boys' Farm and Training School was open to receive him. Under the influence of pleasant, healthy surroundings, clear mountain air, with a background of pine-clad hills, fortified physically and spiritually by a daily round of open-air work and recreation, with a carefully arranged curriculum of mental and moral training, all that is good in the nature of a youngster who has got a bad start may be brought out, and what he had never known before, a fair chance be given him.

FROM DELINQUENT ROSE TO OFFICIAL.

The boy who made the remark quoted above spent four years at the Farm as an ordinary inmate. When he first came he was far from robust—was, in fact, a typical specimen of that class of lad who having neither schooling nor home training, makes the streets, lanes and poolrooms of the cities his home. But a great change was wrought in these four years: the young fellow found himself, so to speak. He began to realize where he stood,—to recognize that a great chance was being given him, and that it was up to himself to make the most of that chance. He determined that he would make the most of it and took up his new life with enthusiasm, with the result that he became in his own words 'a man.' He acquired a fine physique, a fair general education, and sound knowledge of gardening on scientific principles. Shortly before his time expired employment was found for him as a gardener at one of the resorts farther up the mountains, but when his contract there was finished, hearing there was a vacancy on the staff of the farm, he hurried back and applied for the job. His record being highly satisfactory, he was appointed assistant gardener, and has since rendered valuable service not only in this capacity, but in giving helpful counsel and an excellent example to the boys of the institution. He is at present working for a scholarship at Macdonald College.

WHY THE APPEAL IS MADE.

It is to preserve, extend, and improve this great work at Shawbridge that an appeal is now being made to the public. The demands now being made on the accommodation at the farm are much greater than was at first anticipated or provided for, so that the buildings will have to be enlarged immediately or many valuable young lives allowed to go adrift. The barn has to be rebuilt. Three times it has been burned down, and each time it might have been saved had an adequate water supply been available. At present the far mhas a copious supply of purest drinking water, but the pressure is entirely insufficient to cope with fire. To remedy this a proper pumping equipment must be put down. Then, again, the undertaking is burdened with a heavy debt which the Board of Directors hope a generous public will enable them to pay off. Let the public spirited gentlemen who compose the Board explain in their own words why the appeal is being made:

'1st Because of the recent fire—the barn, granary, dairy and ice-house must be rebuilt.

'The Board has been hampered for a long time and run into debt by the insufficiency of the Government grant. Sir Lomer Gouin and his colleagues having visited the farm and seen the work we have done, have now granted a sum sufficient to carry on the work, and it is up to the Protestants of the province of Quebec to provide the equipment. The English-speaking papers of the city have joined in presenting the needs, and it is hoped the reader will respond immediately without being called upon.

'Amounts subscribed thus for:—

'One of $10,000, three of $5,000, three of $2,500, eight of $1,000, six of $500, four of $250, one of $400, one of $200, three of $100, and several smaller amounts.

'We hope to obtain in the present appeal, the following:

'200 subscribers of $5 to $50 each, say $5,000; 100 subscribers of $100 each, say $10,000; 50 subscribers of $250 each, say $12,500; 25 subscribers of $500 each, say $12,500; 5 subscribers of $1,000 each, say $5,000; 6 subscribers of $2,500 or 3 of $5,000 each, say $15,000; total, $60,000.

'Will the reader sign a subscription at once and make it payable at any convenient time or times within a year?

Yours,
'THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS.'

LETTERS OF ENCOURAGEMENT.

In support of the appeal, Mr. A. A. Ayer, second vice-president, has issued the following personal word to the public.

Montreal, June 18th, 1913.

NOTHING SUCCEEDS LIKE SUCCESS.—The success with which Mr. and Mrs. Matthews, and the heads of the various departments, have managed, educated and trained the boys committed to their care, is evidenced in the changed life of the boys themselves, and, if I had not personally seen it, I could scarcely have believed the transformation that has occurred in those I have personally met.

What greater work can be done not only for the boys, as individuals, but as citizens, for the benefit of our country, morally and physically?

A. A. AYER.

Mr. Ayer's letter has evoked the hearty concurrence of Mr. Farquhar Robertson, who is a member of the Advisory Board:

I heartily concur with the views of Mr. Ayer, as expressed above.

(Signed),
FARQUHAR ROBERTSON.

Appended are some of the letters of encouragement received from gentlemen who have come into close personal contact with the work of the Boys' Farm and Training School:

From Sir Lomer Gouin, K.C.M.G.
Office of the Prime Minister,
Province of Quebec,
Quebec, June 13th, 1913.

Dear Mr. Ayer,—I am extremely sorry to learn of the fire which recently destroyed one of your buildings. I am pleased to see that you are going vigorously to work to repair your loss, and also to put in waterworks for your better protection in the future.

My recent visit to the Boys' Farm and Technical School at Shawbridge interested me very much in your beneficent work, which I cannot too highly praise. I wish you all the success you deserve in your splendid undertaking, and trust that you will receive the generous support of the public in your efforts to extend and enlarge your sphere of public usefulness.

With assurances of my best wishes and personal regards,

Believe me,
Yours sincerely,
LOMER GOUIN.

From Judge Choquet,—
Juvenile Court,
207 Champ de Mars Street,
Montreal, June 16th, 1913.

My Dear Mr. Ayer,—I have watched the progress of the Boys' Farm during the last three years with growing interest, and I might add, growing confidence in its management and ideals. I have visited the school several times—have talked with the boys and the staff there, and always found a wholesome and humane atmosphere. The boys are endeared to it, and return again and again after their graduation to renew the pleasant memories of the life there. The routine is well graded to provide the stimulus so necessary to develop the bodies and minds of delinquent boys who are, generally speaking— neglected boys. The farm and garden work are well chosen to provide the right kind of employment, and also the right kind of food in abundance.

Anyone who has visited the farm will agree that the boys look healthy and happy. The progress of the old boys indicates taht the training is thorough, and the school is doing its work in the best way—they are making good. I can heartily commend this work to the benevolent public, who ought to feel this is their work being done for them in the best possible manner. Wishing you all success, I am,

Very truly yours,
(Signed) F. X. CHOQUET,
Judge of the Juvenile Court.

From High Constable St. Mars:
High Constable's Office,
(Court House),
Montreal.

Dear Mr. Matthews,—As I hear you are having a special page for the Boys' Farm in each of the Montreal papers on Saturday, I thought that I would send you a few words to add to information you are setting before the public.

I was one of the first to visit the Boys' Farm at its opening, and I took the first batch of condemned boys there from Montreal.

Before you opened your school at Shawbridge, it was my duty to convey these boys to the Sherbrooke Jail, and it was always a painful duty, as I knew too well that it was no place to put these boys. Things, however, have completely changed, and it is one of my greatest pleasures to take these little fellows to the farm. There they have a beautiful home in the mountains, with lots of fresh air and good food.

I know these boys when they first go out, and visit them every time I visit the school. The improvement is remarkable. The thin, half-fed little fellows, as some of them were, soon become fat and healthy. I need no further proof to know that they are well treated and happy.

I wish you every success in your campaign for funds, and feel that if we had more such institutions as yours, there would soon be much less work for us in my office.

Faithfuly yours,
(Signed), A. ST. MARS,
High Constable.

From Mr. Owen C. Dawson, Clerk of the Juvenile Court.

Dear Mr. Ayer:—

I am very pleased to hear that the Boys' Farm at Shawbridge is going to have a special page in every paper this week, and I will take the occasion to write a few lines about the school and how it has impressed me.

During the four years that I have been specially interested in the work at Shawbridge I have visited the Farm some thirty or forty times, and feel that I know the workings of the institution thoroughly, as well as being personally acquainted with all the boys who are at present there and also some score of old boys, who have graduated from the school and are now making an honest living in this city and elsewhere. I feel that no amount of funds or energy should be spared in carrying on this work, firstly, because it is reformative and not punitive, and, secondly, because you are getting hold of the boys at a tender age before their characters are formed, and you are shaping and moulding them into good men and honest citizens.

The management at the Farm understands thoroughly the problem which they are handling, and know only too well that these little fellows who are given over to their care must be treated, not as hardened criminals, but more as misguided children, needing the affection and care of a good father and mother. Here in the Juvenile Court we see the boys before they are sent to the Farm, we note how undeveloped and stunted most of them are, and we see what small chance they have been afforded to 'make good,' their environment in many cases provoking them to acts of lawlessness. It is, therefore, always a pleasure to meet these little fellows a few months later at the Farm. Your stunted, underfed youngster is developing into a healthy and sturdy lad. Your pickpocket is an expert at poultry raising. Your burglar is night watchman; and the leader of a gang of lads who has terrorized a neighborhood, is a monitor in charge of a dozen youngsters in the cow stable. These facts alone will point out clearly the nature of the work being done and the necessity of this work.

Another pleasing feature is the attitude of the 'old boys,' who have left the Farm. Every month a number return to the school to renew old acquaintances. I understand that some thirty of these boys have re-visited the Farm on one or more occasions, and as this means a considerable drain on their scanty savings it will be readily understood that they are more than grateful for the kindness and good treatment they have received.

I strongly feel that if this institution was in any way hampered by lack of funds, it would not only cut off a most excellent and much needed work, but would hinder to a great extent the progress of the Juvenile Court.

Th figures during the last five years show that over 90 percent of these lads have turned out well. It is, therefore clearly the duty of all good citizens to generously support a work which means so much for the future of our city.

Faithfully yours,
(Signed), OWEN C. DAWSON.

Directors of the Boys' Farm and Training School: Messrs. J. Redpath Dougall, president; Henry Birks, first vice-president; A. A. Ayer, second vice-president; Chas. S. J. Phillips, hon treasurer; R. C. Common, hon. secretary; A. R. McMaster, K.C.; Lansing Lewis, Hugh Peck, W. Grant Stewart, M.D. Secretary, Elcho Ross-Ross, Superintendent, Geo. W. O. Matthews. Advisory board, Farquhar Robertson, A. F. C. Ross, Robert Neilson, S. M. Baylis, John Gunn.



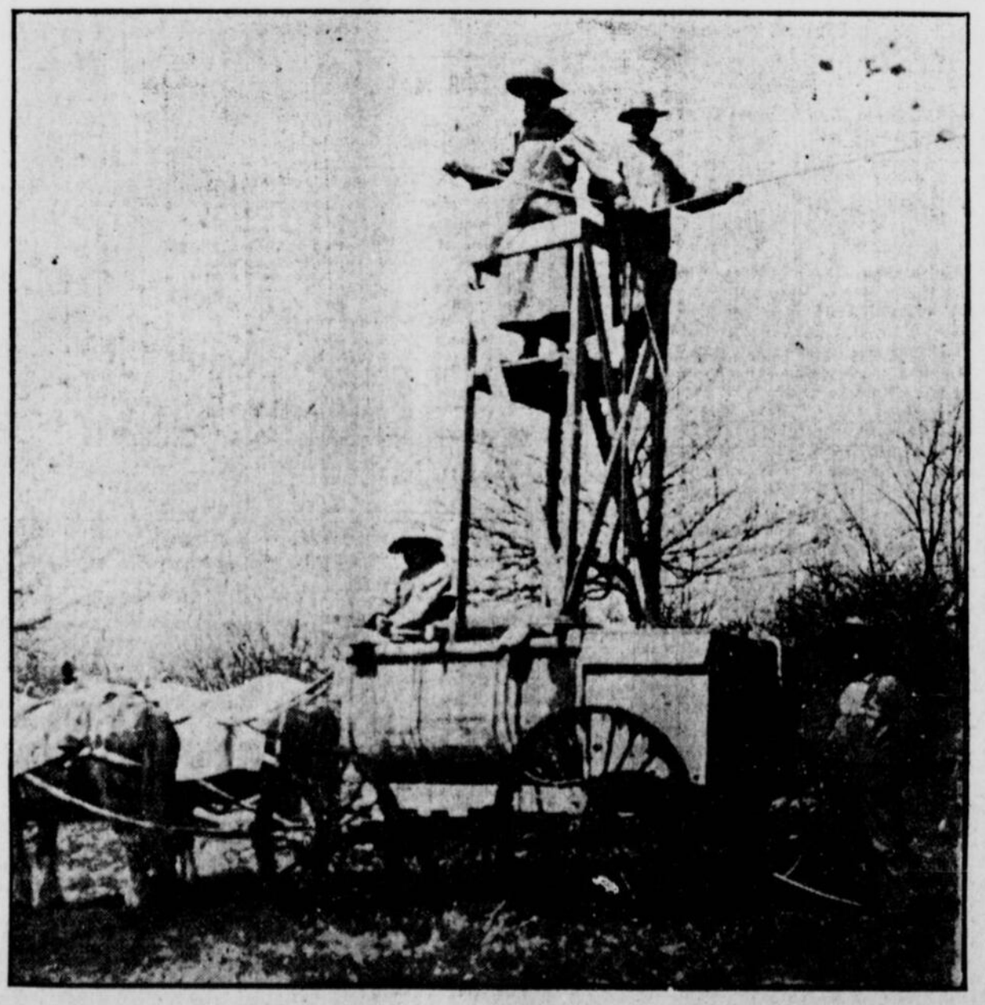
SHOWING THE BOYS IN THEIR DRILL UNIFORMS.



RUINS OF THE BARN AFTER THE FIRE. THE TOWER, WHICH CAME THROUGH THE THREE FIRES PRACTICALLY INTACT, WAS BUILT BY THE BOYS. TO THE RIGHT ARE THE FARM BUILDINGS

will furnish the fire protection, or put up a cottage, or pay off the balance of our indebtedness. Over $40,000 was raised in the short campaign during the winter, and $60,000 more is needed to pay off our debts and furnish the funds needed for the extension of the buildings, laying out of the campus and furnishing the water works.

Caterpillars Fleeing for Their Lives



GASOLINE POWER SPRAYER, FOR DESTROYING INSECTS, AT WORK AT THE TRAPPIST MONASTERY

Joyous news for the farmers and gardeners was brought to town this morning by Mr. Robert Brodie, one of the committee of three appointed by the Provincial Government to look after the demonstration orchards.

A short life and tingling death for the caterpillar, which is making itself a pest wherever a green leaf shows, is foretold by the discovery made by the committee that there is on the trail of the crawler a vengeful bacteria, which in the Gatineau district is already slaying its thousands and its tens of thousands. The bacteria was also found at Huntingdon, and there is every indication that it is travelling east, and that shortly it will be devouring the caterpillars on the mountain side and Fletcher's Field.

The bacteria is not the only enemy the caterpillar has, for reports from the Experimental Farm at Ottawa state that a parasite there is feeding on the caterpillar.

A thirty-five mile drive from Hemmingford to Huntingdon revealed to the committee the fact that the frost had destroyed the blossom on the apple trees, so that the crop will be a failure in this region. At the Trappist monastery, however, the crop looks like being a good one.

The photograph reproduced above shows a mechanical sprayer at the Trappist Monastery, destroying insects. There are five of these sprayers in use on the demonstration orchards.

STRANGE USES FOR GOLD.

Curious and interesting facts regarding India's passion for gold and the strange uses to which the natives put the precious metal are contained in a report issued by the great bullion merchants, Messrs. Samuel Montagu and Company, says 'Tit-Bits.' After mentioning the fact that last year India imported gold bars worth 47,135,000, as well as £18,324,000 sovereigns, Mesrs. Montagu state that, as a contrast to the savings of France, which are utilized to promote trade, those of India are buried or hoarded. 'At present nearly all the gold dug from the earth in South Africa is by a fresh digging operation deposite again beneath the soil in South Asia.

In India gold is put to uses unusual among nations of the West. Consumption of gold does not imply in England the actual swallowing of extremely thin gold leaves for medicinal purposes, though it is so taken in parts of India. A frequent form of piety is to regild the domes of religious buildings. Such operations can easily absorb £10,000 or more. Sovereigns with a shield on the obverse are on constant request. A rajah of Morocco tastes imported some thousands to form a centre to each minute pane in the windows of his palace.'

India occupies the position of a creditor nation on an immense scale, a fact which renders the size of its gold imports a matter of primary importance to the rest of the world. It seems assured that these imports last year were not only a fresh record, but will attain a total not less than 28 percent of the world's output. This total, it is stated, is owing to the uninterrupted prosperity of the country, following a succession of good monsoons.

LABOR UNREST IN MIDLANDS OF ENGLAND.

London June 21. — Labor unrest prevails throughout the Black Country, that great industrial district of which Birmingham is the centre. Over 40,000 workers, chiefly engaged in the tube and boiler trades, have been out on strike for some time for shorter hours, higher wages, and better conditions generally, and the brickmakers, who have similar grievances, are threatening to join them. Unless the matters in dispute are speedily adjusted, all the Black Country soon will be idle. The men to-day are organizing marches throughout the country, inducing workers who have not yet struck to join them.

The tube and boiler workers complain that the system of fines and continual changing deprives them of an unfair portion of what they have to work hard to earn; that the wages are miserably low, and conditions unbearable.

In the brickmaking trade a great many girls are engaged, and they also are asking for an increase. They want twenty-five cents more a week to bring wages up to $2.50. For this they work every week day from 6.30 in the morning until five in the evening, and the work is so hard they declare it should be done by men rather than women.

A THRIFTY EMPEROR.

(From the 'Pall Mall Gazette.')

So ingrained were the habits of economy with the old Emperor William that even after he had assumed the imperial crown they never deserted him. The emperor gave the example. He always extinguished the candles himself and lowered the lamps before he left any room. When in villeggiature at Ems or Baden guests invited to join the Emperor at dinner at some restaurant were often embarassed at the end of the meal to discover that it was a 'pay party.'

LITERARY REVIEW

THE PROSE AND POETRY OF FICTION

Two new novels illustrate the immense realm of modern fiction, its unlimited territory. Romance, politics, economics, adventure, religion, all are made tributary to it. One of these novels is entitled 'Edward Fairlie Frankfort, or Politics among the people,' by Sir Henry Wrixon, K.C. (the Macmillan Co. of Canada, Toronto).

Nothing could be more like a prosaic record of a few years in politics, more absolutely matter of fact. The hero, Frankfort, is a young Scotchman, well educated and trained for the law, who goes out to the province of Excelsior, presumably intended for New Zealand, where his uncle is a banker in the town of Brassville. At college he has formed very lofty ideals of public life and devotion to his country, and has looked forward to entering politics and working for the general welfare.

THE RESERVOIR QUESTION.

An early opportunity offers in his new home to enter the arena as a member for Brassville. At the very outset, however, he is brought up short by 'the Reservoir.' He finds that the one all-important consideration to his electorate is to have the government erect a reservoir close to the town, to supply the needed irrigation for the whole district where water is scarce. Three other towns claim the right to the reservoir, and keep their members lobbying the government in their behalf. Frankfort goes to the water bureau at the capital and learns that the true site for the reservoir is none of these, but a natural basin higher in the hills. He resolves that he will not support the project at the expense of the country, simply to please Brassville. He is just about to announce this intention at a meeting when news comes that the provincial loan has failed.

The question is shelved, and Frankfort is elected over the former member, Ebenezer Meeks, who is of no account as a member of a deliberating assembly, but who has been an untiring lobbyist on behalf of his constituents. His one great error, was, in an unguarded moment, to have secured the transfer of a liquor license to the Empire Palace Hotel, to oblige a friend. This draws upon him the wrath of the temperance advocates, though Meeks is himself an abstainer and a member of their organization. When the reservoir question is shelved, the license question defeats Meeks.

POPULAR PRACTICAL POLITICS.

In Excelsior the women have equal suffrage with the men. The next step is to admit them to the Legislature. A bill to this effect is supported by Frankfort, but fails by means of a 'count-out' getting enough members to leave the house to make the attendance less than a quorum. Frankfort is always being more and more struck by the attitude of the people of Excelsior towards the government, which is already semi-socialist, rather maternal than paternal, so much is it taken up by domestic considerations. Each town and each citizen seeks only what satisfies its or his immediate needs, obtaining government loans and regarding very lightly the interest to be paid on these, so long as it can be postponed by means of a 'suspense account. Instead of helping themselves and serving the state, they look to the state to help and serve them. Yet Frankfort finds the representatives decent enough men and honest in their office. His opponent revives 'the reservoir' question when the next general election is pending, the loan is last floated, and Frankfort is again face to face with the problem.

STILL THE RESERVOIR.

In the meantime he has lost his heart to a lovely daughter of another member of the legislature, whose estate would be immensely improved by 'the reservoir,' on which the lady and her father have their hearts set. She returns his love, and they become engaged. Frankfort, however, feels that it is impossible for him to give up his ideals and principles, and announces at his first meeting his position on the reservoir question. The result is consternation among his friends, the breaking of the engagement by the astounded father, the election of Ebenezer Meeks and Frankfort's departure for Scotland.

A third character of importance was the leading figure in an earlier story by the same author. Jacob Shumate is an honest but embittered socialist dreamer, who in the last election stands as the representative of the poor, but is bitterly disappointed that they do not vote for him. They fear for their longed-for reservoir, as he has proposed a land tax to pay the interest, and they are doubtful if this would not kill the measure altogether. The first wrong step was making the members delegates rather than representatives. Other weaknesses have followed naturally and lead on as naturally to complete socialism. The weakness of administering industry by departmental bureaus is illustrated incidentally

THE CROCK OF GOLD.

The second of the novels is 'The Crock of Gold,' by James Stephens (The Macmillan Co., London, 5s. net), a pure piece of Irish imagination, at the opposite pole to the story of Frankfort. Fairy lore, wit, wisdom and philosophy are strung on a very slender thread of story with more than a suggestion of allegory. Two philosophers live in the heart of a forest whither all the people of the country round resort for advice. Among their clients come the 'Grey Woman of Dun Gortin' and the 'Thin Woman of Inis Magratti,' who ask them the three questions no one could answer, and are so indignant that the philosophers give the answers that they marry them in order to plague them. The hide of the philosophers is too thick, so they live in some peace till two children are born on the same day, a boy and a girl. Each mother hates her own child and loves the other's, so they swap and all goes well till one philosopher decides he has nothing more to learn and spins round till he falls dead. His wife follows his example, and both are buried under the hearth stone. Then Mehawl MacMurrachu comes to ask the remaining philosophers about his wife's washboard, which has been stolen. The philosopher directs him to a certain tree where the Leprecauns of Gort na Cloca Mora abide. Going there, Mehawl finds the Leprecauns' crock of gold, takes it and buries it under a thornbush in his garden, where no fairy can get it.

THE LEPRECAUNS.

In revenge the Leprecauns stole the children of the philosophers. When the Thin Woman goes to recover them she meets Mehawl in great trouble because his pretty daughter has been lured away by the god Pan, who had at last come to Ireland in the guise of a shepherd. When the children are brought back, they are sent with their mother in search of Pan and the runaway Caitilin. They find them in a cave, but Caitilin does not return with them. When they report this to their father, he decides to seek the assistance of the great god, Angus Og. He has an interview with Pan on the way, but fails to get the girl, and goes on in disgust for Angus Og. After various adventures on the road he reached the god's cave and tells his story.

The god seeks Pan's cave and wins Caitilin from Pan, and the philosopher returns home, meeting more adventures on the way. In the meantime the Leprecauns are so enraged at the loss of their crock of gold that they inform the authorities of the two bodies under the hearthstone in the forest cottage, and the philosopher has no sooner returned than he is arrested by four policemen, to be tried for murder.

The policemen have a fearsome journey by night through the forest and along the lonely road with their prisoner. Finally they are set upon by the Leprecauns, who have repented of their vengeful action, and the prisoner is set free. He, however, goes to the station next morning, gives himself up and is put in prison to await trial. He philosophizes as usual in the prison at the expense of his fellow prisoners, but manages to do one of them a good turn by letting him know his wife is waiting for him at home.

ANGUS OG.

The Thin Woman, in order to free her husband, sets out with her children to seek Angus Og. After a weary journey and startling interviews with strange beings, she reaches the cave, and Angus Og readily undertakes to help her husband. The Thin Woman then summons the Shee, the fairies of her kindred, and Angus, his wife, Caitlin, the woman and children and the host of fairies advance towards the dwellings of men, dancing as they go. They take the philosopher from his prison and return dancing and singing to the country of the gods. The Leprecauns have their pot of gold restored to them and peace reigns.

The philosopher, the Intellect of Man, is a very remarkable bit of creation. His conversation is both amusing and instructive, but he becomes exasperating when his interviewers are anxious in heart. His interview with Pan, or physical force, restores him to a sounder balance of character, and Angus Og, the spiritual ruler, gives him sympathy with mankind. Mr. Stephens has certainly tapped a new vein of literature and brought out a shining nugget to show what lies there. The story is more poetry than fiction, it breathes a true fairy atmosphere.

PRINCE CHARLIE'S PILOT.

The uprising of '45 with its romantic, unfortunate central figure has been described by Lord Rosebery as the last burst of chivalry. A perusal of these pages will help the most phlegmatic reader to realize what a tremendous if pathetic burst it was. Unswerving loyalty, intense devotion, utter forgetfulness of self and neglect of comfort, absolute trustworthiness and incorruptibility are the lofty characteristics of the lowly hero and his equally heroic son who guided the beaten fugitive during two months of his weary flight towards safety. The glamour of Flora Macdonald's exploit has outshone the light of many others equally daring and noble, but in this book the author has chronicled a long series of intrepid deeds such as should give the rugged sailor-man of Skye a very high place in the temple of Highland fame. After the fatal field of Colloden, Prince Charlie made his way through countless dangers to Borrodale on the West Coast. At that place he gave himself into the hands of Donald MacLeod. His young son, Murdoch, whom he had left at school in Inverness, made his way across the country and joined his father and the Prince before they left the mainland. Donald was sixty-eight years old, but hale and strong, and knew every rock of the West Coast. Through perils by sea and perils by land, and perils among his own countrymen, he piloted the hunted Stuart for sixty-one days. The whole length of the Prince's wanderings was five months. We cannot go into the details of those days and nights of unceasing watchfulness, of hairbreadth escapes, of suffering from lack of food and lack of shelter. That Charles Stuart did not succumb was due largely to the forethought and wisdom, as well as to the intrepidity of this gallant old Highland boatman. As Donald's doings were known he was, of course, a marked man. He wandered for a fortnight after leaving the Prince, but was taken prisoner on July 5th. The treatment of the Jacobites by the Hanoverians was cruel and bloodthirsty. The author contrasts the combatants as follows: 'The Jacobites triumphant were merciful, chivalrous and generous to a fault. The Hanoverians triumphant were cruel, merciless and blood-thirsty—men in whose bosoms the last spark of humanity seemed to have expired.' Donald for ten months endured the hardships and horrors of the prison ships. Though his heart was broken his spirit and his loyalty were unimpaired. After his release the old man was fêted in London by the Scottish exiles, of whom many were in the city, and over and over again he had to tell the story of his adventures and answer eager questions about the Prince. At the end of two months, without a penny and broken in strength, the Prince's pilot was given passage to Leith by a kindly Scotch skipper. An even warmer Jacobite welcome awaited him in Edinburgh than in London. There he met Bishop Forbes, from whose work, 'The Lyon in Mourning,' the writer has procured much of the material for these chapters. Two years did Donald live after his return to his home in Skye. After reading his story, the author's characterization of his hero as the embodiment of the Highland virtues of constancy, courage, devotion, and unswerving fidelity, seems not exaggerated. Prince Charlie's Pilot, by Evan Macleod Barron. (Robt. Carruthers & Sons, Inverness, Scotland.)

MISS MYSTERY.

A store of credulity in the reader is necessary to the enjoyment of any romance and is usually ungrudgingly given. Some romancists weave a tale of improbability with such a semblance of reality that the reader scarcely pauses to question or doubt, but in the romance of Miss Mystery improbabilities are not always skilfully disguised. A lovely girl found lying unconscious in a boy's 'den' of a suburban-home, is the centre of the story mystery. The family of the motherly woman into whose house the girl has wandered, the managing, imperious sister-in-law, the members of the Woman's Philanthropic Club, a town doctor, the foster-son of the motherly woman and an Australian adventuress are the chief story-people. A sudden fortune and the sudden loss of that fortune in the Porter family, the coming to life of the adopted son supposed to have been drowned, the plot of the adventuress to secure his wealth, and the happy revelation of 'Miss Mystery's' identity are the chief story incidents. Everything ends well. The lover wins his sweetheart, the Philanthropic Club its club house, the rightful heir his fortune, the nameless waif her identity, the shipwrecked husband his supposedly lost bride. The story-teller, like the fairy godmother, waves her magic wand and there comes to pass all that heart could wish; then why cavil at the style of the enchantress? Miss Mystery, by Etta Anthony Baker. (Little, Brown, and Company, Boston, $1.25 net.)

ROBERT MURRAY McCHEYNE

Dr. Smellie, the writer of this life of Robert Murray McCheyne, prefaces the work with an explanation of its origin. 'The Council of the English Free Churches desired to include in their series of Leaders of Revival, a volume which should treat of McCheyne and William Burns, and of the work of grace in Scotland, with which these shining names are unbreakably linked.' Shortly after having undertaken the task, Dr. Smellie quite unexpectedly received a priceless box of McCheyne's manuscripts, letters, notebooks, sermons and documents of different kinds. The effect of this was to enlarge the scope of the book, presenting McCheyne in his more personal aspects. He acknowledges that Dr. Andrew Bonar, in the 'Memoir and Remains,' has made it impossible to add much to the record; but he hopes to send some new readers to the perusal of this wondrous, saintly life. Before beginning the story of McCheyne's life, in a chapter entitled 'Winter Passeth,' Dr. Smellie contrasts the Scotland of the seventeenth century, and the Scotland of the eighteenth in order the better to realize the atmosphere into which McCheyne was born. Material prosperity and political stability had been substituted for war and turmoil, but the fire and the fervor of religion had cooled. So secular, even pagan, was the tone of much of the preaching that David Hume, after hearing a sermon of 'Jupiter,' Carlyle remarked to the preacher that he did not think such heathen morality would have passed in East Lothian. But into the coldness and the deadness was being gradually infused a new spirit. Thomas Chalmers was the herald of the great new, better day. Into this stir of spiritual life, on the 21st of May, 1813, was born in Edinburgh Robert Murray McCheyne. This biographer sketches his home, school and college life, giving us vivid pictures of the members of the family and the manner of home living. Gentle, affectionate, delicate, amiable, honorable, vivacious in temperament, poetic and artistic, of marked, though not brilliant, intellectual ability, McCheyne's career would in any case have been a distinguished one. But when, to use his own expression, he became the 'thrall of Christ,' his whole being was set aflame, and in his short life of less than thirty years, he accomplished what few in their 'allotted span' have been able to realize. 'In a brief ministry of seven and a half years, he had stamped an indelible impress on Scotland.' The reader stands awed at this record of utter, unselfish, devotion, burning enthusiasm, and tireless energy in the Master's service of this man whose whole being drew men Christwards. As we read of that wonderful revival that swept over Scotland of the thousands that 'passed from death to life,' we realize the ever-recurring fulfilment the Savior's promises, 'Lo, I am with you always,' and 'Greater works than these shall ye do.' Robert Murray Cheyne, by Alexander Smellie, D.D., (National Council of Evangelical Free Churches, F. B. Meyer, Memorial Hall, London, E.C., 2s. 6d. net.)

CHINESE ART.

As a rule a sale catalogue is hardly classified as literature, but an exception to the rule is 'A Catalogue of Old Chinese Paintings and Drawings, together With a Complete Collection of Books on Chinese Art,' (Probsthain and Co., 41 Great Russell St., London, 6s.), is in itself a valuable handbook and bibliography. It begins by emphasizing the distinction between Japanese and Chinest Art—'the Pupil has introduced us to the Master.' A few characteristics of the older art are given briefly, but with illuminating clearness. (1) It is suggestive rather than representative, requiring study of Chinese symbolism and folklore to understand it. (2) The chief merit of a painting lies in its expressive outlines, 'The old Masters were originally caligraphists and poets who expressed their genius with the brush.' (3) Their perspective is good though their conception of it is different from the Western idea. The nearest object is at the base of the picture the more distant, higher up, the objects becoming smaller as they ascend. (4) Their coloring, although sometimes not true to nature, is redolent with harmony—a somewhat inclusive metaphor. To understand Chinese Art the student requires a good history of Chinese literature, a good history of China, a grammar, and a dictionary, Mayers' Chinese Readers, Manual and Eitel's Handbook of Chinese Buddhism.' Several historical criticisms are appended.

In the paintings of the early dynasties, the noble simplicity of their composition impresses us as majestic. The Wing Dynasty presents to us richer coloring, and the subjects are more varied. During the Manchu Period artistic painting has been on the decline. It has ended in a fiasco, and we now find rice paper drawings of little or no merit.

A picture is assigned to a certain period and a certain artist by its style and color, the texture of the silk, the paper and the ink. The catalogue is illustrated by reproductions in color or in black and white, of a number of typical pictures of acknowledged merit. Annotations explain the meaning and the technique of each. 'The lotus,' and 'wild geese and rushes' are favorite subjects, though the selection contains considerable variety. The collection was on view in Great Russel Street throughout the month of May, and must have proved of great interest to those who study Oriental art. To them the catalogue itself will be a treasure.

THE MOTOR MANUAL.

The sixteenth edition of the 'Motor Manual' is to hand revised and up to date. It is compiled and illustrated by the staff of 'The Motor.' It deals with the working principles of motor cars, their construction and management, with details of information regarding everything that should be known about them, speed tables, charts, formulæ, legal matters, etc. It is illustrated by specially prepared diagrams. (London, Temple Press, Limited, 7, 9, 11, 13, 15 Rosebery avenue, E.C.)

Literary Notes

J. Henry Harper, author of 'The House of Harper,' tells of two different instances when the publication of 'Harper's Weekly' was ordered to be suspended. Once during the Civil War following a telegram from Secretary Stanton, who stated that the firm had been guilty of 'giving aid and comfort to the enemy,' Fletcher Harper was obliged to proceed to Washington, where he obtained not only the revocation of the suspension, but received the thanks of the Secretary of War for the support the 'Weekly' was rendering. Again during the Tweed Ring campaign, its sale was forbidden on the news stands by the Mayor. Mr. Harper recalls how he used to walk down to the office with his grandfather, who would 'anxiously inquire of the newsdealers on the day of publication if the 'Weekly' had been suppressed as yet; and he always seemed to be greatly disappointed when he learned that the Ring had failed to carry out its threats.'

James Huneker's new book, 'The Pathos of Distance,' is a collection of essays that bear upon the intellectual and artistic tendencies of our day. These random phrases show the Huneker style: 'Helena von Doenniges has "red hair of the rich hue called Titian by aesthetic hairdressers and ardent reporters." Meredith's is a "crackling incendiary style." Our sky-scrapers are "waffle-laced" with window[illegible]r women "have grown young; a[illegible] the young women." Yeats's is languorous, poetic speech." The almost demigod Chateaubriand is remembered as the name of a be[illegible]le Recamier is better known who wore so becoming[illegible] woman gown."'

'Peeps Into Persia.' By Dorothy Warzee (Baroness d'Hermalle). Illustrated. Hurst and Blackett. 12s 6d net. The author's husband was attached to the Belgian Legation in Teheran, she had especial advantages as an observer of the social life of Persia, though she seems to have no knowledge of the Persian language. We note that, in her account of the animal life of Persia she complains of 'too much nightingale.' So exuberant and incessant is the nightingale there that she refuses to be horrified even by the profane person who really declared, 'It really is a beastly bird.'

In regard to the social life of the wealthier classes, it is not without its ridiculous side, now that the west has begun to influence it. The author describes, for instance the ludicrous and haphazard way in which many of the westernised houses are nowadays furnished.

There is no system, or apparent reason why anything should stand where it does, or why it should be made of the stuff chosen for it. I have seen a red plush piano; an advertisement of fish-hooks in a gorgeous gold frame hung upside down as a picture.

The women's costumes are rich in similar incongruities. One of the worst effects of all that Europe has had in Persia is the destruction of the old beauty of the carpets. In spite of Government attempts to prevent the importation of aniline dyes from Germany, these are now smuggled into the country to the ruin of color and taste in the carpet manufacture.

On the other hand, Persia is slow to learn from Europe some of the really valuable lessons which Europe might teach her. She does not yet possess, for instance, a well-organized medical profession:

Although in August, 1911, the Medjliss proposed to pass a law regulating the practice of medicine, it was not passed, as it was too much against the interests of the Persian doctors already in private practice and the native chemists' shops. Therefore, anyone having no knowledge of even the rudimentary rules of medicine, may become a doctor or sell drugs. A Persian chemist's object is to buy a powder cheap and sell it dear, and to dilute it so that it does not immediately kill his patient. Fortunately there are two or three European chemists in Teheran.

The author has some interesting notes on the customs of the Parsees, the oldest race in Persia, but a race of which there are few members now living in Teheran:

Their disposal of the dead is peculiar: they take the dying person out of the house and let him breathe his last in the open air. They have what they call a 'Tower of Silence' near Teheran, where they take their dead, and there they leave them to be devoured by the birds of prey.

THE NOSE IN MINNESOTA.

(From the 'Pathfinder.')

How did the United States come to get that small corner of land which juts out from the extreme northern boundary of Minnesota? History of that little 'nose' which sticks out into Canada from Minnesota and which constitutes the northernmost point of the United States is very interesting. Under the treaty of 1783 boundary between the United States and British possessions was fixed. A certain point on the Lake of the Woods was mutually agreed to as one starting point, this being considered the headwaters of the St. Lawrence River and Great Lake system. At that time it was not known whether this point was north or south of the forty-ninth parallel, but it was known to be close to it. The understanding was that from that point the boundary should go north or south to the forty-ninth parallel as the case might be. Later and more accurate surveys showed that point was about twenty-five miles north of the forty-ninth parallel, and as at this place the boundary makes a jog above that line. Uncle Sam thus has a little piece of territory of about 100 square miles in extent north of the general boundary. And the joke of it is that any one has to go by water in order to reach this little piece of territory unless he wants to go through Canada.

35 TONS— PER WEEK—
Is the average output of "Salada" from the Montreal Branch Alone. This is a certificate of good character against which there is no appeal——
SALADA
Black or Natural Green | Preserved and Sold only in Sealed Lead Packets

GREAT BRITAIN AND GERMANY ARE COMPARED

Belgian Writer's Interesting Articles on the Economic Situation in Both Countries.

(Special to the 'Westminster Gazette.')

We have grown so accustomed to these batches of figures which are hurled at us periodically to show that Germany is catching us up commercially, or that we have no need to be alarmed, that now we merely look at the name of the newspaper. That suffices. The figures are tainted at the source. Are you a Tariff Reformer? Then the figures prove England's decadence. Are you a Free Trader? Then England's supremacy will be proved to be indisputable.

But now a foreigner has grappled with the problem, and, best of all foreigners for a labor of this kind, a Belgian. In the 'Revue des Questions Scientifiques,' a kind of Brussels quarterly, M. M. H. Mansion has published two exhaustive articles dealing with the 'Economic Situation in the United Kingdom as compared with that of Germany.'

The articles are thorough, the subject is treated without political bias, and the conclusions are interesting.

M. Mansion starts with a comparison of the population of the two countries, and does not—like Tariff Reformers—forget the difference when he deals with industries. For instance, he says: 'Because Germany produces more ore than the United Kingdom, one must not conclude that therefore the iron industry is decadent in the latter: it is merely that the industry is more important in Germany, where there are 20,000,000 more people.'

M. Mansion is not concerned to make 'tariff' points, but simply to compare the two countries, and so he deals first with such facts and figures as he can gather in respect of food, housing, clothing, and fire. His conclusions are clear:

First, the average price of bread in the years 1899-1908 was:

London, 29 centimes; Berlin, 43 centimes.

And the average consumption of wheat during the years 1880-1910 per head per year was:

United Kingdom, 165 kilos; Germany 91 kilos.

This does not mean, says M. Mansion, that Germans eat less. Not at all. They satisfy their appetites by eating more rye, of which they consume 148 kilos per head per year. Only, as he finds this figure too high, he says: 'Not only do the human beings eat rye bread, but also cattle and pigs, and there are a great many pigs in Germany.'

His remark on the consumption of white bread is one with which Free Traders are acquainted—viz., that the greater consumption 'shows the greater well-being of the country.'

Germany, he finds, produces far more milk than the United Kingdom, and at first, he says, one is inclined to wonder why a people that consumes white bread and good meat does not also drink more milk. Then he finds an explanation: In Germany a great quantity of the milk goes to make butter and cheese, whilst in England the milk is mostly consumed as milk. Here are the import figures for butter and cheese:

United Kingdom, 850,000,000 francs.
Germany, 100,000,000 francs.

After examining the two countries from the points of view of living, he comes to this conclusion: 'We see, therefore, that the English people, taken as a whole, are well fed, housed, clothed, and warmed; that they make progress in this direction, and that they are better fed, better warmed than the Germans, probably better housed, and at least as well clothed.'

That is the opinion of an unbiased and scientifically minded foreigner.

M. Mansion then deals with other points of comparison. We have heard a good deal about German savings banks, and the evidence they afford of German wealth. M. Mansion says quite frankly: 'The Germans are more economical than the English; a greater number save, and they save more.' That, of course, has nothing to do with tariffs. But M. Mansion adds: 'The Englishman invest his money differently from the German, and that is the reason there is a difference in the deposits in the savings banks in England and in Germany.' He quotes some figures as evidence of the wealth and the business activity in England.

In England in 1908 the capital raised for public companies (excluding railways) was 53 milliards of francs. In Germany, in the same year, it was 18 milliards!

His conclusions after a comparison of the commerce of the two countries are:

1. England is prosperous.
2. That prosperity is growing.
3. The prosperity of the working classes is growing as well as that of the better classes.
4. Germany is prosperous.
5. That prosperity grows amongst all classes.
6. England is more prosperous than Germany, and though she prospers relatively less rapidly, in reality she prospers more rapidly.

M. Mansion also gives a few interesting details of the industrial position in the two countries. He shows that while in the United Kingdom the horse-power reached a total of 10,645,000 (for 1907), in Germany (1906) the total was only 4,995,000. Not half! He adds this conclusion after his exhaustive inquiry: 'English industry in its entirety is much better equipped than German, and in its economic evolution, which tends to the diminution of the small producer, England is a whole stage in advance of Germany.'

In certain industries the English are twice as well equipped as the Germans—that is, in horse-power. For instance: 'About the same number of people are employed in the textile industries in both countries, but the English industry is twice as important as the German.'

It woud clearly take up too much space to reproduce these articles as they deserve—for the benefit of those who discuss tariff questions politically and those who study commerce seriously—but I will take a final conclusion from M. Mansion. 'Economically, he says, 'the United Kingdom is richer and more prosperous than Germany because its commerce and industry are more powerful and older.' His opinion is that 'the existence of the colonies will assure the definite supremacy of the United Kingdom over Germany.

When Tariff Reformers make it part of the business to belittle their country's commerce and trade, it is just as well that a foreigner should give his views for the benefit of those moderate people who cannot rush with the partisans, but can see with the sane.

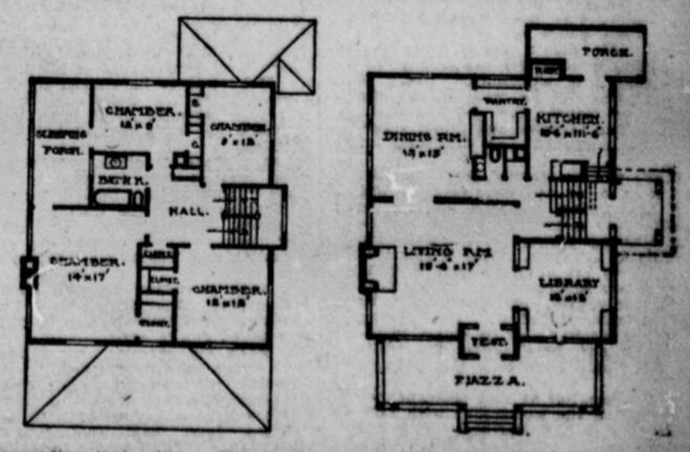
The 'Up-to-Date' Home



This up-to-date home was designed for a corner lot, fronting east, with the side entrance on the north toward the street, the living-room on the southeast corner and the dining-room on the southwest corner.

This is a very complete house, with liberal sized rooms and many nice accommodations. The exterior is treated in plain, symmetrical manner, with a central vestibule entrance and a front piazza, a large projected chimney with fire-place in the living-room on the south side. At the right of the living-room is a library connected with columned arch with book-shelves on each side of the opening 4 ft. high and on the opposite side of the library. The stairway is located central between the library and kitchen, and stairs to basement underneath and platform at grade line with porch entrance. Opening from the rear hall is a toilet-room and a coat closet. The kitchen connects with the dining-room through a liberal sized pantry. The rear porch gives a recess for refrigerator, the ice put in from the outside.

The first floor is finished in hardwood. The basement is full and complete in all of its appointments. The estimated cost exclusive of heating and plumbing is $4,500. This will vary



according to locality. The construction is frame and the outside covered with narrow siding.

The second floor has four good chambers with large bathroom and ample eclothes closets, woodwork finished in white enamel. There is a fine sleeping porch connected with two chambers and coming under the main roof on the southwest corner, the best location. The roof is low pitched with wide projected cornices and the attic story lighted with dormer windows. There is space for one or more rooms finished in the attic if desired, but not included in this estimate. The house is finished throughout in first-class manner, is economical to build and makes a very complete home.

CHILDHOOD DANGERS.

No symptoms that indicate any of the ailments of childhood should be allowed to pass without prompt attention. The little ailment may soon become a serious one and perhaps a little life passes out. If Baby's Own Tablets are kept in the house minor troubles can be promptly cured and serious ones averted. The Tablets are guaranteed absolutely safe and can be given to the newborn babe as well as the growing child. Thousands of mothers use no other medicine for their little ones. The Tablets are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

The BOY SCOUTS



At Tamaracouta

HI KING.

What is a hike? Ask the Scouts who were up at Camp during the last part of last summer. The question will call up memories of long tramps, heavy loads, hard beds, soggy meals, and a lot of other discomforts. But these same fellows will grin when they remember these things, and will be the first to volunteer this year when a hike is suggested.

Suppose a Scout has been up at camp several days, and has explored all the country round about as far away as he can get and still return the same day. Suppose the 'wanderlust' is still on him, and he finds a few other fellows like-minded. Suppose there is an S. M. who also wants to see new country. There you have all the material necessary for a hike.

The first thing to do is to arrange to be absent from Camp overnight, or for several nights, according to whether the exploring microbe is thick in your blood, or whether the attack is a mild one. Then you get together your blankets, sweater, towel, a frying pan, an axe, and some grub, while your companions do the same. The blankets and small articles (you don't take many of these) are rolled up in a way all true hikers know and hung over the shoulder across the chest, while the hand dunnage (you don't take much of this, either), is divided up among the crowd. Then you start.

The object of your hike may be near or far away. That doesn't matter much, so long as it is to undiscovered country, as far as you are concerned. The garden of desire may be reached by the main road, or by a lumber trail, or by no track at all. That certainly doesn't matter, except that the wilder the road the better it is as long as the packs are not too heavy. How to reach your destination is a mere detail, so long as you start from camp on foot, walk all the way (except when you are given a friendly lift by a neighborly farmer), and arrive on foot.

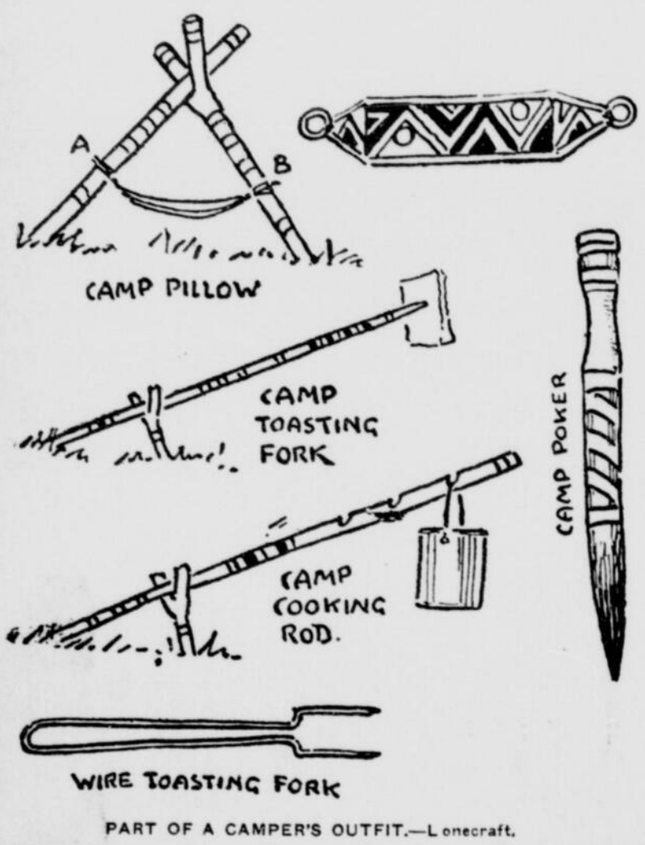
Your first business after reaching your destination is to find a place to spend the night, and then cache your dunnage near it. Then you get to work. It may be a lake famous for its fish you have aimed at. If so you hunt around for an old boat or a raft—anything that will float you without continuous bailing—get our your line, cut your rod, and proceed to do your worst. It may be a river where the current is tempting to those who know the excitement of shooting downstream when the rocks don't show. Then get aboard your boat or canoe, and go ahead. It may be nothing but a point on the map you have wished to reach by compass, and having reached it you are satisfied. Then start in and amuse yourself in the way that seems best, while you feel the glow of pride that comes from a new trip successfully accomplished by the powers of your own woodsmanship.

The sun begins to sink, and you think of the grub you have carried so far that it has become very precious to you. So you cook up your own hot supper and pity the fellows back at camp who are being served with what someone else has prepared!

Supper over and the evening spent around the fire you arrange your bed and turn in. If it has been possible, someone has brought that light shelter tent that is big enough to cover the whole crowd. Perhaps it isn't necessary, and you have found an old barn (or the ruins of one with most of the roof up above) where you can find shelter. Perhaps, and here is where the Romance comes in, you have brought rubber sheets, and crawl in under the thick boughs of a balsam that will shelter half your body anyway. The ground is hard, and the little root that you don't feel at 9 p.m. becomes very big and prominent at 4 a.m. But a long day's walk is the best sleeping syrup and it takes a lot of things to keep hikers awake.

In the morning you are stiff. Of course you are at first, but the morning dip soon clears the stiffness away, and all the vitality you have ever had in your life seems to come throbbing back into your blood as you prepare for the day's programme. Perhaps this means moving on another day's march from camp, or it may be just a return by the way you have come. Anyway, there is more walking, more work, more fun, and fresh experiences which are what you are there for, after all.

On your return the fellows back in camp begin telling you of all that has happened while you have been away. You only half listen to what they say, for you can't help thinking of the thrill of seeing new places, of the fun of being off with the other fellows, of the little wood noises at night that you seemed to live among for the first time in your life, and of many other things that you can't tell anyone, not even your chum, but that outweigh all the discomforts of the trip, and that make a hike what the true hiker knows it to be—the best part of the whole summer.



PART OF A CAMPER'S OUTFIT.—Lonecraft.

Camp P. O. address is:
Boy Scout Camp, Tamaracouta,
Argenteuil Co.,
P. Q.

A LONG RABBIT FENCE.

The havoc that rabbits have wrought in Australia has cost the country millions of dollars. Until a few years ago, however, the western part of the continent, protected by a bulwark of seemingly impassable desert, was free from the pest. Then one day a solitary rider on the edge of the arid land saw something scuttle across his path. It was the advance scout of a vast invading army of rabbits. The government Magazine,' 'is the longest that has ever been construcied. It traverses an inhospitable country where for miles and miles there is no timber, where the rain may fall once a year, or perhaps not at all for three years. It was necessary to carry materials for the fence and supplies for the workmen hundreds of miles in carts and on camel back. The work had to be pushed with feverish haste, for countless thousands of rabbits, pressing westward steadily, were eating the country as bare as a city road.

When the workmen had nearly finished the barrier, the news came that the rabbits had rounded the end. Without hesitation, they began a second fence 100 miles to the westward, and before the farming region was safely enclosed, the two fences extended over 2,100 miles.

In appearance, the barrier resembles the woven wire fences that are seen in all parts of the world. The netting is stretched between posts sunk deeply into the ground and treated with tar to make them less likely to be destroyed by the white ants. The lower edge of the netting is sunk into the ground to prevent the rabbits from burrowing under it, and along the top runs a heavy wire capable of withstanding the shock of charging kangaroos and emus.

Without constant attention and patrolling, however, the fences would be useless, for outside of them the rabbits keep ceaseless watch. A boundary rider patrols each section of the fence twice a week, and he carries enough material and tools to make ordinary repairs. In some parts the riders are men on bicycles; in others they are horsemen, and in the arid districts the men use camels. There is a sort of 'flying squad' assigned to each half dozen sections, and the boundary rider can call on them when the fence is badly broken, or when the incursions of rabbits are especially threatening.

TICKLING A SHARK.

Tickling a shark in order to make the fish amenable to capture is a singular practice among the natives of the island of Tahiti. A writer in the [illegible] Troop

THE OWL JOTTINGS.



If the Hon. Sam. had only been present and seen the bulls scored, it would have gladdened his heart.

One criticism. I must make in connection with Saturday's competition, and that is the truly awful untidiness of 75 percent. of the competitors.

If there is an offensive sight, it is a scout dressed half in scout uniform and half civilian.

The persons to blame are the S.M.'s responsible for such boys.

Preparations for the camp opening are now practically finished, and things look well for another successful year at Tamaracouta.

One of the most important items, that go to make the camp a good one, is the candy puppy, and that was shipped last week.

Just on 600 lbs. Who would not be quartermaster?

By the way, chewing gum, chiclets or toothpicks, will not be old at the camp shop.

I heard some one (not a scout) ask what a 'Monkey Patrol' is.

Why simply a group of boys who sometimes wear a uniform and play at scouting, but do not carry out the Scout Law.

Of course, they are not recognized, and must eventually die an early death.

Probably one of the best Scout concerts seen in Montreal was put on by the 18th last week.

Not an outsider contributed to the performance.

The erection of the rope bridge was not only new to this city, but was exceedingly well carried out.

The 18th have my congratulations, for putting on a good show without going outside the troop for talent.

Again, I say, show me the S. M., and I knew what the troop will be.

'If there were the same unanimity about the Territorial Force as there is about the Boy Scouts, the force would be filled to overflowing,' is what Lord Haldane, the Lord High Chancellor, said the other day in the House of Lords debate on Imperial defence, and when read in context with the rest of his speech, it implies that it is the work of the S. M.'s which ensures the success of the whole.

THE OWL.

RE CAMP EXPENSES.

The scouts going up to Tamaracouta for less than six days will have to pay their own railway fare ($1.40), in addition to their camp expenses. This will raise the cost of a week-end visit from $1.00 to $2.40.

Free transportation to camp and for the return journey can only be given a scout once during the summer.

victory was well deserved.

No danger of any invasion from the westward now that we have such crack shots to protect us from that quarter.

The number of answers that have come in to the request for the loan of lantern slides and gramophone records for camp has been overwhelming. It amounts to the grand total of none.

Mr. Drummond, A.S.M., of Fort William, Ont., passed through the city on his way to England. He reports two troops of about 30 to 40 Scouts each in Fort William.

Headquarters office has been quite popular this week. Samples of the candy supply for camp have been on hand. They weren't returned to the dealers.

The highest score at last Saturday's shooting contest was made by Scout Bastable, of the 3rd Lachine. Scouts Miller and Walford, of the 31st Montreal, came second and third respectively.

S.M. Thompson is to be congratulated on the concert given by the 18th. The rope bridge especially was well done, and one didn't have to be a finished athlete to get across it, either. One gentleman in clerical costume found difficulty in keeping his balance when the ropes swayed, but that was after the concert.

A.S.M. Brisbane and the Provincial Secretary took a trip to camp last Friday and Saturday. It was strictly on business, of course. The water is still too cool to tempt an ordinary man to take a swim, though some of the water-babies who go in the advance party may indulge.

S.M. White, who has been living at camp all winter, has things fixed up in good shape. His own tent and fireplace would serve as a model camp and the stools he has made out of sections of logs are quite ingenious. His dog is quite well, thank you.



MR. M. McD. DUFF,
OF THE CENTRAL DIVISION

The Burland Trophy

Nine teams shot last Saturday at the Garrison Artillery Range for the Burland Shield, which was donated by the Provincial Commissioner, Colonel Burland, for indoor shooting, 25 yards' range, between teams of four Scouts under eighteen years of age.

None of the scoring was good, and practically every troop did worse than at the practice on account of nervousness.

The 29th, the winners, put a score of 289 out of 400, made up as follows:

P.L. Jennings, 82.
Scout Dawes, 70.
Corp. Bastable, 81.
Scout McLean, 76.

1st Westmount entered two teams and captured the 2nd and third places with 269 and 261.

31st total was 252.
5th total was 197.
11th total was 168.
12th total was 95.
4th total was 67.
37th total was 44.

This shield is competed for semi-annually, and the scoring should be considerably better by the next competition.

On Saturday one realized that there is a great difficulty in securing quarters when the teams can practice, but no doubt arrangements can be made with the various armories if the right people are approached. Col. Burland was an interested spectator during a part of the afternoon. The Scouts are greatly indebted to the very careful way Mr. Williamson handled the judging.

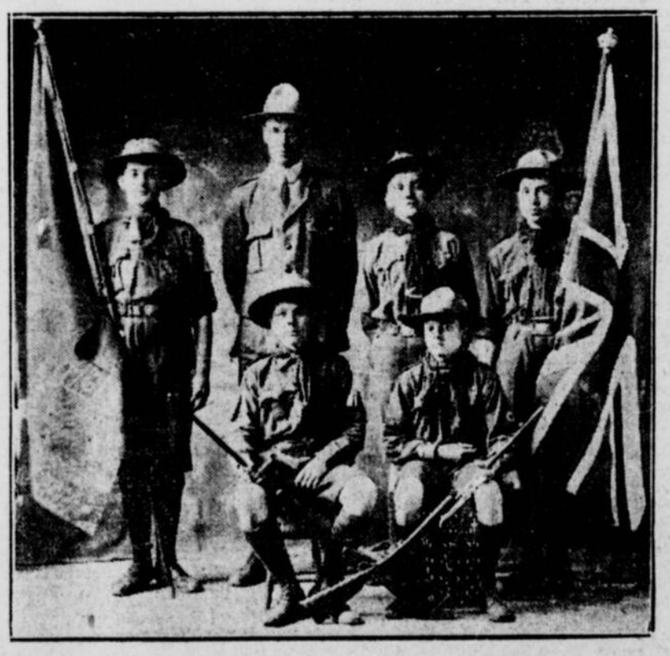
29TH MONTREAL.

The 3rd Lachine (29th Montreal), the troop fortunate enough to be the first holders of the Burland shooting trophy is one of the smaller troops, there being about 20 boys in it. But they are all good workers and intend their troop to be second to none. This troop has a King's Scout, J. D. Dawes, who is the second scout in Lachine to win this badge.

The 3rd Lachine was organized in October, 1911, with Captain Brydges as Scoutmaster, and the Rev. R. Hewton of St. Paul's Anglican Church, as chaplain. In February, 1912, Captain Brydges resigned and Mr. L. S. T. J. Haskell, the present S.M. was appointed. The troop is made up of two patrols, Hawk and Tiger, which have as P.L's., the two brothers Jenning.

When the Colonel Burland trophy was first proposed this troop purchased a rifle with troop funds, with which they have practiced assiduously. The 3rd Lachine have been fortunate in the matter of donations lately and have received a snare drum from Miss McComb, a base and snare drum as well as troop colors, and a shed tent from Messrs. Crair and Johnston. They have the use of St. Paul's Parish Hall for headquarters where they are glad to receive visitors on Friday evenings, and Mr. Dinning has given them permission to use his point on the Lake Shore for week-end camps.

The Lachine Gun Club have offered a medal for competition in the troop and a series of six matches has been arranged, the four highest scores to count for the medal. The 3rd Lachine expects to spend the last two weeks of July at Camp Tamaracouata.



THE WINNING TEAM.—S.M. L. S. T. J. Haskel, Captain R. W. Bartlett, P.L. A. C. Jennings, Scout J. P. Dawes, Scout Ross W. Bastable, Scout D. V. McLean.

TROOP MOVEMENTS

A WEEK-END CAMP.

On Saturday afternoon last, the Scoutmasters of the 14th, accompanied by the Senior Patrol Leaders, left for Camp Strathmore, with an equipment ready to start a camp for use during the coming summer.

The equipment will consist of two large 10 x 12 tents, one small tent for the use of Scoutmaster, who is in charge, and a luggage tent. A large supply of pots and kettles, dishes, and all the various equipment which is found necessary, even in a small camp is being kept on hand, in order to do away with the unpleasant trouble of carrying to and from the city.

The Camp has been in use every night since last Saturday, and promises to be a centre of interest during the whole summer. Scoutmaster Lorimer will be Senior Officer in charge. Ample opportunity is given for scouting games as well as baseball, football, boating, swimming, and all the other attractions which go to make camp life fascinating.

The fellows bring their own blankets and provisions, and can come either by the train to Strathmore or by car to Lachine, walking the balance of the distance.

21ST MONTREAL.

A fine game of despatch running was the principal item on the programme of the 21st Troop last Saturday. The despatch runners had to get through the blockading lines to the mountain lookout near the Incline Railway, and then bring the despatches back to the Park Slide. In spite of a well managed blockade by the 'Lions' under Corporal K. Falconer, a majority of the despatches were brought through by the 'Eagles.' A Toronto Scoutmaster and an English Scout were interested witnesses of the proceedings. The troop, which lost a few members a couple of months ago, is now picking up splendidly, several recruits having come in in the course of the last few weeks, and both new and old members are keen on scouting.

A SCOUT CONCERT.

A most successful concert was held on Thursday, June 12th, at St. Martin's Church by the 18th Troop. The programme was entirely made up of items given by the Scouts, contrary to the present custom in such concerts.

The programme was planned to give an idea of the different items in a day's activities at a scout camp. It commenced with reveille, followed by physical exercises and pyramid work. An exhibition of first aid work was very smartly put through. For the signalling display messages were requested from people in the audience and sent from one station to another, the completed message being returned after having been received by the receiving station. A very ingenious display of a scout's good turn was put on in form of the rescue of a small boy who was represented as having his clothing on fire. Several comic songs were contributed by Instructor Breese, and the lantern slides of Camp Tamaracouta were shown and explained by the Provincial Secretary.

The most interesting item was undoubtedly the slinging of a rope bridge across the hall, from one window to another. This is the first time that an exhibition of this type of bridge has been shown in Montreal. It is a rather a jumpy kind to walk across, but is easily put up.

A BANQUET.

S.M. Simpson, of the 31st Montreal (4th Westmount), entertained his troop and their friends the firemen of Westmount at a banquet last Friday at the troop's headquarters.

The occasion was the closing down of the troop for the season, and every one present voted the evening the jolliest ever. The menu cards, carried out in scout colors, were exceptionally dainty and read as follows:

'DOC' GAVIN MILLER
(Painful Operations Promptly Performed)
will be in attendance at the Banquet in case of accidents.

MENU.

Soups
Invisible Soup Very Thin

Fish
Fill It Of Sole-d (Sold) with 'Robin' Sauce

Entrees
'Less' Tongue 'Wood Pigeon' on Toast

Roasts
Cold Roast 'Buffalo' The Ham what Am

Vegetables
Scout'slaw 'Good Turn' Ups Tomatoes

Salads
Somerville Potato McTavish

Sweets
Rickert's Recipe Mixed Biscuits
'Otter' Be Good Creme a la Glace
(all flavors, according to taste)
Oranges. Bananas

Drinks
Aqua Pura (Fireman's Extra Dry)
'Lemon Aid'

Ambulances at half-past nine.

ALL SAINTS, WINDSOR

The All Saints Troop of Boy Scouts, of Windsor, Ontario, attended a meet of American Scouts held in Detroit, U.S.A., last Saturday afternoon.

Saturday's meet was the third held in Detroit of the Boy Scouts of America, and over 800 Scouts participated. All Saints' troop won first place with 64 points, among the outside troops, while Detroit Y. M. C. A. captured the competition open to Detroit troops only.

In the first two annual field days Windsor's young scouts were stacked up against the best of Michigan, Detroit included, and simply walked away with everything in sight. This year the officials made a change and divided the contestants into two different groups, Windsor meeting only scouts from outside Detroit. The Canadians showed unusual proficiency in the different departments and won the commendations of the officials and spectators.—The 'Record.'

HIS GOOD TURN.

For when the work is done, boys,
O, who so free and gay
As those who've earned the right to have
A glorious holiday?'

Tom whistled the strain blithely as he trudged happily along with his fishpole over his shoulder. He knew that he had earned his half holiday. When your mother is a widow, and you are trying with all your might to help her take care of the family, and work in a store before school and after school and Saturdays, you can appreciate a chance to go fishing.

How sweet the outdoor air was! How bright the sunshine lay around, and how beautiful was the network of little new leaves against the sky! Tom had the soul of a young poet, and he was enjoying the pleasure all the more because it came so seldom. Like a discord in a piece of lovely music a fretful, crying voice came to his ears.

'Oh, I can't. I can't! It hurts! I can't!'

'It's little Timmy Dering. He must be just starting out with his mother to take his treatment at the hospital. Poor little kid! I know it does hurt, too.'

Timmy had hurt his arm, and the cords and muscles had drawn up so that he could not open or shut one hand. He did not mind it. The injury was healed and the arm was not at all painful any more, but the hand could hardly be used. The small boy did not mind. He was too little to realize. He depended altogether on the other hand, and scarcely missed the one that was so nearly useless. But his mother realized that to leave things in this way meant a crippled condition that would handicap him for life.

The muscles could be loosened and the bent joints straightened by a daily bending and massage at the hospital, but the treatment hurt dreadfully. The little boy screamed at the very sight of the Swedish masseuse. It was almost impossible to get him inside the hospital.

An older person would have stood it for the sake of the benefit to come, but Timmy was too young to realize that. He didn't want to bend his hand. He didn't want it touched. And little wonder, for the pain of the treatment was agonizing. Yet, if they waited till he was older, the chance to remedy the evil would be gone. The muscles and joints would then be hardened and stiffened for life.

Tom's whistle stopped, for the child's cry rang in his ears long after he was out of hearing. Ahead of him he could catch a glimpse of the beautiful, alluring spring woods and the sparkle of the river. Was it this that brought to his mind at that moment the sunless basement room where Timmy's treatments were given, with its ground glass windows, the empty, cheerless cleanness of its shiny, painted walls and bare floors, the white covered table on which the patients lay?

At the hospital at that moment they were having the worst time with Timmy that they had ever had. He would not get on the table, and, when placed there, he would not keep still a minute. He writhed and screamed.

'It will hurt! It will hurt!' he cried whenever they tried to touch him. 'I can't! I can't!'

'It's no use, ma'am,' said the Swedish masseuse at last. 'Better we not try it. When he do so, I can do nottings.'

The doctor confirmed the decision. To force a treatment was more likely to do harm than good.

Timmy darted up the stairs as fast as feet that were not at all lame could carry him, and the mother stumbled blindly after. This time it was she who was crying.

'I can't bear it! I can't!' she groaned. 'My little boy! Crippled for life!'

Timmy looked at her aghast. He had never before seen his mother cry. Just at that minute they met Tom coming back. Those childish cries of pain had made even the sparkle of the river and the beauty of the woods seem a mockery. How could he enjoy himself there when this little neighbor chap was suffering so, and Tom knew that, if he would, he might help?

For Tom had a gift which again and again he had exercised with the younger ones of his own and the neighbors' households. His faculty of telling stories to them was marvellous. There was nothing the youngsters would not do for him if he would tell them a story. Again and again little Timmy had made one of the wide-eyed group that surrounded him, and, though he was so small, he seemed to enjoy the stories the best of all. Would he take his treatment, Tom wondered, if he himself should stand by him and tell him stories through it?

He was quite sure he would, but there were three reasons why he did not like to offer this. The first was that it was his half holiday, the one he had earned by such hard work, and the only one he was likely to get for a long time. Could he bear to put aside his cherished fishing rod, and leave the glorious outdoors to spend his time in the dim basement room which, in spite of all the care exercised, could hardly fail to seem close and gloomy and altogether dismal in contrast with the splendid spring beauty out of doors?

The second reason was that he had begun to consider himself too big to tell stories to children. He was getting almost ashamed to tell them to his brothers and sisters. The third reason was, perhaps, a piece of boyish foolishness, but, as boyish foolishness usually does, it seemed the most insurmountable of all. Tiny Timmy was treated on the women's side of the establishment. Tom was frightened cold at the very thought of going into it. If the little boy's father had been with him instead of his mother. If he was to be treated by a man masseur on the men's side, the project that intruded itself upon his mind would not have seemed half so humiliating.

But once there, it stuck. It constrained him at last to turn back. Perhaps Timmy and his mother would have disappeared by the time he got there again. Tom hoped so. But he met them squarely coming out of the hospital, and Timmy's mother was crying.

Tom, with a sudden drawing back of his purpose, would have passed by and made believe not to notice it, but Timmy called out to him:

'I've made my mamma sorry because I won't take a treatment,' he said rather wonderingly. His own small conscience had begun to hurt him at the sight of his mother's tears.

'I guess, then,' said Tom, 'you'd better take it. 'Tisn't manly to make mothers cry.'

'Oh, I can't! I can't! It hurts!'

Timmy winced at the thought. The hurting was very real. 'I know, old fellow, but everybody has to stand hurts some time. Boys mustn't make a fuss. They are going to be men, you know. Will you go back and let them give you your treatment if I'll go with you and tell you stories?'

'Will you stay there all the time?'

'Yes.'

'Will you tell me a lot of stories?'

'Yes.'

'Will you tell me some stories you don't tell the other boys?'

'Yes.'

'Well, I—guess—I—will.'

It was hard to see as well as to feel, for it did hurt. Timmy screamed and winced again and again, but the continuous sobbing and twisting and writhing that had made it almost impossible to do anything for him had ceased. Little Timmy was trying with all his small might to bear it, and that made all the difference in the world. And the fact that a big boy whom he admired with all his little heart stood beside him helped tremendously. The treatment was successfully finished. The stiffened joints and muscles were worked more and bent farther than ever before, and Timmy had not made near so much fuss as usual.

'Tom, I can't thank you enough,' said the little boy's mother. 'It's a wonderful gift that you have, and a wonderful good it has done us to-day. I did not suppose anything could make him bear it like that. If you will come every time he is treated till it stops hurting so, I will make it well worth your while. It is worth almost everything to me,' she added wistfully. 'It will be to him when he is older. It makes all the difference between his growing up a cripple or with two strong hands to use.'

And Timmy, who seemed to know what she was talking about, thrust his little well hand into Tom's and coaxed, 'Do, Tom. I'll let her hurt me as much as she wants to if you are here.'

'I will,' said Tom. And though there was very little time left to fish his heart was as happy as if he had caught a string a yard long.—Bertha E. Bush, in 'The Northwestern Christian Advocate.'

ON AND OFF PARADE.

One of the necessities required of a scout is to see that he always appears neat, both in his uniform and also in his every day clothes. No matter what kind they may be, he should use his utmost endeavor in keeping them as tidy and orderly as possible.

Good clothes do not always denote neatness. Clean boots, with collar and tie properly adjusted, together with clothes brushed and the hair not, all denote the tidy and self-respecting scout.

When in uniform, it should be worn correctly, even to the minutest detail. The stockings should be properly rolled and fastened to the garter; the scarf should be knotted neatly, and the chin strap must not be forgotten; and last, but not least, attention must be paid to the hat.

'Forever the sun is pouring its gold
On a hundred worlds that beg and borrow;
His warmth he squanders on summits cold,
His wealth on the homes of want and sorrow.
To give
Is to live.

'The flower shines not for itself at all,
Its joy is the joy it freely diffuses;
Of beauty and balm it is prodigal,
And it lives in the life it freely loses;
No choice for the rose but glory or doom,
To exhale or smother, to wither or bloom.
To deny
Is to die.

CAMP COOKING.

COFFEE.

Ground cofee should be kept in an air tight jar or can so that it may not lose flavor.

Coffee may be served with cream, hot milk or condensed milk, cold milk spoils the flavor.

The amount of coffee used varies according to taste from one teaspoonful to one tablespoonful per breakfast cup.

A granite ware coffee pot is better than one made of tin, but either is good.

It is as well to measure the coffee pot to find how many cups it will hold, so that it will not be necessary to pour the water in by the cupful each time of making.

The pot should be made hot by rinsing with boiling water.

To make coffee — measure and put the ground coffee into the pot, add a salt spoonful (a pinch) of salt to it and pour boiling water over this — the water must be actually boiling, water that is about to boil or that has boiled will not do. Put the pot on the fire and allow to boil three minutes — cofee requires watching and perhaps stirring to keep it from boiling over. When the three minutes are up pour off a cupful and pour back into the pot. This is to clear the spout of grounds; then, while the coffee is still boiling, pour in a half cupful of cold water which will make the coffee clear. Cold water being heavier than hot water, it sinks to the bottom and carries the grounds with it. Place the pot at the back of the stove or near the fire where it will not boil and allow it to stand for five minutes when the coffee will be ready.

If coffee has to be reheated it should be poured off the grounds and returned to the pot after the latter has been rinsed.

ANGRY DEER.

Deer in some way or other have managed to acquire the reputation of being among the gentlest of animals, but some species are known to fight with great courage and ferocity and in captivity to cause their keepers no end of trouble. Experienced attendants of 'zoos' know what the animals are subject to occasional outbursts of anger, and that when these fits come on them they are almost as dangerous as beasts of prey. Some months ago, in the Bronx Zoological Garden, a keeper entered the enclosure given up to the Columbia black-tailed kind, when a little buck made a savage charge upon him. The keeper was carrying a large iron pail full of oats, with which he was going to feed the deer, and, fortunately, he turned in time to receive the horns of the animal upon the pail. As it was, one of the tines passed completely through the metal. It was very lucky indeed for the man that the pail and not he got in the way of the blow, as the horn pierced a plate of solid sheet iron.—The Junior Eagle!



ENGLISH

Bank Manager was Held up.

Four masked robbers held up a bank manager who was driving in Co. Kerry and stole a bag containing about £1,000.

Two Killed in Tunnel.

Two men named Farnsworth and Taylor were killed in a tunnel during blasting operations at the Matlock Bath sewerage works.

Free Train Rides for Blind Folk.

Burnley Tramways Committee have agreed to grant free tram passes to the blind, the holders to travel with them at their own risk.

Bees Made Home in Church.

A colony of bees have made their home in the parish church at Redmile, Leicesetrshire, in spite of attempts to remove them.

The Shooting of an Airman.

Jeannie Baxter was sentenced at the Old Bailey to three years penal servitude for shooting Julian Hall, the rich young airman, at his flat in Denman Street, Piccadilly, London.

Jewel Theft from Station.

A daring theft of a package containing jewels estimated to be of the value of £3,000, was effected from the King's Cross Railway Station, London.

Family was Suffocated.

A verdict of accidental death was returned at the inquest at Liverpool on a foreigner named Tainis, and his two daughters, aged 11 and 3, who were found suffocated in a boarding house, the gas being turned full on, but not lit.

Suicide in Water Butt.

Emma Clarke, aged eighty-four, a widow and old age pensioner, of Capel St. Mary (Suffolk), who had been worried over money matters, committed suicide in a water butt. She stood on a chair and plunged into the butt head first.

Palmistry.

A Darlington laborer charged with begging had his hand gently massaged by the superintendent of police. 'The usual ladylike paw,' said the chairman of the Bench. 'No,' replied the superintendent. 'He has done some work, but this is not the hand of a regular laborer.'

Plunged from Footplate into River.

While travelling over a bridge between Holt and Trowbridge on a light engine a railway guard noticed a boy struggling in the water of the River Biss below. The engine was 'slowed up,' and the guard plunged from the footplate into the river and rescued the boy.

Renovating Roman Lighthouse.

Repairs are being carried out on the Roman lighthouse in Dover Castle. This pharos is in wonderful preservation considering that it has stood on Dover heights for nearly 2,000 years. A similar pharos stood on Dover western heights, but has disappeared, except for part of the foundations.

Lady's Overdose.

Mrs. Vaughan Arbuckle, about thirty years of age, was found dead at Hastings. She is believed to have inadvertently taken an over-draught of sleeping mixture. Mrs. Arbuckle was the daughter of a veteran Congregational minister, the Rev. Arthur Hall, who is approaching ninety years of age.

Blind to Their Danger.

Florence Ashall (18) and Gilbert Askham (18) were killed at Rowlands Gill (Durham) railway freight yard. They were standing about midnight near some trucks that were being shunted, and were pinned against the buffers. The girl was the daughter of a Rowlands Gill miner, and the young man, who belonged to Leeds, was performing at the local picture hall.

Polecat was Killed.

Ralph Cannon, son of a Hitchin nurseryman, was savagely attacked by a large polecat upon entering his hencoop. The animal flew at Mr. Cannon's face, but he killed it with an iron bar. The mystery of a marked diminution recently in the number of chickens at Hitchin is now explained.

Punt-pole Fatality.

Whilst punting on the River Wey at Guildford, a young man named William Avenal, a linotype operator at the local newspaper office, was drowned. His pole stuck in the mud and pulled him overboard. Being unable to swim he sank before his companion could render assistance.

Has Charmed Life.

Sergeant Hore, of the Army Service Corps, Colchester, was knocked down by a motor car with such force that he rolled over and over. When picked up he was not so badly injured that he could not walk to the hospital. He bears a charmed life, having been shipwrecked, tossed by a bull, and rolled on by his horse on several occasions.

Lawyer's Broken Heart.

At the inquest on Mr. Reginald Jennings, solicitor, who was found shot dead in his home at Streatham, his brother said Mr. Jennings had wasted away since his wedding engagement was broken off last August, and had frequently threatened to take his life. A verdict of suicide while temporarily insane was returned.

Tragedy of Pain.

A verdict of suicide during temporary insanity was returned at Camberwell in the case of Mary Ann Sayers (52), wife of a draper's packer, who drank spirits of salts at her home. It was stated that for years she had suffered intense pain. She told a doctor at Camberwell Infirmary, where she died, that she had taken the spirits of salt to induce sleep.

Lady's Sea Burial.

Minute directions for burial off the shore at Falmouth were given in the will of Miss Amy Moul, of Lancaster Gate, London. She directed that her body, enclosed in a white wooden coffin, with a heavily weighted outer coffin of lead, should be taken by midnight train to Falmouth, and that at 7 a.m. next day, if fine, a chaplain and four men should take the remains in a boat out to sea no farther than necessary.

Was Oldest Postmistress.

Miss Howarth, who recently resigned the position of postmistress at Pendleton, near Clitheroe, after 27 years' service, has been presented with an illuminated address and purse of gold by the inhabitants of the village and district. Miss Howarth, who is over 80 years of age, has never travelled by train, although the nearest railway station is only two miles away. When she retired she had the distinction of being the oldest postmistress in the country.

Killed by Runaway Horse.

James Grimold, carter, was killed at the Maltby goods sidings, Doncaster. He was driving a horse attached to a flat dray, and when entering the sidings the horse got out of control, being evidently frightened by the whistling of an engine. It turned round suddenly and threw Grimold heavily to the ground. When picked up he was dead.

Police-dog Made Capture.

How a police dog effected a capture was related at Hull, when a man was remanded on a charge of smuggling 37 lbs. of tobacco. Constable Jackson said that when he was on the docks at midnight his police dog heard a man clambering over a wall. The dog gave chase, and when the man was caught he was carrying a bag containing the tobacco.

Good Swimmer was Drowned.

The body of John Bithell, a hookerman at the Outwood Colliery, was recovered from a 'lodge' at Radcliffe. He was a good swimmer, and it is supposed that he was seized with cramp on entering the water. The discovery was made through some youths catching sight of the man's clothes on the embankment.

Was Gored to Death.

John Ridgway, a workman employed on the farm of Mr. Joseph Nagington, of Adbaston, near Cheswardine, Shropshire, was attacked by a bull on the high road, while bringing the cows from the fields to be milked. The animal sudenly became vicious, and gored the unfortunate man, who had no assistance at hand. His ribs were badly fractured ,and the other injuries he sustained quickly brought about his death.

Was Six Weeks Wed.

Mr. Frank Eustace, a traveller, of Pangbourne, employed by Messrs. Wilder, engineers, of Wallingford, Berks, was motor cycling near Wallingford, when he came into collision with a motor car, and was killed instantly. The driver of the car was Miss Price, a motoring expert, of Long Acre, and Woking. In a desperate attempt to avoid the cyclist she turned the car over the hedge into a ploughed field. Mr. Eustace had only been married six weeks.

Barrack Tragedy.

An open verdict was returned at the inquest at Seaforth Barracks on George Victor Lloyd, aged twenty-four, a private in the 4th Dragoons. Lloyd was found dead in the baracks with a Lee-Enfield rifle in his hands. In the course of the evidence it was stated that the soldier had recently been put on the defaulters' list for a breach of the regulations, and, according to the evidence of one of his comrades, this had depressed him, and he thought he had been very hardly dealt with.

Boy Gave Life for Dog.

It was stated at an inquest at Sunbury, Berks, on John Laurence Rogers, aged twelve, only son of a widow, living at Hampton, that he was drowned in a backwater of the Thames in an attempt to save a dog, belonging to a companion, that had fallen into the water. Frederick Berry, a schoolboy, of Hampton, was complimented by the coroner and jury on his plucky attempt at rescue.

Drowned on Holiday.

Mr. Philip Clarke, aged twenty-eight, a surveyor, on holiday from West Africa, was drowned in the Thames at Kingston. He was seen paddling in a punt past Stevens Eyots, opposite the Canbury riverside gardens, when sudenly he tumbled into the water. Mr. Henry Burtenshaw, superintendent of the juvenile section of the Labor Exchange at Kingston, who saw the accident, jumped in to the rescue, and dived several times, but without success. Mr. Burtenshaw was rescued in an exhausted condition.

Postmaster Will be Hanged.

A verdict of guilty was returned at the Dorset Assizes, at Dorchester, against William Walter Burton, subpostmaster of Gussage St. Michel, charged with the murder on March 31st of Winifred Mary Mitchell, a cook in the service of Mr. Good, a local landowner, on whose farm the prisoner was employed as game keeper and trapper. Mr. Justice Ridley passed sentence of death. The girl disappeared, and a month later her body was found buried in a plantation on the estate.

Burned to Death in Pigsty.

A little fellow of four was burnt to death in a disused pig sty near Brown's Buildings on the main road between Chester-le Street and Birtley. Accompanied by his mother, Thomas Morris, four years of age, son of George Morris, a miner, of Ewe Hill, was visiting his grandparents for the day. The boy was playing with a number of other children in the pig-sty, and ignited some shavings with a match in his possession. His clothes caught fire, and before he could be rescued he was charred to a cinder. The mother was unable to get through the small aperature leading from the forecourt into the sty, and a number of men had to break down the sides before the body could be recovered. The child was crouching in a corner with his arms up to his face, as though trying to shield himself from the as though trying to shield himself from the flames. Frank Elliott, who thought the child was his own, badly burned one of his hands in his efforts to save the deceased.

SCOTTISH

Shetland Ponies for Canada.

Mr. Joseph Duncan, Reinchall, Aberdeen, has received an order for fifty Shetland mares and two stallions for a gentleman who is starting a Shetland pony stud near Toronto.

$5,000,000 Tramway Receipts.

For the financial year of the Glasgow Tramway Department, which closed on May 31, the annual revenue for the first time in the history of the undertaking exceeded $5,000,000.

Whale Seen in the Forth.

While a party of North Berwick fishermen were engaged fishing off the Craig, a whale of the Greenland or finback species, measuring between 25 ft. and 30 ft. long, was seen by them making its way through the water on the south side of the Craig. It was moving towards the shore. It is some considerable time since a whale has been seen so near the land.

Dog Guarded Dead Master's Clothes.

The body of John Jackson, a shepherd, was found floating in the River Ettrick, and on the bank stood his collie dog guarding his master's hat and coat.

Steamer was Sunk.

Springing a leak 30 miles off Kinnairn Head, the London steamer 'Bosun,' which had left Lerwick for the Firth of Forth, foundered. The crew took to the boats, and, after pulling towards the shore for five hours, were picked up by the French steamer 'Golland,' which landed them at Lerwick.

Miner's Tragic Death.

While a miner named Thomas Bell Milligan 25), residing in Greenrig St., Uddington, was at work in the United Collieries' Elismuir Colliery, Nackerty, near Uddingston, he entered a place where a shot was being fired, and the shot going off, he was instantaneously killed.

Brother Against Brother.

A painful tragedy occurred in Banff. Two brothers named John and George McCrae, had conducted a butcher's business for some years, but recently John started business on his own account. Quarrels between them followed, and one morning George shot his brother with a revolver, severely wounding him, and then shot himself dead.

£500 at Large.

Ten days after the rescue of £633 in bank notes from a Portobello bonfire, another find has been made in Portobello by some school children, who picked up a packet in the High street. A deposit receipt for £500 issued to a local firm by a Portobello bank was found among the papers. This has since been claimed by the firm and restored by the police, to whom it was handed. As the deposit receipt had been endorsed, the risk of its being cashed had it fallen into dishonest hands may be appreciated.

Mr. Carnegie's Birthplace.

For the purpose of preserving the humble birthplace of Mr. Andrew Carnegie, the Carnegie Dunfermline Trustees are executing repairs on the building. When the adjoining property on the south was removed the gable swung to a slight extent, but all danger in that respect was overcome by strengthening the wall. Since then the roof, which was leaking, has been stripped of its old-fashioned red tiles. The straps underneath, on which the tiles were hung, have been renewed and the tiles replaced and cemented at the joints.

IRISH

Farmer Gored to Death.

George Boggs, farmer, of Bree, Co. Wexford, has been gored to death by a bull, which was found kneeling on the body.

The Cow Fell on Him.

While a laborer named James Fitzsimons was milking a cow in a yard at St. Vincent's Asylum, Dublin, the animal fell on him aud broke his spine, causing death a few hours later.

Engineers Killed on Railway.

Hugh Milling, district eugineer, of Dundalk, and James Falconer, permanent way inspector, of Dublin, were killed in a railway accident at Raheny, near Dublin. The men were measuring the line, aud, stepping out of the way of a goods train, were caught by a passenger train.

Eviction of Orphans.

Forty-five police of Clara, Kilkenuy, attended the eviction of the Nolan orphans, aged respectively thirteen, eleven and ten. There was a great crowd of people, and exciting scenes were witnessed as the children, who were in tears, were conducted from the thatched cabin which had given them shelter. An indignation meeting was afterwards held.

Cherished Their Reputation.

On the application of the Rev. M. Colleran, who stated that the peace of the island had not been broken since last court day, the magistrates at Achill Petty Sessions struck out all the cases arising out of the recent agitation on the Achill Mission and other estates on that island. Father Colleran said 'the boys and girls' of the island would soou be setting off to the English harvest, and they would like to leave without a blemish on their character.

American Will Contested.

The will of Michael Kiely, who died in Jersey City last year possessed of considerable personal property and real estate, most of which he left to persons in the neighborhood of his abode in that city, is being contested by Mr. James Kiely, of Bandon, who claims relationship. An inquiry has been held at Bandon by Mr. J. B. Deane, solicitor, who was appointed a special commissioner, for the purpose of taking testimony regarding the relationship of the appellant.

Bride in Workhouse.

'He has gone on his honeymoon without the bride,' said Mr. Sweetman when the Master reported to the Balrothery Guardians that Henry Donnelly, widower, and Bridget Boylan, widow, left the workhouse and got married at Lusk, and next day the woman returned to the house. Donnelly had been given a laborer's cottage recently, but had handed in the key. Mr. Dunne said it was an illustration of the demoralizing influence of the workhouse. The bride, when called before the board, said that Donnelly promised to take her out in a few days. The Master was directed to see the police at Swords to have Donnelly arrested on a charge of wife desertion.

WELSH

Council were 'Stung.'

Llanelly Urban Council have lost a sum of £3,000 in realising securities that recently cost £19,000.

Death After Cutting a Corn.

Sarah Stephens, aged 65, has died at Swansea from cardiac failure following gangrene and blood poisoning, the result of cutting a corn on her foot.

Death Ended Week's Work.

Thomas Rees, a miner's rider, was killed, and a fireman named Morris Evans, was injured, through being overtaken by a runaway train at Pantyffyon Colliery. The rider's body was terribly mutilated. He had only started work at the colliery the same week.

Killed by Horse-bite.

As a result of being attacked by a horse which seized him by the throat with its teeth, a young man named James Shield, belonging to St. David's, died in hospital at Haverfordwest.

Professor Fell Dead.

Whilst watching the ceremony of proclaiming the National Eisteddfod of Wales for 1914 at Bangor, Professor J. M. Davies, of North Wales Congregational College, who had taken part in the Eisteddfod procession, dropped down dead.

Death Sentence.

For the first time for many years a death sentence was passed at the Carmarthenshire Assizes. The accused was a farm laborer, Henry Harper, who was charged with the wilful murder of his employer, James Isaac Thomas, of Llansadwrn. On being sentenced the prisoner collapsed in the dock, and was assisted to the cells below.

Clergyman Buried in His Garden.

The funeral of the Rev. John Clough Williams Ellis, Glasfryn, a large landowner, in Carnarvonshire and Merionethshire, was, according to the deceased's instructions, strictly private, and his body was buried in a lonely corner among trees in his garden, near the house. There were no fittings nor any inscription on the coffin, and only a few close relatives attended the funeral.

Open-air Inquest.

The deputy coroner for Carnarvonshire held an inquest on Ellis Thomas, of Penmachno, a lumberman, who was killed while felling trees in Creigian Woods. The body had been removed to Caemabethel, a cottage on Cefncyfarwydd mountain, 900ft. above Trefriw, but, as the rooms were too small to accommodate the jury, the inquest was held in the open air. The jury returned a verdict of 'Accidental death.'

SUFFERED TERRIBLY WITH HAY FEVER



MRS. HENRY KEMP.

CORNWALL CENTRE, ONT., NOVEMBER 27th, 1911.

'I was a martyr to Hay Fever for probably fifteen years, and I suffered terribly at times. I consulted many physicians and took their treatment—and I tried every remedy I heard of as good for Hay Fever. But nothing did me any good. Then I tried "Fruit-a-tives," and this remedy cured me completely. I am now well, and I wish to say to every sufferer from Hay Fever—"Try Fruit-a-tives." This fruit medicine cured me when every other treatment failed, and I believe it is a perfect cure for this dreadful disease.'

MRS. HENRY KEMP.

50c. a box, 6 for $2.50—trial size, 25c. At dealers or from Fruit-a-tives Limited, Ottawa.

DOG TRIED VAINLY TO PREVENT SUICIDE.

New York, June 18.—A faithful dog tried to seize Mrs. Annie Casey when she leaped from the fourth floor of a Brooklyn tenement to-day, and both woman and animal were crushed to death on the sidewalk below. Mrs. Casey's mind had given way of late, and she was to have been placed in a hospital to-day.

EARTHQUAKE IN MARTINIQUE.

Fort de France, Martinique, June 18.— A rather severe shock of eartnquake was felt here at half-past twelve o'clock midnight.

It caused considerable excitement, but no damage or loss of life has been reported

CHARGE DEFAMATION AGAINST A CITY.

Victoria, June 18.—Arising out of the Sooke Lake waterworks scheme, the contract for which was awarded to the Westholme Lumber Company, by the city of Victoria, on December 22, 1911, a law suit has begun in the Supreme Court in Vancouver, in which sensational charges are made.

The suit is entered on behalf of the Lumber Company against the city of Victoria, its water committee, its mayor, consulting engineers, and other officials. Recently the lumber company threw up the job and the city is now trying to finish it.

The plaintiffs allege the defendants made misrepresentations and defamed the company in and out of the newspapers with the object of forcing the contractors to abandon the work while at the same time endeavoring to conceal the true facts which were that the corporation of Victoria was financially embarrassed.

Counsel for the city yesterday unsuccessfully attempted to have various sections of the statement of claim stricken out on the ground that the allegations were scandalous, unnecessary and embarrassing.

HAS GERMANY'S RECOGNITION.

Mexico City, June 18.—An autograph letter from the German Emperor recognizing the Mexican administration was placed in the hands of Provisional President Huerta to-day by Herr von Kardoroff, the Charge d'Affaires of the German Legation.

Used the Rod, Spoiled House

Woman Sets Home on Fire in Beating Her Young Son.

Monticello, N.Y., June 18.— Mrs. B.

MISCHIEVOUS BOY CAUSES TRAIN WRECK

Buffalo, June 18.— A small boy went into the New York Central Railway roundhouse here last night, and climbed into the cab of an engine. He pulled open the throttle, and as the engine started forward he jumped. The locomotive ran wild through the yards at a speed of 45 miles an hour, and had covered three-quarters of a mile before it crashed head-on- into a freight train running in the opposite direction. The two engines met with terrific force. Engineer Fred Ludeke was almost instantly killed and the fireman, William Froelich, was so badly hurt that he died a short time later.

Both engines were badly damaged and many cars were wrecked.

CROP PROSPECTS BRIGHT.

Western Farmers Hope They Will Improve Financial Conditions.

Winnipeg, June 18.—Reports from all parts of Saskatchewan and Manitoba show a crop condition that is declared by members of the Grain Exchange and the Grain Growers' Association to be indicative of the best crop that the West has produced for years. Wheat in many places is twelve inches high, and looking fine. Specials received from over 200 places in the two provinces last night indicate most favorable conditions. It is thought the fine crop prospects will have an immediate influence upon financial conditions throughout the West.



READ THE LABEL

FOR THE PROTECTION OF THE CONSUMER THE INGREDIENTS ARE PLAINLY PRINTED ON THE LABEL. IT IS THE ONLY WELL-KNOWN MEDIUM-PRICED BAKING POWDER MADE IN CANADA THAT DOES NOT CONTAIN ALUM AND WHICH HAS ALL THE INGREDIENTS PLAINLY PRINTED ON THE LABEL.

CONTAINS NO ALUM

ALUM IS SOMETIMES REFERRED TO AS SULPHATE OF ALUMINA OR SODIC ALUMINIC SULPHATE. THE PUBLIC SHOULD NOT BE MISLED BY THESE TECHNICAL NAMES.

E. W. GILLETT COMPANY LIMITED

WINNIPEG TORONTO, ONT. MONTREAL

TRAIN BANDITS FAIL TO SECURE LOOT

Springfield, Ills., June 18—Two masked bandits held up the Illinois Central diamond special en route to Chicago from St. Louis, ten miles south of here, early this morning, fought a pitched battle with a posse of deputy sheriffs and city policemen from Springfield, who came up on them while dynamiting the safe in the express car, and escaped, after themselves running the engine to a point near the city limits of Springfield. The train was brought to Springfield early to-day, and an examination of the express car showed the bandits obtained nothing of value, the explosion of dynamite having failed to open the safe, which contained $25,000.

TRAIN WRECKED

Passengers Escape with Nothing Worse Than Bad Shaking.

Lowell, Mass., June 18.—A special train of Pullman cars, bound from New York to Bar Harbor, Maine, was wrecked one half mile south of the Graniteville station, on the Boston & Maine Railway, near here, early today.

The seventy-five passengers were shaken up, but no one was injured. All but one of the nine cars left the rails.

TWO KILLED IN RACE AGAINST SUICIDE

Sacramento, Cal., June 18.—Racing for an hospital to save a young woman who had swalowed poison with suicidal intent, an automobile owned by Guy Pearce, of this city, was wrecked; Pearce was instantly killed; Miss Vera Brennon, who had taken the poison, was fatally mangled, and Herbert Woodall, the chauffeur, probably will succumb to his injuries.

The party had been attending a ball at Suburban Point. Miss Brennan, actuated by jealousy, attempted to end her life, and Pearce volunteered to hurry the unconscious young women to an hospital here.

While going at high speed the car struck soft earth at the side of the road and turned over three times.

EX-MAYOR DROPS DEAD.

New Westminster, June 18.—While motoring just outside the city yesterday, ex-Mayor John A. Lee dropped dead in his car from heart disease. At the close of a third successive term as mayor he was elected president of the New Westminster Board of Trade. He was a director of many of the city's institutions.

TO STUDY STREET TRAFFIC.

Quebec, June 18.—A squad of five policemen from Toronto sailed for London, where they will study the regulation of street traffic.

The 'Witness' Pattern Service.

To obtain these patterns fill in coupon given at foot of this department, send 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.



9587-9548.—LADIES' DRESS.

Imported cotton crepe voile in a pretty shade of blue, with vest of flat Venise lace, blue velvet ribbon, and glass buttons is here shown. The fronts open over a vest of the lace. The collar is deep and cut in fish tail style at the back. The skirt is draped at each side of a narrow pointed panel. Gingham, linen, serge, silk, ratine, chambray or lawn are all equally desirable for this model. Ladies' waist pattern 9587, and ladies' skirt pattern 9548, furnish the models. The waist pattern is cut in six sizes: 32, 34, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure. The skirt pattern is cut in five sizes: 22, 24, 26, 28 and 30 inches waist measure. It requires 6 1-2 yards of 40-inch material for a medium size, for the entire dress. This illustration calls for two separate patterns, which will be mailed to any address on receipt of 10c for each pattern in silver or stamps.



9586.—LADIES' DRESSING SACK, WITH PEPLUM.

White lawn with eyelet embroidery for trimming is here shown. The design is also suitable for challis, dimity, crepe, silk or flannel. The deep tucks over the shoulders give breadth to the figure. The sack is lengthened below the waistline by a peplum. The pattern is cut in six sizes: 32, 34, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure. It requires four yards of 27-inch material for a medium size.



9602.—LADIES' APRON.

Gingham, percale, lawn, cambric, denim, alpaca or seersucker may be used for this design. The waist is gathered to a pointed belt. The skirt has three gores, and is finished with an ample convenient pocket. The pattern is cut in 3 sizes: small, medium and large. It requires 4 1 -4 yards of 36-inch material for a medium size.



9605. — A NEAT SUMMER STYLE.

Costume for Misses and small women. This charming model was developed in blue ratine, with loops and buttons for trimming. The neck is cut low and is finished with a smart broad collar. The waist and skirt close at the side front. The waist is made with a simulated tunic, lengthened by a straight flounce. The pattern is cut in five sizes; 14, 15, 16, 17, and 18 years. It requires 6 1-8 yards of 36 inch material for a 16 year size.



9611-9612. — A CHARMING SUMMER FROCK.

(Composed of Ladies Waist, pattern 9611, and Ladies' Skirt, pattern 9612.)

Blue eponge with trimming of faille silk, in a darker shade, and fancy buttons for decoration is here shown. The waist fronts have small vest portions. The skirt also is unique in its shaping. The model combines style and charming simplicity, and will lend itself readily for development in any of this season's dress fabrics. The waist pattern is cut in six sizes, 32, 34, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure. It requires 5 yards of 44 inch material for a 36 inch size for the entire dress. This illustration calls for two separate patterns which will be mailed to any address on receipt of 10c for each pattern in silver or stamps.

'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.

FIRES RAGING IN MOUNTAINS FOR MANY DAYS

Valuable Tim-

Destroyed.

(Staff Correspondence.)

St. Faustin, P.Q., June 23.—Bush fires of a very threatening nature are blazing in the Laurentian Mountains, having now spread all the way from the northerly limits of Ste. Agathe to the vicinity of Mont Tremblant. The whole panorama of mountain country presents a picture from the distance of fire and smoke, while at a nearer view the blaze and crackle of the flames is frightful, while individual cases of human tragedy and hardship are seen here and there.

The energies of all male inhabitants, laborer, employee and employer are concentrated in an effort to stamp out the fires wherever possible and limiting its area of destruction. In certain sections, especially around St. Faustin, where the blaze has been raging for several days, and where danger is very menacing on account of a profusion of dry timber and other ignitious matter, the men of all classes are nearly spent with fatigue from their exertions, while some have been badly burned and hurt in various parts of body and limb. The resources of the habitants of certain localities is being tested and strained in a way which is almost tragic. Everything on the farm is neglected while the men are lifting and lugging buckets of water, first with one arm and then with another—keeping up this kind of toil for hours with clothes all drenched and soggy, while the female members of the community assist in every possible way to prevent the spread of this ghastly destroyer. The atmosphere for miles around here has become positively nauseating with the thick smoke, and several cases have been reported since Saturday of unfortunate persons who have found themselves hemmed in on all sides by the flames, who have had to battle their way through many yards of flaming timber.

It is claimed that the cause of the present outbreak is largely due to the indifference of a certain class of visitors who frequent the mountain fishing areas and take little precaution to guard against fire when breaking camp. It is known where campers have left large fires burning after several days of sojourn in this region which has proved a serious matter for the inhabitants, who have to guard against the spread of the fire. Then again blame is attached to faulty legislation bearing upon the burning of shrubbery by the settler in preparation for clearing his land. The law, as it now stands, does not permit the burning of any refuse in the wooded area previous to June 15, and it is to this regulation that the park rangers throughout the Laurentian mountains seriously object. They claim that the sooner the law is amended the better, as the burning season covered by the law, which runs through the hottest part of the summer, comes in the most dangerous portion of the year, as evidenced by the many destructive fires, which have devastated not only this season, but previous ones, hundreds of thousands of dollars' worth of timber.

Late last night scores of men could be seen returning to their homes or place of work absolutely fatigued by their heroic efforts to check the firy fiend. In many cases real acts of daring have been reported during the past few days, while the men who are fighting the fire all over the range have but one object in view, the subjection of this enemy at the earliest moment.

In discussing the present outbreak of fires in the mountains with the 'Witness' correspondent, Mr. William White, of the Riordon Lumber Company, who is doing heroic work in mobolising his men and directing their operations—all the while, too, working harder than any of them, stated most emphatically that the whole system of supervising and permitting of the burning of shrubbery and other refuse should be more stringently enforced by the Quebec Government, for as matters stand to-day the whole timber area of the Laurentian mountains is in danger of being destroyed by the careless settler or indifferent tourist. 'I will say that the granting of permission by the provincial authorities,' continued Mr. White, 'to set fire to rubbish after June 15 is a serious mistake, because it carries with it no precaution on the part of those whose duty it is to prevent the destruction of our forests by apparent negligence on the part of those who set the fire to carefully guard it from spreading. I would suggest that the law be so amended that no fires for the burning of rubbish in the woods can be set at any time during the year unless permission has been obtained from the proper authorities and under the supervision of a park ranger. The destruction of so much timber through carelessness is a serious matter, and deserves a more rigorous enforcement of the law, and indeed a punishment of those responsible for the spread of this destructive element.'

CALLS MEETING OF PROVINCIAL PREMIERS

Conference Will be Held at Ottawa in September Next.

Toronto, June 23.—An interprovincial conference is to be called to meet in Ottawa in September next. The last conference, several years ago, adjourned subject to call by Sir James Whitney and Sir Lomer Gouin. A number of important provincial issues have developed since then, and it is understood that the provincial premiers will foregather in the capital in time to draw up a programme for submission to the Dominion Government before the next session of Parliament.

Among the matters to be discussed will be a readjustment of provincial subsidies, the incorporation of interprovincial companies, jurisdiction of provinces over inland fisheries, and federal grants to highways and agriculture.

The western premiers have demands peculiar to their own needs to bring forward.

MR. COOK WILL FORM AUSTRALIAN MINISTRY.

(Canadian Associated Pres.)

London, June 23.—Despatches to hand from Sydney, N.S.W., state that Sir William Lyne has been defeated by 339 votes and that Mr. Cook has accepted Lord Denman's commission to form a ministry.

Mr. Kelly is mentioned as Minister of Defence and Mr. W. H. Irvine, formerly Premier of Victoria, as his assistant. The Government will also probably include Messrs. Forrest, Millen, Groom and Glynn, the ablest members of the Deakin ministry, and either Mr. Wynne or one of the following senators—Keating, McColl, or Clemons.

TWO BOYS DROWN IN NIAGARA RAPIDS

Boat Broke Loose and They Were Swept Into the Whirlpool.

Bert Moore, nine years old, both of Niagara Falls, went to their death in a small boat late on Sunday afternoon in the Whirlpool Rapids, while hundreds of men watched hopelessly from the shore.

The boys had been playing in a flat-bottomed scow near the lower station of the Hydraulic Power Company, half a mile above the rapids. The rope holding the boat broke and they were carried out into the stream and down the river.

Hundreds swarmed to the river banks, but never at any time was there a chance to save the boys. The firemen could do nothing. There were scores of passengers in the cars along the gorge route, and they watched the hopeless struggle of the boys. Men became hysterical in their powerlessness, and women passengers on the cars wept and prayed in their distress at the plight of the little lads who were standing in the boat calling for some one to help them. As the boat neared Swift Drift, the first breaking of the river from the calm upper reaches of the water to the rapids, it began to rock. The boys sat down to keep from tumbling into the stream.

Then, caught in Drift Swift the boat went racing under Cantilever Bridge. Whatever hope the boys had of rescue was lost. They knew that the fight was now all their own; no one could help them. As they passed under the bridge they ceased their calls for help. The two mites turned towards each other and calmly shook hands, then, with the boat in the tumbling waters threw themselves on the seats of the scow and clung with all their strength.

The craft held right until it came to the Big Wave, which crested at a height of forty feet. It seemed to dive into the very middle of the wave, and when it came again to view it was bottom up. A second or two later a little head was seen bobbing on a wave for a moment, and then was no more seen.

The bodies of the boys are in the whirlpool, and may never be found.

The Roscoe boy's mother is very ill, and was not told of the tragedy. The boys were members of well known families of Niagara Falls. Just before dark last night watchers on the bank saw the bodies in the rapids, but could not recover them.

CHURCHMEN PROTEST

Hyde Park Demonstration Against Welsh Disestablishment.

London, June 23.—Under the leadership of the Right Rev. Arthur Foley Winnington Ingram, Bishop of London, a monster Church of England demonstration, attended by delegations from all parts of the country, was held in Hyde Park on Saturday evening to protest against the Welsh Disestablishment Bill, which passed its second reading in the House of Commons on June 17.

Following intercession services held in nearly all of the London churches, sixteen processions, headed by brass bands and accompanied by church dignitaries, marched from different points in the metropolis to the park, where from twelve platforms, around which it was estimated more than 100,000 persons gathered, speakers denounced the bill. A resolution declaring that 'We will not have our church dismembered and four of our dioceses disestablished and disendowed,' was put simultaneously from all of the platform, and carried with enthusiasm.

VANDERBILT WON COACHING MARATHON.

London, June 21.—Alfred G. Vanderbilt won the coaching marathon gold challenge cup to-day with his team of boys and browns in the drive from Hampton Court to Olympia in connection with the tournament horse show. He also took the fourth prize with his second team.

DEMOCRATIC CABINET.

Danish Premier's Wife Will Act as Official Reporter.

Copenhagen, June 23.—The members of the new Radical Cabinet, who took office on Saturday, refuse to wear uniforms or decorations or to accept the title of 'Excellency.'

The wife of Premier Zahle, who is a lawyer, is an official parliamentary shorthand writer, and intends to continue this work. She is the first woman to hold such a position. The salary is $825 a year. While her husband is Premier she will present her salary to the shorthand writers' fund.

Mme. Zahle, who has one son, aged 12, has decided not to enter society owing to her domestic interests.

HUGUENOT CELEBRATION.

New York, June 23.—The celebration of the 225th anniversary of the settlement of New Rochelle by the French Huguenot refugees from La Rochelle, France, 1868, was begun yesterday with special religious services in the local churches. Most of the churches were decorated with the colors of America and France. With the arrival in New Rochelle to-day of the delegates from La Rochelle, France, the celebration will be well under way. It will be continued all this week, each day having its own special programme.

AVIATORS ESCAPE DEATH WHEN AEROPLANES COLLIDE.

Vienna, June 23.—Two aeroplanes collided to-day when about 100 feet above Aspern flying ground. An Austrian airman, named Stanger, a naval lieutenant at Nepallek, who was in one of the machines, fell to the ground and was badly hurt. The French airman, Mollasin, in the other machine, was thrown out of the aeroplane and also badly injured. Shortly afterwards a machine piloted by Mlle. Lillie Steinschneiders, fell to the ground, but she escaped unhurt.

CARRIED $1,000,000 IN GOLD.

Seattle, Washington, June 23.—A million dollars in gold, the first shipment from Nome, Alaska, this year was received by the steamers 'Senator' and 'Victoria,' which completed their first round trip of the season to Behring Sea to-day.

GOOD ROADS ARE LONGER AND NOW MORE NUMEROUS

Hon. Mr. Caron States Quebec $10,000,000 Grant.

Quebec, June 18.—The Hon J. E. Caron, Minister of Agriculture and Good Roads, is well satisfied with the progress of the good roads movement, and states that the amount of loans asked by the municipalities now totals $5,000,000, or half the total amount authorized by the Legislature. It is likely that the department will have to ask the Legislature to increase the amount authorized to be lent to the municipalities.

The department has 58 road machines, 34 of which are working while the rest are waiting till the municipalities where they are, are ready to go ahead.

Ten miles of macadam have been built this year and three or four miles per week will be done during the rest of the season. This is in addition to the new highways being built by the Government.

The Edward VII. highway is due to be completed by August 1st. Contractor Beauregard is starting on the Montreal-Quebec road at Charlemagne.

Tenders for the construction of the road from Sherbrooke to the United States boundary may be called for this summer.

Among the other roads to be built are that from Montreal to Ottawa on the north bank of the Ottawa river. In connection with the Montreal-Ottawa road on the south bank of the Ottawa there is delay in getting Ontario to co-operate.

URGES UNION OF FRENCH-CANADIANS

Mr. Lavergne Asks Minority Rights in Ontario as Prevail in Quebec.

Ottawa, June 23.—'When shall we French-Canadians cease to attach ourselves to political parties?' asked Mr. Armand Lavergne of a gathering of over seven thousand members of his race, gathered to celebrate the sixtieth anniversary of the founding of the Ottawa branch of the St. Jean Baptiste Society, in the Arena here last night. Union of the French-Canadians of Canada was the pre-eminent thought in all the addresses, with the promise of solid support of Quebec to the compatriots in Ontario in the fight for bi-lingual schools by Mr. Oliver Asselin, president of St. Jean Baptiste Society, of Montreal.

Mr. Asselin charged the French-Canadians with having brought on their present situation, the immediate necessity of fighting for their rights, by their lack of solidarity. But now a change was coming, he said; union was in the air, and the first fruits of it was the determination of the French-Canadians in Quebec to back up the stand taken by their compatriots in Ontario.

Mr. Lavergne said he bore a message from Quebec. 'The rights of the French in Ontario are the same as those which were embodied in the immortal victory of Lafontaine,' he said. 'If the French of Ontario have not the right to teach their language in their schools, the English have not the right in the Province of Quebec.' In their generosity, however, French-Canadians in Quebec had accorded these rights which Ontario refused. It was not his language which made the Canadian citizen, but his character and his loyalty.

'When will we cease our servility?' he asked; 'when will we stop thinking that because we are in the minority we must of necessity fail? We have always fought one against three.' He characterized as foolish those French-Canadians who spoke nothing but English. Mr. Lavergne predicted a revival of the French language.

TWO MEN KILLED BY LIGHT ENGINE.

Scranton, Pa., June 23.—Two men were killed and another injured so seriously that he may die when a Delaware and Hudson Railway passenger engine, running light, jumped the track on a curve at Minooka Junction on Sunday.

The engineer, Christopher Allen, of Carbondale, was crushed to death in his cab, and Jesse L. Decker, an Erie Railway fireman, who was riding home on the engine, was caught under the tender and died a few minutes after he was taken out.

FOUND DEAD IN TRAIN BERTH.

Winnipeg, June 23.—The porter on train No. 2, arriving in Winnipeg on Sunday morning from the west, was horrified by the discovery that the occupant of one of the berths in his car was dead. Ole Olsen, of Buchanan, Sask., was the victim. He was 27 years old. Death was due to natural causes.

DEDICATE SCOTT MEMORIAL.

London, June 23.—Cremation yesterday dedicated in the church of the Royal Naval Barracks at Devonport four stained glass windows and two panels in memory of Captain Scott and four other members of his expedition who perished at the South Pole. The memorial was subscribed for by the officers and men serving in the barracks and ships based at Devonport, the birthplace of Captain Scott.

NEW STATE RAILWAY OPENED.

Boston, Mass., June 23.—The new Hampden branch of the Boston and Maine Railway was opened to passenger traffic to-day. The new line makes a considerably shorter route between Springfield and Boston than has existed heretofore over the Boston and Maine lines.

DROWNED IN INDIAN COVE.

Quebec, June 23.—Thomas Boyd, aged 44 years, who recently arrived from Ireland, was drowned at Indian Cove, on Saturday. Deceased, with a number of other men, was engaged in building a pontoon with material taken from the wrecked steamer 'Bavarian.' By some means he fell into the river, and before assistance could reach him he was drowned. Boyd was a colossus in size.

UNITY GROWS IN LABOR AND TRADE

Great Majority of Dominion's Organized Units Are Affiliated With U.S.

in Canada are contained in the annual report on the subject by the Department of Labor. The union membership in the last calendar year increased from 133,132 to 160,120 at the end of 1912.

The report says in part: 'It is now well understood by those interested in the subject that the great majority of units of organized labor in Canada are affiliated with international organizations having their headquarters in the United States. The mass of membership is in all these cases south of the line, the Canadian membership receiving generally its proportion of officials. This system of internationalist labor organization in Canada is apparently confined to no particular class of workers, and extends throughout practically all industries; in some cases, however, the workers have favored a form of unionism independent of the international bodies and have proceeded on non-international lines.'

International unions in North America number 148, and 99 have affiliated locals in Canada. Of the latter, 82 are in affiliation with the American Federation of Labor. The Canadian membership of this Federation is about 93,000, or one-twentieth of the whole.

The tables submitted show that the 136,389 workers in Canada who are members of international organizations are contained in 1,638 local branches; this is an increase of 107 'locals' and 16,974 members over the figures reported for 1911. Of Canadian organizations there are 217 local branches, with a total membership of 15,616, a slight increase for the year, and in addition there are 28 independent bodies, of which 16 report a membership of 8,115, thus bringing to the figure of 160,120 the total membership reported in the 1,883 local and independent trade union organizations of all types in Canada at the close of the year 1912. The total membership reported for 1911 was 133,132, contained in 1,741 local and independent bodies.

The total number of wage earners of Canada may be estimated for the current year at 1,300,000. With regard to the large majority of wage earners which remains thus apparently untouched by organization, and representing 88 percent of the whole, organization is chiefly lacking in the case of unskilled labor. Farm labor and the class of workers described generally in the census and other official returns as 'other labors,' that is, men without technical instruction of any kind, alone comprise about one-fourth of the total of male wage-earners, and these are practicaly unorganized. Female workers, too, are but little organized in Canada. The number of women workers in 1901 was placed at 186,042, and may be (again allowing an increase of 40 percent) placed at 260,000 at the end of 1912. The extent of organization among women in Canada is not easily ascertained, but the information to hand shows there is little to report. Organization on the part of female workers is found chiefly in the manufacturing group, in such callings, for instance, as garment workers, cigarmakers, bookbinders, etc.

The trades union movement throughout the world aggregates 11,435,498. Germany is first, Great Britain second, the United States third.

BELOW ZERO AND SNOWING.

Turin, June 23.—The temperature has fallen suddenly in this section, the cold being unprecedented for this season of the year. Snow has fallen in the Alps, where the thermometer is below zero.

FACES CHARGE OF HUSBAND'S MURDER

Woodstock, June 18.—Awaiting the arrival of the provincial analyst from Toronto, and of several witnesses from Drumbo, the case of Mrs. Grace Beemer, charged with the murder of her husband, Fred. Beemer, through administering strychnine, did not begin this morning until eleven o'clock, an hour later than previously arranged. Owing to Mrs. Beemer's delicate condition she was not taken to the police court room, but the hearing took place in the county judge's chambers at the Court House, with Police Magistrate A. S. Ball in charge.

Mr. T. N. Ball, K.C., county crown attorney, prosecuted, and Mr. W. T. McMullen, K.C., conducted the defence.

Mrs. Beemer, who is a rather attractive looking woman of about thirty, has eight children, who since her arrest have been in the custody of the Children's Aid Society in this city. The oldest is at work on a farm, while the other seven are in shelter here.

The woman married Fred. Beemer, who was her father's brother, when she was sixteen years old, she being many years his junior, and in their fourteen years of married life on their farm in Blenheim, near Drumbo, they apparently did not meet with a very large degree of happiness.

The case is proceeding.

COMPLAIN AGAINST LONGSHOREMEN.

Quebec, June 18.—Some complaints concerning the conduct of the longshoremen here were aired at the regular meeting of the Council of the Board of Trade yesterday. The cases of the 'Englishman' and the 'Mount Royal' were considered, but no resolutions were adopted.

When the 'Englishman' arrived here on its last trip, the goods consigned to this port were beneath bales of dirty rags. The longshoremen refused to touch the bales, so the ship went on to Montreal, where all was unloaded. As a result, Quebec merchants were delayed for 15 days in getting their freight.

The Council regretted the delay greatly.

JUDGE MORGAN, OF TORONTO, TO RETIRE.

Toronto, June 18.— After Saturday, June 28, an honored and venerable figure will be missing from its accustomed place on the bench in the law courts of the City Hall. On that date —his seventy fifth birthday— Judge Morgan, after twenty-eight years' duty in the judiciary and half a century in the legal profession of Canada, steps down from the tribunal to accept a pension and a well-earned rest from onerous duties.

WILL SEND THIS YEAR'S CROP OVER TRANSCONTINENTAL

Mr. McPherson Says Line is to Beyond Edmonton.

('Witness' Staff Correspondence.)

Ottawa, June 23. — Mr. D. MacPherson, the assistant commissioner for the National Transcontinental Railway Commission, who has returned from a tour of inspection over the lines, states that, with the exception of 53 miles between Cochrane, Ont., and Henry Junction, Me., all the rails have been laid. They will be down over the stretch this fall, when there will be a complete line of railway from Moncton to a point 350 miles west of Edmonton, broken only by the unfinished Quebec bridge.

The N.T.R., Mr. MacPherson says, should prove to be a big factor in moving out this year's crop, as the line will be in good shape to handle a large traffic as far eastward as Cochrane, and with running rights over the Temiskaming and Northern Ontario, will be operated form the west to North Bay.

From this point shippers will have a choice of routes to the eastern terminals at Montreal and other points.

M. POINCARE SAILS FOR ENGLAND THIS EVENING

President is Accompanied by M. Pichon, Minister of Foreign Affairs.

Paris, June 23. — President Raymond Poincare left the French capital today, on his way to London, where he is to pay his first official visit since his election.

He is to pass four days in London, where elaborate arrangements have been made for his reception by King George, the Government, and the city of London. In fact, everything possible has been done to make the meeting of the two members of the entente cordiale as formal, impressive and significant as possible.

M. Louis Barthou, the Premier, and nearly all the members of the French Cabinet were at the station to bid the President farewell, while three Cabinet Ministers accompanied him to Cherbourg.

At that port President Poincare, accompanied by M. Stephen Pichon, Minister for Foreign Affairs, embarked on the French battleship 'Courbet,' and proceeded to Portsmouth.

PRINCE OF WALES BIRTHDAY

The Week of French President's Visit to be Marked by Round of Gaiety.

London, June 23. — This is likely to be the gayest week of the season. Today the Prince of Wales celebrated his nineteenth birthday. The King and Queen will attend the opera at Covent Garden to-night to hear Melba and Caruso in 'La Boheme.' This is really a command performance, as the Queen has expressed a wish to hear these famous singers together in her favorite opera.

Tomorrow the Prince of Wales, as representative of the King, welcomes the French President at Portsmouth. The Prince of Wales and President Poincare will travel together to London, where the President and his suite will be received by the King.

Wednesday is 'Alexandra Day,' when London will be a city of roses. Artificial and wild roses are to be sold for charities, in which Queen Alexandra is interested, by 20,000 women dressed in white, with wreaths of wild roses in their hats. Queen Alexandra will, during the afternoon, drive around London to visit the centres where the roses are sold. Thursday's great event will be their Majesties' state ball at Buckingham Palace. Several private dances are also fixed for that evening.

THE CHURCH'S OPPORTUNITY.

(Canadian Associated Press.)

London, June 23. — The Bishop of London, speaking at the Mansion House to-day, said he believed the Anglican Church may have started too late in North-West Canada, but he was satisfied they were not too late in British Columbia.

Canada was the garden of the world, and was absolutely a God-given cure for England's own overcrowded population. The Dominion was not for wastrels, but for that great cheerful mass who would be a splendid folk if only given a chance. If the church at home during the next fifty years did its duty, Canada would become the most Godfearing nation the world had ever known.

RESENTS ATTACK ON MUNICIPAL CREDIT

Winnipeg, June 23.—The attack made in London on the credit of Canadian cities and municipalities by Mr. W. Horne Payne, the controlling director in Great Britain of the Mackenzie & Mann interest, who is said to have gone out of his way to advise the advise the British investing public against investing in any Canadian muncipal issues, is the subject of scathing comment from Mayor Deacon, who says:—

'The statements made by Mr. Horne Payne, as reported from London, I regard and characterize as absolute rot. Mr. Payne cannot show that in any single instance in the last 25 years has a Canadian municipality defaulted payment. It seems to me to be playing the game rather low down to endeavor to dispose of one's own securities by circulating libellous statements on Canadian municipalities. It is quite apparent that he wants the British investing public to take a different class of securities, in the disposal of which he is interested. I have no doubt that the British investing public will have no difficulty in perceiving the motive. A municipality's credit should be like that of a private individual, rated on his ability to pay and his reputation for always meeting his obligations as they mature. No one has any possible right to raise any question of the municipality's credit when no default in payment has ever been made, and especially when there is not the slightest indication of any probability of such a default.'

STEAMER SERVICE TO QUEBEC

EVERY EVENING AT 7.00

ORCHESTRA ON BOARD. CONCERT EVERY EVENING.
Business is Pleasure if you travel by water.
Steamers to THOUSAND ISLANDS, ROCHESTER and TORONTO.
Daily, except Sunday at 1 p.m.
City Ticket Office, R. & O. Lines, 9-11 Victoria Square.

ARMY COMMISSIONS.

Kingston, June 18.—At the closing

JULY

Subscribers whose address labels are marked **JULY** are asked to kindly attend to their renewal AT ONCE. Nothing is ever lost by renewing a little in advance, as extension invariably dates from the expiry of present subscription. On the other hand, an overdue subscription will mean interruption in the service and vexatious delay in replacing the name on the mailing list. A word to the wise, elsewhere in this issue, or write for particulars.

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

B.S.M., E. H. Del Greenwood, Toronto, Royal Engineers.

Corporal, G. H. Hay, Hamilton, Infantry.

L. Corp., Colin G. Carruthers, Kingston, Infantry.

C. S. M., N. S. P. McIvor, Ottawa, Indian Army.

Corp., C. B. Cockburn, Hamilton, Army Service Corps.

G. . , H. E. Butler, Kingston, Army ice Corps.

Cana permanent force commissions: J. Cadet, B. V. Bishop, Ottawa; and G. Cadet, R. J. Leach, Toronto, Royal Canadian Artillery; G. Cadet, B. M. J. Leblanc, Montreal, and G. Cadet, C. P. Slater, Montreal, Royal Canadian Dragoons.

These prizes were also awarded:

Swords of honor for conduct and discipline, B.S.M., E. H. Del Greenwood, Toronto.

Governor-General's medals (gold), C. S. M., W. B. McTaggart, Clinton; (silver), B.S.M., E. H. Del Greenwood; (bronze), C.S.M., MacIvor, Ottawa.

Col. Crowe, commandant, urged that greater accommodation and a larger staff be provided to meet the requirements.

STORM DOES MUCH DAMAGE AT QUEBEC

Quebec, June 17.—Shortly before five o'clock yesterday afternoon a violent gale, accompanied by torrents of rain, thunder, and lightning broke over the city, doing a great deal of damage. Plate-glass windows were smashed, trees torn from their roots, and a number of small buildings damaged. A large building on the Louise Embankment, belonging to the Harbor Commission, which a gang of men was just about to move to a new position, was caught by the storm and completely demolished, causing a loss of many thousands of dollars.

The majority of the men sought shelter in another store, but two out of five who were in the building received painful injuries. A brakeman was blown off the top of a freight car, and had a leg broken, besides receiving other injuries.

The street car service was tied up for a considerable time, a number of wires being carried away. A live wire set fire to a tree on the Parliament grounds, and it was badly burned before the current was turned off. Several motor boats on the river were more or less damaged. The storm lasted an hour, during which the wind reached a velocity of sixty miles an hour.

IRISH PREACHER FOR TORONTO CHURCH.

Toronto, June 18.—Cowan Avenue Presbyterian Church is to have an Irish preacher. At a congregational meeting held last night, a call was extended to the Rev. Alexander MacLurg, of Artstraw Presbyterian Church, Newtownstewart, Ireland.

Mr. MacLurg has the reputation of being a splendid preacher and a powerful man in a ministerial sense. He was one of the fraternal delegates to the General Assembly, and occupied the Cowan Avenue pulpit three Sundays ago, when he captivated the congregation. His salary will be $2,300 a year. The pulpit has been vacant since June 1, when the Rev. R. M. Macdonald assumed the editorship of 'The Westminster.'

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 extensions. Obituary, such as short sketch of life ents the 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.

BALLANTYNE — On Wednesday, June 11, 1913, a son to Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Ballantyne, 2083 Waverley street, Montreal.

BURNIE — On June 17, 1913, to Mr. and Mrs. W. L. Burnie, of 126 Charron St., Montreal, a daughter.

LOCHEAD — At Wei Hwei fu, Honan, China, on May 23, 1913, the wife of the Rev. A. W. Lochead, of a son.

McEVER — At the Homoeopathic Hospital, on June 5, 1913, a son to Mr. and Mrs. John McEver, of 2421 Esplanade avenue, Montreal.

VOLLER — On May 31, 1913, at Abbey Villa, Sunderland-road, Forest-hill, London, England, to Mr. and Mrs. F. G. Voller, a son.

WOOD — On June 18, 1913, at the Montreal Maternity, a son to Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Wood.

MARRIED.

ASTLE — McINTOSH — On June 17, 1913, at Dominion Square Church, Montreal, by the Rev. E. I. Hart, B.A., Nellie, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. R. McGill McIntosh, of Westmount, to Wilfred Gordon Astle, son of Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Astle, of Little Metis.

AYLESWORTH — STEVENSON — At Wolfe Island, Ont., on June 10, 1913, by the Rev. Prof. Fairlie, Miss Sybil Irene Stevenson, eldest daughter of Mrs. Eliza Stevenson, to Rupert L. Aylesworth, of Cataraqui, Ont.

EMERSON —PARKER — On June 18, 1913, by the Rev. R. G. Peever, at the residence of the bride's parents, 460 Gilmour Street, Ottawa, Beasley Iona, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Parker, to Edward Kramer Emerson, son of Mr. V. S. Emerson, of Alexander, Va.

HOLLINSWORTH — PITTAWAY — On June 17, 1913, at the residence of the bride's parents, 35 Primrose avenue, Ottawa, Ethel Mildred, second daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Alfred G. Pittaway, to John Glascott Symes Hollinsworth, son of Major and Mrs. G. Hollinsworth, Arlington avenue, Ottawa.

LANGFORD — DAVIDSON — On June 19, 1913, by the Rev. James Fraser, of Cushing, Que., at 124 Stanley ave., Ottawa, Lois Davidson, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Davidson, to Wm. Campbell Langford, of Ottawa.

LOWE — CATHCART — On June 10, 1913, at the Methodist Church, Quebec, by the Rev. G. H. Cobbledick, Ruby Cathcart, daughter of James Cathcart, to Thomas S. Lowe, of Carleton Place, Ont.

MARCELLUS — OWENS — On June 19, 1913, at St. Barnabas Church, Fallowfield, by the Rev. Mr. Butler, Clara Maude, eldest daughter of Mrs. James Owens, to Thomas N. Marcellus, M.D., of Fort Churchill.

MARKHAM — BENNET — On June 18, 1913, at residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. E. I. Hart, Esther Marion, daughter of Archibald C. Bennet, to Gerald Manning Markham, youngest son of Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Markham, of Dunchurch, Ont.

POWELL — HUGHSON — On June 18, 1913, by the Rev. Dr. W. T. Herridge, at the residence of the bride's father, 71 Bronson ave., Ottawa, Aurelia Curry, elder daughter of Ward C. Hughson, Esq., to Montagu Grant Powell, eldest son of Dr. R. W. Powell, Ottawa.

RICHARDSON — JOHNSTON — At the First Baptist Church, Montreal, on June 18, 1913, by the Rev. Dr. J. A. Gordon, James C., son of the late Mr. Jos. Richardson, to Mabel, daughter of Mr. Wm. E. Johnston. Both of Montreal.

SANBORN — TIBBITS — On Wednesday, June 18, 1913, at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. John Tibbits, near Knowlton, Helen Rachel Tibbits, eldest daughter of the above, to Floyd Alonzo Sanborn, of Iron Hill, by the Rev. Ernest M. Taylor, M.A.

SMART — WILMOT — In St. Mark's Church, Barriefield, Ont., on June 18, 1913, by the Very Rev. Dean Bidwell, assisted by the Rev. A. D. Cooke, Miss Margaret Edna Wilmot, to the Rev. A. E. Smart.

TUPPER — ROBERTS — On June 17, 1913, at Eglinton Methodist Church, by the Rev. J. C. Balfour, Eva Irene, daughter of the late George Roberts and Mrs. Roberts, to Sidney Brock Tupper, son of Mr. and Mrs. J. Rice Tupper, of Toronto.

WATTS — MORTON — On June 17, 1913, at the Evangelical Calvary Church, Kingston, Ont., by the Rev. Sydney T. Butler, assisted by the Rev. Herbert D'Arcy Whitmore, Elizabeth Agnes Moffat Morton, daughter of George Gold Morton, 10 Russell St., to Ernest Melville Watts, both of Kingston.

DIED.

ASHALD — Suddenly, on June 18, 1913, at his residence, 2164 Mance street, Montreal, William Wright Ashald, in his 58th year.

Chicago and Detroit papers please copy.

BAKER — At Summerstown, on Saturday, June 14, 1913, Elizabeth Margaret Cameron, beloved wife of Captain A. J. Baker, aged 68 years.

BELINGE — At Lochaber Bay, on June 18, 1913, Marie Anne L'Hoist, beloved wife of S. A. Belinge, aged 58 years.

BIRKS — At Ste. Anne de Bellevue, on Saturday, June 14, 1913, Julia Emily Griffin, youngest daughter of the late John Carr Griffin, Notary Public, and wife of Robert Morris Birks.

BROWN — At 'Clandeboye Farm,' Cundle's, Barrie, Ont., on June 15, 1913, Catherine Jane, beloved wife of Robt. R. Brown, in her 72nd year.

CHALLEN — On May 27, 1913, at Cocking, Dorcas Frances Challen, third daughter of the late Benjamin Challen of Brook House, Cocking (England), aged 81.

COXWORTHY — At Kingston, Ont., on June 14, 1913, in her 80th year, Maria Wheatley Yarker, wife of the late Thomas F. Coxworthy, manager at one time of the Bank of Montreal, Quebec, and later of the Trust and Loan Company, Kingston.

CULLIN — At Grenfell, Sask., on June 18, 1913, Frances Audrey, youngest daughter of Alfred A. Cullin.

DAVIDSON — On June 20, 1913, at 467 MacLaren Street, Ottawa, Harriett M. Bell, relict of the late S. S. Davidson, in her 96th year.

FITZPATRICK — At Valcartier, Que., on June 14, 1913, at the age of sixty-one years and ten months, Wm. Fitzpatrick.

GRANT — At the Grace Dart Home, on Wednesday, June 18, 1913, Alexander Grant, of Southampton, England, aged 41 years.

GEBBIE — On June 20, 1913, at Howick, Que., William Gebbie, postmaster and merchant, aged 67 years.

HART — At No. 444 St. Antoine street, Montreal, on Friday, at 8.40 p.m., June 20, 1913, Edward Lorne Alexander, youngest and beloved son of Wm. T. Hart, of Mountain Villa, Outremont, at the early age of 27 years, 7 months and 24 days. Deeply regretted.

KELLY — At Ottawa, on June 17, 1913, Miss Catherine Kelly, aunt of Mr. and Mrs. M. J. O'Farrell, aged 80 years.

KIDD — In Kingston, Ont., on June 15, 1913, Anne Maxwell, relict of the late Joseph Kidd, aged 80 years.

LITTLE — In Barrie, Ont., on June 14, 1913, Mary Jane Gertrude, second daughter of the late W. C. Little, Esq., M.P., and sister of E. A. Little, Esq., ex.M.P.P.

McDONALD — At Calgary, on June 14, 1913, Margaret McLaren, widow of the late Donald McDonald, of Ottawa.

McDONALD — On June 19, 1913, at her residence, 321 South Bunkerhill ave., Los Angeles, California, Frances, widow of the late Hon. Donald McDonald, Senator, Toronto, and last surviving daughter of the late James Mitchell, Esq., Judge of the London District Court, aged 92.

O'MALLEY — In this city, on June 17, 1913, at her late residence, 107 Osborne street, Elizabeth Dorcas Dixon, widow of the late James O'Malley, and youngest daughter of the late Robert Dixon of Coteau Landing.

Boston, New York, Detroit, Michigan, and California papers please copy.

REYNER — At Valois Bay, on Saturday, June 21, 1913, of heart failure while bathing, Lillias May, second daughter of the late Horace W. Reyner and May Bell, aged 15 years and 3 months.

ROBERTSON — At Grove avenue, Lake of Bays, Muskoka, Canada, on May 2, 1913, John Brown Robertson, dearly beloved husband of Maria Jane Robertson, aged 63 years.

Edinburgh and Glasgow, Scotland papers please copy.

SURTEES — On June 17, 1913, at 25 Lyon street, Ottawa, Lucy Jeffery, relict of the late Robert Surtees, C.E., aged 75 years.

SYMINGTON — On June 19, 1913, at 118 Irvine avenue, Westmount, Olympe Higgs, in her 89th years, wife of the late James Symington, of Thornhill, Scotland.

THOMSON — On June 22, 1913, Francis S. D. Thomson.

WOOD — On June 18, 1913, infant son of W. A. Wood.

THE 'WEEKLY WITNESS' is printed and published at No. 140 St. Peter street, in the City of Montreal, by John Redpath Dougall and Frederick Eugene Dougall, both of Montreal. All business communications should be addressed John Dougall & Son, 'Witness' Office, Montreal, and all letters to the Editor, should be addressed 'Editor of the 'Witness.'