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Montreal Weekly Witness
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The Week's Outlook

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 24, 1914.

If the Legislature was able to clear its skirts of the charge of habitual corruption, it missed its opportunity for doing so, by strictly limiting the inquiry to the charges which certain outside parties were in a position to substantiate, and by ignoring the obvious implications of the evidence that was laid before it. The deduction which is commonly drawn from this course is that there was something to hide, or at least that there was a feeling that something more might be hit upon by a more general inquiry. Some think the better of the inquest on account of its limitation to things obvious; others condemn it as having failed in its principal purpose, that of cleansing the reputation of the Legislature. One thing that has appeared in print since the inquiry ended seems to hide a new charge. Mr. Beck has written in the 'Mail" that Mr. Perron, a member of the committee of investigation, who is the advocate of the Tramways Company, referred to in the preamble to Mr. Beck's evidence, as having dangerous legislation on hand and whose sensitiveness about the inquiry displayed itself in many ways, "spent "a couple of hours in secret and confidential talk with Detective Bid-"dinger on the afternoon of the day "that Bidding.r made his unexpected "departure in response to a secret "telephonic message that the com-"mittee was through with him." There is nothing alleged here; but it cannot be said to convey no meaning.

The public have gathered from the fact that no machinery has been set in motion to bring the convicted criminals to justice that our legislators do not regard their offence as a punishable one. We have a misgiving as to whether punishment is ever much of a cure for crime except in so far as it stigmatizes it and calls for such amendment on the part of the criminal as will restore him to the favor of mankind. We feel keenly for the sense of humiliation that has overtaken one of the offenders and saves him from examination. But as long as the common thief and housebreaker are sent to severe punishment, surely the man who commits treason against the most sacred trust his country can repose in him, requires the condemnation of his country in such a form that his country's detestation of his baseness may appear to the world. That detestation has not been expressed even in words. All the detestation was reserved for those who exposed corruption. Are Canadians to be pointed at wherever they go as coming from the land where accepting bribes for legislative favors is atoned for by voluntary resignation from the legislature? Is Canada to be known the world over as the country where legislation is bought, and the sellers of it are not condemned? Other countries have their corruptions; but this excels. What will a country that will not allow a minister of the crown to invest in a stock that is second cousin to that of a concern that the government is contracting with think of a legislature that condones direct bribery?

A good deal was made, for fault of better argument, of the fact that the unlimited liquor license had been removed from the bill before it passed, and the broad statement was made and oft repeated that the bill was otherwise unobjectionable, and was indeed similar to bills that had been granted before. The last allegation is too true. But as the poet says:—A tyrant, but our tyrants then were still at least our countrymen. If a bill granting to unknown strangers omnibus powers to do almost anything in any part of the province is unobjectionable, we are left to ask, what will the Legislature do next? As the bill passed the private bills committee the company created could not only sell liquor wherever it liked, but establish clubs anywhere—a phrase which, under such auspices, would stand for the most unrestrained class of pot-houses. Exactly what changes were wrought in the bill before it passed the House, we have not before us, but we understand the amendment retained for the government the power of granting any licenses the company might need. Even so, it seems to have provided for an overriding of the license authorities of the country at the hands of the government in the interest of foreign adventurers. It is hard to see how our public men could speak of such a bill as unobjectionable

Last week the captain of one of the important professional football teams of England was approached by an Italian who offered him a considerable bribe if he and his team would manage to lose or draw the next game on their schedule. The Italian explained that his son was a bookmaker, and that the loss of the game would very materially help him. He offered twenty-five dollars to each of the eleven players if the team did not win. The captain told the story to the manager of the team, who instructed him to do nothing about it. The game turned out to be a draw. The captain then claimed from the Italian the fifty-five pounds offered, and got him to pay it to him in the presence of the manager, while policemen were hidden in the next room. The policemen were immediately called in and arrested the Italian. The magistrate before whom he was taken, sentenced him to five months hard labor for an attempt to bribe. Here is a trick that would have turned the tables on the Burns men and put them behind the bars, where many legislators now wish them. The Burns men must have felt pretty sure of their ground before risking so perilous a situation. How does the incorruptibility of the professional captain of a professional football team compare with the action of members of the Quebec Legislative Assembly and Legislative Council? How does the jail sentence for the man paying a small bribe compare with the lack of punishment, or even condemnation, meted out to the representatives of the people at Quebec, who sold legislation for money.



THE SMOULDERING FEUD.

—Des Moines "Register and Leader."

It is hard to suppose that the committee that has been announced to look after the redistribution of parliamentary seats has been selected with a view to an equitable and non-partisan result. The leading names on that committee suggest party interests as the governing motive. The fighting powers of both sides are there; but as in all parliamentary committees, the majority is on the side of the party in power, with the assured result, that where there is room for difference of opinion, the scale will tip in favor of that delimitation of ridings that will diminish the value of Liberal votes, and that will unduly increase the value of Conservative votes. Had the Liberals been in power, they might have found the counterparts of Messrs. Rogers and Pelletier into whose hands to commit the interests of the electors of limit the interests of the electors of Canada. What is pitiful is that every member in the house will support the recommendations of this committee or oppose them, not according to fairness ,but according to party, and that every voter in the country will acquiesce, or feel angry, according as the result favors or injures his party's interests," irrespective of the righteousness of the proceeding. So it appears that with the people after all rests the blame of being "hived" or "gerrymandered," or whatever the best phrase may be, according to the good pleasure of those estimable and honorable men, Messrs. Rogers and Pelletier.

It would certainly be better if the redistribution of constituencies could be settled by a commission free from party interests, supposing that to be possible. In that case the commission would be omnipotent and Parliament would not be free to revise its decisions. Parliament has not risen to that point of self-renunciation. Sir Wilfrid Laurier found himself estopped from urging that method, even if he approved of it, by reason of the fact that his own party had declined it when urged upon them eleven years ago. It is uncertain how much better it would be. Even judges are men, and even judges of the very most exalted standing have been known to divide on party lines when party interests were involved. Supposing a commission to act in that manner, Parliament would not even be free to question it, and it would not be desirable to besmirch the ermine by condemning it. Sir Wilfrid Laurier held that a parliamentary committee appointed for this purpose should act the part of conferees. The word conferee belongs to the United States Congress. There a committee of the Senate mauls and amends at its pleasure the bills that have been passed by the Assembly. So amended, the bills go back to the Assembly, which refuses to accept the amendments. Each House then appoints conferees with instructions to come to an agreement. The conferees meet in private and come to a compromise agreement, and their report is adopted by both Houses. It considerably helps to secure this happy unanimity that the conference committee usually reports close to the end of the session. What is essential in Sir Wilfrid's recommendation would seem to be that the two sides get together before reporting, and bring in a unanimous report. But what Sir Wilfrid Laurier could boast was that the redistribution of 1903 was not denounced as unfair. Some of the changes were objected to, but in the examples in the Province of Quebec cited by Sir Wilfrid these changes were the restoration of parishes to the counties from which they had, at the previous redistribution, been torn for federal purposes, while remaining in those counties for provincial and municipal purposes or in one case the transference of a parish from the county in which it had been to the one in which the local Legislature had placed it.

At last it seems likely that some action will be taken on Mr. Borden's promise, that if he came to power he would so amend the election act as to prevent corruption at elections as far as it was possible to do so by law. Through two sessions of the present parliament, we have urged, from time to time, that Mr. Borden fulfil his pledge. Now the matter has been brought forward in such a way that it is impossible further to stave off action. Mr. McLean, of Toronto, has brought in a private members' bill, couched in the very words that Mr. Borden used in making his promise. To be sure the government has had its hands very full, and it may well plead that it would have been difficult to have brought down such an important measure before now. It may also reasonably plead that no greater harm has been done by the delay than that it was not in effect for the by-elections of Chateauguay and South Bruce, each of which is being protested for corrupt practices. If it is put through at this session, it will still be in time for the general election. The government cannot always be certain that it will live through any given session of parliament. Mr. Borden should therefore take no further risk, for if he goes to the country without having passed an act of the very strongest sort to prevent corruption, it will certainly be assumed, and with much justification, that the omission was intentional, and significant of a desire on the part of some of the cabinet to have a free hand in using persuasions of other sort than oratory on the electorate.

The announcement that in the new regulations that are to govern future rifle meets at Bisley, the National Rifle Association has compromised with the demands of the War Office, and acquiesced in the elimination of the peep-sight, is not pleasing to Canadians. The Rifle Association, which is a voluntary organisation of all those in England interested in rifle shooting, has had to accept the ultimatum delivered by the War Office, but insistently asserts its opinion that these regulations are not for the best good of the country, in that they will antagonize a large number of the best riflemen who have ceased to use the open sight, and who will refuse to go back to it; also because it does not allow for free development of the best rifle. The firm stand of Colonel Hughes that there would be no Canadian team sent to Bisley this year if the regulations were not altered strengthened the position of the National Rifle Association. The War Office was at the last moment forced to make concession to the National Association, and to the Canadian Government, to the extent of putting off for one year the prohibition placed on the peep-sight, so that the men who in Canada have already won their places on this year's Bisley team at considerable inconvenience and expense to themselves, at the Dominion Rifle Association meet at Ottawa, will have their reward. Farther than that, Canada cannot ask the War Office to go. The year will, however, give time for a complete review of the discussion before final action is taken. The War Office might find itself in rather a humiliating position in the years to come should the Dominion Rifle Association matches, held at Ottawa, show better scores than those made by the peoples of the rest of the Empire meeting at Bisley?

From the point of view of a fatherly government, what are men for? Why, to fight — to be food for powder. The emperor of Austria has come to terms with the Canadian Pacific Steamship line, and with the German lines, on condition that they will carry away none of his male subjects between the ages of seventeen and twenty-five. Could he put a greater slur upon his government than by acknowledging that its laws make the country one in which its young men have to be forced to remain? The reason for this is, of course, that this is the period at which conscription takes place and young men are anxious to avoid three years waste time, spent in learning to go through the movements of the military drill like automata. After this period, the trouble is over, and they have not the same reason to object to living in their fatherland. The period pretty well covers the years that young men are most tempted, every recurring spring, to pack up their few belongings, and go off in search of adventure and possible means to quick advancement. At the end of this period they have probably settled down to some routine of business, from which it is hard to break away. Such a law is possible in Austria, because the voters have almost all been through their term in in the army, or are already seized by the government, and are doing their turn in training. It is natural that those who have already been forced to make the sacrifice should demand from the young men growing up the same service to their country, and that they should strongly object to their dodging it by flight. The larger part of the emigration from Austria, is that of Croatians, Galicians and Slovacs. Much of this emigration is what a bill recently introduced into the Canadian parliament would seek to cut off, as that of people not educated up to self-government in their own country, and therefore not fit to come here and at a jump to become equal rulers with us in the government of Canada.

Comfortable furnished rooms at reasonable rates are very hard to get in Montreal, and many hundreds of young people from good homes, particularly young women, are living under conditions which are detrimental to health and happiness. Professional rooming-house and boarding-house keepers in the centre of the city can rent squalid, cheerless rooms, and sell third-rate meals, with such ease, that there is no inducement to improve them, even if it were possible, at the prevailing prices, which is somewhat doubtful. Young women are even worse off than young men. Usually they want "privileges" of washing, ironing and light cooking, and are, perhaps, more particular about cleanliness of their surroundings, with the result that the "want ad." columns of "Rooms to Let" often contain the warning, "No ladies need apply." There are said to be over two hundred young women waiting for a chance to get rooms at the Young Women's Christian Association Building, and other church and benevolent agencies find it difficult to "place" young people in lodgings which they can safely recommend and which the young people themselves would approve of.

The situation is, apparently, so acute that the advertisements of room hunters contain concessions of this sort: "No objection to children"; "Willing to share room"; "No privileges asked." The gem of recent days had this: "Willing to take attic room; no heat or light required." There is, however, a little-considered aspect of the situation in that young people nearly always insist upon being "in a central locality" to quote the advertisements, where rents are high and "rooming" qualities correspondingly low. A twenty-minute car ride to the edges of the city would probably bring them to numerous private houses where the mistress would be quite glad to "mother" a stranger whose contribution would help to pay the rent, and whose expenses, inclusive of car fares, would be less than in the centre of the city, and bring much more in the way of comfort and refined surroundings as well. But many young people want to be near the brightly-lit and busy promenades, the "movies" and the other entertainments that the centre offers of an evening. And they want to be near their work, so that late hours at night need not be followed by early rising in the morning. The subject is one that cannot be hastily analyzed. It is not enough to say that there is a scarcity of decent rooms for young people, and that the cry should be for more and better rooms. It is a deeper sociological and economic problem than that.

Strange doctrines are being heard in Parliament. Mr. Rogers, in reply to a charge of using foreign stone for the Brantford post office, gave the extraordinary reply that the foreign stone was used because it was twenty-eight thousand dollars cheaper and at least as good. What can cheapness have to do with it? Is it not a principle held most sacred by the government, that if any necessity can be imported more cheaply from abroad than it is produced here, it must be shut out by taxing it. That is its rule for us ordinary citizens who use cement or clothes or even flour. Why is it not a rule when it is itself that has to buy? Under that rule, it was plainly the patriotic duty of the government to use the Canadian stone no matter how much dearer or how much worse. Then here is Mr. Foster telling how in China and Japan there are now well on for five hundred million people—fast springing into civilization, and that their requirements must needs be enormous. He exhorts Canada to prepare to take advantage of the trade on which she has geographically the first claim. But how is Canada to do this? Trade means exchange. It is possible and profitable when peoples exchange the products they produce for those that they need. But this is not what Mr. Foster has to offer us. According to his creed, we must get these people to buy our wheat and machinery and what not and pay for them in money out of their dire poverty, while we must not buy anything from them that we can help. As far as may be, we must make our wheat and machinery, or whatever we send them, pay the freight both ways. That process may either make our wheat so dear that they will not buy it, or it will make the farmer who produces it so much the poorer. But why should the farmer not be willing to be so much the poorer for the good of the country? Things are very cheap in China. There are lots of things we can get there cheaper than we can produce them. But what of that? Are we going to bring Chinese cheap labor into competition with our own? Of course not. Rather pay half as much again for silks or whatever it may be—nay double—than get these things from China at the prices at which the Chinese get them. Rather pay double freights on our exports to them than admit their goods. Rather make Canada so dear a country to produce in that we cannot export anything that any one else can produce. This may be, according to Mr. Foster's celebrated aphorism, splendid isolation, but it is not commerce. It may be a triumph of far flung diplomacy, but it does not offer a prospect promotive of great enthusiasm. Our neighbors are finding that unless they can produce cheaper, China and Japan will soon outbid them in anything they wish to export. We are living recklessly on the fat of our prairies, but in doing so we are making the worst not the best out of their productiveness.

THE WILD INDIANS ALSO.



(The Iroquois tribe of Caughnawaga have demanded compulsory instruction.)

"L'Action Sociale"—Horrible! You must read the "Pays" that is always talking about instruction.

The braves of the tribe of Iroquois Indians at Caughnawaga have unanimously passed a resolution petitioning the Government of the Province of Quebec to put on the statutes a compulsory education act. Twice or more, attempts have been made to do this by private members bringing in suitable bills, but both times it has been voted down. It is generally understood that both times this action was taken at the behest of the Roman Catholic Church, whose organ, "L'Action Sociale," is scandalized that such an idea should emanate from the people. The labor movement in the Province has been heartily favorable to compulsory education, as has the English-speaking section of the province. There are those who oppose it from the dislike of the word "compulsory," which certainly sounds harsh. The Ontario act is anything but harsh. It appears to allow for all possible contingencies that may necessitate the child staying from school in a kindly spirit, while making it difficult to keep the child from school without an excuse that the school-teacher or a judge will recognize as valid.

It is an incomprehensible thing that inquiring at the best grocery stores in Montreal—stores at which people are willing to pay almost any price for the thing they desire—revealed the fact that they had no eating apples for sale, unless the Macintosh Red or the Northern Spy of medium quality, may be called edible. Our finely flavored apples, such as the Fameuse, the Gravenstein, the King, and such like, are not purchasable. If one is desirous of eating good fruit at this time of the year, he may have oranges from California of the finest kind at twenty-five cents a dozen, or even twenty cents a dozen in boxes. He may have bananas from the West Indies or strawberries from Florida at thirty-five cents a box, but no Canadian apples. This state of things has not developed within the last week; it is not due to the fact that it is the middle of February. At New Year's the same inquiry, at the same stores, led exactly to the same response. Anyone of the three above mentioned varieties of apples, which are perhaps the three finest eating kinds grown in Canada, will keep well to after Christmas if properly cared for. Both the Fameuse and the Gravenstein may be easily kept till February, and the King even longer. Were it the difficulty of keeping the apples in proper condition, a request for Greenings, which are better eating than many more pretentious varieties, would certainly have met with success. On being asked for Greenings, the salesman exhibited a barrel which had just been brought out of cold storage the day before. These had the appearance of being altogether rotten, for the skins had become that color of brown, though the flesh was still firm. A great deal of work lies ahead of the pomological societies of the different provinces in this direction. If they cannot put up their apples in such packages as will leave them visible for inspection, as do the boxes used in British Columbia, and so packed as will make it easy to sort them over, and if they cannot have stations in the larger cities where they will be stored to the very best advantage, and delivered to the retailers without the deduction of too many charges, they will not bring the apple back to its rightful place as the finest fruit food of the people. Had there been no more effective organization among the orange and cherry growers of California or among the winter vegetable growers of the Southern States than there is among the Canadian apple growers, we would never have seen their products on the Canadian market.

There is a very general financial depression throughout this Continent just now. During the last five years we have had a very rapid expansion; industries have grown and flourished at an astounding rate. Business men were prosperous during that period. The labor organizations of one kind and another steadily increased their demands for higher pay and shorter hours. The effect has been cumulative, always up and up, never down. Since the turn we hear of many failures, both in Canada and the United States, every week, but we have not heard of any labor organization offering to make concession and share in the loss that many manufacturers are now experiencing. Until these organizations can find some way occasionally to meet the necessity of the case by concessions in times of depression, they cannot but expect the employers to fight every demand for an increase, in times of prosperity. If the labor movement is to live and progress, some method must be found of making it work both ways. This cannot probably be done on any principle of altruism. It might be consented to, as a means of self-protection, if the men could be informed, which they rarely can be, on how narrow a footing the business is, from which they are abstracting more than all the returns. But the true cure is to devise some means by which the workers shall be sharers in the business and in its ups and downs.

There are not going to be any British naval manoeuvres this year, partly, to save two and a half million dollars, but mostly, according to government explanations, because the navy has no new experiments that it wishes to try. The lessor of last year's manoeuvres in British waters was generally stated to be the determination of the powers of the hydroplane to locate the enemy. The lesson of the German manoeuvres, held in the Baltic, was generally reported to be a discovery that the submarine is more than a match for the battleship in shore waters. Since the last English manoeuvres, England has greatly developed the hydroplane, and since the last German manoeuvres, England has let contracts for a number of new submarines, which are double the size of those she had previously built. Probably not till next year or the year after will enough of the new types of war-craft be built for the British naval manoeuvres to give a fair test of them.

England it seems is primarily responsible for the fact that the next Peace Conference will not be held on

HOW TO APPLY THE "UPLIFT !"



—Brooklyn "Eagle."

There is much talk of reforming Tammany Hall, the institution that has so long governed the city of New York. Most of the censure has been directed against Murphy. Mr. Harding believes that it makes little difference who rides the tiger it will always be a tiger, and that the only way to regain control of the government of the city is to get rid of Tammany completely.

the schedule date. The World's Peace Conference is the embryo of the parliament of nations. The first Peace Conference was held at The Hague in 1899. The second Peace Conference was held at The Hague eight years after, in 1907. The third Peace Conference was scheduled to take place eight years later that, in the year 1915. Mr. Ackland, under-secretary for foreign affairs in the British parliament, says that the rules require that before such a conference is held a committee must ... for two years to plan its work. As no committee has been sitting, and as 1915 is only one year away, it is impossible that this requirement can be fulfilled in time. He announces that Great Britain has debarred herself from taking the initiative in calling a conference by the fact that she was the only nation that refused to accept the proposals of the last conference for the furtherance of peace. She was the one nation that would not agree to the old rule, "If thine enemy hunger feed him," or in practice, that food in transit on the high seas to the port of an enemy should be considered exempt from the laws of contraband. In The Hague Peace Conference, the world has seen its greatest hope for a future of peace, and the lessening of the burden of armaments. It was in the days of the Conservative government that the proposal of the Peace Conference was negatived, but it is the Liberals who will have to prove that their lack of initiative, which has made the octennial session of the world's parliament impossible, was justified by that.

The labor party is in power in Australia, and Mr. Cook, who is the leader of the labor movement, is premier of the Commonwealth. He has refused the request of a section of his party to memorialize the British parliament, on behalf of the labor leaders who were deported from South Africa by the Government of General Botha, while the country was under military law owing to the danger of riots by those engaged in the railway strike. The reason of Mr. Cook's refusal is obvious. To memorialize the British government to interfere with the action of the government of South Africa would be to invite the interference of the British Government with his own government at any time that the two governments did not see eye to eye. Mr. Cook's refusal to endanger the freedom of his country to govern itself by making such a request will open the eyes of those of the labor party in England who wanted to force Mr. Asquith's government to veto the bill before the South African parliament to regularize the course adopted by the authorities of South Africa in making the deportation. If the British Government at the behest of Australia were to condemn the South African deportation, it would immediately be called upon by the government of India to condemn the recent high-handed and far less excusable Sikh deportation.

We have, as our readers know, always resented that fatalism of science, which made out that heredity or abnormality doomed a man to wickedness, that sin was a necessity with him, and he was therefore not responsible. Any principle that belittles a man's sense of personal responsibility for his acts tends to imbecility. It has been decided by criminologists who have put the matter to the test that there is no criminal type. It has been shown that the greatest expert in criminal physiognomy could not tell from photographs which was the scoundrel and which was the bishop. "The boy with the angel face" in New York, who has posed for sacred pictures, has been arrested seventeen times. Such instances could be multiplied indefinitely. Was it Rowland Hill, or who was it—the story needs a name of some sort—who, on seeing a thief being led to the gallows, said, "But for the Grace of God, there goes Rowland Hill." But there is truth in the remark of Oliver Wendell Holmes: "If you want to reform a man you must begin with his grandmother." This would be true, even if there was nothing at all in heredity, for in that case a man's moral nature would be made up of the impressions made on him from the day he first opens his eyes. But no one can question that there is a great deal also in physical conditions to make one bad or good. Dr. Richards, of New York, who has devoted himself to this study, has collected data to show how the youths and maidens who go wrong have as a rule been bad in school, and often from a physical defect. He showed on his recent visit to Montreal diagrams of the careers of pupils in the New York public schools, where he said the medical inspection was a farce, cases of children who had failed in their studies and had been incorrigible in their behavior, but from the time some physical defect was attended to—generally some defect of vision which had kept their whole nervous system in a state of strain and irritation, giving them an abominable temper—there was a complete change of character, the child becoming studious, attentive, amiable and popular. He was a pleader for proper attention to the physical condition of school children, if only as a matter of public economics. Is it not a great deal cheaper to supply satisfactory spectacles in childhood than to deal with a moral culprit through life?

The deportation of the strike leaders from South Africa to England appeared to the rest of the world a harsh and probably illegal way of dealing with the trouble, but the rest of the world hardly realized how acute was the situation in South Africa. It is fair to hear the other side. General Smuts, who is the minister of defence, explained to the South African Parliament that the railway strike was a recrudescence of the July strike of the miners on the Rand, led by the same men. In July the miners had risen so rapidly and in such numbers in Johannesburg that they had the country by the throat. At that time, he asserted, the miners had the power and the will to do so much damage to the city and the mines in a single day, that the government had to make immediate concessions to them that were larger than it could in justice make, that never in his life had he been so humiliated as on the day that he and Premier Botha had had to sign their names next to those of Bain and Pautsma at the foot of the document of agreement. To quote a sentence from General Smuts, he says, "But for the enormous assistance that we received from the British military forces on that occasion, we should have been in a very terrible position. This country can never be sufficiently grateful to them, and to the gallant officers who assisted at that time."

When the railway strike was called, the government, with this experience so forcibly and recently impressed on its memory, was not going to be caught in the same position again. The supplies of food in the interior of the country were very light. A few days without railway facilities would have been enough to have imperiled the lives of the people in Johannesburg. It was on this account that the government called out the militia, and actually put in the field a larger army than the Boers ever had during the South African war. The leaders who were deported were men well-known to the South African government for their ability to raise trouble wherever they went. The attitude which they and their fellow syndicalists took, was that "the government of the country imposes its will on the community by police and by other forces at its disposal. The trades federation being the government of labor, we will impose our will on the country, with the forces which we have at our disposal." That was a clear declaration of war, and if the British had a right to deport the Boer leaders who were fighting against them in South Africa, then the South African government had the right to deport those who set themselves up to be the leaders of an opposing army, banded together to wreck the country.

A story used to be told long ago of a young Vermonter who had gone west, writing to his father and urging him also to migrate. "You do not know," said he, "but that you might become a senator; they make mighty mean men senators out here." We seem to have an illustration of this principle in a senator from the far west to-day, who is opposing the treaties of arbitration, now up for renewal. The "American" principle of arbitration, so much vaunted as such, in the days of the Venezuela row, the Senator from Oregon is quite ready to accept, so long as no claim of the United States shall ever be made subject to it. That is a pretty fair statement of Mr. Chamberlain's position. It is that of a half-fledged school bully. But the west is not the only part of the country that sends irresponsibles to the Senate. Senator O'Gorman, of New York, declares that the Carnegie fund is not for the promotion of peace, but is a corrupt scheme to create an international alliance between Great Britain and the United States, to the benefit of individuals who would profit thereby. It is not hard to imagine how few things could be more sinister in Senator O'Gorman's eyes than an alliance between Great Britain and the United States. But queer people get into the Senate. These episodes have risen in connection with the question of the Panama canal tolls, which Congress is going to decide, under presidential insistence, in an honorable manner. There has been a good deal of rallying and lampooning the President for going back on his election pledges in this matter. Certainly the Panama toll preference had a place in the Democratic platform. But Mr. Wilson never committed himself to that plank.

The "Irish Times," a Unionist paper, printed at Dublin, which is not in Ulster, has, as was to be expected, come out strongly against the exclusion of Ulster. It holds that to accept the exclusion of Ulster, and allow the rest of Ireland Home Rule, would amount to the desertion by the Protestants of Ulster of the thin sprinkling of Protestants scattered all over the rest of Ireland. This argument is a very telling one against separating Ulster from Ireland, but it weakens the argument against Home Rule. If every part of Ireland that has Protestants in it must be governed by the English simply because of the divergence of religion, then no country which has people of different religions living in it has the right to govern itself. France, for instance, has no right to govern itself, because there the Protestants are in a small minority. Germany has no right to govern itself, because there the Catholics are in the minority. The Province of Ontario has no right to make laws for the Catholics of Ontario, nor may the Catholics of Quebec make laws for Protestants to obey. As the session of Parliament draws nearer week by week to the momentous time when the bill must come up for its final reading the signs grow stronger and stronger, that a peaceful settlement will be arrived at.

Interesting side lights are thrown on the literacy test by recent books. One of them called "The Way Out," tells the story, which the author alleges to be a true one, of a middle class American, who lived with his wife and children in the city of New York in a comfortable house and in a comfortable manner. He found that he never succeeded in having any money. His family always lived up to his income, and there was no prospect of his ever bettering himself, or laying by for his old age. Viewing this hopeless prospect, he began to think seriously of ways and means to achieve advancement. Among other things, he began to study the people whom he knew, and those whom he read about, to find the paths to success. To his surprise, it was brought home to him by the investigation that the middle class American did not rise, that the large majority of cases of rapid financial successes were those of immigrants who came into the country poor. Being, as would seem, no ordinary man, he undertook to make trial of his disovery. He and his family gave up their comfortable house in the suburbs, put on clothes such as the average immigrants wear, and fell into line with the crowd of immigrants who were coming out of the slip of a steamer that had just arrived. They sought a flat in the poorest part of the city, and the man started out to look for manual labor. He quickly found a job, and working at it, found that he and his family were able for the first time to set aside money. His children soon gave up the idea that they were little tin gods, and began helping to add to the family's resources by such jobs as snow shovelling and selling papers after school. The man developed an ability for handling other men, and became a contractor, at which job he quickly amassed wealth.

The comparatively greater successes of immigrants than of middle class Americans, is the essence of the story. Its moral is a strong condemnation of the artificial demands of society, and a practical commendation of the simple life, which is that which comes natural to the immigrant, but which is almost out of the reach of the school trained American. The other book which appears on the question, is the latest of Jack London's novels, which draws attention to the comparatively higher aesthetic culture of those who come from Europe than of those born of American stock. This is, he intimates, noticeable when coming out of the opera house of New York in the jumble of languages spoken by the audience, in making their criticisms of the music. The great majority seem to be foreigners. This aesthetic superiority is found among the lowest classes, so that the immigrant who cannot read, may bring into the country a valuable contribution of aesthetic capacity along with an unusual heritage of physical energy, and a valuable endowment of the will to believe with which to leaven the community.

Just over a year ago when Mr. Wilson was in the middle of his very active campaign for the presidency of the United States, against his two antagonists, Mr. Taft and Mr. Roosevelt, one of the New York newspapers, which was, and still is, his most unscrupulous opponent, after searching his writings for any phrase that might compromise him with any class of voters, gave much prominence to an extract from a history that he had written many years before. This extract, cut from its context, seemed to imply a disparagement of the foreign immigrant and of his influence on the country. The sentence taken alone aroused umbrage in certain quarters. No explanation of its meaning in its natural setting availed against reprinting the sentence from day to day in large black type. It lost to Mr. Wilson many votes from those elements which have always been found in the Democratic ranks. Now has come President Wilson's test. His own party in Congress has put a bill through the Lower House, which it is said is almost certain of passage through the Senate. The bill excludes all immigrants who cannot read and write. Had the sentence which Mr. Wilson's opponents used against him in the election fairly represented him to it, he would be only too glad to sign this bill, and use its literacy clause as a check on immigration. That he was misrepresented, the New York "American" and some other papers of its sort knew very well when they were carrying on their campaign of slander against him.

Still, if some line must be drawn between one and another as to fitness for citizenship, it is probable that, in these days of general, and, in most countries, compulsory education, the educational test is the fairest and most appropriate one that could be imposed. It would not draw a true line between the good citizen and the bad, or between the competent and incompetent. But, in a broad way, the man who cannot read may be considered unfit either to fight the battle of life, or to share in the government of the country. As a competitor in the labor market he will drag wages down; as a voter he cannot as a rule act with intelligence. To exclude him from the franchise would be no hardship, as it is within the reach of everyone to get an education. To exclude him, as a stranger, from the country would certainly imply that illiterates are undesirables. It would make illiteracy an offence against the public weal, and make it the business of every good government to see to its elimination.

THREE BY-ELECTIONS.

"All the Opposition press agree that the two metropolitan by-elections, with that in South Bucks, combine to impair the government's prestige so seriously that further procedure with the Home Rule bill is now impossible." This is a quotation from a rabidly Unionist despatch, as most despatches are. It is well backed by citations. The "Morning Post," we are told, "brushes aside the Insurance Act, and tariff reform scandals," whatever they are, "fixing the discontent of the electors over the handling of the Irish crisis as the real reason for the verdict." The "Standard," as was to be looked for, is equally reckless. It says the cry of Ulster has at length re-echoed through the English constituencies. The "Telegraph," which in dealing with the Bethnal Green election had admitted that it could not say that the London East Enders had been outraged by the government's wicked effort to stir up civil war in Ireland or by its determination to plunder the Welsh Church, only said that the people — twenty-four of them — had condemned the whole programme of the government. After the Poplar election it added that the impossibility of any government taking the responsibility of wrecking Ireland's future was made plainer than ever. This was as near as it dared to come to connecting the East London elections with Home Rule.

Now, what are the facts? After a convulsive effort to gain those constituencies resulting in polling a greatly increased vote there is a total decrease of the Home Rule vote of between four and five hundred, and that exclusively in constituencies where Home Rule was not an issue. The Wycombe division of Buckingham is a Conservative constituency, and there is reason to believe that the Home Rule question figured there, but in that election the Unionist cause lost 225 votes as compared with the previous one. In the East London constituency of Bethnal Green, Mr. Masterman, who, on accepting a position in the ministry, had to seek re-election, was defeated by twenty-four votes. This was boasted of by the pro chorus with a simulated elation that it could not feel and cries of "Resign! Resign!" were uttered in parliament. As a matter of fact, in the first place, Mr. Masterman got 59 more votes at this election than he did when he was elected, and that, in spite of the defection of 182 more votes to the Socialists than they polled last time. In the second place he was not defeated by the Unionists, but by the Socialists, unless indeed the well financed Unionist organization gave aid and comfort to this form of leakage. In the third place it is perfectly understood on all hands that it was upon the benign insurance act, devised especially for the wage earners' benefit, that the attack of the whole Opposition, Conservative and Socialist, concentrated. Against the anomalies of the Insurance act, the Unionists insist on saying — but, if they believe that, they wilfully deceive themselves. The insurance act requires the wage-earner to lay up something against a rainy day. It only charges him a third of the premium necessary for that security, the rest being assessed on the employer, and supplied by government. It is immensely to the wage-earner's advantage. But all he knows—speaking now of the improvident classes—is that it taxes him and he hates it. The position of the Socialists is that the government should insure him for nothing. That he likes far better and so he drops the substance to grasp at the shadow. The Unionists knew the voter's sensitive point, and devoted their whole powers to irritating it. They cannot condemn the principle of the act, but they dwell on the "anomalies"—the corners at which it has not worked smoothly; and the voter believes everything that can be said against an act that taxes him. This is the meaning of the victory of Bethnal Green. Whatever significance this election may have had for Home Rule is represented by a reduction of twenty in the Home Rule majority, which is still 292, the Socialists being all for Home Rule.

The Poplar election was in a similar district with similar issues. There was, this time, a Labor candidate to divide the Liberal and Home Rule vote. At the last election there were notable candidates: the Right Honorable Sydney Buxton, and consequently Home Rule, had a big majority of 1,829 over Mr. Ashmead Bartlett. At this election the Liberal and Labor vote together give a Home Rule majority of 1171, a reduction of 658. Thus in all three elections there was a decrease of 453 votes for Home Rule due to denunciation of the Insurance Act. It is safe to say that if the public-house interest, which is strongly enlisted for the Unionists, was eliminated from these East End constituences the Unionists would make a sorry showing there.

A MEXICAN TRAGEDY.

It seems scarcely fair that strangers in a country should demand immunities and privileges that the citizens of that country do not possess, or privileges that would not be accorded them under their own flag. A man who leaves the shelter of his own flag and makes his domicile under another may perhaps have claim on the protection of his own if, as a foreigner, he is treated worse than the natives. But usage goes much further and makes expatriated subjects sacrosanct in a way that home-keeping ones cannot dream of being. The veriest runagate can sometimes make himself a cause of war. A man living at Athens, calling himself Don Pacifico, whose only claim to British intervention consisted in having been born at Gibraltar, almost got Great Britain and France by the ears through Palmerston's bullying on his behalf. There is in this sacredness of foreign flags a certain advantage even to the natives of a country when a government loses self-control or loses control of its people. At such times the consulate of a strong power becomes a sanctuary not only for those whose flag it flies, but for all and sundry who seek its shelter.

Unfortunately the citizens of strong powers in foreign countries count a great deal on exceptional privileges and often become very dictatorial and insolent. The language of the Shanghai press, for instance, toward China and its rulers has often been most offensive and bullying, and in that it is a sample of the superior attitude of British colonies everywhere. Of course, the true Briton abroad has many good qualities, or the Empire could not have spread spontaneously as it has done. He is respected for his courage, for his justice and for his dignity. He is often loved for his personal kindness. What we know of this British Chihuahua rancher, whom General Villa has had the temerity to execute, is that he is of good Scottish blood, and it is said that he has gained the confidence and good will of the people by his fairness and friendliness. It also appears that he is high-tempered. The courtmartial that condemned him to death seems to have been such as is to be looked for in a band of outlaws. His crime is said to have been having sold supplies to the government troops and being thus an active partisan of the government. In defence of Villa it is alleged that he threatened Villa's life with a pistol when he was alone at the bandit's headquarters, and in the presence of two of his followers, which would have been the act of a madman. The further story that he had conspired with others for the assassination of Villa is obvious nonsen.

In any case, the proceeding puts the United States government into an awkward position. The event occurred within a stone's throw of a United States city; and the people are, there, in intense excitement over it and, reckless of their own peace as borderers, are invoking condign punishment of the bandit. All the nations rightly look to the United States to see to their affairs within the horizon of the Monroe doctrine. Some of the jingo papers are demanding that the President do something. But apart from international complications it is an awkward comment on the presidential policy toward Huerta, who was not recognized because he came to power by violent and bloody means, and had no constitutional mandate from the people. The people calling themselves constitutionalists to whom President Wilson has just accorded belligerent rights are apparently more savage than Huerta, and will now be able to buy arms freely with the president's full approval. When they have seized the throne will Mr. Wilson be any nearer the constitutional conditions which he has made the sine qua non of his recognition?



FEEDING THE DOVE OF PEACE.

—Evans, in the Baltimore "American."

THE PRESIDENT'S CONGRESS.

President Wilson is evidently a born ruler. By sheer force of character, whatever that may be, he has imposed his will on "the freest nation on which the sun ever shone" more effectively than any absolute monarch could do. And, as is the case whenever there appears a man who is by birth, if not by inheritance, a king, his subjects are proud to be ruled by him. One feature of a real ruler is to know what the nation needs—what it wants, or will want as soon as it understands. The President has, according to a phrase freely used, "forced" his tremendous measures through congress with a high hand, and just as he wanted them, although his manner in doing so has been as velvety as a kitten's paw. His first great measure was a reduction of the tariff on free trade lines. The country did not know that it was in favor of free trade. It would have resented the impeachment. The very word was anathema. But it knew that it was up in arms against monopolists of all sorts. It had been devising all sorts of measures to curb monopolies; but so far, for the most part, in vain. It had only in a minor way bethought it of that which was the very underpinning of the protective monopolies, the tariff.

But when a law was offered to knock out that underpinning, Congress had to pass it. All the organized industries of the country were in well drilled battle array against the change. There was no lack of unanimity, there was no lack of able advocacy, there was no lack of money. But the country wanted the change. It was known in Mr. Taft's time that the country wanted just that change, and he had promised it; but he could not give it. Why? Because all those powers of wealth and influence were on the side of which he was the nominal leader, and they controlled him. Being all ranged on that side, they had comparatively little power on the other side. If the Democrats had only delayed the matter till they had managed to ensconce themselves in its engine room and its pilot-house, it might have been different. But President Wilson went right at it, and got his way. True, there were some interests, especially Southern ones, which were historically Democratic, and which had learned to trust in protection. But these had to stand aside. The country wanted free sugar as much as it wanted anything free.

The next thing that the president attacked was the money system of the country. There is this curious thing about money, as about all other possessions, material and spiritual: "To him that hath shall be given and he shall have abundance, while from him that hath not money shall be taken even what he hath." It is a very old truth—a proverb, quoted many a time in the gospels, as one that governs spiritual economics. It has its moral. If you want much of anything you must not squander what little you have. If you know a good deal about railways or cattle or forestry, people will talk to you about these, and tell you all they know. If you know very little you will forget it. But, in its free operation, this rule is crushing to the have-nots. There is no characteristic of our get-together days more alarming than the tendency of money, and of the power that it gives, to centre in few hands. Money is not omnipotent, or President Wilson would not have been able to pass the tariff bill. That showed that there are forces stronger than wealth. Nor is money inequality as great an evil as it seems; for wealth is not a blessing. If a man can, in the use of it, give all his powers to the good of mankind, he is blest. If he does not so use his opportunity, then the least in the Kingdom of Heaven is more blest than he—that is the least man who does give all his powers to making the world better; for he only is happy. You can only be happy by giving happiness away. That sentiment was loudly cheered by that most representative of Montreal gatherings, the Canadian Club. Still, it was felt that such concentration oppresses men—indeed plunders them, and straitens their effectiveness as producers; and Mr. Wilson became sponsor for a banking law whose purpose is to increase the facilities of money distribution, and especially to bring it within the reach of that primary service of the country on which all other interests rest—that of producing and handling the crops. That service which supports all others has in the past not only had to pay for every other, but has had to pay ultimately all the various over charges by which privilege taxes the people. This bill the President "forced through."

Next comes his law for the controlling of the trusts. There is no one who knows so much about trusts or takes such a keen interest in them as those who run them. These saw plainly that something radical must be done, or appear to be done. It would be impossible to break the course of the reform coach; but it might be possible to mount the box and drive it. So the president, on announcing, in his pleasant way, his trust intentions, was met with smiling faces. The newspapers throughout the land blossomed with cartoons representing the President as Col. Crockett, and the trusts as the 'coon up the tree saying, "Don't shoot; I'll come down. I know I'm a gone 'coon," or representing him as a benign schoolmaster to whom every scholar had brought a present, or in some other way representing the unexpected sight of the trusts welcoming their curtailment. However, Mr. Wilson seems to be something like Fabricius, that virtuous Roman, of whom it was said that it would be as easy to turn the sun from its course as him from the path of his duty to the republic. So the President's programme is counted on to include a number of provisions which may be considered as good as passed; no more interlocking directorates; effectiveness to be given to the Sherman law against restraint of trade; individual responsibility for corporate acts—that is some person to whip for wrong-doing; prohibition of holding companies; restriction of majority control. These and such-like, are the things that everybody now expects, and though they constitute a tremendous programme, there seems to be small outcry against them, seeing that, in an unbalanced hand, they would certainly have been more dangerous. The President says, and the business men fully believe him, that he is seeking peace not war with business.

A NEW MEAT SUPPLY.

The price of beef, the price of pork, and the price of mutton have been steadily going up and up. Had this been caused by the farmers holding back from the market their stock, so as to increase their herds, there would be hope of a cessation of the movement in the near future. On the contrary the rapidly increasing price has brought to market a great deal more than the spare stock. There are a third less cattle now in the United States than when the movement began. Much the same statement can be made about Canada. Recent advices state that the resources of the Argentine have also been depleted. All figures indicate a further steady rise in the price of meats for some time yet. The New York "Independent," discussing this probability, says that it "may be forestalled by the adoption of a remedy now proposed by Mr. Robert Laird Borden, Premier of Canada. The remedy is the reindeer. After thorough investigation, Mr. Borden is convinced that the two million odd square miles of unused pasture land in the far north area, since it is covered with snow most of the year, will not sustain any other ruminant, but will support herds of reindeer, approximately equal in numbers to all the cattle in the United States to-day. It is estimated that the region north of the reindeer mountains, containing two million square miles of pasture bearing reindeer moss, would furnish sustenance for fifty million reindeers." The herd taken by the United States government from Lapland to Alaska, is estimated to have already increased to the number of fifty thousand, though the original herd only numbered some twenty animals.

Fifty million reindeer in the North land might serve very well as a source of food; but there are millions of moose and elk and deer that already graze that pasture land. These move in herds so thick that travellers have watched them passing by in thousands from sunrise to sunset day after day for a week; the meat is there already, the question is how to get it. Would the problem be easier for reindeer meat than for moose meat? Even the cattle ranches in Alberta cannot be fenced with impunity. Cattle will drift up against a fence in a snowstorm, and freeze there for want of food, when, had the fence not been there, they would have wandered along to the desired pasture. Even on ranches where the fence takes in a number of miles of country, the cattle do not thrive as well as where they have a free range. This would likely be true to a much greater extent with the grazing moose or native deer, even though the caribou is brother to the moose. But how would it with the reindeer. In Europe they are tamed and herded. Have we the people who would do that here? The herd would certainly have to be moved from southern to norther pastures and back. For years there have seemed to be great possibilities in the procuring of meat from the barren lands. It is far too big a problem for the individual, and can only be tackled by the government. The proposition would for some years be so problematical that no government is likely to take it up, for fear of seeming ridiculous, and getting laughed at for its pains.

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Would each subscriber kindly look at the address tag on his paper? If the date thereon is

FEBRUARY, 1914.

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

While the publishers of the 'Witness' 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.

FEBRUARY 24, 1914

Montreal Weekly Witness

DESPATCHES FROM HUDSON BAY POST

Disproving Or Blanketing Allegations of Government Bungling.

DIVORCE REFORM DISCUSSED IN HOUSE.

Ottawa, Feb. 16.—The Hon. Frank Cochrane is in receipt of despatches from Port Nelson, written about the middle of January, which either disprove or cover up many of the allegations that were made by Mr. A. K. Maclean tnd other Liberal members during the debate in the House last week. D. W. McLachlan, engineer in charge of development at Port Nelson, -states that the supplies, which were described as being in horrible condition, are in fine condition, and the total loss has not amounted to 5 percent. Of the 800 pieces of round spruce piling which were put overboard when wind and tide weree right to float ashore, 600 have been safely landed where expected and are ready to begin work with in the spring. The men have been comfortably located in the new bunkhouse since October 10, and there has been absolutely no sickness during the winter. The weather, though cold, permits of work being carried on nearly all the time, and there hts been no loss of life by accidents.

On the 15th of January work on the Marconi wireless station had reached the stage where they could operate the receiving end and messages were picked up from Cap Cod and from Arlington, Va. It is expected that the sending end will be heard from any time now and the wireless station at Le Pas is anticipating early communication from the bay.

In a letter dated January 10th to Chief Engineer Bowden, Mr. McLachlan says: "I notice from the few newspapers that had come into camp that the press of the country have been devoting some attention to last summer's work at this place, and I am sorry to learn that so many mis-statements of fact were published at a time when they could not be denied.

"The Christmas and New Year's holidays were spent most pleasantly by all in camp, with entertainments, happiness and comfort on all sides. Our Indian hunters have brought in nearly one hundred caribou, and with the ptarmigan, which abound in this country, our dinner table furnishes food quite the equal of anything that can be produced in civilization.

"Our supplies, which were described as being in such a horrible condition, are all fine, and nothing has spoiled by reason of exposure at Port Nelson. All told we have not lost five percent of our supplies, and that loss would occur anywhere in any place and was quite beyond our con-

(Continued on next page)

BRITISH SUBJECT WAS EXECUTED

American and British Governments Inquire Into Mexican Tragedy.

Washington, Feb. 21. — Secretary Bryan has ordered a far-reaching investigation of the killing of William S. Benton, a Scotsman and a British subject, at Juarez. He announced today that until all facts in the case had been gathered from all available sources no opinion would be expressed by the State Department.. All information received will be transmitted to the British Government.

Explanations made by General Villa to Thomas D. Edwards and George C. Carothers, the American consular representatives at Juarez, together with the court-martial record, are to be supplemented by further information. Instructions went forth to American Consul Letcher at Chihuahua to get additional details from Villa, and it is understood that inquiry through independent sources will be carried on at Juarez. Mr. Carothers is consular agent at Torreon, temporarily assisting Mr. Edwards.

Advices received at the State Department up to late to-day, giving Villa's version of the affair, was that Benton was armed, had personally quarrelled with Villa, had been disarmed, tried by court-martial and executed on the charge of attempting the life of Villa.

Villa's explanation, as telegraphed by him to-day to the constitutionalist agency here, was unofficially exhibited to State Department officials and, though read with interest, brought no comment.

Unless there are other instructions from the Foreign Office, the British embassy here will make no further move in the matter, pending the outcome of the investigation which the State Department has undertaken.

Upon the truth of falsity of Villa's statement that Benton tried to kill him will depend the view which both Great Britain and the United States will take of the affair.

El Paso, Texas, Feb. 21.—The record of the court-martial of William S. Benton, made public at Juarez this afternoon, asserts that the Scotchman was present, that he was represented by a rebel officer as attorney, and was permitted to testify, and that the session was public. He was executed for attempted armed violence against General Villa, declares the record, and was found guilty of giving aid and comfort to the enemy by giving them cattle and forage and by giving them information.

Benton's friends on this side of the Rio Grande received the report with sneers. They pointed to their knowledge of many years that he guarded against possible serious results of his high spirit and temper by never carrying a pistol. The statements that Benton was allowed to testify and that the proceedings were public carried no conviction to the men who assert that their friend was deliberately murdered.

London, Feb. 23.—The London morning papers show no disposition to take hasty or extreme views of the execution by General Francisco Villa at Juarez of William S. Benton, a British subject, but are in full agreement on the point that Great Britain looks to the United States Government for the protection of her subjects in Mexico.

The "Daily Telegraph" calls for suspension of judgment pending the result of the investigation which the Washington Government has ordered, and adds that the position of the American Government is extremely difficult and embarrassing, for, it continues, "the President's decision to remove the embargo on the importation of arms has been followed by an incident which seems to show that, whatever Huerta's crimes may be, his record is no worse than that of the men who pose as true supporters of 'constitutionalism' in Mexico."

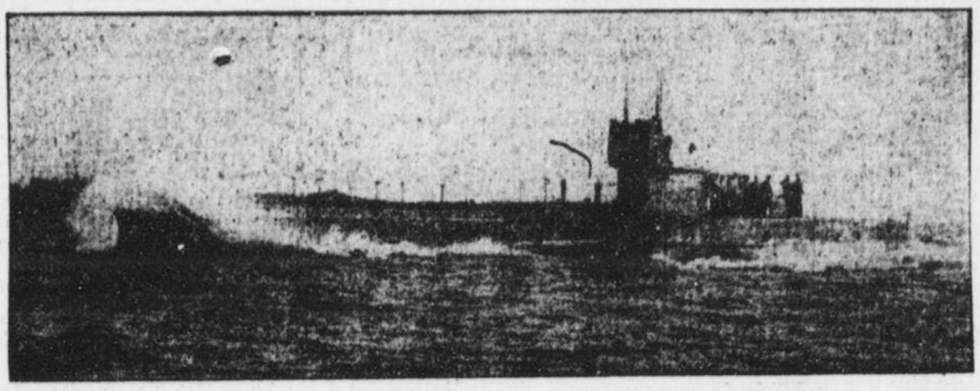
The "Times" in an editorial similarly counsels the suspension of judgment pending the American inquiry. "After that," says the "Times," "it will be time to take means to secure such satisfaction as the nature of the deed may demand. The American Government itself would despise us were we capable, for any consideration, of overlooking the murder of a fellow citizen, and should the murder be confirmed it will expect us to require the same punishment for all responsible as the American Government would have exacted had Benton been an American citizen."

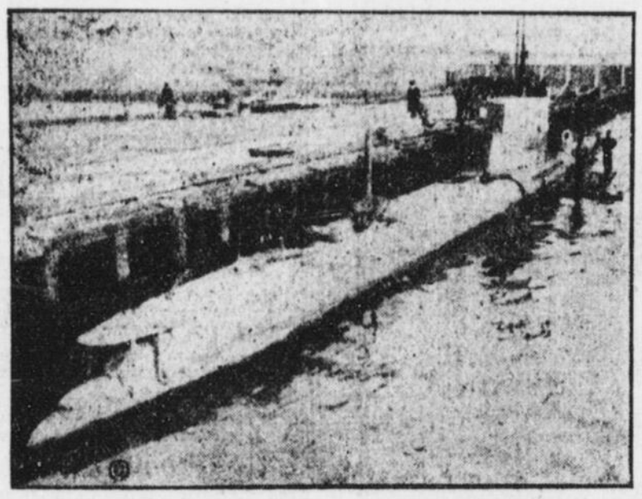
London, Feb. 23.—"The pacification of Mexico is an object we honestly desire to see accomplished, but it is impossible to effect it by British intervention. We do not intend to make any attempt of that character which would be both futile and impolitic."

This is the attitude of the British Foreign Office as outlined to-day in the House of Commons by Francis Dyke Acland, Parliamentary Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs, after full consideration of the series of victimization of British subjects in Mexico culminating in the "removal" of William S. Benton by Villa at Juarez.

Mr. Acland promised to lay the papers on the subject of Mexico before the House of Commons as soon as possible, but he added, significantly: "The most interesting papers at the British Foreign Office, however, are communications made at various times with the Government of the United States concerning its policy and its views regarding Mexico. Some of these are of a confidential character, and I cannot include them in a Blue Book without asking the consent of the United States Government."

ANOTHER "BIGGEST IN THE WORLD" TAKES A TUMBLE.





Most big developments in the United States are the "biggest in the world," according to the native chroniclers. Few people believe the boasts, of course, least of all the intelligent American. Here we have a "biggest" nailed.

The upper photograph shows one of the two new submarines built in England for Australia. These are 176 feet long and carry four torpedo tubes. The lower photograph shows the latest American submarine, and "Leslie's Weekly," of New York, from which the picture is reproduced, throws out its chest, so to speak, and delivers itself thus:

"The United States navy now leads in submarines, having the largest and most dangerous one ever built. It is the G2, recently commissioned. This boat is 160 feet long, can dive 250 feet and remain submerged 48 hours. She carries four torpedo tubes and could destroy a fleet of battleships if not opposed by other submarines."

The Australian vessels carry the same armament and are 16 feet longer, but little things like these could not rob an American paper of its "biggest in the world"!

ULSTER WILL BE INCLUDED

No Exemption From Provisions of Home Rule Bill, Is Report.

CONCESSIONS SUGGESTED.

London, Feb. 23—That the Government does not propose to exclude Ulster from the operation of the Home Rule Bill is the statement made by "Reynolds' Weekly." It claims substantial grounds for stating that the concessions offered by Mr. Asquith will be: First, additional representation in the Irish Senate for the Ulster minority; second, fresh provisions limiting the power of the Irish Parliament in certain matters affecting the minority; third, administration of the customs and the post-office to be retained by the Imperial authorities; fourth, all Ireland to be placed under the bill, but an opportunity given any county, including Ulster, to vote itself out of the operation of the bill, even before the parliament is constituted.

"Reynolds' Weekly" says that it is useless to attempt to disguise the fact that the Liberal loss of the Bethnal Green was a bad blow.

Both the Government and the Opposition press show indications that the optimistic feeling that the opening of Parliament would find some solution of the deadlock is disappearing.

ALLEGED SPIES ARE UNDER ARREST

Secret Plans Relating To British Navy Found In Box.

WOMAN CAUGHT ON TRAIN.

London, Feb. 23.—The opening scene in the most important and sensational espionage case of recent years occurred at Bow Street Police Court this morning. The prisoners, Frederick Adolphus Gould, aged 55 years, and Maud Gould, his wife aged 50, appeared in court. The inspector who laid the charge testified that he had arrested the woman at Charing Cross railway station on Sunday afternoon. She was travelling by the Continental express.

The woman had a return ticket to Ostend and was carrying a square, flat box, which was underneath the travelling rug lying on the seat. Lifting the rug, the inspector said he found three large envelopes which were taken to the police station.

The box, when opened, was found to contain documents relating to His Majesty's navy. The woman was searched, but no further incriminating documents were found.

The witness subsequently proceeded to Murton Road, Southfields, near London, and arrested a man there. When the house was searched, further documents relating to the British navy were found and seized.

The case was remanded till Wednesday and the strictest secrecy is being observed as to the exact character of the documents, but they are known to include plans and specifications for the building of battleships of considerably modified original Dreadnought designs.

DISMISSED FOR "PARTIZANSHIP"

Ottawa, Feb. 23.—That the Hon. J. D. Reid, Minister of Customs, is not at all anxious to dismiss or admonish Conservative office holders shown to be guilty of partizanship, was made clear in the House when Mr. McCraney, of Saskatoon, brought up the case of the dismissal on October 14, 1912, of Tobias Unruh, Collector of Customs and sub-land agent at Rosthern. He said that Mr. Unruh, for the double post, received a salary of $900. After the general election he was assured by the president of the Conservative Association that he would not be dismissed. As a consequence he gave up his store and spent some money on making improvements to his office. He was dismissed because Donald McLean, the Conservative candidate, had accused him of partizanship.

His successor, Mr. Hudson, who is mayor of the town, Mr. McCraney said, had his salary increased by $300.

Ogdensburg, N.Y., Feb. 17.—The ferry steamer "City of Belleville," which runs between this city and Prescott, Ont., was burned to the water's edge to-day at her dock in Prescott. The loss is estimated at $20,000. The vessel was built at St. Catharines, Ont., in 1878, and had been in the ferry service for the last 25 years.

TEMPERANCE FIGHT IS WARM

Counter Accusations and Arrest of Temperance League Secretary.

EX-TOWN CLERK AND CHEQUES.

Welland, Feb. 13. — The Canada Temperance Act fight in Welland county is developing into one in which no quarter is asked or given, one reprisal after another following in quick succession. Yesterday Andrew E. Murdoch, secretary of the County emperance League, was arrested on a warrant sworn out by ex-Town Clerk G. R. Boyd. Mr. Boyd resigned the clerkship last March, and at last night's meeting of Welland town council charges of misappropriation of town funds were renewed against him, after having lain dormant for nine months.

Several of the aldermen immediately charged those who had brought up the matter with carrying the Temperance Act fight into the council proceedings, and that this was an attempt on the part of the temperance element of the council board to retaliate against Mr. Boyd for his prosecution of the temperance official. A cheque for a theatre license fee of $50, which, it is alleged, Mr. Boyd had cashed, but without turning the money over to the town, was produced by Alderman Mason, who demanded that action be taken against Mr. Boyd to recover this and other amounts which he promised to repay when he was allowed to resign.

"It was suposed at the time that Mr. Boyd had done something wrong, but the council did not want to prosecut," said Mayor Goodwin. "He got money from me under false pretences. It looks bad starting to prosecute now," said Alderman McMillan. On motion of Aldermen Vaughan and Patterson, the charges against the ex-Town Clerk were referred to the Finance Committee to report on at next week's meeting of the council.

C.N.R. TO DROP REQUEST FOR LOAN

Ottawa, Feb. 21. — It is stated here on good authority that Sir Wm. Mackenzie, head of the Canadian Northern, who, in company with Z. A. Lash, director of the company and director also of the Canadian Bank of Commerce, was at the Capital on Saturday, advised that for the immediate present the question of further Government aid to the C. N. R. is to be dropped and to be dealt with at a later date of the session.

They are given to understand that any attempt to pass such legislation in the present conditions would be politically dangerous, and the hope was expressed that the prospects would become brighter as the session advanced.

Washington, Feb. 17.—Six more railways applied to the Interstate Commerce Commission to-day to be permitted to keep their water lines after July 1. The Panama Canal Act forbids such ownership unless the lines are non-competitive or the commission should rule that they are a benefit to commerce.

FOREIGN NOTES

The Senate of the State of Massachusetts, has refused to concur in the bill of the Legislative Assembly, to make January 1 a legal holiday.

Colonel Gothals has promised that the first ship which goes through the Panama Canal, will fly the flag of the International Peace Association.

The Chamber of Commerce of Boston, is having an investigation into the possibilities of one cent postage for letters. Representatives of various magazine periodical publication houses were invited at attend.

Two Filipino lepers who had been vaccinated and treated with oils, have been discharged from the American Leper Hospital as cured. Neither the action of the oil nor of the vaccine is, however, certain in its effect.

The Japanese embassador at Pekin has been informed by his government, that owing to the unsettled conditions in China, it will be impossible to consider the reduction of garrisons in the Province of Pe-che-li.

The new Swedish Premier has announced that he will not introduce the Defence Bill, the advocacy of which by the king so displeased the last Swedish Government, that it resigned office, until after the general election, and that the expenditure which it entailed would be distributed over the richer members of the community.

From an examination of five hundred dead, Dr. W E. Deeks and an associate, have found that without autopsy, the physician's opinion as to the cause of death, is correct in only 81.40 percent of cases, and that with autopsy, 96.60 percent. With no error and the best treatment, however, there would have been improved chances of recovery in only 2.4 percent of the total number.

The New York State Assembly has passed a bill allowing the women to act as watchers at the poles when the woman suffrage constitutional amendment is voted on. The vote by which it was passed was one hundred and five to eight. The Judiciary Committee of the State Senate has now in its hands a similar bill recommitted to it by the Senate, for possible amendment.

Buenos Aires had a population of just under a million in 1903, to-day ten years later, it has a population of a million and a half. The English corporation which holds the franchise for its Street Railway privileges has just completed and put in operation the first section of an underground raailway system, that the estimated to cost, when complete thirty million dollars.

Two men who are to be opposing candidates at the next general election in an English constituency, have adopted a good way of cutting down election expenses. They have already agreed between them that there will be no picture posters used during the campaign. They are now discussing the possibility of coming to an agreement to limit the number of automobiles that will be used on election day, as well as to agree to a maximum sum that may be sent for election purposes.

The Italian government is finding its military operations for the conquest of Tripoli, as well as its seizure of some of the Turkish Islands, very expensive. It has to raise twenty million dollars more next year than last. Half of this is to be got out of a rise in the import and excise taxes on spirits and tobacco. Estate taxes and legacy duties have been so fixed on a progressive basis, as to yield another five million. The rest of the tax is to be raised on stamp duties on bills of exchange, and industrial shares, on automobiles, and on taxes for moving picture tickets.

Five new steamers have been added to the Nippon Yusen Kaisha, having a tonnage from ten thousand five hundred to twelve thousand tons each. These steamers are to be put on the route from China to Holland, Belgium, England and Germany, touching ports of China and India en route. The experience of the United States has been, that the Japanese can operate steamships so very cheaply with Japanese labor, that Americans had to sell their ships operating between the United States and China to the Japanese. It is a question how the European lines will stand the new competition of the Orientals.

Dr. James Cantlie, has made what is considered a notable discovery in medical practice. By holding a self-striking tuning fork with its shaft pressed against the body, it is possible, he claims, to tell the varying density of the internal organs, by the note produced. By setting the tuning fork striking, for instance, and placing the shaft over the liver, he can, he says, move it around and so secure the exact outline of the liver, and tell whether or not it is enlarged or whether any portion of it is diseased. In the same way he claims, that the heart, the spleen and the stomach may be tested.

Plans have been made by two Danish engineers for a tunnel under the ocean, to connect Denmark — that is to say, the island of Zealand, on which is Copenhagen, the capital—with Sweden. The plan is to go under the "Drodge" to the Island of Saltholm, across the island above ground, then under the sea again to the Swedish province of Schom The entire length of the railway would be thirty miles, of which only nine miles would be submarine. Its greatest depth would be a hundred feet. It would run the whole distance through the same kind of chalk formation as an English-French tunnel under the Straits of Dover would traverse. The estimated cost is twenty-five million dollars.

"The Rhine, the Rhine, the German Rhine" as the song has it, lies in Germany, only in part. Its hand waters are all in Switzerland. Its mouth is in Holland. The Germans may have as many boats on the Rhine as they please, but to get from it to the sea, they need the goodwill of Holland. To make the Rhine a really German river, it is proposed, and with some prospect of fulfilment, to build a canal from Duisburg along the border of Holland to Lingen on the Ems. A ship canal thirty feet deep, it is estimated, would cost two hundred million dollars. As soon as the money market gets easier, it is predicted that a strenuous campaign will be carried on for the fulfilment of the project.

A despatch from Paris says that Henri Bergson, the French philosopher who has won for himself more attention than any other living philosopher, and who has become the fashion in capricious Paris, is in danger of having his reputation prejudiced by the feminine following that he has attracted. Women are crowding his lectures in the College de France to the exclusion of men. They gather an hour ahead of time, and wait in the halls. He has done nothing to encourage fatuous adulation which annoys him. He does not wear his hair long, nor does he give his lectures in a popular vein. Already some of his envious fellow savants are referring to him as the philosophe de salon (drawing-room philosopher), a term that is not used in any complimentary sense.

At the time Mr. Lloyd George announced his last budget, the country was amazed and his opponents grieved to find that he had not imposed any new form of taxes, but that the increase in the taxes that he had previously originated, would carry him through the year, and give him money enough for his further schemes for the betterment of the working classes. His political opponents have steadily predicted that he would be disappointed in his estimates. His calculation was that the revenues would increase this year by six million pounds over last year. The increase for the first ten months of the year, amounted to four million, eight hundred thousand pounds, so that there is now every prospect that Mr. Lloyd George's prediction will be fulfilled, and his financial judgments justified.

There is another pretender to the throne of France, a new Napoleon, great-grand-nephew of Napoleon I. A committee of women has sent out the following appeal for subscriptions to make a presentation to the new baby: "We appeal to our French women who desire to express the patriotic emotions roused in them by the birth of the great-grand-nephew of Napoleon, and to affirm the fidelity of their hopes. The precious souvenir which we propose to offer to this young prince will carry to him in his land of exile their warmest wishes, the heartfelt greeting and the smile of France." That the authorities of the republic have made no objection to the expressions of the imperialists of the "fidelity of their hopes," is the best proof that neither the fidelity nor the hopes give promise of producing an immediate coup d'etat.

Reno, Nevada, has for a long time been the Mecca of those seeking divorce. But Nevada last year increased the difficulty of getting a divorce at Reno, by making it necessary to be a resident a whole year before a divorce can be granted. These conditions, together with the fact that Reno has become notorious, and is not an attractive place for those accustomed to city life, has driven Americans to look for a more pleasant refuge from marital troubles. A millionaire and his clever lawyer have found all that is desired in Paris, and it is now predicted that that will in future be the centre of the American divorce business. One party to the divorce, it seems, has but to establish an intention to become a resident of Paris, to make it possible to secure a divorce by consent that is entirely legal in every other country of the world, and which makes it possible for either party to the divorce to marry again as soon as they like.

A Norwegian scientist has been up on the Northern coast of his country taking photographs of the Aurora. He set up two stations sixteen miles apart and simultaneous photographs were taken on many occasions, to show a comparison of the same Aurora from different spots. Six hundred and thirty-six pairs of pictures were taken, and some four hundred and fifty of these are satisfactory, giving sufficient data for a fairly accurate determination of the form, position and attitude of the principal forms of Aurora. A careful analysis of these pairs of pictures is to be made in Paris, to discover the distance that ordinary forms of Aurora are from the observer and thus determine the actual size. On one day when the Aurora was exceptionally bright, cinametograph views were obtained. These may some day be exhibited in the moving picture shows.

Yuan Shih Kai is, by successive steps, assuming a dictatorship in China. He has made himself virtually emperor, which includes in China the direction of religious as well as civil affairs. As his internal power increases, the stability of his government, so far as it rests upon his power to finance the government, decreases. There are signs of a rupture between him and the representatives of the quintuple association of bankers who supplied his last loan. He has sent out an appeal to the provinces for money. In this appeal, he declares that if the existing liabilities could not be met the financial control of the country will fall into the hands of foreign nations, and that the first step in the direction of partition will have been taken. He openly cites the case of Corea and Egypt, and insists that the government has not money to meet its obligations, and to carry on the administration at the same time. The president has appointed a finance committee, and it is understood that he is trying to negotiate a new loan on his own authority, which will mean practically a personal loan to him to be expended entirely as he desires.

The National Temperance Federation has despatched to each member of the government a memorial bearing the facsimile signature, of the chief officer and secretary of each branch of the Federal organization. It asks that the long promised government licensing bill for England and Wales, shall at least follow the forthcoming education bill, it cites the license bill of Mr. Asquith for 1908 which passed the Commons by three hundred and fifty votes against one hundred and thirteen, but was rejected by the Lords. Also the pledges of Mr. Asquith that if returned and enabled to restrain the power of the Lords, one of the first fruits of the revised constitution should be the reintroduction of the licenseing bill for passage during the lifetime of the present parliament. The memorial also recalls Mr. Birrell's statement that, "it is our bill, and our bill it will remain until it becomes your law," and the declaration of Mr. Lloyd George in 1907, that it was "little use dealing with the housing question until the drink question was dealt with," and his very recent declaration that the government will tackle this overwhelming problem as soon as the bills pending under the parliament act are over the other bar. In conclusion, it said it can be taken as certain that the manifold forces which supported the bill of 1908, will again be rallied to support His Majesty's government if the measures be pressed forward in 1914.

ORGANIZING FOR PEACE CELEBRATION



Mr. John Stewart, who is in London to organize plans for celebrating the hundred years' peace among the English-speaking peoples, is a chairman of the executive council of the American National Committee for the centenary celebrations. He has already visited Canada.

Philadelphia Paper to Adopt "Witness" Standards

Those who watch developments in journalism with something of a professional interest will keep their eyes on the experiment which the Philadelphia "Public Ledger" is making.

At a time when there is much hasty talk about the need of making newspapers cheaper and commoner, the "Ledger," under its new management (The Curtis Company, which also controls the "Saturday Evening Post" and other publications), has boldly struck out in the opposite direction.

It began by abandoning its Sunday "comic"—that feature of American and Canadian journalism which is so utterly incomprehensible to intelligent visitors and settlers from other countries.

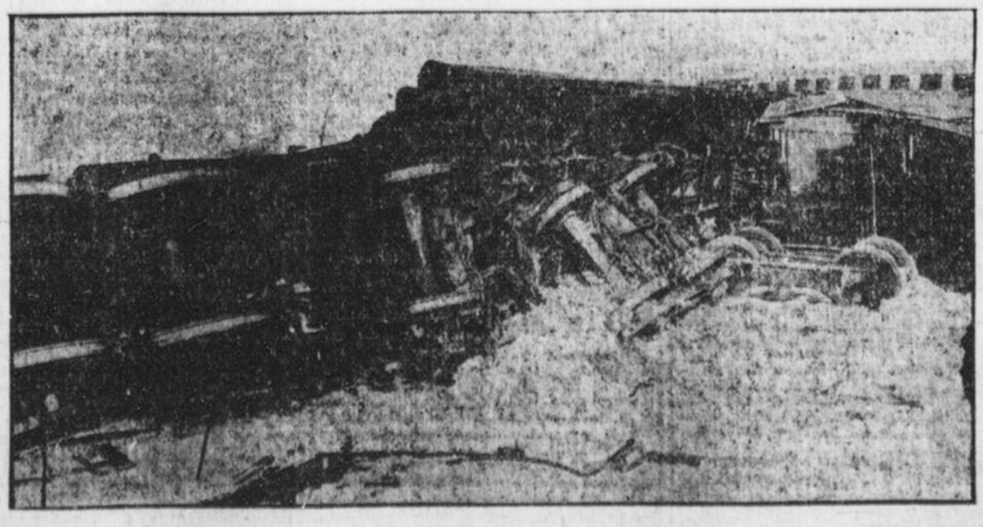
The "Ledger" also raised its price to two cents, and set about giving the money's worth. It prints more news than any one-cent paper can, and looks carefully after its quality.

Its advertising rules have been revised with a view to correct standards invariably maintained.

In a word, the "Ledger," instead of flinging itself upon the love of sensation and vulgarity, has made its appeal to intelligent readers.

With ample means to strive towards its ideals, and with a large and enlightened policy now established, the good results which the new "Ledger" has already attained, and the greater ones certain to follow, afford instructive proof that the path of success for American and Canadian newspapers does not lie solely through the cheap, the trivial, and the sensational.

MONTREAL-TORONTO "FLIER" DITCHED AND ENGINEER KILLED.



Smiths Falls, Ont., Feb. 17. — Engineer Robert Grant, of Montreal, was instantly killed; fireman Ernest Anderson, of Smiths Falls, sustained a fracture of the leg, and nearly a dozen others were slightly injured in a wreck on the C. P. R. between Mountain and Inkerman about 1.30 o'clock this afternoon. The Montreal-Toronto flyer, running at a speed of forty miles an hour, struck a broken rail, the engine being ditched and the entire train left on the track. Engineer Grant was buried beneath the locomotive and his fireman was hurled some distance into an adjoining field. The protograph shows the overturned engine and tender.

DESPATCHES FROM HUDSON BAY POST

(Continued from page 3)

trol. It is true some potatoes did go bad on the ship, but we have still some very good ones in our root house.

"A great deal is made of the fact that men were required to live in tents until October 10th, when the whole gang moved a mile down the beach to the new bunkhouses and dining camp, and yet all over this district there are survey parties and trappers living in tents all winter. It is a fact, and the man have said so, that the camps here are better and more comfortable than any they have ever been in any construction work in this country.

"I suppose it would be useless to explain that of the eight hundred pieces of round spruce piling, which were carefully put overboard when wind and tide were right, six hundred are safely landed where expected, and have been rolled where they will be safe until next spring.

"In regard to the 'Alette' I must say that I asked her captain to move before she bumped on the bottom and he refused. She left port and came back and beached herself four and a quarter miles away when she might just as well be only one mile away. When I boarded her on November 6, she was practically free of water, and I do not see how she could have been in any great danger from sinking.

"The 'Cearense' was wrecked fourteen and a half miles away, and before we had a chance to do anything for her. It ill becomes the captain to speak in parables. That wreck should not be taken as having any bearing on the good or bad qualities of this port.

"In regard to returning cargoes, Mr. Lachlan points out that with the wireless stations working they will be better able to control the movement ofs ships to the bay this year and have them come in at such times and in such order as to be more readily handled. He adds: "With regard to our lighterage plant it is lucky in place of unfortunate that we have been, and it is well that we have managed rather than badly. Compare ourselves with the Hudson Bay Company, with their experience of two hundred years. Over at York Factory they are badly off for food. Up at Chesterfield they are reported to have received absolutely nothing. The fine, new lighter brought out by this company from England tore from her winter quarters at York and is now adrift or sunk in Hudson Bay, which our vessels are safe and we live in plenty.

"There is absolutely no discontent in camp, and the weather, though somewhat cold, permits us to work nearly all the time. There is no sickness in the camp and every one is free from the colds and coughs so usual elsewhere. I do not suppose any public interest would be served by my pointing out the numerous absolute falsehoods which I saw in a clipping from the Halifax 'Morning Chronicle,' Captain Freakley is at your hand and he knows the facts. I merely wish to point out that no lives have been lost by reason of accident or have men been asked to go where their superiors would not go."

"On the 15th January work on the Marconi wireless station at Nelson had reached the stage when they could operate the receiving end, when messages were picked up from Cape Cod and from Arlington, Va. Mr. McLachlan expected the sending end to be ready by the time these despatches reached Ottawa, and the wireless station at Le Pas is at the present time anticipating early communication from the Bay.

The dredges, the "Kathleen" and the "Neophyte" are all safe in winter quarters, and the "Alette" is still in the position in which she went aground, although the ice at that time was not in condition to make it possible to reach her to attempt to salvage the cargo. An effort will be made to do so before spring. The Mounted Police have, with the assistance of Mr. McLachlan's party, rescued two starving and partly frozen trappers, whose names are not given, from about one hundred miles up the Hayes River.

DIVORCE CHANGES NOT THIS SESSION

Ottawa, Feb. 16.—The House of Commons to-day heard explanations by the Hon. J. D. Hazen of the conventions which have been agreed to by the nations with regard to provisions for safety of life at sea, followed this by the introduction of bills to deal with trust companies and to consolidate the Fishrries Act, then discussed Western Railway charters and railway building for an hour and a half and in the evening held a full dress debate on the subject of divorce, the final action making it clear that as far as this session is concerned there will be no change in the existing procedure on this question.

The railway debate was the chief feature of the afternoon. This is a discussion which comes from the railway committee, where last week during discussion of the bill of the Calgary and Edmonton railway branches into the oil countries of Alberta an amendment passed requiring beginning of work within one year and completion within three. Heretofore the requirement has been two years to begin and five to finish. The committee passed the amendment by 22 to 12, but the whole situation was raised afresh to-day when the bill was returned out of committee. The Hon. H. R. Emmerson moved that the new clause be struck out, and after considerable debate a vote was forced which sustained the Railway Committee. Thereupon Mr. Douglas, of Strathcona, informed the House that he understood as promoter that if it were passed in this form it would be withdrawn. Premier Borden then suggested that the bill stand for further consideration. The principle is one that will doubtless be raised afresh in the Railway Committee to-morrow when there are other western bills on the list for consideration. The Hon. Frank Cochrane is in favor of shortening the time for these western bills. He said that the settlers are often done by railways not keeping their promises. The discussion to-day brought about a heated incident between E. N. MacDonald, Pictou, and R. B. Bennett, Calgary, the Calgary member accusing the Nova Scotia mtn of being influenced by corporations in his vote.

The House discussed the question of divorce in the evening, when Mr. W. B. Northrup, East Hastings, proposed his resolution condemning the present procedure and attendant expense as unsatisfactory and called for consideration of the question by the Government with a view to reform.

The debate that followed was participated in by J. H. Burnham, the Hon. Rodolphe Lemieux, F. B. Carvell, the Hon. C. J. Doherty, G. H. Barnard, Premier Borden and Sir Wilfrid Laurier. Varying views were expressed and Mr. Barnard endeavored to bring the matter to a head by suggesting that a committee be named to investigate. The Premier thought that as the Senate was also interested it would be well to have a joint committee if any was appointed and consequently moved the adjournment of the debate. This practically means that the question will not again be heard of this session.

At the opening of the evening session Mr. W. B. Northrup, of Hastings, moved his resolution in regard to divorce as follows:—

"That in the opinion of this House the procedure under which divorces are granted by Parliament and the consequent unreasonable expense thereof are so unsatisfactory, besides being prohibitive to the great majority of the people of Canada, that the same should be taken into immediate consideration by the Government with a view to a reform during the present session."

In explaining his resolution, Mr. Northrup said that in Ontario, Quebec, Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta there were no divorce courts, while the other provinces had them. If divorces were granted as a right, then every Canadian should have equal rights to them. If they were granted as a favor, then these favors should be accorded those who needed them most. Of all civilized countries, "Poor Old Ireland" is the only one which approaches us as regards the manner of our divorce legislation," said the member for Hastings.

Mr. Northrup said he was not trying to extend the ground for divorce. "At present there is no limit to the grounds on which divorce can be granted in Parliament. I remember one case in which there was not a shadow of evidence of adultery." This was so, although nominally the only grounds for divorce was adultery.

To illustrate the hardships of the existing procedure, the speaker pointed out that a woman who marries again after a former husband had been declared legally dead, is, if he reappears, in the eyes of society, the mistress of her second husband, and her children illegitimate. "This country does not recognize any right on the part of a poor man to have a divorce," continued Mr. Northrup. The whole procedure was grotesque. Could there be a greater scandal than the amount of lobbying which went on in divorce cases. Senators and members being beset by interested parties who were often young and pretty.

"My work on the divorce committee reminds me more than anything of scavenging operations," said Mr. J. H. Burnham, who followed. "I would like to be liberated at once." As a married man and therefore an impartial observer, he stated that to his mind divorce was a suing to get married again.

THE HON. MR. LEMIEUX'S VIEWS.

The Hon. Rodolph Lemieux said that as a member of the Catholic Church, which opposed divorces, he had not expected to speak in the present discussion, but he wished to express himself as opposed to enlarging the facilities of divorce. Canada should profit by the example of another country not far away. In the United States divorce was not only a scandal, but a curse. Depopulation, which had taken place in France had been traceable to a large degree to divorce, said Mr. Lemieux. He presented statistics to show how great the number of divorces in provinces which had their own divorce courts was, and concluded by stating that Canada should copy the example of "Pagan Rome."

Mr. F. B. Carvell said he favored the establishment of provincial courts. He pointed out that only 115 divorces had been granted in New Brunswick, since 1868, while in 44 years there had been an average of 2.6 divorcest per year. He said that many divorces were granted by the Senate on evidence which would not be entertained for a minute in the New Brunswick courts. If the principle of granting divorce was acknowledged to be law in Canada then they should make it apply to rich and poor alike.

HON. C. J. DOHERTY'S OBJECTION.

Hon. C. J. Doherty, who followed, objected to the statement of Mr. Carvell, that we recognize the principle of divorce in Canada. The principle was recognized, he admitted, in the four provinces where courts exist, but in the other five provinces there was no law under which a person could obtain a divorce. There was a special act for each case. In other words, an exception was made to the general law every time a divorce was granted. The establishment of courts would involve their voting in Parliament for the principle of divorce, as a divorce law would have to be created. Mr. Doherty added that he would be glad to see an improvement in the present procedure so as to give fair treatment to rich and poor alike, but he was opposed to the establishment of divorce courts. He said that there was no public demand in Canada for the adoption of a divorce law and until there was they should not take action. He did not believe divorce at Ottawa cost more than other private legislation. The present method might weigh heavily on some, but there was not a law in the world which did not carry with it hardships. The easiest way to mend matters would be, not to put the poor man in the place of the rich one, but to place the rich man in the stead of the poor one and thus give neither an exceptional law to himself.

Mr. Barnard, of Victoria, moved an amendment as follows: "That a committee of seven members be appointed to inquire into the existing procedure under which divorces are granted and to report whether any and what more satisfactory procedure should be provided in such cases."

PREMIER BORDEN'S ATTITUDE.

Premier Borden spoke briefly. He said he did not take quite the same view as the Minister of Justice. The question seemed to be one of procedure rather than of enacting a general divorce law. The rules of the Senate which govern the present procedure could, he thought, be greatly improved, especially in the matter of providing adequate precaution against collusion. It was true that certain expenses had to be met under the present system which would not be necessary under a court procedure. It would not do to assume that the enactment of a divorce law or the establishment of divorce courts would remove the inequality of expense in all cases. The whole situation was that while there was no general law there had been ever since 1867 in Parliament the virtual establishment of a court under which the principles of the British procedure were followed. Mr. Borden thought that the amendment of Mr. Barnard was a more direct and effective way of dealing with the question, but pointed out that as the procedure was fixed in the Senate it would be necessary to have a joint inquiry. He moved the adjournment of the debate.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier said that the whole tenor of discussion showed no disposition in the House in favor of a divorce law. While Mr. Northrup had characterized divorce as an evil, his motion, if it meant anything, meant making divorces easier. "I rather agree with the Minister of Justice that up to now the law does not know divorce and we had better stand by that position." Canada has had fever divorces than any other civilized nation and while no law could be operated without injustice to some, the absence of a divorce law was beneficial to the state. The debate was then adjourned at 11.15.

TARIFF CHANGE IS PROPOSED

Ottawa, Feb. 16. — Mr. J. H. Burnham has given notice of another resolution. This one has to do with tariff matters and is as follows:

"That, in the opinion of this House, it is desirable that manufactured goods and natural products coming into Canada from any other country where the rate of wages of those employed in the making or raising of the same is below that prevailing in Canada, be subjected to a tariff sufficient to preserve the standard or rate of wages of those employed in Canada in making or producing like goods and products.

Donald Sutherland, member for South Oxford, has given notice of a resolution which he will present to Parliament calling for an extension of the demonstration farm idea in Ontario. Mr. Sutherland advocates the establishment of these farms in districts which are given up to special branches of agriculture, as, for instance, in the fruit-growing, tobacco-raising and livestock regions. He regards this as more desirable at present than the establishment of one in every county indiscriminately

A CROMWELLIAN ACT IN SOUTH AFRICA.



1.—General the Right Hon. Louis Botha, Prime Minister of the Union of South Africa, who is chiefly responsible for the deportation of South African labor leaders under martial law.
2.—One of the deported labor leaders: Mr. H. J. Poutsma, secretary of the Amalgamated Society of Railway and Harbor Servants, who has been called "The Jim Larkin of South Africa."
3.—Mr. A. Watson, president of the Federation of Trades, the controlling organization of the Trade Unions in South Africa.
4.—The ship on which the labor leaders were deported: the "Umgeni."
5.—One of the deported labor leaders: Mr. J. T. Bain, general secretary of the Federation of Trades.

General Louis Botha, carrying out those Cromwellian methods which he has made familiar in South Africa of late, is chiefly responsible for the drastic step taken by the South African Government in deporting South African labor leaders under martial law. The leaders in question were conveyed quietly and under strong escort from the Transvaal to Natal, and taken on board the "Umgeni," which it was arranged should not touch at any port until it reached England this week. It need not be said that the action has aroused the greatest interest and much acrimonious discussion. There were ten labor leaders on the "Umgeni."—"Illustrated London News."

REDISTRIBUTION BILL ADVANCED

Ottawa, Feb. 17.—The Redistribution Bill was advanced a little to-day when Premier Borden moved its second reading in a brief speech that dealt with a few of the points that seem to be figuring largest in the discussion, notably the position of Prince Edward Island and the claims of the Maritime Provinces. The Premier was followed by Sir Wilfrid Laurier, who set forth what he regarded as the principles that should guide the committee in its work. After the two party leaders had spoken the debate lost life for the afternoon, but was revived in the early evening when Mr. Borden again spoke and moved the adjournment of the debate to Thursday, when the committee will be named.

It is possible that the committee may consist of nine instead of seven members, as was at first proposed. Sir Wilfrid Laurier made this suggestion, and while the Premier was non-committal, he promised to talk it over with the leader of the Opposition.

W. F. Maclean, South York, and the Hon. George Graham took advantage of the debate to discuss the question of proportional representation briefly, but the House did not appear to be much interested in their theories.

The delegates to the Hardware Dealers' Convention, now meeting in Ottawa, crowded the falleries of the House in the evening several hundred strong and heard a lively discussion as to the relative merits of Canadian and American building stone and the question whether the Government should have used the Ohio product in building the Post office at Brantford.

Premier Borden in moving the reading of his Redistribution Bill, spoke briefly, saying that he had little to add to what he had stated in submitting the first reading of the bill. He referred particularly to the provision in sub-section No. 4 of section 51, noting the point raised in the first reading by Mr. E. M. Macdonald, namely, that the representation of a province must not be disturbed if its ratio of population to the whole population of the Dominion had not changed more than one-twentieth. It might be urged under this head, said Mr. Borden, that there be no reduction in the Maritime Provinces and possibly in Ontario, but this argument was not a valid one. He illustrated the working out of the one-twentieth clause by a simple arithmetical example to show that it would not help out the provinces in question.

HISTORY OF REDISTRIBUTION.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier, who followed, said it might be advisable to lay down a principle of redistribution before submitting the bill to committee. Parliamentarians, he said, had been puzzled by the clause, "by such authority as parliament may from time to time devise." Many had suggested that parliament should create a body of judges to adjust the basis of representation, but neither party had ever been ready to do this. He went into the history of Canadian redistribution bills, stating that the three first ones, all introduced by the Conservative party, had failed to give general satisfaction while the Liberal measure of 1903, which submitted the question to committee, had worked well and had been little criticised since. As for the committee which would consider the present bill, he was aware that the majority in this body would be subjected to considerable pressure, most of it from outside the House, to induce it to balance the scales of justice lower on one side than on the other. Sir Wilfrid considered that the guiding principle for the committee should be equalization of population without undue disturbance of the equilibrium of party representation. Another principle should be the compactness of constituencies, the community of interest and regard for the county unit, which was the unit in municipal and judicial systems and thus generally in the public life of Canada.

After stating that the committee must also take cognizance of the principle that the unit of population in urban districts must be greater than in rural ones, Sir Wilfrid went on to deal with the case of Prince Edward Island. The reduced representation of this province, he stated, was a matter as regards which parliament had no jurisdiction and was not a free agent. The only question was one of arithmetic. If Prince Edward Island's case were to be left to committee, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Ontario might ask for the same privilege. He thought that the fact that Prince Edward Island's representation was left to the committee was a vicious feature of the bill, which might land the Prime Minister in difficulties. This was the only criticism he had to offer, but he would also suggest that the committee to which the bill was to be referred consist of nine members instead of seven to give better representation to the views of the western provinces. He hoped the committee would frame a measure which would be an absolute and accurate expresion of the public mind.

NINE MEMBERS ON THE COMMITTEE

Ottawa, Feb. 19—Redistribution and ocean freight rates were the two chief topics of discussion in the House today. In moving the second reading of the Redistribution Bill, the Premier said that without being much impressed by the arguments put forward in its favor he had decided to accede to Sir Wilfrid Laurier's suggestion that the committee be composed of nine instead of seven members of the House and he named them as follows: The Hon. L. P. Pelletier, the Hon. Robert Rogers, the Hon. Dr. Reid, E. N. Rhodes, Cumberland, N.S.; and R. B. Bennett, Calgary, representing the Government; and the Hon. Dr. Beland, E. M. Macdonald, Pictou; F. F. Pardee, Lambton, and W. A. Buchanan, Medicine Hat, representing the Opposition.

It is expected that the committee will get to work at once. The principal struggle will be over the changes in Quebec, it is predicted. In this province there is, of course, neither a gain nor a loss of seats and the changes will be entirely in the way of distributing the parishes so as to equalize the population in the various constituencies.

The discussion on ocean freight rates came during consideration of the estimates of the Hon. G. E. Foster's department, the Minister of Trade and Commerce giving a brief review of the visit of Chairman Drayton, of the Railway Commission, to Great Britain in connection with this question. Mr. Foster said that the British Government did not favor the appointment of a Royal commission because such a commission could not be effective without the sanction of Parliament and to secure this sanction would take some time. The Dominion's Trade Commission having the power to take up the question of freight rates, the Imperial Government had suggested that it should be turned over to that body. When the commission comes to Canada it will give full opportunity to interested parties to state their cases.

W. F. Maclear, South York, took exception to this, contending that the course adopted would take too much time. He asserted that both Parliament and the railway commission had jurisdiction with regard to freight rates. He thought that the ocean combine consisted largely of the three great railway systems, plus the inland waters' combine. If necessary he would have these men brought before the bar of the house for conspiracy against the people of Canada.

MOVE TO AMEND THE EXPORT ACT

Ottawa, Feb. 20.—First reading of the Hon. Dr. Reid's resolution to amend the export act by empowering the Governor-in-Council to prohibit the export of such commodities was moved in the House to-day. The Prime Minister, while not desirous of dwelling too long on what is alleged to be a measure in line with the desire of the British Admiralty to conserve supplies of the new warship fuel in the Empire, stated explicitly that the power sought was designed to be used only on extraordinary occasions when matters relating to the defence of the Empire warranted it and not in any sense as an ordinary traffic measure for commercial effect. Sir Wilfrid Laurier supported by the Hon. F. Oliver, raised one objection after another to the resolution over which it is apparent there will be a fight when later readings are moved.

It was a day in which peace and war were balanced. Just previous to the discussion of restriction of petroleum erport the Prime Minister announced that the Government would grant $25,000 toward the purpose of the Canadian Peace Centenary Association. In the evening several private bills were given third reading and the next two hours were spent on discussions over dismissals for partizanship of government officials.

At the opening of the House to-day the Hon. Geo. Perley introduced a bill governing the incorporation of loan companies. The measure is similar to that respecting trust companies introduced on Monday last and provides for uniformity of charters, a compulsory audit and an annual report to the Minister of Finance.

BI-MONTHLY PAY AND EIGHT HOUR DAY

Winnipeg, Feb. 19.—Sessions of the C. P. R. Trades Federation continued yesterday. Among matters under discussion was the "safety first" movement on the railways, which was highly commended. An active campaign for the enforcement of the factory act was recommended, and especially the provisions relating to the guarding of dangerous machinery. A recommendation is also made urging railway companies to provide accommodation for the treatment of men injured while on duty on various roads.

The following resolution was passed in connection with workmen's compensation laws:

"Owing to the great disability we suffer from a lack of satisfactory laws relating to workmen's compensation, we wish to urge upon our affiliated membership the great need of effect in the establishment of satisfactory compensation laws and aiming for the principle of state insurance of all workers."

Approval was expressed of the bill now before the Dominion Parliament calling for a bi-monthly pay day, also for a bill for the establishment of an eight hour day. A resolution passed endorsing the action of the trades congress in connection with the Industrial Disputes Act, and "we recommend that every support be given to the attitude of the congress in demanding that any proposed amendment to the act should be submitted to the trades congress before being introduced into Parliament."

MANY EXTENSIONS OF CANADIAN PACIFIC

Total Expenditure of About Eighty-Five Million Dollars.

DOUBLE TRACKING SCHEMES.

Montreal Feb. 19— C.P.R. extension plans last year and this will involve a total expenditure of around eighty-five million dollars, according to authoritative forecast current here. Vice-President Bury is in town conferring with the head of the road, but neither as yet have handed out any official statement. The large amount quoted, however, is said to be spread over a number of years, and double tracking and other parts of the programme will be proceeded with conservatively as the need arises.

At the present time there are 133 miles of double track under way between Sudbury and Port Arthur, on the Lake Superior division, which alone will cost $6,000,000; 178 miles of double track between Brandon and Calgary, to cost $5,000,000; 139 miles between Revelstoke and Vancouver, to cost $7,000,000.

In the more difficult sections along the Thompson and Fraser Rivers, it is not the intention to proceed with the double tracking until the Kettle Valley line is ready, which will be next year, so that there will be an alternative route between Medicine Hat and Vancouver, via the Crow's Nest Pass.

All this, in addition to other works going on at the same time in other sections of the country—new lines between Swift Current and Sedgewick, a distance of 270 miles; two other branch lines on the main line in Alberta. There is the Weyburn branch, which is comprised of 476 miles, of which 196 miles have already been constructed. But while no new or startling features are announced, the work mapped out will mean as big a disbursement as if a sensational programme had been made public. Before the C. P. R. is through with its present programme in the west, including the irrigation works, the double tracking and the new trackage, amounting to about 1,200 miles, it will have spent something like $450,000,000 in the western part of the country since its inception.

WORD FROM EXPLORER EXPECTED

Ottawa, Feb. 22.—Definite news from Vilhjalmur Stefansson, the Canadian explorer, will be received shortly, according to an intimation received here. It is to the effect that a mounted police party has arrived in Dawson City from Fort MacPherson with mails and telegrams from Stefansson. As is known, the explorer has been for some months separated from his ship the "Karluk."

The latest news is to the effect that Stefansson arrived at Fort MacPherson on February 3 and that he had left the "Karluk" in September to hunt caribou when the ship was blown out from shore. It is reported that Esquimaux saw the vessel last October sailing eastward off Richards Island. The southern portion of the expedition is wintering at Collinson Point under command of Dr. Anderson.

TRAPPERS BRING MAIL.

Dawson, Yukon Territory, Feb. 21.—Williams, Herbert and Jacquet, trappers from Fort MacPherson, arrived at Dawson to-day with telegrams and mail from Vilhjalmur Stefansson, the Canadian explorer, who reached MacPherson February 3, reporting he could get no authentic news of his steamer, the "Karluk." Stefansson left the "Karluk" in September to go after caribou. A blizzard drove the vessel out to sea. Natives report seeing the "Karluk" in October steaming east off Richards Island.

Dr. Anderson, of the expedition, is wintering at Collinson Point, 160 miles west of Richards Island, and is well provisioned.

The trappers made the trip in 17 days, following the trail broken by the Dawson patrol, which took thirty days from Dawson to MacPherson.

MR. JOSEPH FELS DEAD.

Philadelphia, Feb. 22. — Joseph Fels, millionnaire soap manufacturer, single tax advocate and philanthropist, died at his home here to-day from pneumonia, after a brief illness. He was 61 years old.

Mr. Fels spent most of his time advocating the doctrine of the Single Tax in both this country and Great Britain. He recently returned from England, where he had given a large part of his fortune to the creation and maintenance of a single tax cooperative colony near London.

Employees of his firm in this city benefit by a profit-sharing system inaugurated by Mr. Fels.

Although he early became an advocate of Henry George's ideas, it was not until he went to live in England about eight years ago as the English representative of his firm that Mr. Fels began to devote almost all his time, money and energy to the cause of single tax. Not only was he a leader in the cause in this country and England, but he was a large contributor to funds for the single tax campaigns in Canada, New Zealand, Australia, Denmark, Germany, France and Spain, matching dollar for dollar the amounts given by all other contributors.

NAMED IN CHAPEL ROYAL.

London, Feb. 23.—An interesting ceremony took place, by special permission, in the Chapel Royal, attached to St. James Palace, at noon on Saturday, when the infant son of Captain and Mrs. Rivers Bulkeley was baptized by the sub-dean, Canon Sheppard. The Duke and Duchess of Connaught, with Viscount Curzon, of Kedleston, and Mr. H. V. Meredith, president of the Bank of Montreal, were the sponsors.

In the absence of the Duke and Duchess, Major Malcolm Murray and the Countess Cawdor acted as their proxies, while Captain Rivers Bulkeley was proxy for Mr. Meredith. The child was christened Robert Arthur Henry Rivers.

Captain Rivers Bulkeley, accompanied by his wife and child, will return to Ottawa about the middle of March to resume his duties as Comptroller of the Governor-General's household.

AUSTRALIAN GOVERNMENT BAKERY.

Sydney, Feb. 12.—The Government have purchased a private bakery business, which they propose to use for supplying bread to Government institutions. Mr. Hall, minister of justice, states that when the usual tenders were called for recently the lowest price showed an unjustifiable increase of 28 per cent. over the last year, and fresh tenders resulted in a big reduction in prices. There were indications of the existence of a "ring" which had determined to make the Government pay increased prices. The Government did not intend to supply the public at the present time, but the position might arise when that would have to be considered.

QUEEN PLANNING TOURS FOR PRINCE

Reported That Heir Apparent May Visit Canada This Year.

MAY VISIT UNITED STATES.

London, Feb. 22.— King George and Queen Mary are much occupied with arranging foreign visits and tours for the Prince of Wales. Three tours are at present in contemplation: To Canada, India, and Australia. If Royal Highness goes to Canada it is almost certain that he will visit the United States.

If the arranging of the tours were to be left entirely in the hands of the Prince he would certainly visit the United States at an early date. He wanted to go to Canada last season with the Duke of Connaught, and then pay a private, unofficial visit to the United States, and go from there to India, returning to England after a tour of Egypt of a month; but neither the King nor the Queen would hear of such an arrangement. There were difficulties in the way of such a tour, although they were by no means unsurmountable.

SIR WILFRID AT REFORM CLUB

With speeches from Sir Wilfrid Laurier and Sir Lomer Gouin, the Premier at Quebec, the official opening of the new quarters of the Montreal Reform Association took place on Saturday night, amidst scenes of considerable enthusiasm.

Both leaders of the party, who had been elected the first life honorary members of the association, in their speeches avoided contentious matters, generally contenting themselves with a eulogy of the principles of the Liberal party.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier declared that it was his business to fight and he purposed to keep on fighting, while he expressed the belief that if the people had a chance to mark their ballots now they would reverse the verdict of September, 1911. He avoided all reference to the National Transcontinental Railway or other political matters. Sir Wilfrid declared that he was still full of vigor, and in some ways found it more congenial fighting in Opposition than as head of the Government. He referred to his increasing years, and asserted that he had not the slightest idea of resigning, but that the moment the party wanted a younger man he was willing to step out and go on as a humble fighter in the ranks—a declaration which was greeted with reassuring cheers.

Sir Lomer Gouin merely alluded to the graft investigation at Quebec by declaring that if his enemies had had their way he would not be present at all as a leader of the Quebec Government. The rest of his speech he devoted to praise of his own and past Liberal Governments, declaring that under their administration Quebec had made greater progress than any province in the Dominion.

NEW RULES ON GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS

Ottawa, Feb. 22.—General train and interlocking rules of a modern and efficient character, which follow the present organization of the C. P. R., have been submitted by Mr. E. P. Gutellus, general manager of Canadian Government railways, have been approved by the cabinet and will come into effect over the whole Government system on May 30th.

The new rules, whose inauguration is in line with the progressive policy adopted by the Hon. Frank Cochrane for Government railways, succeed antiquated ones which have been in force since 1889. The order-in-council approving them states:

"Whereas these general rules respecting the organization for officials and employees of the Canadian Government railways provide a modern efficient organization and follow the present organization of the Canadian Pacific Railway and the proposed general train and interlocking rules for the government of employees in the transportation department are known as the Standard Rules and are the same as those approved by the Board of Railway Commissioners for Canada and in force on the Canadian Pacific, Grand Trunk and Canadian Northern railways; and, further, are to replace the obsolete transportation rules in use on the Government railways which were adopted by order-in-council of the 26th of October, 1889, and do not share in the improvements for safety and efficiency that have been brought about by 24 years of modern railway experience; therefore, His Royal Highness, the Governor-General-in-Council is pleased to approve the rules and regulations in supercession of the rules and regulations heretofore approved, the same to be effective as from 12 o'clock midnight of the 30th of May, 1914."

EVILS OF CINEMA SHOWS.

London, Feb. 21.—The question of the influence of moving picture shows on children was brought before the Lower House of Convocation at York this week by Canon Hardwick Drummond Rawnsley, Proctor in Convocation, and the Hon. Chaplain to His Majesty, who moved a resolution, which was carried, urging all educational and licensing authorities to the northern provinces to give to the regulation of such places serious consideration in the interests of children.

He said that the abuses might be described as incitement to dissipation, grossness, illicit passion, theft, incendiarism and murder by the presentation of moving pictures dealing with sensational and sometimes erotic and criminal incidents.

The effect of the pictures on children, he said, had been summarized by Lancashire teachers as lowering the moral sense and making pupils think with less seriousness of cruelty, lying and dissipation, and even theft. Children became less thirsty for knowledge and obtained a thirst for pleasure. Some children stole to find money for admission to the shows.

The Archdeacon of Sheffield said that there was the immense capital of $65,000,000 invested in the cinematograph business and he asked himself whether they should not urge the Church to consider the responsibility of shareholders in that large capital sum, who were drawing dividends largely from the pockets of some of the poorest children in the land and inculcating the rising generation with a fever for pleasure and thus sucking the life out of the heart of the nation.

GLASGOW'S TAWDRY ORIENTALISM.

London, Feb. 17. — The character of the streets of Glasgow from an aesthetic point of view was severely criticized by Dr. D. Y. Cameron, at the Artist Teachers' Exhibition there. He declared that the second city in the Empire had not one noble street, the principal avenue in the west end being a lane full of shame — samples of tawdry Orientalism. He was of opinion that it should be possible to create a great thoroughfare in Glasgow.

TWO CHILDREN WILL LOSE THEIR FEET

Harrowing Story of Flight From Burning Home in Muskoka.

MOTHER SAVED THE BABY.

Bracebridge, Feb. 13.—Most pathetic was the tale which drifted in from the country to-day of the affliction caused to the small family of a struggling farmer named Henry Burke, whose wife and three small children were driven into perishing weather last evening by the burning of his home.

It was about forty below zero, and the ground was covered with deep, fleecy snow. A roaring fire had been kindled within the isolated cabin, and this was the cause of the fire.

The mother was in no condition to fight the flames, and there were no means handy by which the fire could be successfully fought. The distracted and weak woman fled from the house with her newly-born baby in her arms, while the two little children ran out into the snow barefooted.

In the excitement which followed, while kind neighbors came hurrying to the scene from all directions, the two barefooted children wandered away unnoticed towards Baysville, two and a half miles distant. When found both children had their feet so badly frozen that all four will have to be amputated, it is said.

The fire occurred about ten miles from Bracebridge.

HON. WM. RICHARDS DIED AT MONTREAL

The Hon. William Richards, of Prince County, Prince Edward Island, and one of the pioneer leaders in the industrial and mercantile life of Eastern Canada, passed away at his daughter's residence, Montreal, last week.

The Hon. Mr. Richards was born in Swansea, Wales, in 1819, and was educated there and in Waterford, Ireland. His early life was spent on the sea, and at the age of twenty-five years he was given command of a square rigged ship.

Coming to Canada a few years later he settled in Prince Edward Island and entered the shipbuilding profession in partnership with the late Hon. Jas. Yeo, whose daughter he married. Over a hundred ships ranging in tonnage from 500 to 1500 tons were launched by this historic firm.

About the year 1870, Hon. Mr. Richards entered the legislature and his name is closely identified with legislation both before and after Confederation. He was also associated with everything that tended to develop his island home, and among other things was deeply interested as president of the Prince Edward Island Navigation Company.

The Hon. Mr. Richards was the father of Mr. Jas. W. Richards, M.P. for Prince County, in the Federal Parliament, Mr. John Richards, M.L.A in the Provincial House, and Mrs. W. McLea Walbank, of Montreal. He also leaves a brother, Mr. T. P. Richards, of Swansea, Wales. The Hon. Mr. Richards came to Montreal last November and since then resided with his daughter. If he had lived through May next he would have completed his ninety-fifth year.

MAJOR STEPHENS TO RUN FOR MAYOR

That Major George Washington Stephens, ex-chairman of the Harbor Commission, would be a candidate for mayor, candidature would be very warmly welcomed by the members of the Canadian Club was shown by the prolonged applause, lasting several minutes, which greeted this announcement. That Major Stephens would not consent to be the candidate of the Citizens' Association or any other party, was announced by the chairman of the Canadian Club at the Windsor Hotel last week. That Major Stephens' candidature would be very warmly welcomed by the majority of Montreal next March is given the nomination was the announcement made at the weekly lunch eon of the Canadian Club at the Windsor Hotel last week. That Major Stephens' candidature would be very warmly welcomed by the members of the Canadian Club was shown by the prolonged applause, lasting several minutes, which greeted this announcement. That Major Stephens would not consent to be the candidate of the Citizens' Association or any other party, was announced by the chairman of the Canadian Club at the Windsor Hotel last week. That Major Stephens' candidature would be very warmly welcomed by the members of the Canadian Club was shown by the prolonged applause, lasting several minutes, which greeted this announcement. That Major Stephens would not consent to be the candidate of the Citizens' Association or any other party, was announced by the chairman of the Canadian Club at the Windsor Hotel last week. That Major Stephens' candidature would be very warmly welcomed by the majority of Montreal next March if given the nomination was the announcement made at the weekly luncheon

RANCHING ON PRAIRIE.

Maximum Area Granted Under Lease to be Half Section.

PERMANENCY OF TENURE.

Ottawa, Feb. 15. — New regulations governing ranching in the three prairie provinces were adopted by the cabinet on Saturday. In future the maximum area granted under lease to any one person will be a half section. No particular part of the provinces is set aside for ranching, but the regulations apply to the whole of the three. Applications for grazing leases on any land will only be granted after inspection to determine whether the land in question is grazing or agricultural land. Where the farmers adjoining grazing land express their desire that this be retained as a common for all to use for their stock no lease will be granted. Lessees must fence the area they obtain under lease. Leases will be granted for ten years, but existing leases will not be disturbed until their expiration.

West of the Calgary-Edmonton and Calgary-McLeod railways what is known as the "foot hill country" is now nearly all under lease and in very larg blocks. The lessees of these great areas have signified their intention of giving up a part of their grazing lands as soon as the farmer acquires stock. These areas will likely be held as commons and will be for the use of all the farmers engaged in stock-raising.

Lessees will be required to have one head of horses or cattle or five sheep for every thirty acres. Where the inspectors believe that the land will carry more stock they will fix the number they consider should be grazed on each area. Twenty-five percent of the required stock must be placed the first year on each leased area granted. At least thirty percent of the stock must always be breeding stock.

It is believed that these new regulations will give an impetus to the ranching industry by giving a permanency of tenure to the leases. They will also greatly stimulate mixed farming by securing ample grazing land to the farmers for their stock.

SIR HUGH GRAHAM AND THE GRAFT "STORY"

(Toronto "Saturday Night.")

The fact that the Montreal evening papers, either owned or controlled by Sir Hugh G...ham, were given the opportunity to make public the graft exposures at Quebec, and that Sir Hugh failed to take advantage of the occasion, which finally devolved upon the Montreal "Daily ...ail," is not the least interesting of the events which have come to the surface in the Quebec Legislative inquiry. Was Sir Hugh afraid to take a chance? Here was the biggest newspaper story for a generation at least in the Province of Quebec. The evidence so far as one may understand it, was as complete as a well organized and thorough detective agency could make it, combined with the additional security of the testimony of private individuals who from time to time overhead the bribe-taking being arranged. . . . He had his reasons, no matter what they were, and the story would no doubt have been bottled up but for the Montreal "Mail." And all this brings up the ques... of the duty that a newspaper owes to the public, and also the danger of having "interlocking directorates" in the newspaper business.

If as grave matter as the wholesale buying of a legislative body can be suppressed, bottled up, or stilled at a nod from one private individual, and this seems to have been what would have happened it, but for the lucky chance of the Montreal "Mail" having been brought into existence some few months ago, what excuse have we for the publication of newspapers at all?

The only possible method of bringing these graft exposures to the fore was through the public prints. The private individual making such allegations as those published in the "Daily Mail" would have been laughed out of the Legislativ Chambers. The informer would have been told to go home and mind his own business, or words to that effect; and if he had not moved quickly he would have been turned out summarily by the sergeant-at-arms or some other official. He would only have had his trouble for his pains. But when these allegations were made in a newspaper, the members of the Legislature were simply forced to act, they could do nothing else. . . . Bribe-taking by a member of a Legislature is an offence that cannot be passed over lightly, nor by any flight of the imagination can it be condoned.

In common justice these men must be fairly tried, and if found guilty, as the evidence seems to show they are, they must serve the sentence meted out, and the sentences must be imprisonment; no other will meet the exigency of the case.

That there is a disposition to draw, for political or oth... motives, a herring across the trail, is a matter of deep regret. There are newspapers, that think so much of their political party or their private interest, and so little of common honesty, that they are now busily engaged in detracting the witnesses, publishing "padded" information, and in other ways endeavoring to mislead the public mind as to the enormity of the crime that is before them.

From Halifax to Vancouver

Women Are Praising Dodd's Kidney Pills.

Nova Scotia Mother Tells How They Cured Her Aches and Pains, and Made Her a Well Woman Again.

Ecum Secum Bridge, Halifax Co., N.S., February 24. — (Special) — From Vancouver to Halifax come daily reports of the splendid work Dodd's Kidney Pills are doing for the suffering women of Canada, and this little place can show a splendid cure of its own. Mrs. Orastus Pace, the mother of a large family, was a sufferer from those aches and pains only women know. To-day she is a strong, healthy woman. Dodd's Kidney Pills did it.

"I had a pain in my left side and down through my hips," Mrs. Pace states. "I had headache all the time. My heart was weak, and at times a pain around it added to my fears. Some days I was hardly able to walk.

"I read of a number of cures of cases like mine, by Dodd's Kidney Pills, and sent for three boxes. To-day I am a well woman, and can do as much work as ever I could."

Dodd's Kidney Pills cured Mrs. Pace because her troubles came from diseased kidneys. Dodd's Kidney Pills always cure diseased kidneys, and as ninety per cent. of women's troubles come from kidney trouble, Dodd's Kidney Pills have come to be known as suffering woman's best friend.—Advt.

STRATEGIC POINTS IN THE NEW ALBANIA.



Politically, the most important point of the new Kingdom of Albania is Valona (or Avlona) on the Adriatic, fifty-eight miles south of Durazzo, and at the south end of a lagoon 1½ miles inland from the Bay of Valona. If the place were made a war-port, it would dominate the Adriatic Sea; for the Straits of Otranto are a mere 70 miles wide. Further, Valona gains great importance as starting-point for a railway line which is to be built to Monastir and will open a new route from France and Italy to the East—Brindisi, Valona, Salonica, and Asia Minor. Austria cannot carry out her scheme for a line from Sarajevo to Mitrovitza, the Sanjak of Novi-Bazar being in the hands of Servia; thus she has to give up the idea of direct communication between Bosnia and Salonica; so she, in company with various other Powers, has special interest in Albania's future. Montenegro, despite her efforts, has not obtained a waterway from Lake Scutari to the sea, and must still cross a mountain pass 2730 feet high, by means of a small-gauge railway, in order to reach her only port, Antivari. The town of Scutari and the Port of San Giovanni di Medua will be most important places in the new Albania.. The southern frontier of Albania is bounded by Greece, which hopes that Corfu will become entirely Greek.

AN INTERNATIONAL POLICE FORCE SCHEME

Writer Suggests a New Naval Policy for Canada.

(By W. W. Andrews, M.A., LL.D., in the "Christian Guardian.")

Through their unparalleled military expenditures the great nations of the world are rapidly bleeding themselves to death. One billion and a half of the world's hard earnings are dedicated to military purposes every year. Great Britain, with a half-developed system of popular education, with ghastly slums, where tens of thousands of her people fester and decay; and with twelve millions of her citizens requiring pensions in order to end life in tolerable decency and comfort, is spending $341,820,000 annually on her army and navy. The United States, with no enemy near her, and with rivers and harbors needing improvement, vast sources of power awaiting development and immense stretches of country calling for reclamation by irrigation, is, according to Senator Burton, spending sixty-seven cents of every dollar of national income in war expenditure. Their war debts hang like millstones around the necks of the great nations. The total interest charges on the debts amount to over one billion of dollars a year.

All this in time of peace. Let war break out, and again we shall see the millions of dollars flow like water. Italy's little war cost her $91,400,000. Thus the burdens pile up under which the great Titans of civilization are staggering to doom.

Militarism has become the nightmare of statesmen, especially of those who have the best interests of their people at heart. Winston Churchill has been brave enough, in the face of possible misunderstanding and laughter, to propose to the nations one year's holiday in the race of naval competition. That would save Great Britain $60,000,000 and the United States $50,000,000. Let the enthusiasm of our race for the higher things of civilization become as great as our enthusiasm for war and self-defence; then we might adopt and carry out an imperial policy of establishing every year twelve universities with that money, giving each an endowment of five million dollars—six in Great Britain and Ireland, and six in the rest of the Empire; or she could establish, for the purpose of making the workingmen of the Empire the most efficient in the world, sixty technical colleges, giving each a building and equipment worth $500,000 and an endowment of $500,000—twenty-five in the British Isles, ten in Australia, ten in Canada, and fifteen in India. This sort of thing could be repeated every year the naval construction holiday lasted.

These colleges and universities would live on their own endowments, and, constantly adding to the intellectual wealth and moral values of the Empire and the world, would grow in influence and equipment, because instinct with "the power of an endless life," and would last as long as civilization remains on the earth.

Instead of being spent to supply the truly vital needs of the Empire, the money is to be used for Dreadnoughts costing twelve millions each to build and a million apiece annually to operate, each shot of the big guns in practice or in war costing over $1,000, and in ten years the whole costly creation will be ready for the scrap heap.

Preparation for war withdraws thousands from the ranks of productive industry, and war itself destroys the picked men of the nation at an age when they have reached the fulness of their powers to serve the community. All the money spent on their training from childhood up becomes of no avail to the nation. Our brave men we sacrifice in battle, and their strong fibre drops out of the hereditary resources of our race. The imbeciles remain at home and reproduce their kind. Thus we breed out the manly qualities of the nation. This did Greece; this did Rome. What would France be to-day had she the capacity for heroism, self-devotion and deathless enthusiasm which would have been found in the children and grandchildren of the valorous spirits which laid down their lives for France and great Napoleon. The Corsican reduced the stature of his nation by one inch. Who can measure what he did at the same time to breed out those priceless elements from the soul of France which make for idealism, administrative ability, noble passion and valor!

All the world is discussing the high cost of living. A world-wide effect must have a world-wide cause. As long ago as 1854 Dr. Alfred Wallace called attention to the effect the immense sums spent for armaments, the withdrawal of so many men and so much capital from the productive industries of the world must have in producing hard times. The London "Economist," in an article calling attention to this subject, sets in startling array the world's expenditures in war since 1899: The Boer War cost 1,250 million dollars; the Russo-Japanese War cost 2,000 million dollars; the Italo-Turkish War cost 200 million dollars; the Morrocan War to France cost 250 million dolars; Russian and Austrian mobilization cost 250 million dollars; the Balkan War all around cost 760 million dollars; and to this may be added the $91,400,000 just reported as the cost to Italy of her Algerian War, and we have a grand total of over 5,000 million dollars. "There is nothing strange or surprising in the dearth of money," says this sober journal. Thank God we are getting near the breaking point. The Massachusetts Commission on the Cost of Living reported in 1910 thus: "In weighing the causes which have contributed to increase the cost of living, the commission is convinced that a most far-reaching influence in creating, fostering and perpetuating high prices is militalism, with its incidents of war and its consequences in taxation. The debt piled up for war and waste remains a burden on the life of the world—a burden calling every year for a huge interest payment of more than a billion dollars, taken from the earnings of the nations. This is supplemented annually by many other billions to maintain large armies and navies of men taken from industry, who are organized, trained and maintin fderoganized, trained and maintained for the day when they will again be hurled at each other, to duplicate the destruction of the past and pile up new and heavier burdens upon the thrift and industry of the world." Well does Fabre call war "the most hopeless of all the absurdities."

Canada is turning her feet into the path of this international folly. Both of our political parties are proposing that millions shall be spent in war vessels. Under our energetic War Minister our whole Dominion is to be dotted with armories and drill sheds. The party dispute over the two naval policies has little in it of edification and nothing to stir the moral pulse annbeayp s-mtelrentoe -restroefmo of the nation. The writer therefore makes the following proposition: Let the Canadian Parliament offer to spend $20,000,000 to build vessels of war to form the nucleus of a fleet to act as a world police under the control of an international committee sitting at the Hague.

This proposal will seem to many as wholly wild and chimerical as fifty years ago the proposal to settle international disputes by arbitration seemed. Now that has become one of the common thoughts of the world, and is rapidly winning a supreme place in the international counsels of the nations. This new proposal may be supported by the following arguments:

There is no longer any need that any nation should possess an army of aggression.

There is no longer any need that there should be maintained mighty armies of defence if the nations can be delivered from their mutual distrust, and will consent to do as individuals in civilized countries have learned to do, namely, to settle their disputes by arbitraton and resort to courts of justice.

There is need, and there may always be a need, of a world police to keep unruly nations in order, and thus to protect civilization and to enforce the decisions of the Hague tribunal, and to make it, indeed and in fact, the supreme court of the world. The existence of such a force, dedicated to purposes beyond the selfish policies of any nation, would produce an atmosphere of international confidence which in itself would be one of the strongest factors making for peace.

This proposal is in line with the inevitable, and can be only a little ahead of time. Science is rapidly making the means of offence more deadly and the means of defence more costly. She has yet new horrors to reveal. The nations are learning the art of war so well that the science of destruction must soon die of its own perfection. What the steamship and locomotive have begun in the unification of the interests of the world, the aeroplane, with the incomparable right of way open to travel in the last great pathway of the nations, will complete in wiping out national boundaries in commerce, public policy and popular feeling. That which the day before yesterday was not, and yesterday was an interesting toy, to-day is changing the military tactics of the nations, and to-morrow will change the face of the world.

The financial burdens of militarism have become so intolerable as to ensure a not far distant change of international policy. Winston Churchill has said: "The pitiful policy folly of what is occurring here and all over the world is such that a concerted effort to arrest or modify it should surely rank among the first of international obligations." Lloyd George, knowing that his comrade's proposal would save an amount which would enable him to provide good homes for 100,000 people in 20,000 cottages, costing $3,000 each, every year the naval holiday lasted; and that if the naval annual expenditure could be reduced one-half a new and happier England would be possible, cries out with passion against the rampant international insanity.

In the United States the greatest personal forces at present are President Wilson and Secretary Bryan, who have shown themselves to be clear-sighted and radical enough to escape from the idiocy to which old custom and time-honored maxims often reduce the intellects of men when they are brought face to face with novel propositions. The latter is committed to a policy of peace.

There is enough peace sentiment and horror of war in the world to produce momentous changes. One overt act of faith in a great world ideal might cause that mass of sentiment to crystallize with startling suddenness into a new world policy. Canada is in a position to take an advance step with less danger of misunderstanding and international jealousy than perhaps any of the great powers. Why should not our young nation take from the brook of common sense this pebble and hurl it at the murderous brow of a Goliath which bestrides the world, defying the hosts of civilization.

Never before were so many forces available for the enforcement of a world decree in favor of universal peace.

Commerce has become in a wholesale way international. Besides the direct cost of military operations, the contending nations must suffer immense commercial losses. Stocks depreciate by the millions at the very rumor of war between any two great powers. Commerce is hammering it into the slow intellect of the world that the injury of any nation is the loss of all. We are all poorer because of the unhappy embroilment in Mexico. Deliverance from "the great illusion" is coming.

The bankers of the world by refusing credit, may bring any nation to time. Witness President Wilson's financial pressure upon Huerta. If given a good chance to work out, that policy will be successful.

The universal spread of news makes feasible the organization of a popular boycott of the goods of any nation. All the world knows how quickly the United States adjusted matters when the Chinese began to boycott goods from the Union. It requires sacrifice to do this, but not so much as war entails, and it may be even more effective.

The workingmen of any nation whose statesmen have declared for war may organize an anti-war strike, and not a wheel will turn on any railroad, nor a ship leave the docks. The workingmen of two nations growling at each other may organize an international strike. Why should they and their families suffer in future taxation and high cost of living? Why should they and their kind be made "food for powder"? Why should the highest interests of the world be sacrificed, because diplomatists cannot agree? The men who have shown a power to suffer for others in sympathetic strikes to the point of heroism are capable of as much as this.

The Christian churches, when they rise to the height of their message to the world, are influential enough in all the civilized nations to prevent, by awakening the conscience of the people, the brutal appeal to arms. We should feel a church disgraced if, after a personal combat settled by force of fist and tooth and nail, the victor, with bloody and disfigured face, and holding in his hand hair and buttons and shreds of clothing torn from his opponent, should enter the building dedicated to the Prince of Peace and call on us to join with him in a song of praise to the God of battles who had given him the victory. Yet in our international struggles we parallel that. When we have committed murder on a colossal scale, have slain fathers and sons by the hundreds, and have made thousands weep, we bring our bloody trophies into our cathedrals, roll our captured cannon to the doors, and are brazen enough to sing our doxologies. How seldom have any strong words been spoken in condemnation of the selfish and insane policy which caused it all, or any words calmly rebuking, in the name of international brotherhood, national passion in its moments of exultation. The Christian conscience has not yet found the imperial tone in world-wide affairs which naturally belongs to it.

By the adoption of this proposal Canada would have lifted her whole naval question above the strife of parties, and would have found a policy in support of which Conservative and Nationalist and Liberal could unite. We should be doing the best thing for ourselves, for it would mean the protection of our commerce —our only need for a navy; we should be doing the best thing for Great Britain, whose seafaring commerce is the greatest in the world; and we should have made Canada honored and famous forever as the first nation to sound an effective note in favor of this new world policy, through which all families of the earth shall be blessed. A new light would shine in the eyes of men. With the establishmbent of a world naval police force flying many national flags, but flying over all the white cross of peace, and the devotion of a battalion by each nation to the purposes of peace, the burdens of insane militarism would be lifted from the nations, the league of peace, with its fleet formed around the Canadian nucleus, would have become the supreme force in the world, and henceforth the vast resources of civilization would be devoted to the diffusion of social and economi well-being among all the peoples.

Well did that great Publicist, who is yet to rule the world, when announcing the principles of the new social order He came to establish, exhort us as social groups and nations not to lay up for ourselves treasures in earthly things—money, commerce, military prowess—which have shown no power to conserve the life of a nation, but to lay up for ourselves treasures of the things of the heavenly life—intelligence, justice, brotherhood, sincerity—which will prevent the thief of national folly from breaking through and the rust of a people's decay from corrupting. Seek these things first, and commercial and industrial success, the power to bless the world and achieve national glory in the happiness of the people, will be added unto us.

Have our people, have our leaders, imagination and idealism enough to see practical politics in a proposal above the level of much of our national politics? Have we, as a people, a capacity for moral enthusiasm great enough to respond to the appeal such a proposal makes? Is Canada ready to be the sacrificial nation of which Dr. Jowett has spoken, and to lose its life of narrow jingoism in order to save its own life and the life of the world? We shall see. Some such proposal will yet appeal not in vain, and some nation will be the first to respond and lead the world. Why should it not be young Canada? If we must spend money, let us spend it in ways which will tend to conserve, and not to shatter, the higher aims of civilization.

TWO FAMILIES MURDERED.

London, Feb. 14.—Sudden outbursts of insanity in two fathers were responsible last night for the complete obliteration of two families, consisting altogether of nine people at Harlesden, Northwest London, and at Tonbridge, Kent.

In the first case, Walter Johnson first strangled his wife and three children and then hanged himself to a gas bracket.

In the second case, James Standen shot his three children as they lay in bed and then sent a bullet through his own head.

THE SONGS THAT THE PRAIRIES SING

Have you heard the songs that the prairies sing
When the air grows warm with the breath of spring,
When the plain that lay through the winter dead
By the sun is warmed and the soft rain fed?

They sing of hope.
And clear and strong
On the wings of faith
They are borne along.

Have you seen the prairies when clothed in green
With their billowing waves, deep shades between,
Have you heard the song grow clear and bold
As the shimmering greens were turned to gold?

Each blade of green
Was born of hope,
And a faith as wide
As the prairie's scope.

Has your heart been stirred and your pulses thrilled
By the sight of the praries turned and tilled,
Have you seen them, too, when sheared and shorn,
With their surface stripped of the wealth they'd borne?

They were sown in a hope
That the fates defied,
And garnered of faith,
That was justified.

Do you know the language the prairies speak
When the days grow cold and the winds blow bleak,
When skies are leaden, and storm clouds break,
And silent to earth falls the feathery flake?

They speak of hope
'Neath the nurturing snow,
And a faith that lives
Though the north winds blow.

—J. R. McCrea, in "Rod and Gun."



Apply Zam-Buk to all wounds and sores and you will be surprised how quickly it stops the smarting and brings ease. It covers the wound with a layer of protective balm, kills all poison germs already in the wound, and prevents others entering. Its rich healing herbal essences then build up from the bottom, fresh tissues and in a wonderfully short time the wound is healed!

Zam-Buk's popularity is based on merit. Imitations never work cures. Be sure and get the real thing. "Zam-Buk" is printed on every packet of the genuine. Refuse all others. 50c all druggists and stores or Zam-Buk Co., Toronto.

ZAM-BUK

A TELLING CARD.

On a recent Temperance Sunday in Montreal, an enterprising S.S. superintendent distributed to all his scholars a very telling card, which he had had printed for the purpose at his own expense. The idea had been given him by a brother superintendent who had in turn brought it home as one of the "bright ideas" given at the World's S.S. Convention in Zurich, Switzerland, in July, 1913. We believe this card would make a deep and lasting impression on many a young mind, if it were very generally distributed on any Temperance Sunday.

The card reads as follows:

THE
Trouble Manufacturing Co.
Unlimited.

Charter: The Saloon Licence.

ORGANIZED, B.C. 2438.

Pres., Mr. Brewer.
Vice-Pres., Mr. Distiller.
Treas., Mr. Saloon Keeper.
Promoter, Mr. Deceiver.
Sec'y and Mgr., Prince of Evil.

PATRONS:

Mr. Just For Fun. Mr. Jail Inmate
Mr. Goodfellow Mr. Easily Led
Mr. Drunkard Mr. Outcast

Investments by Young Men and Boys Especially Solicited.
Stock Sold on Easy Terms.

Dividends 1000% paid in Poverty, Woe, Etc.

PROSPECTUS:

Isaiah 5:11, 22-23. Prov. 23:21-25. Prov. 20:1.

Woe unto them that rise up early in the morning, that they may follow strong drink. . . .
Who hath woe? who hath sorrow? who hath contentions? who hath babbling? who hath wounds without cause? who hath redness of eyes? . . . They that tarry long at the wine; they that go to seek mixed wine. . . . At the last it biteth like a serpent, and stingeth like adder.
Wine is a mocker, strong drink is raging: and whosoever is deceived thereby is not wise.

Not every S.S. Supt. has the means or the facilities for getting these cards specially printed, but we have arranged to print this on a neat card with a **pledge form** on the back for the convenience of our readers and for the good of the Temperance cause. We offer these cards **FREE OF CHARGE** in any reasonable quantities for distribution in Sunday Schools and by Temperance organizations. Teachers, Band of Hope leaders, Temperance workers — make this offer as widely known as you can and drive home the Temperance lesson in this way at the cost to you of a post card. Give us your address, the number you want, and the name of the S.S. or organization for which they are desired. Address, Temperance Card Dept., **John Dougall & Son**, "Witness" Office, Montreal.

Special Notice to 'Messenger' Sunday Schools

(1) REMEMBER—The "Messenger" is issued for distribution **on the Sunday following the date it bears.** We print and mail it ahead of date so as to be quite sure that it reaches the most distant point in Canada in time for distribution on the proper Sunday. If the above arrangement is properly understood and followed by Sunday School secretaries, the best possible results are obtained from the S. S. Lesson Department and other special features.

(2) REMEMBER—Should your supply not reach you in full on the usual date, most likely it has miscarried in the mail. Wait for a day or two and then mail us a post card saying, "We did not receive our supply of..... copies of the "Messenger" dated..... addressed to..... Please rush on duplicate lot." We will then very gladly duplicate without any extra charge, but unless you give address to which the package is going, the date of the "Messengers" you want, as well as the number you are short, it means trouble and delay for you.

(3) REMEMBER—We gladly send a package of "Messengers" on **FREE TRIAL** for three consecutive weeks to any school not now taking it. No obligation incurred. Tell other S. S. workers about this. Correspondence invited. Address, John Dougall & Son, "Witness" Block, Montreal.

READABLE PARAGRAPHS.

TRICKED.

For four consecutive nights the hotel proprietor watched his fair, timid guest fill her pitcher at the water tap.

"Madame," he said, on the fifth night, "if you would ring, this would be done for you."

"But where is my bell?" asked the lady.

"The bell is beside your bed," replied the proprietor.

"That the bell!" she exclaimed. "Why the boy told me that was the fire alarm, and that I wasn't to touch it on any account."—New York "Weekly Telegraph."

Protect the child from the ravages of worms by using Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator. It is a standard remedy, and years of use have enhanced its reputation.

ARTFUL DODGER.

Past stall after stall went the rich merchant, followed by a footman in smart livery. It was the annual village bazaar.

"Ah, Mr. Fitzbrendon," said a really sweet and charming lady at one of the stalls, "and what are you going to buy? Dear old auntie and I are running this table, and we have home made cakes, aprons, penwipers, and —"

"Yes," said F., "and I'll buy just one of each. But do you sell kisses at your stall?"

"Oh, certainly!" came the ready reply. "One guinea each!"

"Right!" replied the autocrat. "Then I'll take a couple — and good measure, please!"

"Aunt," remarked the fair and dainty damsel, "forward, please! Two kisses for this gentleman!"

For a moment the man of means was nonplussed, but only for a moment. Then he turned to his servitor.

"James," he said, coolly, "just take this purchase, please!"—London "Penny Pictorial."

If one be troubled with corns and warts, he will find in Holloway's Corn Cure an application that will entirely relieve suffering.

NO MIRACLE NEEDED.

Sir Joseph Ward likes a good story, and he can also tell an amusing one. Here is a favorite of his. A certain Maori "witch doctor" was held in great awe and reverence by the superstitious natives. This man claimed that he was by his magic enabled to walk upon the water, and one day his disciples went with him to the seashore, expecting to see him perform the miracle.

When they reached the water's edge, the man turned to his followers: "Do you all really believe that I can walk on the sea?" he asked in solemn tones. "Yes, yes," they replied, reverently, "we do." "Then,' said the witch doctor, as he walked coolly away, "there is no need for me to do it."—London "Evening Standard.'

There is no more effective vermifuge on the market than Miller's Worm Powders. They will not only clear the stomach and bowels of worms, but will prove a very serviceable medicine for children in regulating the infantile system and maintaining it in a healthy condition. There is nothing in their composition that will injure the most delicate stomach when directions are followed, and they can be given to children in the full assurance that they will utterly destroy all worms.

TO THE YOUNG PREACHER.

A Scotchman once closed the ordination of a young preacher with these words: "In conclusion, you ha' need o' three things, my young brother. You ha' need o' Bible, you will ha' to study for that; you ha' need o' grace, you will ha' to pray for that; and you ha' need o' common-sense, and if you ha' no got that you ha' to go back where you came from; and one thing more, my young brother, when it rains, just let it rain."—'Evangelical Messenger."

A Pill that is Prized.—There have been many pills put upon the market and pressed upon public attention, but none has endured so long or met with so much favor as Parmelee's Vegetable Pills. Widespread use of them has attested their great value, and they need no further advertisement than this. Having firmly established themselves in public esteem, they now rank without a peer in the list of standard vegetable preparations.

TRAVELLING SOME!

The old mountaineer, who was standing on the corner of the main street in a certain little Kentucky town, had never seen an automobile. When a good sized touring car came rushing up the street at about thirty miles an hour and slowed down just enough to take the corner on two wheels, his astonishment was extreme.

The old fellow watched the disappearing car with bulging eyes and open mouth. Then, turning to a bystander, he remarked solemnly:

'The horses must sho'ly ha' been travelling some when they got loose from that gen'leman's carriage!'—Philadelphia 'Ledger.'

Dread of Asthma makes countless thousands miserable. Night after night the attacks return and even when brief respite is given the mind is still in torment from continual anticipation. Dr. J. D. Kellogg's Asthma Remedy changes all this. Relief comes, and at once, while future attacks are warded off, leaving the afflicted one in a state of peace and happiness he once believed he could never enjoy. Inexpensive and sold almost everywhere.

A SUSPICIOUS CIRCUMSTANCE.

Mayor Mitchel, of New York, was talking about an attack that had been made upon him during the campaign.

'My accuser,' he said, 'reminds me of Hi Doolittle. He was the champion liar of his native village.

'One day Hi was arrested and brought before the local justice for chicken-stealing. He pleaded guilty.

'"Yes, jedge, yer houor," he said, "I plead guilty on the advice of my lawyer.'

'But the local justice rubbed his chin dubiously.

'"I dunno—I'm afraid," he stammered—"I guess—wall, Hiram, I guess I'll have to have more evidence afore I sentence ye."'

A Prime Dressing for Wounds.—In some factories and workshops carbolic acid is kept for use in cauterizing wounds and cuts sustained by the workmen. Far better to keep on hand a bottle of Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil. It is just as quick in action and does not scar the skin or burn the flesh. There is no other Oil that has its curative qualities.

THE LEADER.

'Don't take that man for a leader!'

The speaker was Representative Hobson; the occasion, a banquet in Washington.

'Don't take that man for a leader,' he repeated, 'or you will be as badly off as Mrs. Exe.

'Mrs. Exe stood on a crowded corner when the traffic was at its heighth, staring at the thick, tangled come-and-go of motor cars and drays and cabs, and not daring to venture in among the dangers of that moving mass.

'May I cross the street with you, madam?'

'She turned and saw an elderly stranger with lifted hat and gallant smile.

'Oh, thank you!' said Mrs. Exe, and the stranger grasped her arm with a firm grip, and together they plunged boldly into the wild crush of vehicles.

In and out, right and left, up and down, they zigzagged, at imminent peril of life and limb. Pedestrians on the sidewalk stopped and looked at them. Drivers and chauffeurs shouted and swore at them. It was plain to all that they were in unusual danger.

'The escort of Mrs. Exe, still wearing his gallent smile, still grasping her arm firmly, seemed to make no effort to avoid the oncoming vehicles. He darted erratically and yet calmly this way and that.

'At last, by a miracle, the other side was reached. Mrs. Exe then jerked her arm away from her escort's grasp, and with a look of scorn she said:

'"It's no thanks to you that we weren't both killed. Why, the way you positively courted danger one would think you were blinde!"

'"Madam, I am blind," he replied. That's why I asked if I could cross with you.'—New York 'Tribune.'

ABOLISHING THE CIGARETTE "FIEND"

Nitrate of Silver Cure Now Applied to Boys in Hoboken, N.J.

MANY SUCCESSES.

(By W. G. Bowdoin, in "Leslie's Weekly.")

Clinics where boys and others addicted to the cigarette habit may have free and effective treatment, will soon be institutional if recent highly encouraging experiments turn out as expected. A patient may now go to one of these clinics already established, have his throat painted with silver nitrate and pass out wholly indifferent to his former desire for a smoke. The new treatment had its inception in Chicago but is now meeting with success in a clinic at Hoboken, where the work of killing the smoke habit has been taken up with seriousness and zeal.

CURATIVE AND CORRECTIVE.

Some twenty-one years ago the effect of silver nitrate as a cure for cigarette smoking was noted, but not exploited, by a New York pharmacist, and it was left to Dr. D. H. Kress, as the result of original experiments conducted for the purpose, to work out a treatment that should be, not only curative, but corrective. Modern chemistry in these latter days, according to the Kress findings, has been harnessed to a smoke cure that the Anti-Cigarette League of America, having its headquarters in Chicago, has tried out at least with initial success. The published results attracted the attention of Judge John J. McGovern of the Recorder's Court in Hoboken, N. J., who was interested in a campaign to discourage the use of cigarettes by boys. He obtained the Kress formulae from the Chicago League.

The Judge, through his connection with the Hoboken Public School system, observed the retarding influence of smoking on boys and noted that it makes for school inefficiency all the way from five to twelve percent. He was anxious to be helpful and last December his ideas in this regard, took definite shape from a chance conversation with some companion golfers.

The Recorder had long been a tobacco user himself, but finding its effects baneful, had given up the practice about two years previously, since which time the Judge's opposition to the use of tobacco on the part of juveniles has grown rapidly. Whenever he has a boy on trial before him he looks for the telltale cigarette stains on the fingers. If they are found the offender is reasoned with and much good has resulted from this moral suasion.

But Judge McGovern wanted something stronger than good advice and about the middle of January, he called the nitrate of silver cure to his aid. Through co-operation with Doctors Joseph F. Londrigan and Michael S. Granell, of the medical inspectors' staff of the Hoboken schools, a course of treatment or "clinic" was devised, calling for the painting of the palates and throats of the young cigarette smokers of Hoboken with a one quarter of one percent solution of nitrate of silver, applied with cotton swabs.

The treatment leaves a bad taste in the mouth, and according to the medical inspectors the taste grows more and more repulsive for twenty-four hours. If the boy under treatment tries to smoke within a day or two after the application the result is sickening. The painting process is followed by the use as a wash or gargle of a prescription containing silver nitrate. Gentian root, which is very bitter, is also given to the patients who are urged to chew it when they feel the desire to smoke. A diet of fruit and cereals is also helpful. The final exercise of the boy's will is considered by the doctors as a most important factor in the treatment.

Dr. Londrigan, a member of the Hoboken School Board, recently stated that there is a certain danger of evil results, if care is not taken with the solutions used. As compounded professionally, the strength of the silver nitrate solution is strictly limited to one-quarter of one percent.

"The use of the so-called smoke cure is so new," says Dr. Londrigan, "that no established data exist as to its permanency, although there is every reason to believe that the cures are permanent. Cases in my own practice, outside of the free clinics, have shown that long-time chronic smokers are able to overcome the habit of smoking after one or more lunar caustic applications.

"The treatment of arrested development due to the continued use of cigarettes has thus far been confined to Chicago and Hoboken with the possible exception of isolated cases elsewhere treated. From the number of letters received from all parts of the country regarding this matter, few of which can be answered, it is apparent that a general interest has been aroused and it cannot be long before the treatment will be given in most large cities."

INAUGURATED CAMPAIGN TO SAVE THE CIGARETTE VICTIMS OF HOBOKEN.



JUDGE JOHN J. McGOVERN

He hears the cases of juvenile delinquency in Hoboken, N.J., and blames many of them on cigarettes. He is applying the nitrate of silver cure to hundreds of boys.



EXAMINING FINGERS FOR THE TELLTALE SIGNS.

Judge McGovern puts youthful offenders through a kindly examination, but if they smoke he finds it out. And then he recommends the new "cure" in a way that makes it most embarrassing to refuse. Many boys are now coming to him voluntarily, for help in breaking off the cigarette habit.



DR. D. H. KRESS

The Chicago physician who first exploited nitrate of silver solution as an antidote for the cigarette habit. He has treated hundreds of cases with excellent results.

THREE FROZEN TO DEATH IN RIGGING

While Captain of Cape Cod Wrecked Barque Was Washed Overboard.

ONE RESCUED SUCCUMBED.

Wellfleet, Mass., Feb. 17.—Captain Garva and four seamen of the Italian barque "Castagna" perished when their vessel was thrown on the outer bar of Cape Cod near the Marconi wireless station just before dawn to-day. The first mate and seven sailors were rescued by life-savers, one of whom, Captain Tobin, of the Caboons Hollow life-saving station, was badly injured by the overturning of the surf boat. The skipper of the "Castagna" was washed overboard, three men were frozen to death in the rigging and one died in the surf boat on the way to shore. The loss of life was the largest in a wreck on Cape Cod in twelve years.

The "Castagna," from Montevideo for Boston with phosphate rock, struck the bar early to-day during a blinding snow storm and sixty-mile north-west gale. The beach patrol sighted her at dawn, 300 yards off shore, with the surf breaking over her and threatening to pound her to pieces.

The combined life-saving crews from the Nausett and Caboons Hollow stations set up their beach gun and shot three lines across the "Castagna's" deck, but the savers were so benumbed by the cold that they were unable to handle the breeches buoy tackle.

The gale had moderated to 30 miles an hour, but the surf was so high that the life-savers had to wait some time before they could launch their lifeboat and pull out to the wreck against wind, sea and biting cold. Seven men helpless from exposure to the wintry gale were found on board, and lashed to the rigging were the bodies of Captain Garva and three men who had succumbed to the cold. The life-savers placed the living seamen in their boat and rowed back to shore, one dying on the trip. The survivors were carried to the Marconi wireless station, where medical attention was given them. All were so greatly overcome by exposure that none could give a coherent account of the disaster.

LORD ROSEBERY OPERATED ON

The fact that Lord Rosebery has undergone a serious operation, has been kept very quiet, and there seems to have been no intention of communicating information to the newspapers. The news leaked in an accidental way. An editor read that his lordship had resigned the chairmanship of some small society in Edinburgh, so sent a reporter to his lordship's Berkeley Square to ask whether or not his lordship intended to resign any other of his public posts. The reporter got the news as to the illness and operation, and the assurance that his lordship was proceeding quite satisfactorily. Insomnia is the only affliction that remains, and insomnia is an old enemy of Lord Rosebery.

COUNT ADMITS TO SLAYING

Polish Nobleman Killed Wife and Nephew in "Brainstorm."

Berlin, Feb. 18. — The "unwritten law" and "brainstorms" will be the defence of Count Mielzynski, a Polish nobleman, and member of the Reichstag, who will be placed on trial next Friday for the murder of his wife and the latter's nephew at the family castle on the night of December 20.

Count Mielzynski admits the crime, but states that he killed the Countess and her nephew in a fit of mad rage on discovering accidentally the truth of accusations against them which he had hitherto not believed. He will attempt to prove that he was aroused from sleep by a noise which he thought was made by burglars, and that his realization of the true state of affairs followed. The Count says he fired blindly, not knowing what he was doing. The Countess was a famous beauty of European renown.

The preliminary investigation of the murder showed that she had long conducted a clandestine correspondence with her nephew, and also gave him much money. The trial is attracting national attention.

FIRST ICE PATROL SHIP STARTS WORK

Is Result of Recommendations By International Conference After "Titanic" Wreck.

CUTTER "SENECA" ON DUTY.

New York, Feb. 17. — The revenue cutter "Seneca," Captain C. E. Johnson, is ready for the ice observation duty, recommended by the International Conference on Safety at Sea, following the "Titanic" disaster.

Stores and coal have been taken aboard the "Seneca," engines overhauled and everything is ship-shape for a three months' battle with the ice which threatens the steamship lane between New York and European ports.

The "Seneca" will leave here Thursday and steam direct to Halifax. She will make the latter port her headquarters, but will leave there immediately after reporting and begin a search for the great ice floes which drift down the Labrador coast at this season. At intervals of three weeks she will put into Halifax for supplies.

The revenue cutter "Miami," now at Keywest, will assist in the work. The "Miami" is expected to come up the coast next week, but by that time the "Seneca" will be off Labrador.

SHIPPING POOL IS RENEWED.

London, Feb. 11.—Negotiations affecting Canadian emigration traffic have been taking place between representatives of the shipping pool and the Austrian Government, says the Vienna correspondent of the "Chronicle," and it is announced they have resulted in satisfactory arrangements. To-day the differences between the Hamburg-Amerika line and the North German Lloyd have also been settled so that continental "pool" is to be renewed. The new arrangement between the companies and the Austrian Government with regard to emigration is made for fifteen years. The Austrian Government now consents to the Canadian Pacific joining this arrangement. According to a previous treaty the Canadian Pacific was not allowed to join without Austria's consent. The new plan will save a great deal of expense, for it will allow of the closing of almost all provincial offices.

With a view to making a stronger bid for the steerage and, it is believed, for the first and second cabin passenger business, the Hamburg-American Steamship Company has decided to place better boats on the recently established Canadian service than was first announced.

The significance of this move in connection with the rate war has not been announced, but F. B Dorgeloh, manager of the Canadian business of the company, says that he would not be surprised if the company competed for the first and second-class business instead of confining itself to steerage business.

The first steamer of the Canadian service is now on the way to Canada and will arrive at Halifax in a few days.

HIT BROKEN RAIL ENGINE DITCHED

Smiths Falls, Ont., Feb. 17. — Engineer Robert Grant, of Montreal, was instantly killed; fireman Ernest Anderson, of Smiths Falls, sustained a fracture of the leg, and nearly a dozen others were slightly injured in a wreck on the C. P. R. between Mountain and Inkerman about 1.30 o'clock this afternoon. The Montreal-Toronto flyer, running at a speed of forty miles an hour, struck a broken rail, the engine being ditched and the entire train left on the track. Engineer Grant was buried beneath the locomotive and his fireman was hurled some distance into an adjoining field.



The Original and Only Genuine

Beware of Imitations Sold on the Merits of Minard's Liniment

BRITISH M.P. TO PAY $65,000 FINE

London, Feb. 16.—Sir Stuart Montague Samuel, Radical member of parliament for Whitechapel, was to-day ordered by Justice Sir Sydney Rowlatt of the King's Bench Division, to pay penalties and costs amounting to $65,000, because he voted in the House of Commons while his firm had a contract with the British Government. The money was to be paid to Dr. William Bird as a common informer.

This was the third suit brought against Sir Stuart Samuel under the law which gives any informer the right to claim penalties under similar circumstances. The first two suits were dismissed on technicalities.

BIRDMAN TO SPREAD GOSPEL OF PEACE

New York, Feb. 17.—"Messengers of International Peace" the contestants in the 1915 round-the-world aeroplane race from San Francisco will be called, if the plans of the Aero Club of America, announced here to-day, are consummated. The club sent a telegram to C. C. Moore, president of the Panama-Pacific Exposition, urging that the air contest be made officially an expedition of peace.

It was announced further that the club has written to the country's foremost peace advocates, including President Wilson, and Secretary of State Bryan, inviting their co-operation in having the race inaugurate a world-wide peace movement in which the aviators, flying above unfriendly frontiers, would be the path-finders.

HELD ONLY CANADIAN TITLE OF NOBILITY

London, Feb. 16.—The death occurred at Rochampton on Friday evening, of Baroness de Longueuil, wife of Vice-Admiral Johnson, R.N. The interment is to take place in Montreal.

The late Baroness of Longueuil was the third daughter of Thomas Wayne, of Burleigh, Devonshire, and married Charles Colmore Grant, seventh baron of Longueuil in England, in 1878. After the death of the latter, which occurred in 1898, she married Vice-Admiral Johnson.

The barony has this particularity of being the only Canadian title of nobility officially recognized by England. It was established in 1700 by France and was the property of the Le Moyne family until the time when, owing to the absence of male heirs, a Miss Le Moyne became Baroness of Longueuil. She married David Grant and at her death in 1841 transferred her title to her son Chas. W. Grant, who became the 5th baron. It was only in 1879, and after several unsuccessful attempts, that the 6th baron, father of Chas. Colmore Grant, succeeded, through the influence of the Marquis of Lorne, Governor-General of Canada, in having the title recognized by England. The barony of Longueuil was officially proclaimed of English nobility in 1880.

The marriage of Miss Le Moyne, 4th baroness of Longueuil with David Grant was performed at the Protestant Church of Quebec, although the baroness was allowed to remain a Catholic. The family of De Longueuil was allied to that of De Montenac, Seigneur de Beleil, who died in 1832.

IN TEETH OF 80-MILE GALE.

Halifax, Feb. 15—The Gloucester schooner "Harmony" reached here on Saturday with her steering gear out of commission, her boom ripped from its strong fastenings of iron, deck strained, hatches more or less damaged and everything about decks in a topsy-turvy state. The "Harmony" looked more like an elongated iceberg than an ordinary fishing schooner. The vessel was on Bank Quero when Capt. Gibbs decided to return to Gloucester in the teeth of a gale, which at times reached 80 miles an hour. During the night the schooner made ice rapidly. It became dangerous work trying to beat it off as giant waves swept over her and often swept the men engaged in this work from their feet. The dories became frozen solid together.

BEAUTIFYING LIVERPOOL.

London, Feb. 17. — Thomas H. Mawson, lecturer on landscape design in Liverpool University, has been commissioned to prepare plans for the remodelling and beautifying of that city. He is well known in Canada, having been consulted in his professional capacity by the cities of Ottawa, Calgary and Regina. He is the author of two standard works on civic art, art craft and garden making.

SS. NIAGARA IN DISTRESS.

London, Feb. 15.—The French line steamship "Niagara," from Havre for New York, is in distress about 135 miles off Ushant, the westernmost of the islands off the coast of Brittany, according to a Havre despatch to Lloyds reporting the receipt of a wireless message from the steamship.

Havre, Feb. 15.—The French liner, which is returning to port disabled, has on board 147 passengers, of whom 46 are in the first cabin. The steamer "Bordeau" has been sent to assist the "Niagara."

NEW GOVERNOR OF HUDSON BAY CO.

Sir T. Skinner Appointed Successor to Late Lord Strathcona.

ECONOMIST AND STATISTICIAN.

London, Feb. 18.—Official announcement was made to-day that at the meeting of the directors of the Hudson's Bay Company yesterday, Sir Thomas Skinner, Bart., had been appointed governor to the company to succeed the late Lord Strathcona, and that Mr. Leonard D. Cunliffe had been appointed Deputy-Governor. Mr. A. M. Nanton, chairman of the advisory committee for Canada, was elected a member of the committee.

Commenting upon these changes, the "Financial News" says that Sir Thomas is so well-known as a business man, an economist and statistician that any words of compliment would be superfluous, but punningly adds that the ancient motto of the Hudson's Bay Company now acquires a deeper meaning. An enterprise whose business motto is "Pro Pelle Cutem" (skin for skin), it remarks, should be most appropriately governed when there was a Skinner at the head of its affairs.

MONTREAL'S BIRTH RATE MAKES RECORD.

By the belated report of the Health Department for 1912 which was issued last week in printed form attention was again drawn to Montreal's high birth rate and to the decreasing death rate. According to the figures supplied by Dr. Ward, statistician of the department, the death rate for the year was 19.99 per 1,000 population, being a decrease of 1.20 for the year.

The natality for the year is a record that few cities can hope to equal. It reached 39.44 per 1,000 of population, or 1.96 more than for the year preceding. This is the highest record since 1905.

Deaths from all causes in the city for the year 1912 numbered 9,685, of which 5,127 were males and 4,558 were females.

The number of children who died under 5 years of age was 4,835, being 49.92 of the total deaths. The only consoling feature of this is that the death of children of the said age represented a decrease of 3.77 percent as compared with the preceding year.

Tuberculosis in all its forms was responsible for 1,042 deaths during the year, being an increase of 1.62 over 1911.

OCEAN FREIGHT RATES.

London, Feb. 17.—The Dominions' Royal Commission has informed the Association of British Chambers of Commerce that the commission has been asked by the home and Canadian governments to investigate the question of freight rates to and from Canada. The commission desires to obtain the views of the association on the question and asks that a statement be prepared and forwarded to the secretary. Oral evidence will be taken later if desirable.

A BOOK OF REFRESHMENT

Sir Walter Scott, during his last illness asked his son-in-law to read to him out of "the Book." What book? He was asked. The reply was "There is only one book — the Bible."

Books innumerable come and go, but this book goes on forever. True religion can never decline as long as the Bible remains the guide of the Christian life.

Its inspiration is the only sufficient force to help people to aspire to higher things. Men, great and small, have found refreshment in its never failing draught. "Sublimer sweets than nature knows," have been derived from meditation on its pages.

The sole object of the Pocket Testament League is to bring this life-impelling power into the lives of its members, that they may become "doers of the word."

We hope every Sunday School into which the "Messenger" goes will organize a branch of the League. It affords a wide avenue for Christian work.

A boy of fourteen was asked by his mother's friend to join the League and his answer was: "I'll join if my Sunday School teacher asks me."

Teacher, are your boys waiting for you to ask them to join? Do not let this opportunity pass. It may make a great difference in his future life.

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

The publishers of this paper are co-operating with the Pocket Testament League by keeping a stock of the handsome little Vest Pocket Testaments, and these can be ordered separately or included with subscription order.

For further particulars see elsewhere.

A PICTORIAL TREAT.

The "Canadian Pictorial" for March is, as usual, overflowing with fine half-tone copper engravings illustrating leading events and personalities in all parts of the world.

One of the features comprises photographs of a house which was built in twenty-four hours at Hamilton, Ontario. The house is a pretty substantial one of two stories and nine rooms, and about four hundred workmen were engaged on its construction.

Two pages of photographs deal with the private museum of Mr. David Ross McCord, of Montreal, which has led to a considerable discussion of late. Mr. McCord, whose collection is extremely valuable, is anxious that it should form a nucleus of a Canadian National Museum, and offered it on certain terms to McGill University, which, however, has not been able to accept it under the precise conditions which Mr. McCord lays down.

The latest news in the United States, Great Britain, India, South Africa and other places is pictorially described in the March number which is, if anything, in advance of the customary excellence of the "Pictorial," and that is saying a great deal.

Order a copy (ten cents) from local newsdealers or send direct to the publishers. The subscription rate is One Dollar a year. The Pictorial Publishing Co., "Witness" Block, Montreal.

OUR MAIL BAG

ODE TO THE "WITNESS"

(A tribute of personal appreciation.)

We hail thee, 'Witness'! thou art dear!
As weekly through the changing year,
Thy visits, like some cherished friend,
To life, substantial pleasure lend.

Our Fathers—when our land was young—
Pored o'er thy sheets; thy praises sung;
And we, their sons, would be untrue,
Did we not prize thee highly, too.

Thou dost the rural weal advance;
Thy pages guard against mischance,
And solve, for honest 'Sons of Toil,'
The problems of the seed and soil.

Thou bringest news from far and near;
And weighty words from sage and seer,
That glow with truth, like glinting gems
That stud the royal diadems.

Thou dost appeal to youth and age;
Each drawing from thy healthful page
The stimulus it oft requires
To stir aglow the latent fires.

How many sons of humble birth,
Now recognized as men of worth,
And daughters, rich in fame, as well,
Thou hast inspired, no mind can tell.

Thy chief ambition, from thy youth,
Has been, to know and scatter Truth;
And this fond right has ne'er been sold
To any clique for power or gold.

With Freedom's battle-flag unfurled,
Thy telling darts have e'er been hurled
'Gainst Tyranny, Intemperance, Fraud—
For Conscience, Right, Mankind and God.

Through all this struggle fierce and long,
Thy Cause—the cause of Right o'er Wrong—
Has e'er been, slowly gaining ground—
Thus far thy fight is victory-crowned.

God speed! we say with hearts aflame!
Go Onward, in Jehovah's Name!
Achievements past—performed so well—
Of greater future conquests tell.

God speed thee! May thy banner wave,
Till rampant Wrong has found its grave!
And every tongue, Dominion wide,
Will speak thy name with grateful pride.

—*Henry S. Erb.*

Orchard Parsonage, Me.

Box 309, Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.

Gentlemen.—Enclosed you will find $1.00 for which kindly continue your valuable paper, "Weekly Witness," for 1914. Your paper is a clean wholesome sheet, and should be in every home. Among the current literature of the day your paper stands alone, and is a thing to be glad for. We wish you success.—Yours very truly,

JER. O'CONNOR.

6 Ridge Road, Hornsey, London, N. England.

Dear Sirs.—I herewith enclose $1.00 as subscription to the "Weekly Witness" for another year. I highly value your excellent paper, which I find most interesting, and I wish you increasing success in the coming year.—Faithfully yours,

J. EDWARD FLOWER.

55 Esplanade, Quebec, P.Q.

Dear Sirs.—Enclosed please find the sum of $3.00 to renew "World Wide" for 1913 and 1914. I have taken the "World Wide" now for several years, and I consider it an excellent publication. To read it carefully it keeps you posted in all matters taking place, as its title states, in the "World Wide."

Yours truly,
HON. R. TURNER.

Rothesay, N.B.

John Dougall & Son.

Dear Sir,—Enclosed please find the sum of $2.00, for which renew my "World Wide" for one year. Also please send "Canadian Pictorial." I have taken the "World Wide" only one year, but I consider it as a weekly review and summary of the thoughts and events of the wide world, a pleasure to look forward to at the end of the week.

Yours truly,
REGINALD COOPER.

A STRONG TEMPERANCE ALLY.

Our Knox S.S. scholars are fond readers of the good "Northern Messenger," and we feel that its unceasing efforts in the Temperance Cause all through the past years are bearing fruit in abundance in these days throughout Canada, and especially in Ontario, by moulding opinions in youth to use the ballot rightly later on.—G. T. Donaldson, Supt., Knox S.S., Palmerston, Ont.

WILD SCENE IN JAP HOUSE.

Tokio, Feb. 15.—The Lower House was the scene of unprecedented disorder last night and adjourned after midnight. The members of the Opposition destroyed the ballot box in order to prevent the adoption of the business tax, which the masses wish ablished. Riotous scenes on the floor of the House continued throughout the session, which extended over many hours, the obstructionists blocking the Government at every turn.

According to the Tokio papers the naval commission has found one naval officer guilty of bribery and will order a courtmartial.

Interesting information concerning the queens of different countries is given by the "Neue Freie Presse," of Vienna, showing that if the occasion arose, many of them could easily earn their livelihood.

Queen Elizabeth of Belgium possesses a doctor's diploma of the University of Leipzig. Besides, she is an excellent musician and plays the piano and violin with great skill

Queen Mary of England paints, sings and is extremely clever with her needle. Queen Victoria Auguste of Germany is a specialist with the camera, and produces a special kind of art photo. Queen Wilhelmina of Holland paints miniatures and porcelain, while Queen Maud of Norway is a distinguished playwright, using the pseudonym of Graham Irving. She is also a competent bookbinder, dressmaker and painter.

Carmen Sylva (Queen Elizabeth of Roumania), is a world famous poetess and novelist. Helena, Queen of Italy, has jokingly remarked that in case of need she could easily earn a high salary in them usic halls of London or New York as an expert swimmer and riflewoman.

WEAKNESS AND PALPITATION OF THE HEART.

When the heart begins to beat irregularly, palpitates and throbs, skips beats, and sometimes seems to almost stop, it causes great anxiety and alarm.

Many people become weak, worn and miserable, and are unable to attend to either social, business or household duties.

Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills are a specific for all weakness and heart disorders, and are recommended by us with the greatest of confidence that they will do what we claim for them.

Mrs. George Burridge, Coboconk, Ont., writes:—"Just a few lines to let you know what Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills have done for me. I have been troubled with weakness and palpitation of the heart. I tried many remedies but got none to answer my case like your pills did. I can recommend them highly to all with heart or nerve trouble."

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

A LIBERAL EDUCATION.

S. California, U. S. A.

Dear Sir,—Enclosed please find order for which renew my "World Wide," also please send it to a friend. I have taken the "World Wide" for about eight years, and I consider it a splendid little paper—the careful reading of which each week would constitute a liberal education for anyone.

(MRS.) ISABEL M. NEALES.

WORLD WIDE.

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

ALL THE WORLD OVER.

Why England Objects—The "World," New York.
The Panama Exhibition—Our Unwise Refusal to be Represented—By Sydney Brooks, in the "Daily Chronicle," London.
Is Parliament Needed?—Lord Esher, in the "New Statesman," London.
Instead of Wages—The "New Age," London.
The End of the Findell Incident—The "Outlook," New York.
The Unspoilable Age—The "Evening Post," New York.
A Fable Without Names — In Which the Fish of Paradise Overcomes the Big Black Fish — The "Sun," New York.
Bertillon, Terror of Criminals — The "World," New York.
The Spirit That Made Japan a "Miracle" in History — Dr. Jikei Hojo, President of the Tokyo Imperial University, in the "Japan Magazine."
Europe's Interest in the Armenian Highlands—By Dr. E. J. Dillon, in the "Contemporary Review," London. Abridged.
Why Germany Goes S. E.—Translation from the "Frankfurter Zeitung," in the "New Age," London.
Men and Women—and the "Woman Question"—By Corra Harris, in the "Independent," New York. Abridged.
Some Men Who Failed — By Bishop Frodsham, in the "Cornhill Magazine," London.

SOMETHING ABOUT THE ARTS.

"Parsifal" at Covent Garden — First Performance in England — The "Times," London.
Méhul's "Joseph"—New Biblical Opera —The "Times," London.

CONCERNING THINGS LITERARY.

The Collier's Wife—William H. Davies, in the "Nation," London.
The Man From Kabul — By Rabindranath Tagore, in the "Outlook," New York.
Prince von Bulow's Book—The "Manchester Guardian."

HINTS OF THE PROGRESS OF KNOWLEDGE.

The Secret of Beth Shemesh—From Abraham to Sennacherib—By E. G. Harmer, in the "Christian World," London.
Change of Air—The "Sun," New York.

PASSING EVENTS.

THINGS NEW AND OLD.

It will be a pleasure to introduce "World Wide" —to you.

But we cannot know who you are unless you are sufficiently interested.

It need only cost you a post card.

John Dougall & Sons, Publishers. Montreal.



Secure more satisfactory service for yourself, and at the same time save us a great deal of trouble by remitting your renewal subscription well before, rather than after the date of expiry. Renewals are always made from date of expiry, regardless of date subscription is received.

? Why "Catch Your Pal" ?

To make two blades of grass grow where one grew before is the splendid ambition and achievement of the good farmer. To have twice as many WEEKLY WITNESS subscribers in each locality and to get at least one in every English-speaking neighborhood throughout Canada is the determination of your publishers—but such an achievement will only be possible to the extent of the enthusiastic co-operation of their readers.

It will be, if each of our present subscribers gets one new subscriber.

* * *

SPECIAL FOR NEW SUBSCRIBERS.

To make this as easy as possible we are making the special Friend and Neighbor Club offer of 65 cents for one full year's trial to any families which have not been taking the WEEKLY WITNESS during the past year.

SPECIAL FOR PRESENT SUBSCRIBERS.

But present subscribers, by sending us TWO NEW subscriptions at the 65 cent rate, may have their own subscription extended for twelve months at the same rate. Or by sending FOUR NEW subscriptions, the sender's OWN SUBSCRPTION will be extended for twelve months FREE OF CHARGE.

THE REASON FOR SPECIAL RATES.

This 65 cent rate involves an immediate loss in every case. It is only offered so that our friends can more easily induce their friends and neighbors to try the "Weekly Witness" at the bargain Trial Rate. We count on getting full rates from the new subscriber when his time comes for renewal, when he, too, will also become a self-sustaining member of the great and famous family of "Witness" readers.

* * *

Each subscriber will get ONE new one if he or she really appreciates the WEEKLY WITNESS and its work in the nation—because only through such co-operation on his or her part can the WEEKLY WITNESS grow better and stronger and be the better able to lead the people in the great moral battles of the time. We are doing our best under existing conditions. It really rests with our subscribers to improve both the conditions and our capacity to serve the nation by getting one new subscriber before the end of the year. The sooner the quicker—and the easier.

"CATCH YOUR PAL" and — "DO IT NOW"

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FAITHFULLY YOURS PUBLISHERS.

JOHN DOUGALL & SON

A Natural Remedy

Time was when disease was thought to be due to the direct influence of evil spirits, and exorcism and magic were invoked to cast it out.

Science has taught us wisdom. The evil spirits exist still. We call them "Disease Germs," and they also must be cast out. Once lodged in the stomach or intestines, fever with its hallucinations, or biliousness with its aches and pains, is the result.

ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT'

is the approved remedy for driving out disease germs. Its action is quick and thorough. It clears the intestines, rouses the torpid liver to new life, stimulates the mucous membrane to a healthy action, and cleanses and invigorates the whole digestive tract.

Prepared only by J. C. ENO, Ltd., 'Fruit Salt' Works, London, England

Agents for Canada, Messrs. HAROLD F. RITCHIE & Co., Limited, 10, McCaul Street, Toronto.

FARMERS' MARKETS.

Receipts of Butter and Cheese Light—Prices Steadier —Cheese Strong.

There is no important change to note in the local butter situation except that the feeling is steadier owing to the improved demand for finest goods from both local buyers and outside sources, and the fact that the indications are there will be a scarcity of finest and fancy creamery later on. The Lenten season commences next Wednesday when it is expected that a more active trade will be done on account of the increased consumption. Receipts continue very light and stocks on spot in consequence are steadily decreasing.

The receipts of butter for the week were 388 packages which show an increase of 108 packages as compared with last week, and a decrease of 269 packages with the same week last year, while the total receipts since May first to date show a decrease of 14,817 packages as compared with the corresponding period a year ago.

Prices range as follows:—
Finest creamery .. .. .. 27½c to 28c
Fine creamery .... 26½c to 27c
Seconds .. .. 25½c to 26c
Manitoba dairy .. .... 22c to 22 1-2c
Western dairy .. .. 23c to 24c

CHEESE.

Owing to the limited supply of cheese available on spot a stronger feeling has prevailed in the market and prices have advanced with holders of finest goods now asking 14c to 14½c for round lots, while sales of small lots to the local trade have been made at 14½c to 15c. The receipts for the week were nil as compared with 106 boxes for the corresponding week last year. The total receipts since May first to date show a decrease of 192,726 boxes, as compared with the same period a year ago.

Prices range as follows:—
Finest western colored.. 14c to 14¼c.
Finest western white 13 3-4c to 13 7-8c
Townships colored 13 5-8c to 13 3-4c.
Townships white .. 13 3-8c to 13 1-2c
Seconds .. .. 13c to 13 1-4c

EGGS.

The receipts of eggs for the week 4,356 cases, as against 2,678 for last week and 2,726 for the same week last year. The arrivals since May first to date have been 256,082 cases, as compared with 250,775 for the same period a year ago, which show an increase of 5,307 cases. There was no further change in the condition of the market, but the feeling is easy in sympathy with weaker advices from the United States and the increased supplies coming forward. The demand from local buyers for small lots to fill actual wants continues good and an active trade is doing for the season of the year.

We quote prices as follows:—
Strictly fresh eggs .. .. 35c to 36c
Seleted C S eggs .... ..32 to 33c
No 2 candled eggs .. ..24c to 25c
No. 2 andled eggs .... 24c to 25c

POULTRY.

The market for dressed poultry continues quiet owing to the small shipments being made from the country, and the limited supplies in first hands on spot. The demand is good for small lots of fresh killed stock and the tone of the market is firmer.

We quote prices as follows:—
Turkeys, per lb. .. .. .. 18c to 20c
Ducks, per lb. .. .... 14c to 15c
Chickens, per lb. .. .. 12½c to 13c
Fowls, per lb. .. .. 10c to 14c
Geese, per lb. .. .. 14c to 15½c

DRESSED MEAT.

There is no change in the condition of the market for dressed meats, prices being firm with a steady trade passing in most lines for local consumption.

Prices range as follows:
Beef, hinds, CD.. .. 10c to 14c
Beef fronts, C.D... .. 8½c to 9¾c
Lamb.. .. .. 13¼c to 14¼c
Mutton.. .. .. 8¾c to 11¾c
Veal, milk fed.. .. .. .. 10¾c

HONEY.

The demand for honey was quiet to-day, but as supplies on spot are not large, the tone of the market remains steady and prices show no change.

We quote prices as follows:
Clover, white honey.. 15c to 16c
Dark grades... .. .. 13c to 14c
White extracted.. .. .. 10½c to 11½c
Buckwheat honey.. .. 7½c to 8½c

BEANS.

The demand for beans has improved some and there is a little more activity in the market, but there be no change in prices to note. A fair amount of business has been in foreign beans which will arrive here in the spring by the first vessels, and this fact has tended to check the demand to some extent for Canadian beans. We quote prices as follows: Three-pound pickers at $1.85 to $1.90; hand-picked at $2.05 to $2.07 1-2; and prime at $1.75 to $1.80 per bushel, in car lots, ex track.

POTATOES.

There is no further change in the condition of the market for potatoes, prices being firmly maintained with a good demand and an active trade is doing. Sales of Green Mountains at 80c to 82 1-2c to 85c, and Quebec stocks at 77 1-2c per bag, ex track, while the former, in a jobbing way, are selling at 95c to $1 per bag, ex store.

EXPORTS OF APPLES.

Shipments for Season to Date Over 925,000 Barrels Smaller Than Year Ago.

Mahlon Terhune reports the exports of apples to Europe for the week ended February 14 as follows:—

	Liverpool Bls.	London Bbls.	Glasgow. Bbls
New York	2,346	3,012	1,681
Boston	1,449	....	2,404
Portland..	2,064	....	....
Halifax..	1,748	....	....
This week	7,607	3,012	4,085
Corr week last year	27,529	8,426	7,743
Total this season	572,905	358,767	348,880
Total last season	959,374	601,985	493,347

	Hamburg. Bbls	Various. Bbls	Total Bbls
New York	2,453	426	9,917
Boston	1,820		5,673
Portland..	....	....	2,064
Halifax	....	....	1,748
This week ..	2,453	2,246	19,043
Corr week last year	1,642	7,434	52,774
Total last season	2,885	224,429	2,522,020
Total this season	154,76	1[illegible],466	1,596,724

Total boxes apples: Liverpool, 4,123; London, 6,317; Glasgow, 2,[illegible]2; Hamburg, 7,359; Hull, 1,286; total, 21,111 boxes.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

The Range of Price for Cattle at Many Points.

About 1,200 head of butchers' cattle, 125 calves, 100 sheep and lambs and 1,300 hogs were offered for sale at the Point St. Charles stock yards in Montreal to-day. The offerings of live stock at this market during the week were 1,500 cattle, 250 calves, 200 sheep and lambs and 2,000 hogs.

There were eight load of good Northwest cattle on the market to-day, which sold at 6c to 8c per lb., or one quarter of a cent per lb. less than last week's prices. Prime beeves sold at 7 3-4c, a little over 8 1-4c per lb.; pretty good animals, 5 1-2c to 7 1-2c, and the common stock at 4 3-4c to 5 1-2c per lb. Calves sold at 5c to 7 1-2c per lb. Sheep sold at about 6c per lb., lambs 8c to 8 1-4c per lb.; good lots of hogs sold at 10c to 10 1-4c per lb.

CHICAGO.

Chicago, Feb. 21.—Cattle—Receipts, 200. Market, steady; beeves, $7.10 to $9.65; Texas steers, $6.90 to $8; stockers and feeders, $5.50 to $7.90; cows and heifers, $3.70 to $8.50; calves, $7.50 to $11.

Hogs—Receipts, 13,000. Market, unsettled; light $8.50 to $8.72 1-2; mixed, $8.50 to $8.70; heavy, $8.35 to $8.70; rough, $8.35 to $8.45; pigs, $7.75 to $8.65; bulk of sales, $8.60 to $8.70.

Sheep—Receipts, 1,500. Market, steady; native, $4.90 to $6.25; yearlings, $5.90 to $7.25; lambs, native, $6.90 to $7.90.

BUFFALO.

East Buffalo, Feb. 21.—Cattle, firm. Prices unchanged.

Veals—Receipts, 25. Active and 50c lower at $6 to $12.50.

Hogs—Receipts, 2,500. Active and 5c higher; heavy, $9 to $9.20; light, $8.55 to $8.75; mixed, $9.20 to $9.30; Yorkers, $9.25 to $9.35; pigs, $9.25 to $9.30; roughs, $8.25 to $8.50; stags, $6.50 to $7.50; dairies, $9 to $9.25.

Sheep and lambs—Receipts, 25,000. Active; sheep, steady; lambs, 15c higher; lambs, $5.50 to $8.40.

BRITISH CATTLE MARKETS.

London, Feb. 5.—Trade ruled firmer for good class bulls at an advance of 1d per st., but rough cattle were almost a drug on the market, and made 2d per st. less money. Top prices paid per 8 lbs.—For bulls, 4s 1d to 4s 3d; rough do, 3s 4d to 3s 6d. No sheep, lambs, or calves were placed on the market today. Total supply—Beasts 50, milch cows 5.

London, Feb. 5.—Fair supplies and trade slow, but prices fairly well maintained. English beef, 4s to 4s 2d; Scotch sires, 4s 2d to 4s 4d; shorts, 4s 6d to 4s 8d; Argentine chilled hindquarters, 4s 2d to 4s 6d; do, forequarters, 2s 9d to 2s 10d. Mutton—Scotch wedders, 4s 10d to 5s 4d; do, tegs, 5s 8d to 6s 0d; do, ewes, 3s 8d to 4s 0d; English wedders, 4s 10d to 5s 2d; extreme, 5s 4d; do, ewes, 3s 8d to 4s 0d; English lamb, 6s 0d to 7s 0d; veal, 4s 4d to 5s 4d; extreme, 5s 8d; English pork, 4s 4d to 4s 10d; Dutch, do., 4s 2d to 4s 8d per 8 lbs.

TORONTO GRAIN MARKET.

Toronto, Feb. 21.—Oats were firm and corn steady on the local market. Quotations are as follows:

Ontario wheat—No. 2 winter, 92c to 93c, outside, according to location.

Manitoba wheat—No. 1 northern, $1.00; No. 2 northern, 98 1-4c.

Oats—Canada western No. 2, 41c; No. 3 Canada western, 40c, at lake ports for immediate shipment; Ontario No. 2 white, 35c to 35 1-2c, outside; No. 3 white, on track, Toronto, 38c to 39c.

Corn—No. 3 yellow 69c; No. 3 mixed, 68c.

Peas—No. 2, 95c to $1.00.

Barley, 56c to 57c, outside for malting.

Buckwheat, 73c to 75c, shipping points.

Manitoba flour—Listed quotations at Toronto are: First patents, $5.40; second patents, $4.90; strong bakers, $4.70.

Ontario flour—Winter flour, 90 percent patents, $3.65 to $3.70 seaboard.

Millfeed—Manitoba bran, $22.50 per ton; shorts, $24 to $24.50 per ton, on track, Toronto.

Hay—No. 1 grade, $18 to $19; No. 2 grade $15 to $16.

CANADIAN STOCKS.

	Saturday. Asked.	Bid.
Ames Holden	15¾	15½
Do. pref.	69	68
Bell Telephone	157	156¾
B. C. Packers	139½	139
Brazilian	88½	88¼
Calgary Power	58⅞	.....
Canada Car	68¾	68
Do. pref.	109	107
Cement	30⅝	30
Do. pref.	93	92
Cottons	38	37
Do. pref.	77½	76½
Converters	38	37
Canadian Rubber	.....	84
Do. pref.	98	97
Can. Fairbanks pref. ..	97	92
Can. Pacific	214¼	214
Can. Reserve	1.82	1.80
*Detroit Ry.	73¼	73
Dom. Bridge	122	121
Dom. Canners	64	62½
Do. pref	95½	94
Dom. Coal pref.	106	104
Dom. Iron pref.	93¼	92
Dom. Steel	38⅛	39
Dom. Textile	85½	85¼
Dr. pref.	.....	.....
Dom. Trust	110	107½
Goodwins	.....	25
Do. pref.	85	81
Hillcrest	44¼	44
Do. pref.	88	87
Hollinger Gold Mines.. ..	.....	16.75
Illinois pref.	97	93
Laurentide	188¾	188½
*Lake of Woods	134	133½
Lyall Con.	20½	.....
Macdonald	19½	18⅝
Mackay	94	.....
Do. pref.	72	.....
M. & St. Paul..	134	132
Mont. Power	228¼	228⅛
Mont. Cots.	60	55
Do. pref.	103	102
Mont. Tgrh.	.....	140
Mont. Tram.	223	222
Nipissing	6.50	6.40
N. S. Steel	80	78½
Ogilvie	123	121½
Do. pref.	114	112½
Ottawa Power	169	168½
Penmans	55¼	55
Do. pref.	84	80
Porto Rico	69½	.....
Quebec Ry.	15⅝	15⅜
*R. & O. Nav.	109	108¾
Shawinigan	141½	141
Sher. W. pref.	104	103
Spanish	.....	.....
Do. pref.	48	.....
Steel Co. of C..	18½	.....
Do. pref.	.....	85
Toronto Ry.	143¼	143
Tooke Bros.	.....	23
Tucketts	43½	43
Do. pref.	102	99
Twin City	107	106¾
W. Kootenay	95	93
Do. pref	105¼	105
Winnipeg Ry.	210	207
Windsor Hotel	100½	80

CONDITION OF TRADE.

Quiet Conditions Still Prevail, But Some Growth in Confidence Is Apparent.

Montreal. — The main feature of the week is the very active demand for fish of all kinds. Lent begins next Wednesday, but apart from that the high price of meats is inducing a larger consumption and prices are fractionally higher on most lines than a year ago. Molasses is also an article more freely used in the country parts during the lenten season, and a more active consumptive demand is reported, but prices are easy on the basis of about 30c for fancy. Quotations for new crop Barbadoes continue to be considerably below last years figures. In general groceries there is a fair seasonable distribution at unchanged values. Quotations for refined sugars have undergone no revision for several weeks, though some buyers profess to look for lower prices next month, as local refiners quotations are already materially above the New York factory figures, which must be affected when the sugar duties are abrogated March 1st. Lumbermen report the general and export demand rather slow at the moment, but are looking for improvement about April. Operations in the woods are hardly on so extensive a scale as usual, while conditions for hauling, etc., have not been wholly favorable.

An adjustment is reported of the differences between the masters and the operatives in the boot and shoe trade at Quebec, and some inquiries for leather are reported from that quarter. The spot demand is just moderate, but prices are firmly held. Receipts of hides are still light and of inferior quality, and dealers look for a quiet time during the next six weeks, as there will be a light kill during Lent. Reports from the dry goods houses are fair on the whole. In the paint and oil trade there is rather more activity, and orders, which in January were some 25 percent short, are showing some increase this month. District collections may be classified as fair. The money situation is little changed, the general bank rate for call loans being 6 percent, though some private funds are available at 5 1-2 to 5 3-4 percent.

Quebec. — Trade and industry have been quiet this week and banks are still very prudent in discounting, although they are reported to have all the necessary money needed for legitimate business. The long-continued dispute between the shoe manufacturers and their operatives has been amicably settled and the factories were reopened on Monday. The total loss in wages and other issues during the seven weeks the factories were closed amounts to nearly $500,000.

Toronto. — Wholesale trade during the past week showed little improvement. The weather was not conducive to activity in general merchandise, and the season is too late for more than a moderate movement in heavy lines of dry goods. The outlook is generally considered as bright. Money is easier and adjustments to trade conditions have been made. Preparations are being made for an active business in millinery. The stocks are large and well assorted. Shipments of spring dry goods are keeping warenousemen quite easy. Prices of staples are steady. Shipments are only moderate, and many renewals are being asked for. The hardware trade is quiet, as also are metals. There is a fair movement in groceries. Leather continues firm and hides steady. The trade in grain is quiet, with offerings of Ontario grown limited. Quotations are firmer for wheat, oats and barley. In provisions there is a quiet trade, with little change in prices.

Winnipeg. — The strong undertone for some time characteristic of the grain market is well maintained. There has been reported some buying by large concerns against hedging sales made earlier in the crop season. Cash houses have been absorbing all offerings at any recession in the open market. Flax is especially strong and the oats market has shown a somewhat better tone during the last few days. General trade shows an improved tone in nearly all departments of trade and wholesale houses as a rule have been able to make satisfactory collections and have materially reduced their own liabilities since the first of the year. The weather has moderated somewhat, but continues seasonable, and in the last fortnight the movement of winter stocks of rubber goods has been normal for February. Retail lumber business has disclosed better results for the year than anticipated. Country collections have been fairly good and a great many of the commission houses are starting in the 1914 years with small liabilities compared with former year. During the week here has been announcement of the successful financing of several large mortgage loan companies and this has greatly encouraged local investors in realty.

Calgary. — Wholesale distribution is still quiet. The usual activity is noticeable in winter clothing, groceries and provisions. Retirements from business by small retailers on account of the stringency were not as numerous as expected, unlooked for ability to stand the strain of February settlements having developed. Cattle shipments from the stockyards during 1913 show Calgary to be now the largest livestock market of Western Canada, leading Winnipeg by 50 percent. Shipments during the year were confined wholly to this continent on account of better prices than for export.

Regina. — An optimistic feeling prevails in business circles here and collections on the whole are better than at the same period last year. An increasing demand for staple merchandise, such as groceries, provisions, etc., is noted, though there is an apparent disposition among the wholesale merchants to scrutinize orders with more than usual care.

Moose Jaw. — Retail trade appears to have received considerable impetus during the past week, and dealers seem to be more optimistic regarding the future. Plans are being prepared for a large number of buildings, and an active season is looked for in that time.

Saskatoon. — On account of the weather having moderated somewhat, trade appears to have shown some improvement and with the opening of spring, it is felt, conditions will be great improved. While money appears to be easier, collections are still unsatisfactory.

CANADA IS PROMINENT.

London, Feb. 17.—Canadian exhibits are a prominent feature at the Dominions' Exhibition, which opened today in Selfridge's departmental store on Oxford street. The showing of the Province of Quebec has been arranged by Col. Pelletier, who has managed to put forth an imposing display of the mineral and agricultural products of the province. Ontario and Nova Scotia also have splendid exhibits, dealing with their natural resources. The Canadian Pacific Railway has a model transcontinental line which, along with numerous scenic features, has been much admired by the crowds of visitors.

Ridgetown, Ont., Feb. 15.—The starting of a fire in the kitchen range when the hot water pipes were frozen caused an explosion of the boiler in the house of Thomas Simpson yesterday. The stove was blown to fragments, the furniture wrecked, and the doors and windows blown out.

LORD MURRAY PUTS UP DEFENCE

Says Marconi Deal Was Error of Judgment and Not Intention.

EXPRESSES DEEP REGRET.

London, Feb. ..— The recent parliamentary scandal in connection with the purchase of Marconi shares by members of the British Cabinet was revived to-day in the House of Lords, together with the whole question of the secrecy of party funds and the purchase of titles of nobility.

Lord Murray, of Elibank, who a short time ago returned from South America, where he had acted as the agent for the projects of Lord Cowdray, made his first appearance in the Upper House, where he gave a statement of his dealings in American Marconi shares before he was ennobled and while he was the chief Liberal whip in the House of Commons. He said that when he had purchased the American Marconi shares he was convinced that the American company had nothing to do with the British Government contracts, and was distinct from the English Marconi Company. Looking back now, he said, he thought it might have occurred to him that his action would be open to criticism. He concluded: "I deeply regret that I did not give the matter more consideration and view it from all possible aspects. It was an error of judgment and not intention."

Lord Murray expressed deep regret that he had invested the Liberal party's funds in Marconi shares, and more particularly that his action had embarrassed the party. He said he had personally assumed the heavy losses resulting from the investment, and he trusted that those who had commented harshly would recognize that it was difficult to avoid mistakes. He concluded that he had done nothing which reflected upon the honor and integrity of British public life.

Viscount Milner and other peers have announced that it is their purpose to discuss later questions of party funds and titles.

Lord Murray shared in the speculations in Marconi shares made by Godfrey C. Isaacs, managing director of the Marconi Company, and David Lloyd George, chancellor of the Exchequer. The books of the defaulting stock broker, Charles E. Fenner, who was recently arrested in Paris, showed that Lord Murray of Elibank, had also invested £40,000 of the Liberal party funds Marconi shares and $100,000 in an English railway when the Government was about to settle the railway strike in 1911, which action greatly increased their value. The newspapers at the time pointed out the coincidence of the possession by Lord Murray of large party funds for investment at the coronation season, when the King was giving away many honors. They demanded that the House of Lords put itself on record against the system of the purchase of titles by party subscriptions.

MR. CARNEGIE'S DENIAL.

New York, Feb. 21.—Andrew Carnegie asserted to-day that there was "not one iota of truth" in the criticism of his Peace Endowment scheme by United States Senator O'Gorman during a discussion by the Senate of a renewal of the general arbitration treaties. Senator O'Gorman declared that the Carnegie Endowment was organized for the promotion of peace, that its principal purpose was sinister and corrupt, for the benefit of certain interests represented by those who dominated it; that it sought to promote an Anglo-American alliance. To prove this he quoted from an article entitled "Triumphant Democracy," written by Mr. Carnegie, in which such a union was suggested.

In his statement to-day Mr. Carnegie gave a list of the directors of the Foundation and said that each was chosen because he was one of the foremost citizens of his community.

"Triumphant democracy," he said, "was written twenty-eight years ago. It is always safe to prophesy," he added, "if you do not fix a date for fulfillment. "Triumphant democracy, had this merit, it fixed no date. It was a 'look ahead' and a look ahead it remains. The future has not been revealed to us."

Mr. Carnegie recalls that in his 'early days' he was treasurer of a committee here which co-operated with one in Canada favorable to annexation with the United States. There were a number of prominent men in Canada who thought that the future of Canada depended upon union with us. Of this no trace exists to-day, however. Canada is marching forward developing a career for herself. Canada may some day play the part of Scotland and unite with her southern neighbor. No one can foretell. All this has no bearing upon Senator O'Gorman's unfounded charge against the recently created Peace Foundation."

THE BISLEY DISPUTE.

London, Feb. 17.—The apathy which has been shown for years by the general body of the English public towards the Bisley meeting, is exemplified this week in the small amount of interest manifested in the difficulty between the National Rifle Association and the War Office.

Most people interested appear to think that the fault of the new regulations, if fault there be, lies with the War Office, but this week's issue of the "Army and Navy Gazette" takes a different view.

It describes as grotesque Colonel Hughes' statement that the War Office wants to force Canada to adopt the Lee Enfield, and reminds Colonel Hughes that the new rifle, having an aperture sight, is now under consideration in Britain. It says:

"it may certainly be an advantage over many other competitors so we double whether many Canadians would appreciate such a concession."

Col. Hughes Is Pleased.

Ottawa, Feb. 17.—"In regard to the latest news from Bisley, I need only say that Canadian riflemen are greatly pleased that they will now be allowed to shoot for the principal Bisley event and the only one about which we were greatly concerned—the King's Prize—as it appears likely we will now be in a position to do, in my opinion," said Colonel Sam Hughes, Minister of Militia, yesterday.

ACCEPTED REPORT OF "GRAFT" CHARGES

Quebec, Feb. 16.—By a vote of 37 to 15, the Legislative Assembly accepted the report of the investigating committee finding Mr. Mousseau guilty of accepting money from the American detectives, Messrs. Biddinger and Maloney, and stating that the evidence shows that no other has accepted any money in connection with the Montreal Fair Association Bill. The motion which incorporates the report also censures the American detectives for the methods which accomplished the downfall of Mr. Mousseau, and states that the House will take no further action against Mr. Mousseau.

FINE HOMES ON ROYAL ESTATES FOR WORKERS

A London correspondent says:—A great scheme for the improvement of the Duchy of Cornwall estate is being quietly carried out in South London, and is changing the aspect of the district thereabout. The King is taking the keenest personal interest in every detail of the housing scheme, and is acting on behalf of the Prince of Wales, who is Lord of the Manor of Kennington (the district in question) in right of his Duchy of Cornwall, until the Prince attains his majority.

Already a marvellous change has been wrought in the aspect of the neighborhood. Old and dilapidated houses have given place to substantially built and artistically designed flats and cottages. The amenities of the neighborhood have received anxious consideration and everything has been done, in the King's words, "to make the people happy and comfortable."

The care for all sections of the people, which has animated the duchy in the preparation of the scheme, is shown, for example, in one part of the estate toward the northwestern corner, in Newburn street and Prince's road, where the foundations are laid of a quadrangular series of homes for old persons. The elevation is of a pleasing type, and will add dignity to the comfortable quarters soon to be available for the aged poor.

It is the aim of the duchy uthorities to get different classes of people to intermingle on the property, and thus to aid in a general levelling up of the social tone. The policy is a wise one, for not only is it directly beneficial to both the poor and the prosperous, but it will tend to prevent that unrelieved aggregation of the less fortunate members of the community, which marks the decaying stages of urban property.

Solidity, comfort, simplicity and good taste are the principal features of the work now in hand on the duchy estate. The houses are so designed that the tenants will have only themselves to blame if they do not find them both comfortable and economical. There is electric light in every room at a nominal charge, the stoves are all of the most modern type, and good kitchen ranges and coppers are fitted, and in every house or flat there is a large bath, with hot and cold water service. In the case of the old people's quarters the bath and the hot water supply will be in common.

FOOD MUST BE TAXED.

This Would Be Penalty of Imperial Preference, Say Liberals.

TARIFF AMENDMENT DEFEATED.

London, Feb. 17.—The tariff reform amendment to the Address was defeated yesterday by a majority of 74.

Captain Tryon advocated an Imperial preference so far as practicable without imposing fresh duties on imported foodstuffs, and by admitting colonial imports at a lower rate than foreign imports. He would impose an ad valorem duty up to 10 percent on foreign manufactures.

On behalf of the Government, the Solicitor-General said the policy of Imperial preference was one that could not exist. If the Opposition desired a colonial preference they must tax food. Did the Opposition intend to include raw material? He denied that such a preference would tend to bind the colonies to the Mother Country. It was likely to carry with it seeds that would lead to results which many would be unwilling to contemplate. If they desired to accomplish Imperial preference they must put a tax on food and also put a tax on raw material.

On further argument on the Unionist side it was denied it was impossible to give effective preference to the colonies. Take Canada. Canada is rapidly becoming an industrial country. Here the costs of production are not much lower in many industries than ours to-day. I think it quite possible that if this system of preference were once adopted we would gradually find—probably in the lifetime of most of us—Canadian manufacturers would be willing to content themselves without protection, which is natural, owing to the cost of carriage. And then we might have complete free trade between Canada and the United Kingdom. That is ideal. Every one will consider that worth striving for. Those who are the best judges of the colonies think there is something in it. We will give them precisely what they ask and we will give them everything they have asked for when we get the power.

PANHANDLE DEAL.

British Columbia to Move for Securing Territory to Canada.

AN EXCHANGE SUGGESTED.

Ottawa, Feb. 22.—That negotiations be opened by Canada with the Imperial Government and the United States with a view to securing for the Dominion what is known as the "Alaska Panhandle," the long strip of land running southward from Alaska and shutting off the northern part of British Columbia from the sea, will be the request of British Columbia members to the Government during the present session.

British Honduras and British Guinea have both been suggested in connection with an exchange of territory of this kind. The question will likely be brought up first by Dr. Thompson, member foro the Yukon, and he will be supported by British Columbia members and also by the Alberta representatives, who are to a lesser degree interested.

FIGHTING AT ESMERALDAS.

Panama, Feb. 16. — Late advices from Esmeraldas, Ecuador, report that the city is still in the hands of the rebels, under Col. Carlos Concha, who have succeeded in repulsing the federals after heavy fighting, in which the losses on both sides were large. The greater part of the city has been burned, but the cable office escaped destruction. It is guarded, however, by a rebel detachment, and has suspended business.

The foreign residents moved into the neutral zone outside the city when the bombardment began, and all are safe, but supplies are badly needed. Emeraldas is still under blockade and communication is closed.

It is reported that Col. Andrade is marching from Tulcan, in the north, to the relief of Concha, with one thousand men. Tulcan is 150 miles from Esmeraldas.

TWO HUNDRED YARDS OF WOMEN'S NAMES

Vancouver, Feb. 19. — A monster petition from the women of British Columbia asking for the franchise was presented to the legislature yesterday afternoon. There were ten thousand names on the roll, which was two hundred yards long.

TANGO IS BANNED BY ARCHBISHOP

Forbids It and Similar New Dances as Bad and Scandalous.

IMMODESTY OF DRESS.

A dance not named, but the comment upon which indicates that the Tango is what is aimed at, and the present immodesty of feminine dress were touched upon in emphatic manner at High Mass at St. James Roman Catholic Cathedral, Montreal, on Sunday, when Archbishop Bruchesi's circular letter was read by Bishop Gauthier.

The circular, which is the 107th issued by the present archbishop of Montreal, in dealing with the fashions, remarks that "One is tempted to say that decency is nothing but an empty word," and says that hat the Bishops of Belgium said not long ago, unfortunately finds its application here: "The scantiness of the draperies, the transparency of the materials used, the form of the garments, the questionable arrangement of the lines, designed by unscrupulous ladies' tailors, are no longer means of gracefully dressing the honest woman, but artifices devised to expose her to the desires of evil minds."

Of the dance, the verdict is that "Unquestionably its author is the spirit of evil." "No words," the circular goes on, "are too forcible to stigmatize as they deserve those unbecoming movements of the body, those really lascivious contortions, which no self-respecting person would allow."

FORMER NORTH BAY MINISTER IS DEAD

Pickering, Ont., Feb. 19.—The Rev. C. L. Johnston, of St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church, died very suddenly here yesterday. Mr. Johnston was making a pastoral visit when he was suddenly taken ill. He was taken into the house where he was about to visit, but expired before medical help could be summoned. Death was due to a clot of blood on the brain, caused by the rupture of a blood vessel.

Mr. Johnston came to Pickering last April. He was previously in charge of the Presbyterian Church at North Bay for thirteen years, where he had built up a very strong congregation. He was a highly educated man and was well-known throughout the province. He is survived by his wife, two daughters and one son.

CLERICS ARE ALARMED.

See Danger Ahead in Kikiyu Controversy.

MEMORIAL PRESENTED.

London, Feb. 17.—A memorial signed by 676 priests of the Diocese of London was presented to the Upper House of Convocation to-day. The memorial expresses grave anxiety as to the consequence, if unrebuked, of the denial of certain fundamental truths of the faith by some who hold office in the Church.

The priests also deplore the "widespread tendency to approach the problem of re-union among Christians in a way that is clearly inconsistent with the belief that Episcopal ordination is essential to the valid ministry of the world, and the sacraments."

The memorialists ask for the repudiation of the claim of some clergy to reject the miracles of Jesus' birth of the virgin and the actual resurrection of His body from the thomb.

In submitting the petition, the Bishop of London said he would move at the next session that steps be taken to allay the widspread uneasiness in the Church. Books were being published by some of the clergy which seemed to deny the great miracles. In three cases the authors had been removed from or had resigned their offices in the Church.

A CANADIAN "KIKUYN."

(Letter in London "Times.")

Sir:—As an example of how special circumstances cal for a liberal interpretation of a rule drawn up for ordinary conditions, may I be permitted to mention an incident which I regard as one of the most precious experiences of my life?

It was five or six years ago. Easter was approaching. For many months I had been the only representative of the Christian ministry in the town of Prince Rupert, which was struggling into existence on the shore of Kaien Island. Members of all denominations had been attending our services. I told them that as a Bishop of the Anglican Church which was first on this coast by many years, I counted it a great privilege to minister to them, and as I knew many valued exceedingly their Easter Communion I should be glad to welcome to our Easter celebration those who were communicants of other Churches—"all such," I added, to use the language of our Prayer book, "as shall be religiously and devoutly disposed."

The scene on that Easter Day was a memorable one. Roman Catholics, Orthodox Greeks, Lutherans, Presbyterians, Methodists, Baptists, as well as Anglicans came. Together we sang most heartily "The Church's one foundation is Jesus Christ her Lord." Together we knelt side by side and partook of those sacred elements which variously interpreted, meant for each and all the Holy Communion, the Fellowship Divine.

Yours faithfully,
F. H. DU VERNET,
Bishop of Caledonia.
Prince Rupert, B.C., The Epiphany.

EX-LIPTON MANAGER LOCATED IN OTTAWA

Ottawa, Feb. 17.—Mr. James Ross Ness, former manager of Lipton's, Limited, in England, and one of the eighteen defendants in the British Army canteen graft charges, a man for whom the London authorities have been searching and for whom a summons has been issued in the now famous case, has been located in Ottawa and his address is the Roxborough Apartments here. He is manager of the Ontario & Manitoba Flour Mills Company.

Mr. Ness denies that he was implicated in any corrupt practices in Malta in 1905—while he was acting as manager for the Lipton firm—with Col. Whitaker, who was then commander of the Second Battalion of the Yorkshire Light Infantry.

LIMITING A TRUST COMPANY'S POWER

Model Bill's Provisions Will Have Important and Far-Reaching Effects.

RESPECTING LIABILITIES.

Ottawa, Feb. 18.—When the Hon. W. T. White, minister of finance, explains on its second reading the provisions of the bill respecting trust companies introduced with a brief explanation in the House to-day by the Hon. Geo. H. Perley, they will be shown to be important and far-reaching as respects the restrictions and limitations to be imposed on such corporations.

While the powers granted under the act are substantially those which have been settled by the banking and commerce committee and by Parliament, many restrictions and limitations have been imposed. For example, a company's own funds must be invested principally in Government and municipal securities, bonds, and first mortgages on real estate. Again, holdings of stocks are limited to twenty-five percent of the paid-up capital. Real estate for the company's own use must not exceed in value forty percent of the paid-up capital. It is provided that the company's own funds and its trust accounts must be kept distinct and separate from each other. Provision is made for audit and returns must be made to the Finance Department showing all investments in detail.

An important feature is a provision that the liabilities of a company, both direct and by way of a guarantee, must not exceed five times the paid-up capital. Hitherto there has been no restrictions upon the amount of guaranteed liabilities which a trust company might assume. This provision, together with those relating to audit and returns, are made to apply to all trust companies which have been incorporated heretofore by Dominion legislation. The act is a general one under which all trust companies seeking Dominion charters hereafter will be incorporated. Heretofore trust companies have been incorporated under Dominion legislation either by letters patent, under the Companies' Act or by special act. Under the former method very wide powers—much wider than should have been granted in the public interest, according to the opinion of the authorities here—have been acquired by some trust companies. The Companies' Act has imposed no restrictions upon the powers which may be granted. In recent years parties seeking incorporation have usually proceeded by the introduction of a bill. The result has been that no two bills have been alike and the time of the House committee on banking and currency of the House itself has been needlessly taken up in the consideration of each bill.

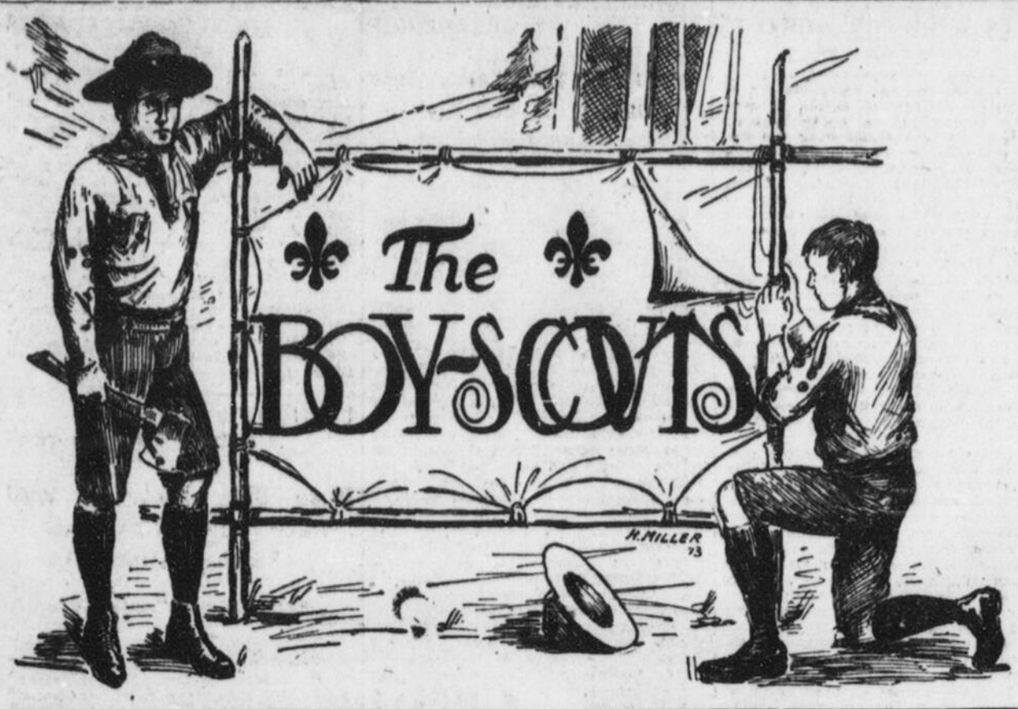
As intimated in the House this afternoon, no trust company will be incorporated hereafter under the Companies' Act, but under a so-called model bill, this bill giving the company the powers and subjecting it to the regulations set out in the general act. This is the procedure followed in the chartering of banks and insurance companies.

MONTREAL HOSPITAL FACES BIG DEFICIT

Montreal, Feb. 17.—The Montreal General Hospital has to face a deficit of $67,014, reported at the 92nd annual meeting to-day. Treasurer Evans said the Board would have soon to face an annual expense of $250,000. Over a million dollars had been spent in recent years upon additions to buildings and to complete the work in hand $75,000 more at least was needed. The report says that the time has come for a public appeal for a sum of $1,600,000 to put the institution upon a sound basis. Nearly five thousand indoor patients were treated, the largest number in the hospital's history. Dr. Alexander J. Hutchison becomes senior surgeon in succession to Dr. F. J. Shepherd, who, after thirty-five years' service, goes on the Board of Management.

GREAT ART DISCOVERY.

Naples, Feb. 17.—Two pictures by Raphael, attributed to "Perugino's pupil," have been discovered in the National Museum here by the Director, Prof. Vittorio Spinazzola. The two pictures represent the Virgin Mary and St. Joseph, and were originally painted for the Church of St. Augustine at Citta di Castello. They were taken by the French during the Napoleonic



Wolf Cubs, or Young Scouts

HOW TO TRAIN THEM

Everybody agrees in the importance of keeping touch with ex-Boy Scouts at the critical age between boyhood and manhood. Hence our scheme for "Old Scouts." But very many are also equally agreed on the importance of getting hold of boys younger than the Scout age, and shaping them in the right direction, while they are yet specially susceptible to good influence.

So convinced of this are many that a large number of boys are allowed to be Scouts before they have reached the authorized age.

This is bad for them and bad for the Movement. They are apt to overstrain themselves in trying to do the same work as bigger boys. Then bigger boys feel ridiculous when parading with very small boys in the same uniform. For these reasons this scheme of Young Scouts is now offered to assist Scoutmasters and others who desire to give the youngsters some training, preliminary to their becoming "Boy Scouts."

Troops or Patrols of Young Scouts can only be started with the sanction of the District Commissioner, provided suitable arrangements can be made.

Whether or not Young Scouts should be invited to join with the Scouts, or even be present, at any parade, rally, or inspection, must be decided by the Commissioner or other officer in charge of the arrangements.

It will, no doubt, encourage the Cubs to see their elder brothers, the Scouts, sometimes, and particularly a "Silver Wolf," who should be the ideal of every Cub.

On the other hand, care must be taken to prevent the Cubs taking part in any event likely to cause strain or undue fatigue, and the feelings of the Scouts, themselves, must always be considered.

It will be noticed that the Young Scout's Promise does not contain direct reference to the Scout Law, nor is any knowledge of the laws required for his tests.

The reason for this is that it is felt the Scout Law of the real Scout is too serious a matter to be treated lightly, and that it is undesirable to ask young boys to promise to observe laws which they are not old enough to fully understand.

Scoutmasters in charge of Young Scouts, in consultation with their chaplain, should, of course, teach their boys, in a simple and practical manner, what is meant by their promise of "duty to God," and also the sense of honor and responsibility; and give such other religious and moral instruction as they think necessary to prepare the Cub to become a good Scout.

This istruction will, no doubt, include most of the Scout Law in its simplest form, but the Cub should be trained to look on the Scout Law itself as part of the real Scout training which he will undertake when he is old enough to become a Scout.

The practise of the daily "good turn" will probably be one of the best methods of training the Cub's character for his real Scout's life.

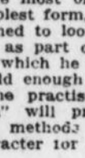
RULES.

TITLE—Wolf Cubs or Young Scouts.

AGE.—A boy can become a Young Scout at the age of nine, and he can continue as one till the age of twelve, though he may, at the discretion of the Scoutmaster, become a Boy Scout when he reaches the age of eleven.

UNIFORM—A Young Scout wears uniform like a Scout, but with the following differences: Instead of the Scout hat he wears a cap, dark green in color, with a yellow cord border. Instead of the Scout shirt, he wears a jersey of dark green or blue. He is not allowed to carry a staff. He may not wear any of the Scout Badges or any of the other Scout decorations. He may not wear either shoulder knots or garter tags. The privilege of wearing these is gained when he is promoted to be a Boy Scout.

ORGANIZATION AND TRAINING—Troops or Patrols of Young Scouts will be run so far as possible on the same lines as Scout Troops and Patrols, and, when desired, in connection with them. Fuller details of the training will be found in the Chief Scout's new book (shortly to be published), entitled "Wolf Cubs—A Handbook for the Training of Young Scouts."



RANKS.—(1)—Young Tenderfoot or Cub.—A boy must satisfy his Scoutmaster that he knows the Scout signs and Young Scout's salute. Then he takes the Young Scout's promise as follows:—

On my honor I promise that I will do my best—

(1) To do my duty to God and the King.

(2) To do a good turn to somebody every day.

He is then entitled to wear the Young Scout's Wolf Cub Badge, and become a Young Tenderfoot or Cub.



(The Two Stars which he gains as a Cub are represented on the Scout's Badge which he eventually gains.)

(2) One-Star Cub.—Before being awarded the Star (which is yellow and is worn on the front of the cap) the young Tenderfoot must:—

(a) Know the composition of the Union Jack, and right way to fly it.

(b) Be able to tie the following knots:—Reef, Sheet Bend, Clove Hitch, Bowline, Fisherman's, and Sheep Shank; and understand their special uses.

(c) Know and practice correctly the five Body exercises given in Wolf Cubs Handbook.

He is then entitled to the rank of "Wolf Cub."

(3) Two-Star Cub.—The tests are as follows:—

Before being awarded his seond Star a one-Star Cub must:—

(a) Have, at least, three months' service as a one-Star Cub.

(b) Have a knowledge of elementary first aid and bandaging. (See Scout Chart 16, excepting fracture of thigh.)

(c) Know the semaphore or Morse signs for every letter in the alphabet.

(d) Follow a trail half a mile long in thirty minutes, or, if in a town, describe satisfactorily the contents of one of four shop windows, observed for one minute each, or, Kim's game, to remember sixteen out of twenty-four well-assorted small articles after one minute's observation.

(e) Go a mile in fifteen minutes at "Scout's pace."

(f) Lay and light a wood fire in the open, using not more than two matches.

(g) Cook a quarter-of-a-pound of meat and two potatoes without cooking utensils, other than the regulation billy, in the open, over camp fire, if possible.

(h) Have at least sixpence in the savings' bank.

(i) Know the sixteen principal points of the compass.—"Headquarters Gazette."

THE PIONEER BADGE.

The tests are as follows:

Fell a 9-inch tree neatly and quickly.

Tie eight kinds of knots quickly in the dark or blindfolded.

Lash spars properly together for scaffolding.

Build model bridge or derrick.

Make a camp kitchen.

Build a hut of one kind or another suitable for three occupants.

TREE FELLING.

In cutting down a tree, chop it as near the ground as possible, and in doing so do not chew away two or three feet of good wood in the attempt. So many satisfy themselves by saying that they "know how" to chop down a tree, and are quite decided on the subject, although they have probably never used an axe.

Don't be so sure—cut down your tree and then chop it neatly into the lengths required. It isn't such an easy job as it sounds.

KNOTS.

The eight required are the reef, clovehitch, sheet bend, bowline, fisherman's sheepshank, middleman's and timber hitch.

Practice making them in the shortest way possible and then against time in the dark or blindfolded. Also be sure that you know what each knot is used for. Get into the habit of using the "reef" knot in everyday life. Whenever you tie up a parcel or when you tie the ends of your broken shoe lace together.

The ends of all the rope used for practicing should be "whipped" with twine. The method of doing this is described in "Scout Tests."

LASHING.

Only the square lashing is used in constructing a trestle, excepting at the crossing of the braces in the centre, when the diagonal lashing is needed. Note that the diagonal lashing is commenced with a timber hitch round both spars and is then given three or more turns round each fork separately, finishing up with a few frapping turns and a couple of half hitches.

MODEL.

Probably the simplest way to get to understand bridge building is to make a model. This may be made of a number of meat skewers (which you can obtain from your butcher) or small straight branches cut into suitable lengths. Small twine is used to represent rope and strips of thick cardboard make good chesses.

The model should be made on a wooden stand with imitation banks. If the lashings should have a tendency to loosen give them a coating of shellac or thin glue.

CAMP KITCHEN.

Camp kitchens take many forms, but all are open in the direction of the prevailing wind. If pieces of log be used in the construction, see they are green or else your kitchen will become part of your fire also. If stones are used, get them as flat as possible on top, so that there will be no danger of your stew running away. Before using your fire for cooking, let it burn for a short time. When the smoke has cleared away and the bright coals remain, then put on your bacon and eggs.

HUTS.

When there are plenty of spruce trees near your camping ground, a good cool hut can be made as follows:

Cut down about eight or ten small spruces about eight feet in length. When you have trimmed off all the branches tie the poles loosely together at the tips; then spread them and, commencing at the bottom, nail or bind them to the poles. A small nail in the thick end of the branch will hold it in position. The boughs should be partly overlapped, and if put on properly the hut will be absolutely rainproof.

If you are camping in a tent, such a hut makes a splendid store place for cooking supplies, etc.

"OUR TENDERFOOT PRACTISING FOR AMBULANCE."



THE PATIENT WANTS TO SNEEZE.

MONTHLY MEETING OF THE S.M.'s CLUB.

The 38th brought forward a suggestion for the establishment of a Dominion paper for Scoutsh. Although the idea was appreciated, it was found in discussion to be impracticable for the present and it was shelved until a more favorable time. At present it is hoped that all officers and scouts will do their utmost to make the "Witness" page a huge success.

OUTFITTER COMMITTEE.

S. M. Bailey promised a final report of the committee next meeting. There was some discussion as to whether the whistle lanyard should be worn round the neck or round the arm. It was eventually carried that round the arm eb the proper position.

CAMP RECOMMENDATION.

S. M. Thompson brought forward several recommendations for improvements at camp. These included extra help for the cook, alteration in the hours that the quartermaster's store is open, limitation of distance between camps, purchase of sheet music for pianos, and lastly it was carried that Chiclets and chewing gum be stocked at the quartermaster's store.

SCHEME FOR WORK AMONG OLDER BOYS.

S. M. Ascah presented a very valuable report on this subject. It was recommended that copies of same be provided to all S.M.'s, and same will be discussed at a future meeting of the club.

"WITNESS" PAGE.

The necessity for every member doing his best to make this page a success was again impressed on the club, not only in the way of suggestions and news, but also in endeavoring to increase the circulation among the boys.

CAMP COMMITTEE.

The camp committee reported progress and made a strong request to officers and Scouts for suggestions as to the new equipment for the camp.

CLOSING DATE FOR ENTRANCE FOR BADGE EXAMINATIONS.

The representatives of troops who had forwarded the names of entrants for badge examinations date brought this matter forward, and after a lengthy discussion it was agreed that in future two weeks' notice be given of the closing date for badge examinations.

This concluded the business, and the meeting adjourned at 10.45 p.m. The attendance was again far from satisfactory.

THE OLDER BOYS.

TO THE MEMBERS OF THE SCOUTMASTERS' CLUB:—

Gentlemen,—Your committee appointed by your chairm. to submit a comprehensive scheme for the work amongst older boys, begs to report as follows:—

I—To a request addressed to every scoutmaster to ascertain the number of boys who at present or in the near future will have passed the scout age, twelve troops have responded. In these troops we find there are 93 boys who have left, 16 advanced to some official positions and eight who will have reached the age limit in the near future.

This request was made to ascertain whether this club would be justified in preparing any scheme for older boys.

We regret that the unsatisfactory returns have made this data of very little value to use for our present purpose.

II—In dealing with the boys of this age your committee suggests that they be divided into two classes:

(1) Those who show aptitude and are judged competent by their scoutmaster for A.S.M.'s and scoutmasters.

(2) Those who are not qualified for such positions or who do not desire them, but whom we are anxious to retain in active relationship with the movement.

For Class No. 1 we would suggest that courses of instruction be arranged to cover a period of three months with one lecture a week, corresponding though not necessarily concurrent with the three months probation for their warrant.

Such a course would roughly embrace such subjects as:

(1) The movement—its origin, history ideals, together with an outline of the ideals of the Anglo-Saxon people, and thus place in the history of nation and contribution to humanity generally.

(2) The Boy—His characteristics, requirements, etc., etc.

(3) The different branches of scout work—Discipline, ambulance, life saving, etc, etc., etc.

This would help to instruct these young men in the principles more than in the actual work with which at that time they would be fairly familiar.

(2) For Class No. 2 we would suggest:

(1) That all who could be induced to give some time to the actual work in the way of helping as special instructors, etc., should be encouraged to do so and thus retain an active interest in their own or some other troop. (2) For all others we would suggest the formation of an Old Scout Association, the object being to retain the interest of those young men who are going out into their life's work.

This association would needs be simple in its nature, making few demands upon the members because of the many calls upon a young man's time, and the importance of not interfering too greatly with the greater interest of his life's work.

The details of such an organization would need to be worked out very carefully and it is not within the province of this committee, at this juncture, to make any definite proposals along these lines. Our work ceases when we have suggested what we consider might be a possible solution to this problem.

We wish to suggest, however:

(1). The absolute necessity for the co-operation and active interest of the Scoutmasters' in any scheme.

(2).—Certain privileges might be extended to the older boys, such as:

(1). Representation at the Scoutmasters' Club.

(2). Representation on the council and executive of the city and district.

(3). Provisions whereby under certain conditions they might enjoy the privileges of the Provincial Camp during summer months.

(4). Through their troop secretaries invitations to attend al parades, field days and general scout functions.

These are only a few suggestions for your consideration.

We regret very much that the original mover for this committee, and an appointed member, Mr. Thompson, has found it impossible owing to excessive Scout work, to act.

Respectfully submitted,

A. GORDON ASCAH,
J. F. CARLETON,
Committee.

TROOP MOVEMENTS

ST. ANDREW'S CELEBRATE BIRTHDAY.

The Officers and Scouts of St. Andrew's celebrated their second birthday last Friday by holding a very enjoyable banquet with the members of St. Mathias Troop as their guests.

This troop is fortunate in not only having splendid headquarters, but in also having the valuble assistance of several ladies who were responsible for providing the excellent supper last Friday. Seated at the head table were Mr. C. Cotton, president of the S. M's Club, C. S. Allen, D.S.M., chairman (in the unavoidable absence of Col. Smart, Commissioner for the Westmount District), S. M. Paterson, A. S. M. Brisbane and Dr. Clarke. With them at the side tables were some forty scouts.

After every one had done justice to the meal the toast of the King was honored. This was followed by a short address by Dr. Clark, who impressed upon the Scouts the necessity of always doing the best possible in life and making the best of youth.

A. S. M. Brisbane in a neat speech proposed the health of the guests, and said it was always a pleasure to meet the St. Mathias fellows either on the baseball field or around the dinner table.

Mr. Cotton replying, thanked the officers of St. Andrew's for a very pleasant evening and for the opportunity of meeting them again.

The toast of the troop was left to the chairman, who on rising thanked St. Andrew's for the honor they had paid him in asking him to take the chair. Continuing, he said St. Andrew's might be proud of the work they had accomplished during the past year in winning badges, playing games and of the number of good turns accomplished, but they had reason to be prouder of the fact that they had one of the most hard-working, efficient officers in the city for their Scoutmaster, namely, Mr. Paterson. (Loud cheers.)

"One thing," said Mr. Allen, "I ask every member of this Troop, to do, and that is for every one to his little bit towards making the Troop better and bigger than it is to-day. With the co-operation of every Scout, First and Second Patrol Leader, we can look forward to 1914-1915, being a bumper year, I will therefore ask you to rise and drink the health of St. Andrew's coupled with the name of Mr. Paterson.

Scoutmaster Paterson's reply was one of the cleverest ever heard at a Troop banquet. He recounted the history of the Troop since its inauguration, and when telling of any episode in the troop's doings, when a member of the Troop had distinguished himself, Mr. Paterson had some gift to present to that Scout as a token of the Troop's esteem.

One of the funniest presentations was to one of the fellows well over six feet, who is fond of wearing breeches, of a wee pair of shorts about six inches long. Another Scout who is very particular about his coiffure, received a bottle of hair oil. Another got a doll, and the Captain of the hockey team got a copy of "Puck." Not even the officers were permitted to go without some token of St. Andrew's esteem, Mr. Cotton was presented with a toy whistle in honor of his services as umpire at Baseball, while Mr. Allen, who has not yet received his D. S. M's plume, was presented with a paint brush.

After thanking the ladies for their kindness in helping them, the evening broke up with the singing the National Anthem.

P.S.—Healths were drunk in plain or garden cocoa.—Ed.

40TH MONTREAL GIVES SUCCESSFUL CONCERT

On Friday evening last the 40th Montreal gave a very successful concert, when over 350 people enjoyed the excellent musical programme provided by Mr. Lorimer Miller, Mr. Lucien's orchestra with cornet and violin solos; Miss Bennett, contralto; Miss Manson, soprano; Miss Marjorie Mitchell, Mr. David Rees, bass; Mr. H. Armitage, humorist; Mr. J Hodgson, piano; and S.M. J. W. Walker, humorist.

Com. Burland's address was on the development of the Scout movement and what scouting means to the boy. The world is eagerly waiting to hear how much money was realized, and hopes the 40th will kindly publish details.

ST. GEORGE'S

The 12th Troop was at home last Monday evening at it headquarters, and the guests were the S.M.'s of the 11th, 17th, and 18th Troops. The invitation was a long-standing one for the last-named of these gentlemen, and a hurried one for the other two. The principal item on the programme of entertainment was grub. There was also a gramaphone, but it was of secondary importance compared to the other. After partaking heartily of the good things provided, the National Anthem was sung, and the visitors departed with more cash amidships than they had when they arrived.

How about those models you are making for the exhibition?

FIRST WESTMOUNT TROOP.

Last Friday the regular troop meeting was held, when after some troop drill the patrols separated for patrol work. Captain Greaves instructed the Beavers in Morse signalling, while the Moose patrol were drilled in mantling and dismantling the trek cart. The Elks were reviewed in their second-class work and the others were given instruction in how to deal with accidents.

The second game in the indoor baseball league then took place between the Moose and Elk patrols. P. L. Binmore, of the Elks, distinguished himself by his twirling and P. L. Henry caused widespread amazement by his heavy hitting and "graceful" fielding. The Elks were the winners, the score being 19 to 17.

The next game takes place on Friday, March 6th, between the Moose and Otter patrols.

Next Friday the troop will combine with the other Western District Troops in a snowshoe tramp — afterwards meeting at Victoria Hall for refreshments and entertainment.

Y.M.C.A. TROOP.

The Y. M. C. A. troop has again been distinguishing itself by winning 1st prize in a stunt competition at the recent club banquet against seventeen other clubs. The stunt consisted of a convict scene with 24 actors taking part and the prize was a framed photograph of the diners at the banquet.

WEEKLY CALENDAR.

Friday Afternoon—Annual meeting of the Dominion Council at Ottawa.
Friday Evening, 8 o'clock—Western District combined snowshoe and ski outing—Meet at Victoria Hall. Refreshments.
Saturday, Evening, 9 to 10—Central vs. Western Districts Hockey match—Rink, Westmount Park.

THE OWL

JOTTINGS.

I should like very much to know who is the gentleman that is referred to as the Duke of Westmount.

Someone told me that his raise to the Peerage was due to his recent literary efforts.

The S. M. of McGill certainly spread himself in his speech at the 18th's "At Home."

Now troops seem to have the habit of "At Homes." We shall see some of them arranging little dances with the help of their sisters or the other fellows.)

Personally I shall be very glad to accept any invitation to spreads especially if the refreshment end of the show is real good and includes my favorite turkey and mice.

Anyone who saw the recent Australian Scout Exhibition at one of our local theatres must have almost cried. Real wet tears, too.

Too bad the name of Scout cannot be protected from pirates who juggle a gun on the end of their toe and swank around with a Karki hat on.

The camp committee are progressing very nicely, and have already ordered three pounds of ice from S. Dawson.

Next week they will give the contracts for erasing pies on the strict understanding that there will be no subletting of contracts.

There is a rumor around town that a shield was offered for teams for shooting some time ago. Perhaps if it were possible it might be setting up the regulations concerning this trophy and have another competition.

I notice the R. L. S. S. at their general meeting had some nice remarks to make re the last Clouston Cup petition.

Again it would be quite exciting to see a little interest taken in this cup.

Some very kind ladies have taken my name as the title of a new paper they have started.

I sincerely hope that they do not mean to append scout news to the many departments they are going to have.

THE OWL.

CHRISTENING B. P. JUNIOR.

The christening of the infant son of Lieutenant General Sir Robert Baden-Powell and Lady Baden-Powell, who was born on October 30th of last year, took place at St. Peter's, Parkstone, Dorset, on the 14th of this month, St. Valentine's Day. The ceremony was to have been performed some time ago but was postponed on account of the health of Lady Baden-Powell. The child received the names of Arthur Robert Peter, the first out of compliment to the Duke of Connaught, who was one of the godfathers. The other godparents were General Kekewich, Mrs. Robert Davidson, and Miss Sie Bower. The baby received from the Duke of Connaught a silver porringer, in addition to numerous gifts from various troops of Boy Scouts.

TO BABY BADEN-POWELL.

A witty letter to "Baby Baden-Powell," the infant son of the Chief of the Scouts, appears in the "Daily Citizen." It begins:

"My Dear Boy. — Though your interest in the world has probably narrow limitations at present, the world's interest in you is of the liveliest description; for your father, whom you will certainly like when you know him better, is by way of being popular, not merely in this country, but in regions Caesar never knew. When you see him in a broad-brimmed felt hat, a flannel shirt, and a pair of shorts, carrying a whistle in his breast pocket and a staff in his right hand, don't be alarmed. He is only playing at being a Boy Scout — a game that he loves and that he will surely teach you as soon as you are able to exchange long-clothes for the uniform."

And ends thus:

"Good-bye for the present. Don't forget that in your present camp the fewer reveilles you sound the better your parents will be pleased.—Yours,

"DIOGENES."

PERSONALS.

Congratulations to B. P., who celebrated his birthday on Sunday. Gen. Sir Robert Stephenson Smyth Baden-Powell was born fifty-seven years ago Feb. 22, 1857, the son of a clergyman. His army service began thirty-eight years ago, and the story of his military career is replete with incidents of bravery and daring, although his greatest fame is based on his brilliant defence of Mafeking, which made him one of the greatest heroes of the Boer War. Ever since his retirement from the army Sir Robert has devoted his time to the organization and extension of the Boy Scouts' movement.

The Westmount police force are making special preparations to cope with the overwhelming crowd of fans who will congregate to watch the return match to be played between the Central and Western District officers next Saturday evening.

It is rumored that the chaplain of one of our prominent troops has developed to an amazing degree the ability to propose and respond to toasts to any one and anything all by himself. It is a great boon to nervous speakers who are on the same programme with him.

One of our tall and lanky S.M.'s has developed another very convenient trait, namely, that of securing donations to his troop equipment from his friends. The last one was a rifle. The next will probably be a red and white motor car.

The chief speaker at the 40th concert last Friday persisted in mixing up its S.M. with that of the 18th. Which troop owes apologies?

One of the Westmount troops took charge of the serving arrangements at a Sunday School good turn banquet last Friday. They also contributed their own patent copyrighted stunt to the programme that followed. Both good turns were much appreciated.

P.L. Nixon and Scout Longmore, of the 18th, acted as buglers at the annual ski jumping competition last Saturday afternoon.

The 46th (Crystal Springs) Troop have been working hard all winter, though we have not heard much from them.

Next week we hope to publish the plans for the new Mess Hall at camp. Many suggestions about different things that ought to be done next summer have been received from Scouts and considered by the Camp Committee. More are requested, and should be sent to the provincial headquarters' office. It is better to make suggestions before the plans are finished than to find fault with them afterward when they can't be changed.

From the plans that are being made for the new Mess Hall at Camp, the cook is going to have a better "office" than the Camp Director. It will be quite a privilege to be allowed to wash the dishes and do orderly work amid such surroundings.

St. George's report a Troop feed about once a month. Visitors, however, can only attend on invitation.

Several new faces are to be seen among the officers of the troops, among whom are Mr. Granger, of the 18th, and Mr. Arundell, of the 11th. We hope these gentlemen will apply for warrants as soon as their term of probation is up.

At the Birthday banquet given by St. Andrew's, one of the Corporals broke two inches off his belt. He certainly couldn't get the remnant around him after the catastrophe, and it is rumored that he went home with his hands in his pockets.

THE EXHIBITION.

The exhibition is just two months off. Have you begun to prepare for it?

Those troops who are looking after booths illustrating the proficiency badges should get busy at once planning their exhibit. Take time and make your booth count for something. Don't leave everything until the last week.

Every troop should put in at least a dozen models. Model bridges, tents, camps, fire-places, camp-kitchens, camp looms, and, in short, models illustrating every side of scouting can easily be made by scouts.

The main thing is to start, and if you haven't done so, do so now. Next week we will tell you about the various models we want you to make.

HOCKEY.

1ST LACHINE VS. 3RD LACHINE.

On Monday, 16th, the 3rd Lachine were defeated in a fast game of hockey. In the first half the 3rd started out with a rush, which was broken up by the 1st in fine style. After playing for about 20 minutes half time was called without either side scoring. In the second half the first stormed the 3rd's goal, but were beaten off by the defence, and the puck was kept racing up and down the sides till about five minutes of time. Corcoran made a rush and scored by a long shot from the side. A few minutes after Campbell scored by a fluke, the puck bouncing off Johannson's stick into the goal. Time was called before play was continued. Score, 2-0.

1st Lachine (2). 3rd Lachine (0).

S. Godel.. ... ..Goal.. ...R. Bartlett
W. Mills.. .. ..Point.. .. ..C. Myers
S. Hilton.. ...C. point.. ..A. Jennings
J. Rogers.. .R. wing.. .H. Johannson
P. Campbell....L. wing....J. P. Dawes
H. Corcoran.. .Centre.. ..D. McLean

Referee, G. Goldsworth; sub., Binns for Hilton.

The deciding match will be played on Tuesday, 24th, on the Dominion Rink.

3rd LACHINE TROOP PLAYS 1st WESTMOUNT.

A fast game of hockey took place on the Westmount Rink last Thursday, between the 3rd Lachine and the 1st Westmount Troops. The teams were so evenly matched that the game ended with the score 0—0.

The return match is to be played on the Lachine Rink some time this week.

The line-up was as follows:

3rd Lachine.		1st Westmount.
R. Bartlet.....	Goal	F. Underhill
C. Myers.....	Point ..	G. Jephcotte
		St. C. McLean
A. Jennings.....	Cover ..	G. Drysdale
H. Johannson...	Rover	A. Read
E. McLean.....	Centre ..	R. Binmore
J. Dawes.....	R. Wing	G. Muer
J. Bartlett.....	L. Wing.	Chamberlain

The game was ably refereed by Mr. Rex Binmore and Mr. G. Johannson.

ST. GEORGE'S VS. Y.M.C.A.

A very fast and interesting game was played on the Bethlehem Rink on Saturday, the 14th instant, between the above troops, which ended in favor of St. George's with a score of 3 to 1. The line-up was as follows:

St. George's.		Y.M.C.A.
J. Bruce	Goal..	L. Duquette
W. Thistlewaite..	Point..	Weston
Giroux..	C. Point...	Porter
.. .. ..	Rover...	Reggie
Nevin...	Centre...	Corby
Ludwig...	R. Wing.. ..	H. Spencer
Dietsche..	L. Wing..	



P.L.'s NIXON AND CAPEL OF THE 18TH MONTREAL.

LETTERS FROM READERS

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

THE LUMBER TRADE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA

(To the Editor of the "Witness.")

Sir,—The lumber t[rade] of the coast province is not by any means in a prosperous condition. A concrete example will suffice by way of illustration. Twenty years ago, one of the lumber-kings of Canada purchased a timber berth in British Columbia and erected a large mill, with all the necessary equipment for operation, the investment amounting to over quarter of million.

I had the pleasure of looking over the mill two years later. Everything was up-to-date in every particular, with the finest machinery that money could buy, or millwright construct. Shipping facilities were ideal; ocean steamers could load right alongside the mill. Logging conditions were as advantageous as possible. Everything needed for successful operation on a large scale had been provided; but not a wheel was turning, not a saw running, no logs in the boom, no shipping, and not a lumber pile in sight. What was the matter? The excessive cost of production, based on one season's operation, made it quite evident that the mill could not be profitably run at the current prices obtainable for the output.

Later, conditions improved somewhat, and the mill began operations, but it has never proved a money-maker. It has been constantly up against the prevailing adverse conditions that have affected all similar enterprises in the western province.

To begin with, the Government dues for stumpage and ground rent are more than double the charges in eastern Canada. A like adverse proportion obtains in the wages of loggers and mill men which are so high as to be almost prohibitive. Further, there is no local demand of any considerable extent, and so the lumber has to be shipped by costly, circuitous routes to the ends of the earth, or distributed by rail to the prairie provinces at excessive freight rates. The only cheap labor obtainable is that of the oppressed and much maligned Sikhs. Were it not for them the British Columbia lumbermen might close down and abandon their holdings. It would relieve the situation, and be an immense advantage to the lumber trade if ten thousand more of these useful and contented workers were admitted to a place in the industries of the western province. But the one-man political power of British Columbia does not see things in that light, and the Ottawa Government must obey his behests. He is master of the situation; the men at Ottawa know it, and bow to his bidding, in meek subservience.

At the present time the holders of timber licenses in British Columbia cannot dispose of them at any price. A license holder told me a few days ago, that he would be glad to sell his interest on a basis of twenty-five cents per thousand feet, but could find no taker, even at what seems such an absurdly low price for the magnificent standing timber of British Columbia. As things stand at present the Province has no trouble in regard to the conservation of this part of its natural resources, for the present cut is less than the natural increase by growth, which is a good thing for the Province. Between the standing timber and the consumer the profits are absorbed by the government, the laborers, the freight carriers, and the retailers. The capitalist comes out at the small end of the horn, but hangs on in the hope of better things to come.

No doubt the completion of the Panama canal will bring some relief to the situation by cheapening ocean freights. Of course Oregon and Washington will profit by the changed conditions, and there will be no monopoly of advantage on the part of British Columbia. Meantime things are pretty dead in all the coast cities, and they can certainly absorb all that is coming to them in the way of increased prosperity, without being overburdened.

RUSSELL.

COST OF BINDER TWINE AND ROPE

(To the Editor of the "Witness.")

Sir,—While on a visit to England this winter I manage to settle a conundrum that had been puzzling me for a long time; it was this. It always struck me that there should be no difference in the price between binding twine and rope of the same quality as they are both made of the same material and in the same factory; in fact is not rope merely twine made bigger? Now as you are aware binding twine with us last season was 12 cents per pound, whereas rope was 20 cents and even 22 cents per pound. When in London the other day I ran across a store that handled both twine and rope, and I made inquiries about the difference, if any, in price between them and was told immediately there was none. They seemed rather surprised at my asking what appeared to them such a foolish question. As twine and rope are undoubtedly the same price in England the question naturally arises, why are they not the same price in Canada? The answer is simple. In Canada binding twine is on the free list, whereas rope is not, consequently the manufacturer can and does charge nearly twice as much for rope as he does for twine. In England they are both on the free list, consequently they both sell at the same price.

As twine is an absolute necessity (and a dead loss in that it can only be used once) to the farmer, it is only right it should be on the free list. Is not rope just as much a necessity to the fisherman? How often does he encounter a storm and lose the hard luck to lose his outfit. Anyway his wear and tear on rope must be a big item. Why should he be compelled to refit at nearly double the cost? Suppose he loses 500 lbs. rope, under our present system he has to pay 20 cents per pound (and often more), or $100, whereas he should only pay 12 cents per pound, or $60. Who gets the $40 difference? Not the government without he buys foreign rope, which he cannot do as the duty is prohibitive. As he cannot buy foreign rope he must buy Canadian, and has to give the Canadian manufacturer $40 more than he ought. What glorious justice ! ! !

We farmers in the west are told we are so prosperous that protection does not hurt us. Are the fishermen so prosperous too that they can afford to give the extra $40 to those poor manufacturers?

It seems according to the manufacturers that the more duty a consumer pays the more prosperous he is, consequently I suppose the fishermen are so awfully prosperous that it is just and right that every time they buy 60 cents worth of rope they should be compelled to give $1 for it, the extra 40 cents being a compulsory gratuity to the poor manufacturer.

C. T. WATKINS.
Langvale, Man.
Weston-super-Mare, England,
Feb. 2, 1914.

THE RECENT SCOTT ACT VOTE.

(To the Editor of the "Witness.")

Sir,—The majority in Huron County in favor of the Scott Act was to be anticipated when the vote polled is taken into consideration, and the vote polled was not surprising when the interest taken and effort made by both its supporters and opponents were so vigorous. The press of our county was flooded with articles every week by the opponents of the act, who posed as the "Business Men's Association," and titled Americans were secured to deliver orations in support of the booze element. All this served to keep before the public mind the serious responsibility that the coming opportunity to vote out the evil brought. The supporters of the act, although inspired by no selfish end, were active and held meetings throughout the county, inviting their opponents to discuss the points at issue, which invitations I do not think were ever taken advantage of. Mr. Bengough, of Toronto, visited many of the larger centres in behalf of the Act, and his pencil portrayal of the fruits of the traffic, driven home by his convincing arguments as to its results and our responsibility on voting day, did much to make the indifferent become active. Few others than those personally interested in the traffic, or in some way dependent upon it, dare take the responsibility of voting for its continuance and what it involved. All we require is to get those who have votes to vote.

In Huron the vote polled was within fifty of the vote given at the last Dominion election and the majority in favor of the act was 2,608. The Ontario Government has promised to grant no licenses after May 1st, and the License Commissioners will no doubt do their duty and prevent illicit selling and thereby bring credit to themselves and give the law-abiding hotel-keeper a chance to make the business one of the most prosperous and most respected in our land. Some of our local papers have already been bringing to our notice the responsibility we have now assumed on election day, in having only those elected to our County Councils and Provincial and Dominion legislatures who will be in line with our temperance principles. Huron has shown we have the long end when we are in earnest; then let us use it on election day and we won't need to wait until 1920 for a dry Ontario.

It is distressing to have those we elect to enact our laws staving off needed legislation by plebiscite and referendum and appointing of expensive commissions of inquiry, simply to get rid of acting and to throw off the possibly of antagonizing large combinations.

I. R. GOVENLOCK.
Seaforth, Ont., Feb. 14th, 1914.

CAPITAL PUNISHMENT.

(To the Editor of the "Witness.")

Sir, — I was pleased to read Mr. Currie's excellent letter on this subject, and with your permission will add a few remarks. In the first place I wish to say that in the very nature of things, aside from Scripture, it seems only right that such a law should exist. There is no doubt that many thousands of us are living today whose work for temperance, etc., would have been cut short long ago only for the existence of this law. Nothing but the fear of death keeps many a wicked man from committing murder. The abolition of this law would in all probability encourage murder and also lynch law.

The Old Testament law, "Whoso shedeth man's blood, by man shall his blood be shed," seems intended for all time and is as necessary now as ever. I do not see anything contrary to it in the New Testament, either in the words of Jesus, John the Baptist or the Apostles. The law was in existence when they spoke and wrote, and while forbidding personal violence they never spoke against this Godgiven law; but on the contrary affirmed that the law was good, and urged all to keep it.

JAMES LAWSON.
Ashton, Feb. 13, 1914.

Sir,—A correspondent in your issue of February 10th quotes Matt. xxii., 6-7, to show that Christ sanctioned capital punishment. If so, then, he must have sanctioned what is contained in verses 12-13, which is surely an absurdity. To draw a comparison between an earthly ruler and a heavenly king is not to approve his acts in every respect. In Luke xix., 27, are we to infer that a man who is not diligent in business should be executed? If the scriptures are properly interpreted I do not think it will be found that God ever instructed man to execute a fellow being. The first proof of this we find in Gen. iv., 15.

The laws of State and the laws of God are written in separate books. The former are mere "fig-leaves," or man's own devices. No good Christian could even be induced to hang a man, and it would be degrading to make a "cat's-paw" of a less fortunate being. All our great Christian men found it far beneath their notice to consider the execution of any unfortunate, but rather to forgive and forget. There was a time when the Christian would delegate to himself, as coming from God, the authority to execute judgment, but that time is far passed; and let us not think of it any more.

R. W. McMORRAN.

GRINDING THE FARMER.

(To the Editor of the "Witness.")

Sir,—The high cost of living bears more heavily on the western provinces than on other parts of the Dominion. For many years the manufacturers and wholesalers had a "Western differ[ence]:" the difference between it and that prevailing in the east was supposed to be justified by the increased expense incurred by travellers in covering the west. That discrimination has, in part, disappeared as many of the wholesalers make the definite announcement that they have discontinued it.

One glaring exception obtains in the flour trade, the millers still maintaining higher prices in the west than they do elsewhere. The flour generally used in Ontario and Quebec costs the consumer about $2.60 per sack of 98 lbs. In Manitoba the price is about $3.20, and in Saskatchewan and Alberta $3.40. Strange to say when it gets over the mountains and into British Columbia, the price drops to $3.00. Possibly higher grades are used in the wheat growing provinces, but that can account for only a small part of the difference. The only conclusion that can be arrived at is that the millers and the railways are discriminating against the west in the same old way that they did twenty years ago. The excessive price is not due to the greed of the retailers, for flour is handled by them at an advance of 25 to 40 cents per sack over car load rates, which does not more than pay cost of handling, and in some means an actual loss. It looks as if excessive freight rates account for a large part of the cost and price discrimination by the millers accounts for the balance the excess. So it comes to pass that "the staff of life" costs more where it is produced than what it does any where else in the Dominion.

Westerners are a patient bunch when they bear this intolerable burden without kicking. If our western members of parliament were worth their salt they would have had this grievance remedied years ago. Possibly the farmers are somewhat to blame, for instead of using high grade flour at $3 many of them could get their own wheat ground at the local mills, and thereby effect a saving of at least $1.00 per sack. A widespread movement in this direction might bring the millers and railways to time.

RUSSELL.

GLASGOW STREETS.

(To the Editor of the "Witness.")

Sir,—Dr. D. Y. Cameron, who may be a qualified critic on civic art, but whose name is not, as yet, familiar even to some of the natives, has declared that the streets of the city of Glasgow are sadly wanting from an aesthetic point of view. Glasgow, he said, had not one noble street. The principal avenue in the west end was a lane full of shame—samples of tawdry Orientalism.

Glasgow is an industrial city, a city of great shipyards, and foundries and factories, and warehouses. Its thousand chimneys rear their ugly Lngth into view at almost every turn, and the smoke pall is for ever hanging over the city. The wonder should not be that Glasgow lacks in aesthetic embellishment, but that with her conditions she has been able to do so much towards beautifying herse'f. An intense civic patriotism has been at work in Glasgow for many years, partly expressed by rounding off the uglinesses of the city, often at great expense. The vicinity of that fine old building, the Cathedral, was greatly improved, a church, and a number of houses being swept away, and a public square substituted in order to give the place a little more credit. But it was quite impossible to remove the distant line of chimney stacks of Blochairn ironworks. The view can never be perfected. This is only one of a number of instances where conception of civic art has had to accept limitations from immovable industrial fact.

It is probably true to say that Glasgow has no noble street, but it has a combination of several having a charm that is not often found even in cities that have better opportunities. One refers to the lower end of Buchanan street and its tributaries of Exchange Place, St. Vincent Place and St. George's Place, with the broad walks, the arches, the monuments and the fine buildings. There is nothing Oriental about that; it is bold and substantial, appealing in its ponderosity and firmness to the Northern temperament.

The principal avenue in the west, which is a lane of tawdry Orientalisms according to Dr. Cameron, is probably Great Western Road, a broad thoroughfare, leading from a busy junction through a high-class residential section to the city limits. It is one of the most substantial streets to be found anywhere, and, if anything, errs on the side of solemnity rather than on the fripperies of Orientalism. Old Glaswegians have to think very hard to single out any building on it that might suggest Orientalism or tawdriness.

Considering its limitations, Glasgow is remarkably well-looking. It has had a very large class of constructive critics, and proud citizens throughout its more recent history at least, and the results of their labors are plainly in evidence.

Dr. Cameron is evidently expecting more from them than can be fairly asked.

H. MUNGO.

A BETTER WORLD.

(To the Editor of the "Witness.")

Sir,—At no time in the world's history has there been more interest taken in social and political problems than at the present day. The intellect of man enslaved for ages by ignorance and superstition, has broken its bonds, and entered upon a period of advancement of which our so-called "higher civilization" is but the initial stage.

It is not necessary to review in detail man's conquest of nature, of the marvellous discoveries of science during the last century. The researches of astronomers, geologists and biologists have vastly extended the horizon of human thought. But for us the most instructive, as well as the most fascinating study of all, is man himself: his strange dramatic history, from the dim twilight of prehistoric man through each succeeding phase of progress, until our modern Western civilization is reached.

What are the factors of human evolution? What are the agencies and forces that have moulded society into its present form, and what are the agencies which at the present tend most powerfully to influence the future course of human development?

During the past man's actions were determined almost entirely by purely utilitarian motives; by the struggle for existence, not only with the elemental forces of nature, but also with his fellow man. In the past it was tradition, custom, authority, that governed men's actions from the cradle to the grave, and these to a large extent govern his actions still.

Science, literature, philosophy and religion have by their interaction built up the complex structure of our civilization. We have made great advances in knowledge and material prosperity, but there has not been a corresponding improvement in the social condition of the people.

With every advance in social life new conditions arise and new problems have to be solved; problems that tax the highest powers of statesmanship. The task that lies before the modern statesman is this: So to adjust legislation that every citizen of the state, high or low, rich or poor, may have equal privileges and receive equal justice at the hands of his fellow citizens. In other words, it is "equal rights for all and special privilege for none." This is the ideal of true freedom, true democracy.

To some this may seem a mere Utopian dream; a condition that can never be reached.

When we see how strongly entrenched are the forces of greed and special privilege; how completely are our legislators dominated by the moneyed interests; how under the guise of a protective tariff men grow rich by robbing their fellow citizens; how while the railway kings, the monopolizers of natural resources, the trust magnates, are piling up their millions, hundreds of men are walking the streets of our cities looking for work. In the light of these facts it looks as though the task of democracy was almost hopeless. But we know from our knowledge of human nature and the facts of history, that when civilized man becomes conscious that he is being wronged he will never cease to struggle until his wrongs are righted. And I believe that to-day men are becoming more conscious of the subtle forms of oppression, which, in the guise of free institutions, are robbing them of their liberties.

I believe that the greatest obstacle to social progress to-day is land monopoly, and I believe that that institution is the prime cause of existing poverty; the agency that produces the millionnaire is on one hand and the pauper on the other. It is the appropriation by a few of what the Creator has intended for the use of all, and under those conditions true freedom and true democracy cannot exist.

In conclusion, I would say with Mazzini: "That it is around the standard of duty rather than around the standard of self-interest that men must rally to win the rights of man."

J. H. RICHARDS.
Chater, Manitoba.

GROWTH OF A SETTLEMENT.

(To the Editor of the "Witness.")

Sir, — About eleven years ago we moved in here, then dense bush, no roads, no neighbors within one mile west of us, four miles south; I don't know how far east and north. The right of way for the T. and N. O. Railway had been surveyed, but not cleared, but was started and cleared some distance from North Bay. We are fourteen miles from the Bay. The steel reached this place in July. There was a tie camp in here and a lumber camp before the steel reached here. The construction of the road brought in large gangs for the work, and other concerns soon followed; lumbermen, a sawmill and settlers. Then a post office was badly needed and we took steps to get one, and got it. Then a school was needed, as our children had been between three and four years without school, so I got out among the few settlers and found all agreeable to organize, so we organized and got our school-house built, hired a teacher and have had our school going eight years.

There was for some time no religious work of any kind, so I asked the Rev. Mr. Curkner, a Baptist minister, then at North Bay, now of Haileybury, to come and hold some meetings, and he came, also some laymen, and we held meetings at my house and the station waiting room, which by this time had been built. Then we went to the schoolhouse. We organized a Sunday School and have kept it open summer and winter with the exception of a few months I was away west, and have had an average attendance of about 17, which I think is good considering weather, etc. For a long time we had no services except Sunday School, but the Baptist Home Mission Board sent a missionary to Tomiko, fourteen miles above here, and he came here and held morning services, and Sunday School, preaching afternoon and evening at Tomiko, and visited another place and held service; also at a number of camps, but we long ago found it very inconvenient for adults to sit in the very small seats in the school-house, so about six years ago we started to make preparations to build a meeting house. We got out some logs and the people at that time operating the sawmill here cut them up for us. Then for several years nothing was done again, but the need for a house of meeting seemed to be growing, so a few of us started again, a little over a year ago, to make preparations and began building. We have got the frame up, sided the outside, put shingles on, and sheeted inside. The floor is nearly laid and windows are in. I went two hundred dollars in debt for this. I was responsible but had not two hundred cents I could call my own; but that is being, though slowly, wiped out, till now I owe about seventy-six dollars and have about nineteen in the bank. We need to finish and seat it, about three hundred dollars, but would like very much to get money enough to put a good basement under for serving refreshments, etc., as we are anxious to make it a centre for social gatherings, in fact, for all kinds of work that has a tendency to elevate the people. At present we have no other place anything like suitable for our needs. But the first and main object is the preaching of Christ.

A. NEW.
Widdifield Station, Ont., Feb., 1914.

Note.—If the churches were only working together such places as this would not be without churches. As it is it seems to be nobody's business to supply them.

NEW JERSEY JAILS AN AUTOMOBILE KILLER.

(New York "World.")

On Christmas Day, 1911, Daniel A. Dugan, jr., while driving his motor-car near his home in Orange, N.J., ran down and killed a man. He tried to escape arrest by speeding. When the flying car was finally checked, he and his two companions fought the officers but were overpowered.

Jersey justice was not in this case as prompt as usual. The young man's father, Judge Dugan, used every device known to one learned in the law to defeat or delay punishment. Yet on Monday, more than two years after the killing, Dugan began serving a manslaughter sentence of not less than five years nor more than ten.

Sending Dugan to prison will not bring back to life Leo McDermit, his victim. But doubtless neither he nor his two companions in flight and capture, who were fined $5000 and $1,000 respectively, will ever again kill a man by reckless driving. More than that, the wide publication of the fact of this merited imprisonment will make other reckless youths more careful how they tempt fate and invite manslaughter — in New Jersey.

In New York it is different. Here reckless drivers have killed many shocking cases killed their men as criminally as Dugan killed McDermit. Not one of them has gone to prison for a term that might adequately punish him and warn others. When such sentences begin to be passed in this State, automobile killings will become less common.

AGASSIZ AND DARWIN.

In a book of memoirs of Alexander Agassiz, son of Louis Agassiz, we are told that the father remained a firm opponent of Darwin always. That Alexander was slow to accept Darwinism is shown by certain letters cited. He says: Far from having been drawn into the Darwinian theory all my studies and all my experience thus far have led me in the opposite direction. Why should there not be going on nowadays what Darwin urges has taken place formerly? Does a crab ever lay eggs from which anything but something identical with it (the crab) comes forth? Does a starfish ever lay eggs from which an Orphurian is developed?

PRESS OPINIONS.

GET AT THE TRUTH.

(Winnipeg "Telegram.")

Canada can ill afford to have such stories sent broadcast over the country as that related by one George Alexander, of Montreal, about alleged unjust treatment of Austrian laborers in the employ of railway contractors. It will not do to jump at a hasty conclusion that the whole truth has been told. All that has been given out is the men's version of the alleged trouble, and they are shown to be ignorant men, unfamiliar with our language and methods of business. On the other hand, their very ignorance of our language and ways would suggest the need of inquiry into the truth of the charges made.

Ugly stories come out from time to time of unfair advantage being taken of just such men. Reports find their way into print from time to time of foreigners being exposed to needless dangers in connection with railway construction work, of men being maimed and killed in heavy blasting operations. It would be well if the truth could be got at. Railway construction is not a kid glove job. It is rough man's work. But Canada can better afford to get along with less haste in railway building than she can to have it said that human life and limb must be heedlessly sacrificed and injustice inflicted upon laboring men in order that contractors may reap fat profits.

The good name of the country is called in question by these charges. Prompt measures should be taken to get at the truth. If the charges are well founded, prompt redress should be afforded the sufferers and steps taken to put a stop to the evil practices.

COUNT WITTE'S WISH.

(New York "Evening Post.")

During a recent discussion by the Russian Council of Empire of the bill amending the regulation for the sale of spirits Count Witte expressed the wish that the serious mistakes perpetrated by himself might be rectified. "Therefore," he exclaimed dramatically, "help! Correct the mistakes which Witte committed, mistakes which are leading Russia to her ruin." The only means of salvation, Count Witte continued, lay in limiting the revenue from the spirits monopoly. If he were a member of the Government, he declared, and had the right of access to the Emperor, he would beg his Majesty, without waiting for the decision of the Council of Empire or the Duma, to issue a ukase, in the interest of the health of the Russian people limiting the revenue of the spirits monopoly, for instance, to 900,000,000 rubles ($450,000,000) and devoting the surplus to the organization of companies which made it their duty to fight the vice of drunkenness. The Council of Empire unanimously decided to begin the discussion of the individual clauses of the bill.

REAL OBJECT OF ANTI-HOME RULERS.

(The "Weekly Sun.")

It becomes more and more apparent as time goes on that the object of those who are displaying the chief activity in England and Ireland in opposition to Home Rule is not to prevent the creation of a parliament for the management of the local affairs of Ireland. Prejudice and fear are being appealed to for the purpose of defeating the Government which stands pledged to Home Rule. And the defeat of that Government is not being sought for the purpose of preventing Home Rule from going into effect. It is being sought in order that a reactionary Government may be brought in which will repeal the Act by means of which an irresponsible House of Lords is restrained from permanently blocking progressive legislation enacted by a House of Commons which is responsible to the people; for the purpose of preventing the popular chamber from enacting legislation which will make it impossible for individual members of a land owning aristocracy to vote in a dozen or twenty constituencies and thus, as a class, to hold the balance of power in a score or more of ridings; for the purpose of preventing Lloyd George from forcing the Privileged Classes to bear their fair share of public burdens. The object, in short, is to perpetuate a condition in England under which the Few rather than the Many largely control legislation.

In this country we call ourselves Conservatives or Liberals. But even Conservatives here, unless they have forgotten the reasons why their ancestors left the old land, and unless they are altogether unworthy of the privileges they enjoy in the new, should be Radicals as regards British politics. There should be no sympathy in this country with men who are using the Anti-Home Rule cry in England for the purpose of defeating a Government which has accomplished more in the last few years for the benefit of humanity in the United Kingdom than had been accomplished in a century before.

A CHRONIC "KICKER."

(Portland (Me.) "Evening Express.")

Where the liquor traffic has license it fights the restrictions and regulations. Where it has local option, it fights local option. Where it has state prohibition, it fights state prohibition. And now it is engaged in fighting the movement for a Federal amendment. It fights closing, abolition of treating, abolition of free lunch. What it wants is a free hand at all hours to rob and murder without restraint. For instance, see the movement in New Jersey to secure "relief" from the "hypocritical excise law."

SUNDAY IN CHINA.

(Portland (Me.) "Express.")

Under China's new educational system the government schools give a holiday on Sunday. This makes it possible for thousands of children to attend Sunday Schools, something impossible under the old regime. Freedom of thought and action, though faintly understood by the masses, is generally becoming a principle of the new republic. It is taking hold of the young and the old. As a result many who would not dare to enter a Sunday School now come gladly. Until recently most of the Christian constituency have come from the illiterate adult population, and the majority have been unable to read. Much has been done in the past to meet the needs of this class, first, by oral teaching, and, second, by teaching them to read the colloquial Bible and hymn book or some simple catechism. This kind of work will be needed for a long time to come.

THE NEGRO AND HIS SCHOOLS.

(New York "Sun.")

Word comes from South Carolina that the lower branch of the General Assembly has passed the Fortner bill to prohibit white persons from teaching in negro schools. At first blush this information sounds almost incredible in the light of this day and generation. And it is not too strong to say that if such barbarous legislation becomes a law South Carolina will deserve the degradation that will inevitably fall upon all of her people, for it is axiomatic that a blight cannot fall upon one section of any community, however large, without a blight falling upon the whole. It is impossible to brutalize an inferior without the brutalization of the superior.

The proposition that white teachers are prone to lead negro children "to aspire to social equality and commingling" is not only preposterous, but the exact reverse of the truth. Any one who has lived in the South knows full well that such puerile arguments are merely the last resort of an inherent mental obliquity which comes unconsciously into play the moment the race question is broached. The fact is that if there is any method on earth whereby negro children may learn the elements of respect, discrimination and, above all, a decent regard for law and order, it is to be through the medium of white teachers.

There is one noteworthy gleam of light, though, in this mediaeval legislation. It is that a newspaper of the character and standing of the Columbia "State" has the sanity, the courage and the humanity to speak out the truth on this Fortner bill. After tearing to shreds the unchristianlike substance of the bill, which it proves to be indefensible in morals and inexcusable as a device of expediency," the "State" shows how this legislation will drive negroes from South Carolina and thus counteract "a law making the enticing of negroes to leave the State a criminal act." Since when have legislators been noted for logic, reason and consistency

But the note upon which we particularly like to dwell is contained in these words:

"There will be men to say whenever a newspaper cries 'Justice!' for the negro it is 'negro loving.' In their reeking ignorance the poor blind fools are objects of pity. They shall not deter the 'State' from warning the people of South Carolina against entering upon a course at war with the eternal laws of light and holiness."

When journalism in the South can rise to this breadth of view and spirit of charity, legislation like the Fortner bill will die at birth in shame and oblivion.



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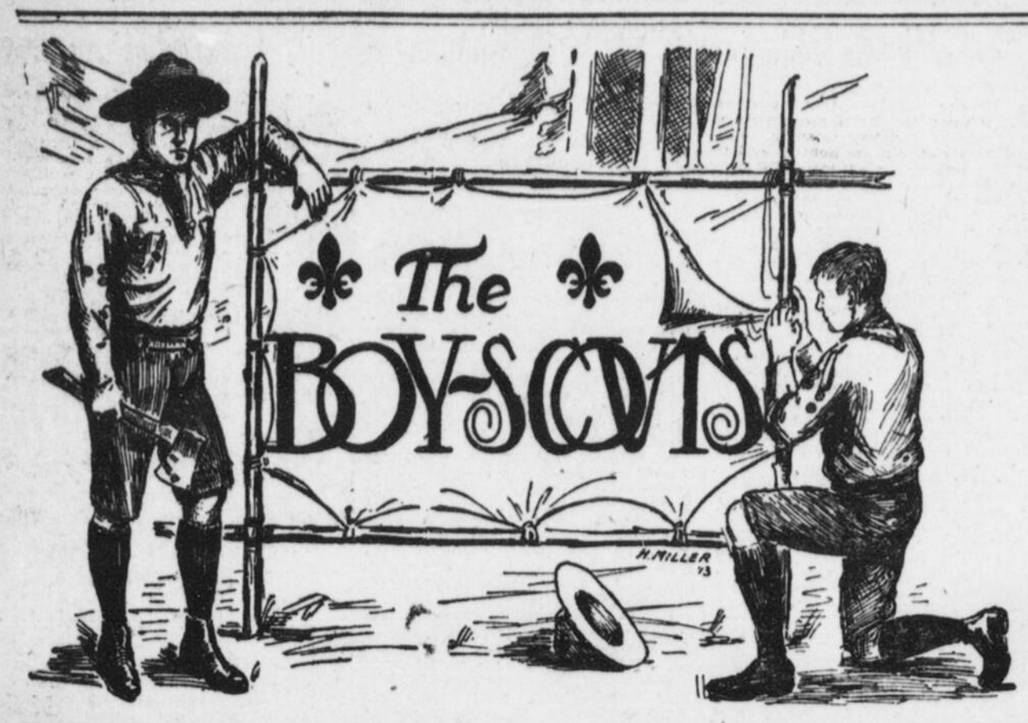
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Wolf Cubs, or Young Scouts

HOW TO TRAIN THEM

Everybody agrees in the importance of keeping touch with ex-Boy Scouts at the critical age between boyhood and manhood. Hence our scheme for "Old Scouts." But very many are also equally agreed on the importance of getting hold of boys younger than the Scout age, and shaping them in the right direction, while they are yet specially susceptible to good influence.

So convinced of this are many that a large number of boys are allowed to be Scouts before they have reached the authorized age.

This is bad for them and bad for the Movement. They are apt to overstrain themselves in trying to do the same work as bigger boys. Then bigger boys feel ridiculous when parading with very small boys in the same uniform. For these reasons this scheme of Young Scouts is now offered to assist Scoutmasters and others who desire to give the youngsters some training, preliminary to their becoming "Boy Scouts."

Troops or Patrols of Young Scouts can only be started with the sanction of the District Commissioner, provided suitable arrangements can be made.

Whether or not Young Scouts should be invited to join with the Scouts, or even be present, at any parade, rally, or inspection, must be decided by the Commissioner or other officer in charge of the arrangements.

It will, no doubt, encourage the Cubs to see their elder brothers, the Scouts, sometimes, and particularly a "Silver Wolf," who should be the ideal of every Cub.

On the other hand, care must be taken to prevent the Cubs taking part in any event likely to cause strain or undue fatigue, and the feelings of the Scouts, themselves, must always be considered.

It will be noticed that the Young Scout's Promise does not contain direct reference to the Scout Law, nor is any knowledge of the laws required for his tests.

The reason for this is that it is felt the Scout Law of the real Scout is too serious a matter to be treated lightly, and that it is undesirable to ask young boys to promise to observe laws which they are not old enough to fully understand.

Scoutmasters in charge of Young Scouts, in consultation with their chaplain, should, of course, teach their boys, in a simple and practical manner, what is meant by their promise of "duty to God," and also the sense of honor and responsibility; and give such other religious and moral instruction as they think necessary to prepare the Cub to become a good Scout.

This istruction will, no doubt, include most of the Scout Law in its simplest form, but the Cub should be trained to look on the Scout Law itself as part of the real Scout training which he will undertake when he is old enough to become a Scout.

The practise of the daily "good turn" will probably be one of the best methods of training the Cub's character for his real Scout's life.

RULES.

TITLE—Wolf Cubs or Young Scouts.

AGE.—A boy can become a Young Scout at the age of nine, and he can continue as one till the age of twelve, though he may, at the discretion of the Scoutmaster, become a Boy Scout when he reaches the age of eleven.

UNIFORM—A Young Scout wears uniform like a Scout, but with the following differences: Instead of the Scout hat he wears a cap, dark green in color, with a yellow cord border. Instead of the Scout shirt, he wears a jersey of dark green or blue. He is not allowed to carry a staff. He may not wear any of the Scout Badges or any of the other Scout decorations. He may not wear either shoulder knots or garter tags. The privilege of wearing these is gained when he is promoted to be a Boy Scout.

ORGANIZATION AND TRAINING—Troops or Patrols of Young Scouts will be run so far as possible on the same lines as Scout Troops and Patrols, and, when desired, in connection with them. Fuller details of the training will be found in the Chief Scout's new book (shortly to be published), entitled "Wolf Cubs—A Handbook for the Training of Young Scouts."



RANKS.—(1)—Young Tenderfoot or Cub.—A boy must satisfy his Scoutmaster that he knows the Scout signs and Young Scout's salute. Then he takes the Young Scout's promise as follows:—

On my honor I promise that I will do my best—

(1) To do my duty to God and the King.

(2) To do a good turn to somebody every day.

He is then entitled to wear the Young Scout's Wolf Cub Badge, and become a Young Tenderfoot or Cub.

(The Two Stars which he gains as a Cub are represented on the Scout's Badge which he eventually gains.)



(2) One-Star Cub.—Before being awarded the Star (which is yellow and is worn on the front of the cap) the young Tenderfoot must:—

(a) Know the composition of the Union Jack, and right way to fly it.

(b) Be able to tie the following knots:—Reef, Sheet Bend, Clove Hitch, Bowline, Fisherman's, and Sheep Shank; and understand their special uses.

(c) Know and practice correctly the five Lady exercises given in Wolf Cubs Handbook.

He is then entitled to the rank of "Wolf Cub."

(3) Two-Star Cub.—The tests are as follows:—

Before being awarded his second Star a one-Star Cub must:—

(a) Have, at least, three months' service as a one-Star Cub.

(b) Have a knowledge of elementary first aid and bandaging. (See Scout Chart 16, excepting fracture of thigh.)

(c) Know the semaphore or Morse signs for every letter in the alphabet.

(d) Follow a trail half a mile long in thirty minutes, or, if in a town, describe satisfactorily the contents of one of four shop windows, observed for one minute each, or, Kim's game, to remember sixteen out of twenty-four well-assorted small articles after one minute's observation.

(e) Go a mile in fifteen minutes at "Scout's pace."

(f) Lay and light a wood fire in the open, using not more than two matches.

(g) Cook a quarter-of-a-pound of meat and two potatoes without cooking utensils, other than the regulation billy, in the open, over camp fire, if possible.

(h) Have at least sixpence in the savings' bank.

(i) Know the sixteen principal points of the compass.—"Headquarters Gazette."

THE PIONEER BADGE.

The tests are as follows:

Fell a 9-inch tree neatly and quickly.

Tie eight kinds of knots quickly in the dark or blindfolded.

Lash spars properly together for scaffolding.

Build model bridge or derrick.

Make a camp kitchen.

Build a hut of one kind or another suitable for three occupants.

TREE FELLING.

In cutting down a tree, chop it as near the ground as possible, and in doing so do not chew away two or three feet of good wood in the attempt. So many satisfy themselves by saying that they "know how" to chop down a tree, and are quite decided on the subject, although they have probably never used an axe.

Don't be so sure—cut down your tree and then chop it neatly into the lengths required. It isn't such an easy job as it sounds.

KNOTS.

The eight required are the reef, clovehitch, sheet bend, bowline, fisherman's sheepshank, middleman's and timber hitch.

Practice making them in the shortest way possible and then against time in the dark or blindfolded. Also be sure that you know what each knot is used for. Get into the habit of using the "reef" knot in everyday life. Whenever you tie up a parcel or when you tie the ends of your broken shoe lace together.

The ends of all the rope used for practicing should be "whipped" with twine. The method of doing this is described in "Scout Tests."

LASHING.

Only the square lashing is used in constructing a trestle, excepting at the crossing of the braces in the centre, when the diagonal lashing is needed. Note that the diagonal lashing is commenced with a timber hitch round both spars and is then given three or more turns round each fork separately, finishing up with a few frapping turns and a couple of half hitches.

MODEL.

Probably the simplest way to get to understand a bridge building is to make a model. This may be made of a number of meat skewers (which you can obtain from your butcher) or small straight branches cut into suitable lengths. Small twine is used to represent rope and strips of thick cardboard make good chesses.

The model should be made on a wooden stand with imitation banks. If the lashings should have a tendency to loosen give them a coating of shellac or thin glue.

CAMP KITCHEN.

Camp kitchens take many forms, but all are open in the direction of the prevailing wind. If pieces of log be used in the construction, see they are green or else your kitchen will become part of your fire also. If stones are used, get them as flat as possible on top, so that there will be no danger of your stew running away. Before using your fire for cooking, let it burn for a short time. When the smoke has cleared away and the bright coals remain, then put on your bacon and eggs.

HUTS.

When there are plenty of spruce trees near your camping ground, a good cool hut can be made as follows:

Cut down about eight or ten small spruces about eight feet in length. When you have trimmed off all the branches tie the poles loosely together at the tips; then spread them and, commencing at the bottom nail or bind them to the poles. A small nail in the thick end of the branch will hold it in position. The boughs should be partly overlapped, and if put on properly the hut will be absolutely rainproof.

If you are camping in a tent, such a hut makes a splendid store place for cooking supplies, etc.

CITIZENSHIP

Canadians have been shocked lately by the charges of graft and mismanagement in our public councils. What is the cause of it all, we wonder. If we dig deep enough we will find only one cause — the lack of interest taken by the people in public affairs.

Scouts! Five or ten years from now you will have a vote and all the privileges of a Canadian citizen.

Begin to prepare yourself now so that when the time comes you will "be prepared" to help in making the government of your city and country a little better.

Remember, Scouts — it is your city and if you neglect to do your share someone else will have to do double work.

At the present time you can't serve on any of her councils, but you can prepare yourself by reading your papers and taking an interest in the affairs of your city and county.

Don't be like the gentleman we occasionally meet who doesn't know who the present prime minister or premier is.

Remember that Rome owed her downfall to the disinterest of her citizens in public affairs.

If ten thousand Canadian Scouts grow up resolved to give part of their time to public service, such a blot as scandal will become a thing of the past in the public councils of our country.

Every council, whether it governs a school, city, province, or the nation itself, represents the people and the people are responsible that the right kind of man is elected to office.

Scouts! The ideals of good citizenship are summed up in the ten Scouts Laws. Let us do our best to keep them.

G. R. M.

Are you doing your part to make 1914 the Happy New Year that not long ago you were wishing your friends?

One man walks solemnly, with puckered brow and eyes cast down, thinking of a thousand frets, dreading to-morrow, and regretting yesterday. Another laughs and whistles, careless in every step and gesture, looking at the trees and the flowers, and the white clouds and the blue sky—looking, above all, at human faces, and making them smile back at him. Which of these men do you think is the wiser? Which is more like you?



BELOW THE DAM

(By Albert W. Tolman, in the "Youth's Companion.")

One midnight in March Frank Wetherbee, engineer at the Hammond limerock quarry, and Benton Foster, his nineteen-year-old assistant, were in the boiler-house, pumping the pit clear for the morrow's work. A thirty-hour southwester was dying out in that rather unseasonable novelty, a spring thunder-storm with abundant sheet lightning.

Wetherbee strewed a fresh shovelful of coal over the glowing fire-bed.

"Look down at the next flash, Bent," said he, "and see if we're gaining on the water."

Foster leaned out through the little window by the hoister. The hundred-foot chasm right below him was suddenly filled with dazzling white light, showing the tracks still flooded and the walls gushing with numerous streams. A suspiciously large torrent directly opposite drew his quick glance up beyond the summit of the cliff to a low bank of earth. The blaze vanished with a tremendous thunder-crash that almost drowned his cry of alarm:

"It's running over the dam!"

The engineer was quickly at his side, peering into the gloom.

"Can't be!" he exclaimed. "Just before dark the ice was solid, and six inches below the top."

But the next flash convinced him. "You're right, Bent!" he shouted. "That means trouble!"

"Shall I run after Tom Sparrow and his brother?" inquired Foster.

"We haven't a second to waste. The two of us can do more now than a dozen could in fifteen minutes."

Hastily donning caps and rubber coats, they each seized a coal-shovel, and Wetherbee hung the lighted lantern on his left arm. As they hurried toward the door, he jerked down the whistle-cord and looped it over a nail. Overhead pealed out the steam-blast, shrill and insistent.

"That may call somebody, if the storm isn't too loud," said he.

Buffeted by the southwest gale, they skirted the edge of the pit at a cautious dog-trot through the wet, slippery grass. Now the lightning revealed their path with painful distinctness; now only the dancing rays from their lantern penetrated the gloom.

"Mind your footing!" exclaimed the engineer, as they drew closer to the brink.

The cause of this hurried expedition was an eight-foot dam across an old sunken road through the top-rock between the Hammond quarry and the adjoining Sales quarry, now abandoned and full of water. This road, constructed some twenty years before, when the rock was hauled out by teams and both plants were operated on the same level, had fallen into disuse as the excavations grew deeper and steam-hoisting was introduced. The abandonment of the Sales quarry and its gradual flooding had made a dam necessary the previous summer.

As it was expected that work would soon be resumed and the pit pumped out, the owners of the Hammond quarry erected only a temporary dirt wall, which was increased in height with the rise of the water.

Should it yield, a body of water eight feet deep and covering three or four acres would rush through and flood the deeper but smaller pit.

As Wetherbee looked down from the bank above the road, he gave a cry of dismay. A second later Foster stood beside him, gazing at the dam. There was good reason for alarm.

The rotten ice in the Sales quarry had broken up. The strong wind, raking it from end to end and blowing directly down the road, had kicked up a "chop" that was splashing over the dam and washing away its rain-softened top. Half a dozen rapidly increasing streams were gullying out the soft slope. No time was to be lost.

Setting the lantern on the edge of the grass, the engineer sprang down, shovel in hand, followed by his assistant. They began to dig clay from the banks on each side, and to throw it on the face of the dam, which was thirty feet long and about the same distance from the brink of the quarry. It was hard work. The surface was little better than porridge, and the frost still lingered underneath; and almost every shovelful had to be carried from ten to twenty feet. While they were trying to stop one streamlet with soft mud, the others were growing larger.

Both were soon drenched with rain. The wind had snatched off the engineer's cap, and he worked bare-headed, the bald spot on his crown showing white in the lantern-flare. As he noticed that the mud was washed away almost as fast as it was brought, a happy thought struck him.

"Don't throw it on shovel by shovel, Bent," said he. "Let's get a lot together, and pile it in all at once. That's the best way to stop the water."

The largest stream was soon checked by this means, and the shovelers then turned their attention to the next in size. In a few minutes another mound of clay had been amassed.

"We've got it!" panted Wetherbee. At that very instant the gale snuffed out the lantern.

There was nothing for it but to work on in the darkness with what chance assistance the lightning might afford. The centre of the road was a bed of smooth ice, sloping toward the Hammond quarry. Haste made the engineer careless of his steps. As he scrambled along the base of the dam with a heavily loaded shovel, he slipped and fell backward. With a cry he slid down toward the black pit!

Instinctively he threw out both hands, but they found nothing to grasp on the muddy, slippery surface. Every foot brought him nearer the edge of the chasm. In desperation he stamped his left boot-heel down; it shattered the shell of ice, grated on solid rock, and he came to a stop.

Wetherbee was in a frightful position. He lay on his back on the icy slope, his safety depending solely on the firmness with which his heel was braced. The freezing flood from the dam ran down his neck, and soaked his clothing. Just how near the brink was he did not know, but he was sure that it could not be very far away.

It was some minutes before Foster discovered the older man's disappearance. When the accident took place he was standing with his back to the road, driving his spade into the frosty clay. The roar of the storm and the shrieking of the whistle had prevented him from hearing Wetherbee's cry. He carried two shovelfuls of earth through the gloom before he missed the engineer. A flash of lightning came as he struggled toward the dam with his third shovelful; he looked about, but his companion was nowhere to be seen. The light died out.

Foster stopped short, horror-stricken. Had Wetherbee fallen into the quarry? It seemed only too likely. Hardly daring to expect a reply, he shouted at the top of his lungs:

"Frank! Frank!"

A faint voice seemed to answer him from the darkness below. Distrusting his ears, he waited for another flash. It came; and there on his back in the middle of the ice-glazed road lay the engineer, his right foot barely a yard from the brink of the pit.

How could the younger man rescue his superior? He could not get within eight feet of him on that slippery slope. It was too far to reach down a shovel-handle. There was a coil of rope in the boiler-house, but could he safely spare ten minutes to go for it, with several leaks still threatening the dam? It was Wetherbee himself who decided the matter. His voice came feebly up to the hesitating lad:

"Fix the dam first, Bent. If the water gets the start of you, I'm done for. You can get the rope after you've made everything tight."

Foster grasped the situation. The leaks, still undammed and every moment growing larger, must be stopped at once. With blistered hands and straining back he resumed his labors. On the strength and endurance of his two arms hung the life of his companion. Why did not some one hear that shrill whistle, screeching so loudly for help?

A low, hoarse cry from the blackness terrified him:

"Good-by, Bent! I'm slipping!"

The engineer, chilled and cramped, had stirred slightly to gain an easier position; the support under his foot had given way, and he was again sliding slowly but surely downward. In vain he stamped madly on the glassy surface. At last, just in the nick of time, he stopped; it was not an inch too soon. His left heel had caught against some protuberance, his right had slid out over the verge of the rock!

Almost despairing, Foster again called out:

"Are you there, Frank?"

Back came the answer, barely more than a hoarse whisper:

"All right! Work quick!"

The younger man had already laid aside his mackintosh; now he tore off his coat as well, and flung away his cap, exposing himself to the full fury of the storm. Back and forth between bank and dam he toiled, hurling himself with fury on his task till his stout shovel-handle quivered, and the steel rang against the frosty clay. He knew that Wetherbee's life hung in the balance. Of for two or three barrow-loads of dry, gritty dirt instead of that slush!

Meanwhile the engineer, prone in the muddy stream, gazed up, now into impenetrable blackness, now into blinding light; rain-beaten and chilled to the bone, he was conscious chiefly of that horrible emptiness under his right heel. He felt carefully behind his head and on each side, but his fingers glided only over ice and slippery rock. He remembered what had happened before, and did not dare to stir. Another slip would be fatal.

He suffered far worse in mind than in body. Horrible fears tormented him. Again and again he imagined that the little nodule beneath his heel was giving way. Was it ice or rock? Whichever it might be, it was the only thing between him and certain death. He was oppressed with a leaden dread of the frailty of the dam. Let it give way, and the sudden rush would sweep him like a grain of sand into the quarry.

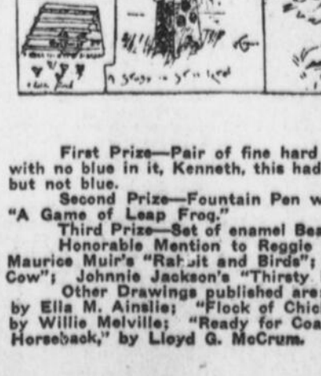
Fatigue was overcoming Foster. Smaller and smaller grew the shovelfuls as he staggered back and forth. Meanwhile he wrestled with a knotty problem: When should he go for the rope? If he ceased work before the dam was safe, its breaking might destroy the only chance of rescuing the engineer. If he labored overlong, Wetherbee might slip at any moment from his perilous perch.

At last the leaks were almost stopped. Fresh energy came to the assistant as the lightning showed him that his task was nearly completed. A few more trips, and he flung down his spade. In the darkness he ran his hands along the top of the dam to make sure that no water was coming over. All was safe. He shouted the glad news down to Wetherbee:

"All tight! Hold fast! I'm going for the rope!"

Back he hurried round the quarry to the boiler-house, and in ten minutes had returned with the coil and an iron bar. Driving the bar into the bank and fastening the line to it, he dropped a noose within reach of the engineer and drew him up to safety.

A DAY'S FISHING.



THE OWL

JOTTINGS.

I should like very much to know who is the gentleman that is referred to as the Duke of Westmount.

Someone told me that his raise to the Peerage was due to his recent literary efforts.

The S. M. of McGill certainly spread himself in his speech at the 18th's "At Home."

Now troops seem to have the habit of "At Homes." We shall see some of them arranging little dances with the help of their sisters or the other fellows.)

Personally I shall be very glad to acept any invitation to [illegible] spreads especially if the refreshment end of the show is real good and includes my favorite turkey and mice.

Anyone who saw the recent Australian Scout Exhibition at one of our local theatres must have almost cried. Real wet tears, too.

Too bad the name of Scout cannot be protected from pirates who juggle a gun on the end of their toe and swank around with a Karki hat on.

The camp committee are progressing very nicely, and have already ordered three pounds of ice from S. Dawson.

Next week they will give the contracts for raisin pies on the strict understanding that there will be no subletting of contracts.

There is a rumor around town that a shield was offered for teams for shooting some time ago. Perhaps if it were possible it might be nice to dig up the regulations concerning this trophy and have another competition.

I notice the R. L. S. S. at their general meeting had some nice remarks to make re the last Clouston Competition.

Again it would be quite exciting to see a little interest taken in this cup.

Some very kind ladies have taken my name as the title of a new paper they have started.

I sincerely hope that they do not mean to append scout news to the many departments they are going to have.

THE OWL.

CHRISTENING B. P. JUNIOR.

The christening of the infant son of Lieutenant General Sir Robert Baden-Powell and Lady Baden-Powell, who was born on October 30th of last year, took place at St. Peter's, Parkstone, Dorset, on the 14th of this month, St. Valentine's Day. The ceremony was to have been performed some time ago, but was postponed on account of the health of Lady Baden-Powell. The child received the names of Arthur Robert Peter, the first out of compliment to the Duke of Connaught, who was one of the godfathers. The other godparents were General Kekewich, Mrs. Robert Davidson, and Miss Sie Bower. The baby received from the Duke of Connaught a silver porringer, in addition to numerous gifts from various troops of Boy Scouts.

TO BABY BADEN-POWELL.

A witty letter to "Baby Baden-Powell," the infant son of the Chief of the Scouts, appears in the "Daily Citizen." It begins:

"My Dear Boy. — Though your interest in the world has probably narrow limitations at present, the world's interest in you is of the liveliest description; for your father, whom you will certainly like when you know him better, is by way of being popular, not merely in this country, but in regions Caesar never knew. When you see him in a broad-brimmed felt hat, a flannel shirt, and a pair of shorts, carrying a whistle in his breast pocket and a staff in his right hand, don't be alarmed. He is only playing at being a Boy Scout — a game that he loves and that he will surely teach you as soon as you are able to exchange long-clothes for the uniform."

And ends thus:

"Good-bye for the present. Don't forget that in your present camp the fewer revellies you sound the better your parents will be pleased.—Yours,

"DIOGENES."

PERSONALS.

Congratulations to B. P., who celebrated his birthday on Sunday. Gen. Sir Robert Stephenson Smyth Baden-Powell was born fifty-seven years ago Feb. 22, 1857, the son of a clergyman. His army service began thirty-eight years ago, and the story of his military career is replete with incidents of bravery and daring, although his greatest fame is based on his brilliant defence of Mafeking, which made him one of the greatest heroes of the Boer War. Ever since his retirement from the army Sir Robert has devoted his time to the organization and extension of the Boy Scouts' movement.

The Westmount police force are making special preparations to cope with the overwhelming crowd of fans who will congregate to watch the return match to be played between the Central and Western District officers next Saturday evening.

It is rumored that the chaplain of one of our prominent troops has developed to an amazing degree the ability to propose and respond to toasts to any one and anything all by himself. It is a great boon to nervous speakers who are on the same programme with him.

One of our tall and lanky S.M.'s has developed another very convenient trait, namely, that of securing donations to his troop equipment from his friends. The last one was a rifle. The next will probably be a red and white motor car.

The chief speaker at the 40th concert last Friday persisted in mixing up its S.M. with that of the 18th. Which troop owes apologies?

One of the Westmount troops took charge of the serving arrangements at a Sunday School good turn banquet last Friday. They also contributed their own patent copyrighted stunt to the programme that followed. Both good turns were much appreciated.

P.L. Nixon and Scout Longmore, of the 18th, acted as buglers at the annual ski jumping competition last Saturday afternoon.

The 46th (Crystal Springs) Troop have been working hard all winter, though we have not heard much from them.

Next week we hope to publish the plans for the new Mess Hall at camp. Many suggestions about different things that ought to be done next summer have been received from Scouts and considered by the Camp Committee. More are requested, and should be sent to the provincial headquarters' office. It is better to make suggestions before the plans are finished than to find fault with them afterward when they can't be changed.

From the plans that are being made for the new Mess Hall at Camp, the cook is going to have a better "office" than the Camp Director. It will be quite a privilege to be allowed to wash the dishes and do orderly work amid such surroundings.

St. George's report a Troop feed about once a month. Visitors, however, can only attend on invitation.

Several new faces are to be seen among the officers of the troops, among whom are Mr. Stanger, of the 18th, and Mr. Arundell, of the 11th. We hope these gentlemen will apply for warrants as soon as their term of probation is up.

At the Birthday banquet given by St. Andrew's, one of the Corporals broke two inches off his belt. He certainly couldn't get the remnant around him after the catastrophe, and it is rumored that he went home with his hands in his pockets.

BOYS! ATTENTION!

Pocket Money Free.

Send no money; but, if you know of no one selling the "Canadian Pictorial" in your vicinity, send us your name, age and address on a post card, say where you saw this announcement, and we will send you free three copies of the latest issue of the beautiful "Canadian Pictorial." You can easily sell these to your friends at ten cents each. The money will be yours to do what you like with. But when you find how easily you can sell the "Pictorial," we think you will at once want to sell more and make money at the rate of 100% per month, or valuable premiums if you prefer them. Address FRED BOYCE, Manager Boys' Sales Dept., The Pictorial Publishing Co., Witness Block, Montreal.

PRIZES FOR EVERY WEEK.

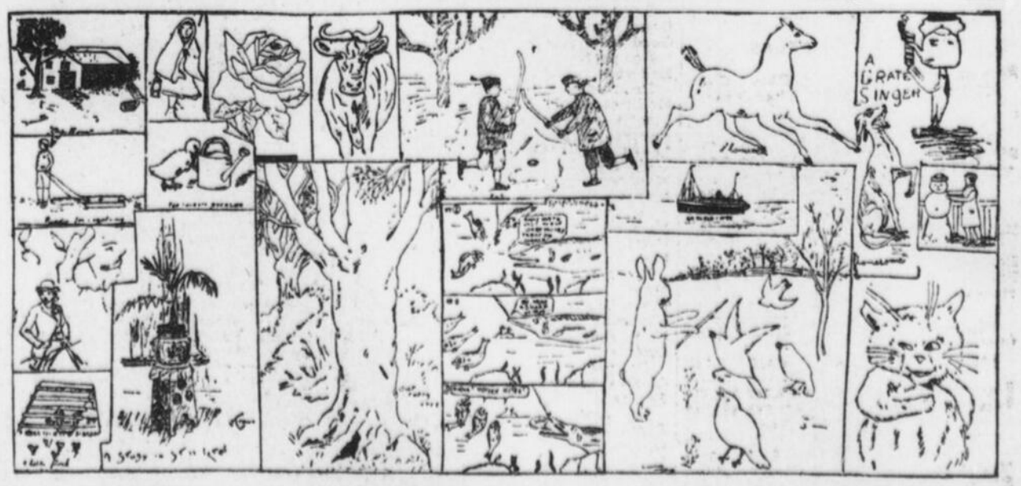
All drawings reaching us between Tuesday and Tuesday will be judged together, three prizes will be awarded, and Honorable Mention will be given the next seven.

Each of you, when sending in a drawing, may write the names of two articles chosen from the list of prizes given below, on the back, and if the drawing wins a prize, we will send one of the two chosen.

Write your name (age, if under 16), and address, clearly on your drawing, and forward it to The Competition Editor, "Weekly Witness," Montreal.

LIST OF PRIZES.

Leather collar bag; pocket tool case (tools enclosed in handle); pocket knife, pencil case, fountain pen, book, scout game, paint box, pocket purse, cuff links, "Witness" watch fob, enamel brooch or pin.



DRAWING AWARDS.

First Prize—Pair of fine hard enamel Cuff Links to Kenneth Crowe for his "Study in Still Life." Use ink with no blue in it, Kenneth, this had to be gone over. Jet black or brown ink will photograph for reproduction, but not blue.

Second Prize—Fountain Pen with ball clip, to Douglas Harlow for his sketches of "A Day's Fishing" and "A Game of Leap Frog."

Third Prize—Set of enamel Beauty Pins to Carrie E. Woodland for her drawing of "Tree Trunks."

Honorable Mention to Reggie Rowland's "Tale of an Alligator's Selfishness"; Barrett Partridge's "Cat"; Maurice Muir's "Rabbit and Birds"; G. Herbert Ross's "Boys Skating"; Sarah Mildred Waddens' "Our Favorite Cow"; Johnnie Jackson's "Thirsty Duckling"; Keith Vary's "Lonesome Dog"; and Will Manning's "Barn."

Other Drawings published are: "A Grate Singer," by Donald Dunn; "Shamrock," by Annie Condy; "Rose," by Ella M. Ainslie; "Flock of Chickens," by Hughie Jackson; "Ocean Liner," by Edward Bratt; "Lucy Gray," by Willie Melville; "Ready for Coasting," by Elsie Faulkner; "Snow Man," by Addison Faulkner, and "Girl on Horseback," by Lloyd G. McCrum.

AGRICULTURE

CO-OPERATION IS HELPING AMERICAN FARMERS

By Steadying Markets, Associations Secure Fair Prices.

The problem of improving the economic and social position of the farmer is probably, at the present moment, the most discussed question in the United States and Canada. The American farmer is dissatisfied; and, as he represents the most important industry and the most numerous class of workers in the country, he is able, naturally, to insist that his grievance shall be heard.

Briefly, his grievance is, that the prices which he receives for his products are too low, and that, in view of the prices ultimately paid by the consumer, he is being unfairly squeezed by the middlemen. It is contended that the farmer, who works laboriously and bears all the risk of production, receives as his reward, only from 30 percent to one-half of the retail price received for his products. The remainder is absorbed by the middlemen who bear little or no risk, and who—though this is implied rather than stated—do not work hard.

An article in the September number of the "Bulletin of Economic and Social Intelligence," published by the International Institute of Agriculture, deals with this question of the high cost of marketing farm products, and gives some account of farmers' co-operative selling associations in the United States.

The figures quoted in the article in question prove that the complaint of the American farmers is not without foundation.

An inquiry made in 1910, in 78 cities throughout the country, revealed the fact that the dairy farmer received a bare 50 percent of the retail price for milk. The cost of transport averaged 7 percent of that price, and the remaining 43 percent went almost wholly to the retailer. According to the findings of the Industrial Commission, which reported in 1901, the farmer received 55 percent of the consumer's price for poultry; 69 percent for eggs; 55.6 percent for apples, and only 29.3 percent for oranges.

The Secretary of Agriculture, from the results of a number of official investigations, draws the general conclusion that "the distribution of farm products is considerably involved, and burdened with costly features"; and it is generally admitted that there is much overlapping and waste between the producer and the consumer.

SOME EXAMPLES OF ITS VALUE.

One of the remedies most frequently proposed is the formation of farmers' co-operative selling associations, and a very large number of such associations already exist. In California, among the citrus-fruit growers, they reach their most highly developed form, and are strong selling organizations with effective control over the produce of an entire district and a powerful influence on prices. The typical California selling association consists of as many as one hundred local associations, closely federated into a single selling agency. Co-operative selling has also achieved considerable success in the New England and Atlantic States, especially among growers of small-fruits and vegetables. In 1912, one association—the "Eastern Shore of Virginia Produce Exchange"—shipped 4,600 cars of potatoes, 230 cars of strawberries, 150 cars of cabbages and 100 cars of onions. It had at that time more than 2,500 members, all under contract to sell exclusively through the Exchange.

As a rule, however, farmers' selling associations are on a smaller scale and are less strictly organized. Occasionally an association does no more than pool the produce grown by its members and make a collective bargain with the local buyer. At the next stage the association owns a central packing-house, assembles the produce, and offers it to competing markets in carload lots. By shipping in bulk a very large saving is usually effected in cost of transport.

That a co-operative association may be directly successful in raising prices is proved by the history of the Southern Rice Growers' Association. In January, 1911, when this association began operations, rough rice was selling at $2.30 a barrel, and the whole industry was disorganized. The Association at once showed its strength by buying 250,000 barrels of rice and exporting it to Europe, bearing a loss of 65,000 dollars on the transaction. Both growers and merchants acquired confidence in the association as the one body able to maintain steady prices, and in its second season the Southern Rice Growers' Association marketed the whole of the rice produced by its members at $3.60 a barrel.

The co-operative movement among American farmers is receiving sympathy and encouragement from many sides. The United States Department of Agriculture has undertaken to investigate existing conditions and to publish accurate information. A special division has been created under the title of the Office of Market Investigations, and the whole process of marketing farm produce of every kind, is being studied step by step, from the producer to the consumer.

PIGS AND PROFITS.

The price of pork still keeps on a high level, and there are, as yet, but few indications of a severe adverse turn. We should not, however, advise small farmers to "keep all their eggs in one basket." Their sties should be filled to their fullest capacity, but they must consider carefully what the trend of the markets is likely to be before they launch out extensively into building and breeding, especially if capital is short, and all feeding stuff has to be bought.

Every pig keeper who can possibly do so should keep a strictly accurate account of each pig (or set of pigs) that passes through the sties, setting down its breed, color, cost when bought, weight at various times, amount of food consumed in all, weight of food eaten during special periods, place and time of selling, price per pound of meat when sold, as well as any special circumstances affecting the health, growth or condition of the animals during the time they remain in the feeder's possession.

This information is most valuable to the man who wishes his pigs to help keep him. In a moment he can find out what breeds or cross-breeds suit his district or his markets best, he can compare the result of feeding with one particular meal with that obtained from a different diet, and can also estimate the effect, as shown first in the weight, and secondly in the quality of pork produced.

It is often stated, as a kind of general guide, that it takes 5lb. of meal to produce 1lb. of saleable pork, but generalities do not always fit in with the careful feeder's actual experience.

The tests, when the food is weighed, and the animals are also weighed, reveal the fact that some pigs, especially when old and heavy, do not increase according to this proportion; while others, younger and better bred, will need much less.

In one test 115lb. of meal fed with 90lb. of separated milk, a total of 205lb. weight of meal and milk consumed, gave a carcase weight increase of 56lb., that is 1lb. of pork for rather less than 4lb. of meal and milk.

It is not suggested that every farrow or batch of pigs would give this return, but it is evident that if a pig keeper wishes to increase his profits, or discover where the leakage is if he is losing money, he must not be content simply to trot round with his bucket at stated times, but must weigh, weigh, weigh.—"Smallholder."

FORESTRY PROGRESS DEPENDS ON PUBLIC.

"Progress in forestry depends more upon what the public permits than upon what foresters and lumbermen perform." This is a conclusion of the Forestry Committee, as expressed at the Conservation Congress held at Washington, D.C., Nov. 17 to 20.

"As a consequence," the committee goes on to say, "public education is of prime importance, and the best methods of educating the public demand special study. Since no one else has the interest or the requisite forestry knowledge foresters and lumbermen must learn this trade or profession in addition to their own. It is not forests, but the use of forests, which we seek to perpetuate and therefore, to be sound and convincing, education must include a knowledge of the lumber business."

In presenting some of the educational devices the committee commended particularly the booklets prepared by various forest firetective associations. One device is a paper drinking cup, to be folded by children, each fold telling a pictured story of the growth of a forest fire, and of the evils of its effects. Still another is a match box legend which points out that, while a match has a head it cannot think for itself, but is dependent on the thought of the user to keep it from doing harm in the woods.

REARING OF CALVES.

A matter of fundamental importance in calf-rearing is the untiring attention that it demands from the person to whom the care of the calves is entrusted. Whatever light may be obtained from experiments on the relative merits of different methods of feeding, whichever may be the best cream or milk substitute, the information will not ensure the best calves being reared unless it is accompanied by that watchful eye which is absolutely essential in the attendant.

It is often the case that the calves possessing the best "bloom," the thriftiest coats, and that exuberance of spirits that one likes to see in young animals are found on small farms where the responsibility of feeding the calves is, fortunately, in the hands of the wife. The calves are regarded almost as fondly as children; no pains are spared, any failing in appetite is cause for anxious solicitude, remedies unknown to the scientific mind are resorted to, and the reward is the satisfaction that an ailing calf has been brought round, to develop later into possibly the best one of the batch.

WHEN BUYING DAIRY COWS

Remember That "All Is Not Gold That Glitters."

"All is not that glitters" is a proverb that a man should keep well in mind when he sets out to market to buy a cow. There is nothing easier than to be led away by the appearance of a dairy cow. It is possible for a cow to have a show-yard record and yet prove herself a good all-round animal; but, on the other hand, there are many show animals which are valueless outside the judging ring.

Some judges select fine-boned and gracefully built animals in preference to those of more irregular outline but of heavier milking propensities. The former are often narrow-chested, with limited digestive capacity, while the latter are deep-chested, and possess well-developed udders. It it between these two classes that the man of limited means who wishes to improve his breed with the object of milk production must make a choice.

The milking and butter tests are now the great features of our leading shows, and there is no fairer means of ascertaining the value of any particular cow. Each cow is stripped of her milk at a given time in the evening previous to the day of competition; then; then both the morning and evening's milk is set aside and separated, butter-fat tests being made in the meantime. The cream of each sample of cow's milk after, careful separating, is churned into butter, and so a very accurate account of the cows usefulness is arrived at.

The date of calving is, of course, taken into consideration, a satisfactory arrangement of deducting or awarding points having been drawn up by the several dairy herd societies to overcome this difficulty when awarding prizes.

Experience teaches that animals, especially of the Shorthorn class, very rarely combine both qualities. With regard to Jerseys, Guernseys, and Ayrshires, it is frequently possible to secure a shapely cow of good bodily development, coupled with an udder capable of yielding an abundance of milk rich in butter-fat.

The heavy-milking Shorthorn is usually a plain-looking animal, with a deep, well-sprung barrel, indicating great digestive capacity. The back, although straight, is rugged, the udder large and often inclined to coarseness, and not proportionate.

The ideal, as described in books, is rarely found, and even when we do fix on our choice, we discover that there are other buyers besides ourselves — some with longer purses — ready to pay a fancy price; so we are compelled to fall back on a cow which is not exactly the type we originally intended to purchase. — Agrostis in "Farm, Field, and Fireside."



Jersey Cow—Rosalind of Old Basing. Produced 15,700 lbs. milk and 825.51 lbs. fat in 1 year.

MANURES FOR MANGLES.

Mangels appear to want potash more than various other farm crops, and yet experiment shows a surprising want of uniformity in the results obtained in a vast number of experiments. These range from serious minus quantities up to profitable gains, and suggest that the action of potash is dependent to a considerable extent on the way in which it is used, apart from soil. And this is the case, although potash, always somewhat of an unknown quantity, is really more consistent than phosphates in its behaviour with this crop. One remarkable point about it is its value when accompanied by dung, as it appears to exert most influence when it is than unaccompanied by other fertilisers. This shows us clearly that it does not do to take for granted the sufficient presence of potash whenever dung is used. Another striking point about its use for mangels is the different effect which potash exercises when salt is present. In many cases potash is entirely unnecessary then, but in some of the recent experiments salt has been found beneficial or not according to the kind of potash salt used, the chloride, as might be supposed, being the better without salt, and the converse being the case with the sulphate. — "Agricultural Economist."

STERILIZING MILK BY ELECTRICITY.

Dr. E. W. Hope, medical health officer, Liverpool, England, states that, for the past two years, careful researches have been carried on at the University of Liverpool by Professor Beattie and others, with the object, if possible, of lessening the cost of sterilizing milk. As a result, it has been demonstrated that all extraneous organisms in milk can be effectually destroyed by electricity without changing the flavor or chemical composition in any way.

The process is said to be very much cheaper than the ordinary pasteurization by heat. Dr. Hope is also authority for the statement that the corporation of Liverpool has authorized the installation of the electrical method at one of their depots for the supply of milk for infants.—"Conservation."

HERD MANAGEMENT IN SCOTLAND

Professor G. I. McKay, who has spent several months in Europe studying dairy methods there, writes the following letter to "Hoard's Dairyman" upon the practice he noted upon some of the best dairy farms in Scotland:—

I was very much impressed while in Europe with the practical methods of agriculture carried on in England, Scotland, and Denmark. I also visited France, Germany, and Belgium. Of all the countries I visited I think that Scotland was doing the best work, both in the production of beef and dairying, considering their soil. Scotland is keeping two and a half animals to each cultivated acre, England about two, the State of Illinois about seven. I believe these figures are about right. This shows the difference in live stock in the two countries. Scotland also keeps about twice as many sheep as England, while England excels in hogs and horses.

In the Ayrshire dairy districts, Professor Robertson's brother, who travelled with me, made the statement that in his judgment they would average about seventy cows per farm. Of course in this district the milk is manufactured into cheese. The sanitary methods used on these farms I think were the best I have ever seen. Everything was kept scrupulously clean. I seriously doubt whether we will ever get to the point where we will give the same attention to cattle as they do in Scotland.

They start in feeding their cows in the winter at about 4.30 or 5 o'clock in the morning, and feed every few hours. For instance, here is one of their rations:—5 a.m., 2 lbs. of straw per cow (oat straw); 6.30 a.m., 20 lbs. turnips for all cows; 8 a.m., 5 lbs. meal for cows in full milk; 11.30 a.m., 20 lbs. turnips for all cows. This is followed by a few pounds of straw at 12 noon. 3.30 p.m., 5 lbs. meal again per cow; 5.30 p.m., 2 lbs. Bibby's cake; 6 p.m., 6 lbs. straw.

Here is another ration used by Thomas Clement, president of the Andrew Clement Cheese Co. I visited Clement's farm and spent some time with him. He has one of the best herds of Ayrshire cattle in Scotland, keeping about sixty cows. His concentrates are as follows:—3 lbs. bean meal, 2 lbs. pea meal, 1 lb. maize (I presume corn meal), 2 lbs. bran, 2 lbs. soy bean cake, 3 1-2 lbs. drafts (which would be dried brewers' grains), 30 lbs. turnips, 10 lbs. timothy hay, 6 lbs. oat straw. Most of the feed, especially during the winter months, is given to the cows warm; that is, a good deal of the stuff is boiled together in a large colander.

Mr. Clements starts in feeding at 4.30 in the morning, giving mash and some turnips immediately after milking. In good weather the cows are turned out at ten o'clock for exercise and left out until noon. When they are taken in they get a mixture of cut turnips, brewers' grains, cake, meal, and bran mixed together, with a little water and some molasses. At 5.30 they get the balance of their concentrates with cut straw as roughage. Mr. Clement maintains that feeding hay alone was not a success, and that feeding straw in addition to hay kept the cows in a healthier condition. Some grain is fed quite extensively among the Scottish farmers in the summer months, and I also found the same to be true in England, especially to heavy producers. Clement feeds 1 lb. soy bean cake and 1 lb. crushed oats night and morning. Of course, after the grass fails he depends entirely on cut green feeds like beans, oats and tares. These are chopped up and mixed with a little meal. He maintains that the cows are apt to waste the green feeds unless they are fed in the manner he uses. I might say, by the way, that Mr. Clement is a strong advocate of cut green feed. Cabbage is also fed very extensively in Scotland.

BUFFALO CROSSED WITH THE HEREFORD.

Mr. E. Mossom Boyd, of Bobcaygeon, Ontario, a life member of the Hereford Herd Book Society, has been conducting experiments of considerable interest to Hereford pedigree cattle-breeders. Some years ago he visited Hereford and purchased several Hereford bulls to go along with other breeds, in order to try crossing with the female buffalo or bison. The Hereford cross has turned out to be the most satisfactory, and Hereford breeders are hopeful that the result will bring about a greatly increased export trade to Canada and the United States. Mr. Boyd was the originator of the idea, and the effects are bound to be far-reaching. It is felt, however, that many years must elapse before the cattle will compete successfully with the Hereford as a beef-producer.

AGRICULTURAL QUERIES.

DEPRAVED APPETITE.

Nova Scotian (Meadowville, N.S.). What is the cause of cows eating wood, especially old wood out of stable floors? And also old basic slag bags? Would sing feed on roots for their eating be injurious, if fed in small quantities? Please suggest a remedy as I have to watch them or they will eat all the shingles off the barn.

Ans. — Give a full dose of physic, one and a half pounds of Epsom salts. Two days afterwards give two ounces of bicarbonate of soda, and one quarter ounce of powdered charcoal in feed. Do this twice daily for several days.

AGRICULTURAL BOOKS.

M. G. H. (Central Chebogue, N.S.). Where could I get a book on gardening, and cultivating flowers, vegetables and fruit?

Ans. — "The Horticultural Rule Book," by L. N. Baily. Price, seventy-five cents. "Cabbages, How to Grow Them," price thirty cents. These books can be got from the Orange Indel Co., 52 Lafayette Place, New York City, U.S.A.

THE LARGE BLACK PIG.

J. McG. (Melancthon, Ont.): In recent issue of the "Witness" I noticed a cut of a large black hog, which was described as very easy to raise and prolific in producing her kind. Could you give me the address of anyone who has such to dispose of? Some kinds of swine are only money-losers, and one is better off without them.

Ans.—The large black, although a very useful type has not been bred to any great extent in Canada up to the present. We have found a difficulty in locating anyone wishing to dispose of his hogs. Perhaps some of our readers who have gone in for this breed may wish to dispose of some of them, in which case we will forward the address.

KILLING BRUSH.

D. (New Glasgow, N.S.), asks what will kill young bushes? He chopped a field last summer, and they grew again. The brush was burnt off last June and a crop of oats put in, but the bushes sprouted again. Ans.—If the bushes are cut off close to the ground about August 15, they will seldom grow again.

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Afraid of robes.
Afraid of clothes on line.
Afraid of cars.
Afraid of sound of a gun.
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Running away.
Rioking.
Biting. Striking.
Hard to shoe.
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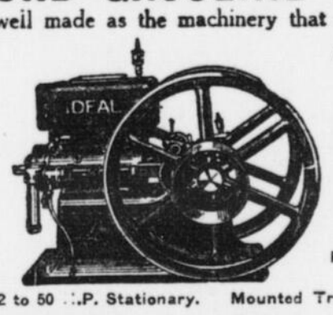
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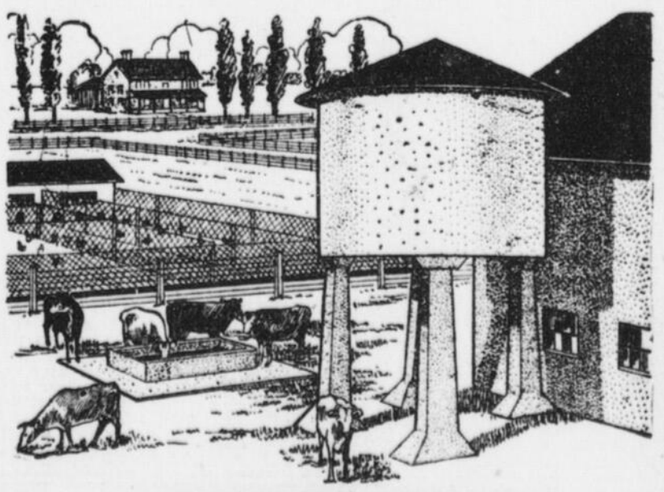
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POULTRY



MORE FOWLS AND BETTER FOWLS

Practical Hints Given at Macdonald Short Course.

PROFIT IN EGG INDUSTRY IF FARMERS WILL TAKE IT UP SERIOUSLY.

The first annual three weeks' Short Course in poultry was opened on the afternoon of February 16th. There were nineteen students registered on the enrollment and on the first afternoon they were given an outline of the course and were assigned their practical work. Every two students were given one incubator to operate. They were supplied with hatching eggs and coal and were given practical instruction in the operation of incubators.

Laying pens were also provided the students and they were placed in charge of a pen of laying hens for the three weeks. A number of cockerels were also given to them and each student fattened a number of chickens.

Through the operation of incubators and brooders, in caring for the laying hens and in fattening chickens the students were provided with good practical experience of great value.

Along with the practical work lectures were given daily. The students did their work in between the lecture periods so that discussions on principles and the practical application of those principles were well intermixed. Lectures were given daily from 9 to 12 a.m. and from 2 to 4 p.m.

The first day Mr. Jull, manager and lecturer of the Poultry Department of the the College, discussed the conditions of the Canadian poultry industry. It was pointed out that the great majority of eggs and dressed poultry in Canada came from the farms, so that our poultry business is essentially a farm industry. Mr. Jull is not in favor of the development of large intensive poultry plants except in special cases. These special cases are limited in number and the success of a large intensive commercial plant depends upon the ability of the man in charge of that plant. The man is the principal factor, on a commercial plant. A small plant, or better still, a few fowls on the farm, are the most profitable. The farmer is in the best position to all to make good money out of chickens. Mr. Jull claimed that the average farmer can keep one hundred hens just as well as forty or fifty and that his profits per bird would be just as good or better. There are too many mongrels in the country and too many hens are eating their heads off every year. A system of selection should be adopted, and every farmer should make a practice of killing off his two-year birds. Ordinarily a hen is not profitable after her second year.

100 HENG
10,000 EGGS.

This is the motto for the Quebec poultry industry. The object is to get the average farmer to keep 100 hens and each hen should lay 100 eggs in one year. The average hen throughout the country lays about 80 eggs and this just pays for her board. By keeping an average of 100 hens each laying 100 eggs per year the value of the poultry industry in Quebec will be increased over 150 percent.

For the next lecture Mr. Jull took up the classification of poultry. The complete economical classification of chickens, turkeys, ducks and geese was outlined. It covered the more important commercial breeds. There are six types of chickens — the game type, the meat, egg, general purpose, abnormal and bantams. A few of the more important commercial breeds belonging to each type were given. The Cornish fowl and the Modern English Game are two breeds belonging to the Game type of chickens. These breeds are not very popular in Canada. A small pen of white Cornish is kept on the college plant.

The breeds belonging to the meat type are not nearly as important as breeds belonging to some of the other types. This type includes the Brahmas, Cochins, Langshans, Dorkings and Sussex. The first three breeds originated in Asia. The Brahma has been quite a popular breed. The Dorking and Sussex fowls are English breeds. They are quite popular in England, but in Canada the dressed poultry trade is not so extensively developed and consequently there are only a few Dorkings and fewer still Sussex fowls kept.

These breeds are good meat breeds and are well adapted for flesh production. The Brahma, Dorking and Sussex particularly make good roasters. Most of the meat breeds, however, are not good layers and this is an important feature. Since we make of our profits in the poultry business from egg production then the meat breeds are not very popular.

The egg laying breeds include the Leghorns, Minorcas, Campives, Andalusian, Anconas and Hamburgs. These are small breeds and include some of the best laying fowls. The Single Comb White Leghorn is the most popular variety of all of the egg breeds. Under average conditions these lighter breeds are not quite as hardy as some of the general purpose breeds. If Leghorns or other light breeds are kept they must be given better winter protection than other breeds for winter egg production. These breeds are good average layers, but are not good table birds. They make good broilers, but it does not pay to fatten them.

The most important type of fowls is the general purpose type and it includes those breeds which are best suited to egg production along with the production of poultry flesh. The Plymouth Rocks, Rhode Island Reds, White Wyandottes, and Orpingtons are good utility breeds and under average conditions they are the most profitable breeds. They are good winter layers, particularly where laying strains are secured, and when the hens are done laying they can be sold at a good figure. Most farmers will make larger profits out of one of these general purpose breeds than out of any other. They make fine roasters? They usually lay a brown-shelled egg, while most of the light breeds lay a white shelled egg. The Faverolles and Houdans are two French breeds belonging to the general purpose class. The Orpington is an English breed, while the Plymouth Rock, Rhode Island Red and Wyandotte are American breeds. The American breeds are most popular and they are well suited to our market requirements and conditions.

BETTER STOCK.
AND MORE OF IT.

In the next lecture, Mr. Jull gave an illustrated talk on various phases of the poultry industry. Among other things Mr. Jull pointed out that many conditions of the poultry industry of Quebec should be improved.

The farmers should keep more fowls and should give them better attention. If the average farmer will give his fowls a square deal she will pay handsomely and he will then appreciate the importance of a few fowls on the farm. The farmers should practice killing off their old stock every year and mature stock only should be used as breeders. Improved methods of breeding were emphasized. The quality of the stock must be improved if egg production is to increase.

A practical class came on next, where the short course students were given classes of poultry to judge from an egg-laying and flesh producing standpoint. Representatives of eight breeds were shown in coops and Mr. Jull explained the characteristics of the various breeds. In this way the students became acquainted with the type of each breed.

FACTORS IN EGG
PRODUCTION.

On Wednesday morning Mr. F. C. Elford, Dominion Poultry Husbandry, discussed "Breeding and Feeding for Egg Production." One of the principal features brought out in this interesting discussion was that eighty percent of the egg crop of Canada was produced in three months of the year. Mr. Elford suggested that more attention should be given to winter egg production in order to avoid the feast and famine system. During three months of the year, from the middle of April to the middle of July, there is a feast of eggs on the egg market. During the rest of the year there is a famine in egg production.

For winter egg production Mr. Elford claimed that the early pullet was necessary. We must get a winter layer. Yearlings and two-year-olds should not be expected to produce many eggs in the late fall and early winter. The method of putting down eggs when they were plentiful and then selling them in the winter time as fresh eggs, was deplored. This, the speaker declared, was dishonest. Packing fresh eggs in summer and selling them as fresh in winter will not overcome the annual shortage of eggs.

Hatch the pullets early. Get the best breed adapted for winter egg production and one suited to your market conditions. One breed for a community was strongly, advocated. Get a breed of poultry which you know is well bred. Good quality can often be secured right near home rather than by sending to unscrupulous advertisers.

The health of the birds is very necessary. Without plenty of vigor success cannot be expected. A White Leghorn hen laying 200 eggs will lay about five times her own body weight in eggs. This is surely a great strain upon the laying hen, so that constitutional vigor is very important. Stick to a successful breed and follow a consistent line in breeding.

FEEDING FOR EGG
PRODUCTION.

"It is very hard," said Mr. Elford, "to overfeed a laying hen." The majority of farmers and poultrymen are more inclined to feed too litttle than to feed too much. Hens should have enough to keep them going and still with good appetites.

Labor in feeding can be cut down and this should be done. For growing poultry the hopper system is the best. Give chicks free range in the orchard or cultivated fields and develop the pullets early to get them in good laying condition. When chickens are properly fed they will not trouble fruits or garden crops.

Wheat is best poultry feed we have. The grain feed must take the major portion of the ration for the laying flock. Green food is necessary. Roots are cheap, such as mangels. "I like mangels for poultry better than any other form of green food," said Mr. Elford. If you cannot get roots, cabbages or other green food then sprout oats. This is very simple. Soak a few oats for twenty-four hours in luke warm water, then spread the oats out on the floor of a warm room or put them in boxes which have holes in the bottom. Sprinkle them with warm water twice a day. After a few days the sprouts will be a few inches long. Green food is necessary for egg production.

Beef scraps, green bone or milk are forms of animal food. A good test in determining the quality of beef scraps is to boil a little and if it has a pleasant and sweet odor it is of good quality. Green bone is better than beef scraps. In many cases it does not cost any more than beef scraps and it has a far greater feeding value. Do not feed too much green bone, however, as it is dangerous if fed in large quantities. Three ounces per week is sufficient.

Sour skim milk is excellent. It is worth about $1.73 per 100 lbs. in feeding for egg production. Buttermilk is also good. Milk is much better fed sour than sweet. Grit and oyster shell should be kept before the birds at all times.

SYSTEMS IN
FEEDING.

Mr. Elford suggested that the individuality of the feeder had a great deal to do with success in feeding. The hopper system was being introduced on many farms and poultry plants. It is giving good success. Providing the mash is right a few more eggs can be obtained from wet mash feeding, but for breeding purposes probably dry mash feeding will give better results. Feed the wet mash at noon, having fed the whole grain in litter in the morning. The litter should be straw ten inches deep. You want to feed the grain where the hen will have to scratch for it. Just give enough grain in the litter so that the hens will be kept busy all day long.

"How much beef scrap would you give"?

Mr. Elford—"I do not think you can overfeed beef scraps. Mix the beef scraps with the mash or feed it separately in hoppers and let the hen help herself."

"Will milk take the place of green bone?"

Mr. Elford—"Yes, largely, yes. If you want to get a few more eggs in cold weather then a little green bone may be added."

BREEDING
PROBLEMS.

Breed only from mature stock. Use yearling hens for breeders. Keep the pullets separated from the yearlings and force the pullets for egg production. From the yearling hens hatching eggs may be obtained. Do not bred from immature pullets.

Male has more influence in the matter of improvement in egg production than female. Males from high producing females must be used, as greatest success will be attained when these are used on females from high producers. Selection is necessary.

Reference was made to the method of distribution of bred-to-lay male birds from the Central Experimental Farm, of which Mr. Elford has charge of the Poultry Department, to the branch farms located in different parts of the Province.

SOILS IN RELATION
TO POULTRY.

Professor Klinck, of the College, gave a very instructive address on the relation of soils to the poultry industry. Professor Klinck stated that the work of his department fell under two divisions—the management of soils and the growing of crops.

The question of soils must be regarded as very important, for the soil is largely the basis of life. There are different types of soil suited for different purposes. A number of these soil types were shown to the students and their condition was discussed. Rock, coarse sand, fine sand and loam were discussed. Little grains of sand are among the largest particles of soil. The loam soil is of the finest texture and the more decayed matter it contains the darker and finer will it contain.

Passing on from the top soil or soil proper, the sub-soil was considered. Sub-soil is made up of finer particles of old top-soil. No sharp line of distinction can be drawn between the top soil and sub-soil.

The advantages of the soil auger was fully explained in connection with the testing of soil. This instrument can also be used in testing soil depths for draining purposes.

The principal objection to intensive poultry keeping as far as the soil is concerned, Professor Klinck claimed to be the risk of soil contamination. A suitable soil, as far as texture, drainage and fertility are concerned, is to be preferred to a sandy soil which is often advocated. On an intensive poultry plant a sandy soil has its advantages since it tends to keep sweet and clean. A clay soil is usually cold and requires draining, and will also hold poultry droppings longer than sandy soil.

In looking for a site for a poultry plant the time to look is in the spring. Then is the best time to see whether the land requires draining. On heavy soils grow deep rooted crops to open up the soil and Prof. Klinck suggested that clover was the best crop for this purpose. Buckwheat will improve the texture of a heavy clay soil better than any other crop.

The soil should be kept in good condition and crops should be grown both for food supply and to keep the soil sweet and clean.

There are different ways of classifying the crops—soil robbers and soil improvers. The cereal and root crops impoverish the soil of its fertility, and add practically nothing. They exhaust the soil of its fertility if grown year after year with artificial fertilizers being supplied. Leguminous crops, or pod-bearing plants, as they are called, are improvers of soil fertility. In addition they add one of the most expensive fertilizers to the soil, and, therefore, are especially valuable. Clover, alfalfa and pea plants are leguminous in nature and are improvers of soil fertility.

Crops may also be divided into two classes according to the depth at which the root systems feed.

In handling a soil there should be a rotation in which a hoed crop comes in once in every four years. On a poultry plant the hoed crop could possibly come in more frequently. The purpose of the hoed crop is to clean the soil and to keep it sweet and wholesome. The soil on a poultry plant must be thoroughly cultivated to avoid contamination. Cultivation makes the plant food more available, and this will benefit the crops which follow a hoed crop.

NOTES IN SEASON

(By M. A. Jull, Macdonald College, Q.)

THE INCUBATOR ON THE FARM.

The incubator is one of the most popular appliances on the farm today. Probably it has done more to advance the poultry industry of our country than any other one thing. Artificial hatching of chickens has been practised in parts of the world for centuries, but it is only within recent years that modern incubation in America has practically revolutionized the conditions of the industry.

Egypt and China had their immense hatching ovens where the chicks were hatched by the thousands. Some of these ovens are still in use and the successful operation of these is a science in itself. The egg rooms are heated by means of fires where manure and other materials are used, and the attendants who look after the eggs do all of their work in the same rooms. The success of this method of hatching largely depends upon the sensitiveness of the attendant. No thermometers are used, for the attendant can tell when the temperature is too high or too low. He develops a wonderful "temperature" instinct and controls the temperature of the ovens to a degree.

The method of artificial hatching as practiced in this country is run on different lines. Here we have a specially constructed machine to hold a number of eggs in a comparatively small egg chamber which is heated by the use of coal oil, gas or electricity. The early inventors of the incubator worked rather blindly, or they endeavored to follow the principle of natural incubation. Little accurate knowledge, however, is known concerning how a hen hatches her chicks and oftentimes certain principles which have been followed in artificial incubation have proven disastrous.

Notwithstanding the general ignorance of the principles of natural incubation wonderful progress has been made in the manufacture of Incubators which hatch quite successfully. We are not prepared here to say that poultry hatched by artificial means for successive generations are as good as where the natural method is employed continually.

On the other hand, the incubator is making good. It is largely responsible for the great advance made in the poultry industry. The incubator is to the poultry industry what modern farm machinery is to the farming industry. The incubator is economical. It hatches a large number of chicks at one time, and hatching can be done early in the season so that the pullets will be well matured for early winter laying. Where a large number of chicks are being hatched on the farm the incubator saves time and trouble. It is convenient and sanitary.

Beginners frequently make as good records as the most expert. The principles of artificial are fairly well understood and the incubators have become standardized to such an extent that the majority of them give satisfaction under ordinary conditions. At the same time it always pays to purchase the highest grade machines on the market. The purchase of a cheap machine is usually a poor investment.

FROST
BITE.

The combs and wattles of comb birds, and particularly those with large combs and wattles, often are touched with the frost. They first become pale and afterwards get very dark, and if frozen badly enough the affected parts drop off.

If noticed soon enough rub them with snow or ice-cold water. Then rub thoroughly dry and apply a good ointment. We find Mecca ointment to be very good.

PARCEL
POST.

The parcel post system will soon be used extensively by poultrymen. It is convenient and economical, and it will do much to cut down the cost of marketing. It will be of greatest use to those farmers and poultrymen who are near or in close reach to the large consuming population of the cities. By this means eating eggs can be sold direct from the producer to the consumer.

PACKING HATCH-
ING EGGS.

Hatching eggs to be shipped long distances must be well packed. Under the old system of packing many eggs have been broken. Also eggs may be packed in such a way that they may reach the purchaser without loss from breakage, yet they may arrive in poor hatching condition.

It has long been the custom to pack eggs in a stiff box or case so that each will be held firm and still be protected. But such is a wrong idea, for the shipping case should have some flexibility or give to it. In this way sudden jars and vibrations do not affect the eggs. The eggs are wrapped so as to relieve any sudden jars.

For this purpose the split basket gives best satisfaction. The top of the basket is hinged and fastens securely. It is light in weight and is convenient to handle. The basket should be lined with a good quality of excelsior and each egg is wrapped in paper, then in excelsior. This makes a good nest for each egg, and then excelsior is placed on top and every protection is provided.

By this method eggs may be shipped long distances by express or parcel post with very little breakage.

HEN THAT MADE GOOD.

Purdue University's poultry department at La Fayette, Ind., has produced an extraordinary hen, Miss Purdue. She is a White Leghorn, and during the last two years has produced 443 eggs, weighing 41.5 pounds. Miss Purdue weighs only three and one-half pounds, but in the time mentioned she produced 1.18 times her weight.

She was a gourmand and consumed over 132 pounds of feed, a feat which will surprise a great many people. From every pound of feed Miss Purdue produced three and one-third eggs. She manufactured one pound of eggs from every 3.2 pounds of feed.

It cost $1.93 to feed the bird for two years, but the value of her eggs at maret price in La Fayette was $10.11. Every dozen sold for 27.4 cents, but they cost only 5.2 cents to manufacture. Miss Purdue made a profit of $9 over the cost of feed in two years. Her own value at the start was not over a dollar.

POULTRY QUERIES.

CALCULATING PROFIT.

J. McC. (Nelson, B.C.) — I notice a statement of receipts and expenditures on the poultry page in your issue of January 27th, from 12 Red pullets, in which it is said that the net profit for the year was $48.54 or $4.04 per hen. According to the figures given I make the profit $115.04, or $9.58 per hen. In arriving at the profit for the year, no account is taken of the unsold cockerels and pullets amounting to $66.50. I want to know: 1st, Are these not legitimate profit if valued at a fair market price according to quality? Further, I find the statement credited by $10.50 for eggs used for hatching, and I would like to know: 2nd, If this amount should not also be entered in the expenditure column? If eggs which are used for home incubation are not an expenditure, they why should eggs which may fail to hatch be counted a receipt?

Ans. — I notice with much interest what you say in your comments and strictly speaking, the value of the extra stock could have been added to the receipts, that is, they were productions of the one year's investment. That would give an increased profit. The value of the stock based on its quality makes large profits for birds of the flock of twelve hens. This, of course, should not be misleading to the farmers or average poultrymen, and the returns, of course, from such a flock are the exception and not the rule though it shows without exaggeration what can be done under the best of conditions.

The other item which you mention, that of $10.50 for eggs used for hatching may be considered from two lights. Ordinarily, of course, the total egg production should be included in the receipts. On the other hand eggs used for hatching should also be charged to the debit side as these are an expense in the reproduction of the flock. The results obtained by Mr. Curran are very good, and there are, of course, many phases in connection with the keeping of accounts that are rather difficult to settle. The statement is as follows:

Napanee, Dec. 26, 1913.

Statement of expenditures and receipts from 12 S. C. Rhode Island Red pullets in cotton front demonstration poultry house, under direction of Ontario Department of Agriculture, Napanee, from Dec. 1st, 1912, to Dec. 1st, 1913.

EXPENDITURES.

Original cost of 12 pullets at $2.00, and 1 cockerel at $8.00,	$32.44
Cost of feeding for one year..	44.93
	$76.9

RECEIPTS.

Eggs sold for hatching at $2.00 per setting	$29.75
Eggs used for hatching, 30 doz. valued at 35 cents a dozen .	10:50
Eggs sold for table, 17 doz., at 22 1-2 cents average	3.82
Eggs used for table, 82 doz., at 22 1-2 cents average	18.45
Broilers sold, 9 chicks at 50 cents per lb.	7.50
Broilers and roasters used on house table	5.70
Baby chicks, sold 35 for 25 cents	8.75
Pullets sold for breeding stock, 14 at $2.00	28.00
Pullets sold for utility layers, 11 at $1.00	11.00
Cockerels sold for breeding purposes, 2 at $1.00	2.00
Total sales	$125.47

STOCK ON HAND,
DEC. 1st., 1913.

Original hens on hand, 10 at $2.00	$20.00
Original cock on hand, 1 at $8.00	8.00
Two selected cockerels on hand, valued at $5.00 each	10.00
Pullets on hand, 15 at $2.00 .	30.00
Cockerels on hand for sale as breeders, 12 at $2.00	24.00
Cockerels on hand to kill for home table use, 5 at 50 cents	2.50
	$94.50
Net profits from sale of eggs, baby chicks and breeding stock	48.54
Net profit per hen	4.04

G. B. CURRAN.

WINTED PRODUCTION.

J. W. H. (Huronville, Sask.) As a reader and subscriber to your paper, I would ask what you think of the following: I have built a special poultry house here last summer and got a quantity of chicks, but finally reduced them to about 74 pullets, including six old hens, and four-year-olds. My first batch was hatched April 7 and the last about June 21st. Some commenced to lay on September 16, others later, until December, when I commenced to keep an accurate account, and this is it: From December 1 to 31, 29 dozen eggs. January 1 to 31, 1914, 1,053, or nearly 88 dozen eggs from a total of 74 birds. I have been a winter egg raiser for over twenty years, but could never get them like this, the poultry have no heat except that created from their own bodies. Do you think it will pay me to advertise plans and estimates, and out to treat the birds from shell to a laying hen at $1.50 each?

Ans. — I notice with much interest the results that you have obtained from your flock of 74 birds. The egg production which you secured from your birds in the months of December and January was comparatively good though nothing remarkable. Personally I hardly think it would be wise to advertise the method of treating laying fowls on the plans which you suggest.

Major C. C. Hurst, of the Burbage Experiment Station, England, declares that in his experiments with fowls a hen never inherits her high egg yield from her dam, but always through her sire. He admits, however, that this startling theory has not yet been quite fully tested.

THE INCUBATOR THAT BEAT : : THEM ALL : :

53 Gold Medals Awarded

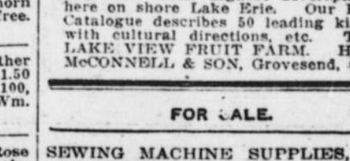
in a hatching contest open to the World under Government management where Incubators competed from all parts of the World, including the leading machines of the United States, this little British Incubator was in a class by itself, and won all the honors, including first prize for the largest hatch, 1st prize for the most robust chicks, 1st prize for the simplest machine to manage; this was a wonderful achievement for

TAMLIN'S
NONPAREIL HOT WATER INCUBATOR

but only what we expected after all, as all the other makers practically conceded before the contest, that Tamlin's Nonpareil with all its up-to-date patents would be the Incubator most likely to win. When the contest was over with 33 different makes competing, the judges found the Nonpareil had won all three prizes offered, the makers had every reason to be proud of it, just as our customers all over the World are that are using them, particularly in Canada where many customers have done better than we did in the contest, when the Incubator hatched 96%.

Our Beautiful Catalogue is what you should have right away, showing pictures of Poultry Farms the World over, and telling all about this wonderful Incubator. To show that you are interested send 5c in stamps to mail it, and the book is yours free.

Bradley's Poultry Supply House
113 Waverly Street
OTTAWA :: CANADA
Sole Agents.



FARMERS' SALES AND WANTS

ADVERTISING RATES.—Under this heading advertisements will be inserted without display at a cash-with-the-order rate of one cent a word per insertion, twenty-five cents being the minimum amount of an order for a single insertion, and forty cents the minimum amount for orders of more than one insertion. SIX consecutive prepaid insertions will be given for the price of FOUR, a number or a single letter to be counted as one word. When replies are to be addressed in care of the 'Witness' Office, an additional charge of twenty-five cents is made.

Copy for insertion in these columns should be in the 'Witness' office not later than Friday morning to secure proper classification in following Weekly Edition.

EGGS AND POULTRY.

WHITE WYANDOTTES — Champions eight years at New York State Fair. Big, vigorous Cockerels, $2, $3 and $5 each. Pullets, $2 and $3. Eggs $3 per setting. Send for Free Catalogue. JOHN S. MARTIN, Box 5, Port Dover, Ont.

WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKERELS—6 to 9 lbs. A bargain. Money back if not satisfied. Orders booked for Mammoth Pekin Duck and Wyandotte Eggs. OAKDALE POULTRY FARM, Sarnia, Ont.

AMERICA'S GREATEST LAYING Strain of High Class Pedigreed White Wyandottes, winners at the principal International Egg Laying Competitions. Certified egg records made under State supervision. Mating List Free.—McLEOD BROS., Beulah Farm, Stoney Creek, Ont.

FOR SALE—Buff Leghorn, Buff Orpington Cockerels and Cocks; Leghorn eggs, $6.00 hundred; mating list free. J. E. Griffin, Dunnville, Ont.

RHODE ISLAND RED EGGS — Either comb. Good exhibition strain $1.50 per 15; Utility, $1.00 per 15; 100, $5.00. Winter layers. Circular. Wm. Runchey, Byng, Ont.

BANTAMS, BLACK AND WHITE, Rose combs, 100 exhibition birds for sale. Write your wants. WM. J. DRAPER, 59 Arthur street, Brantford, Ont.

BABY CHICKS AND EGGS FOR hatching from Barred Rocks, S. C. Reds and S. C. W. Leghorns, of quality. Descriptive circular upon request. LULU POULTRY FARM, Eburne Station, B.C.

PRINTING.

50 IVORY VISITING CARDS, 20c; 50 Mourning Cards, 35c; 100 Return Envelopes, 30c. Postpaid. PEARL CARD HOUSE, Box 2236, Montreal, Que.

100 FINE WHITE ENVELOPES, neatly printed with your return card, post paid, 35c. Samples free. HOWIE, Printer, Beebe, Que.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

EARN $5 DAILY — Few hours' work taking orders for our newly patented household articles. Catalogue and mail order plan free. NATIONAL SUPPLY CO., Dept. C, Windsor, Ont.

WANTED, MEN TO MAKE $25 PER week; no canvassing, no making or selling goods; no capital required. For particulars, address, P. J. ROY, 80 St. Denis, Montreal.

LADIES TO DO PLAIN AND LIGHT sewing at home, whole or spare time; good pay; work sent any distance; charges prepaid. Send stamp for full particulars. NATIONAL MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Montreal.

FARMS AND OTHER LANDS.

STANSTEAD—Beautiful section. Large and small farms at low prices. Free Booklet. E. W. HAY, Stanstead, Que.

LIVE STOCK.

THREE IMPORTED CLYDESDALE Stallions, one a prize winner in Scotland; all grand horses of first-class breeding. Must be sold. Write for particulars. JOSEPH PHILLIPS, Maidstone, Ont.

TREES, PLANTS, ETC.

RASPBERRY AND ASPARAGUS Plants. The best up-to-date varieties. Send for Free Price List. R. H. McDOWELL, Tillsonburg, Ont.

STRAWBERRIES AND RASPBERries reach their highest development here on shore Lake Erie. Our Free Catalogue describes 50 leading kinds, with cultural directions, etc. THE LAKE VIEW FRUIT FARM. H. L. McCONNELL & SON, Grovesend, Ont.

FOR SALE.

SEWING MACHINE SUPPLIES, 16 superior sewing machine needles for 25c; shuttles and bobbins at lowest prices for every make of machine. Address, SUPERIOR SUPPLIES CO., 806 Bank of Hamilton, Hamilton, Ont.

ONE GASOLINE CABLE WELL Drilling machine; first class condition. Apply to JOHN G. KUNTZ, Port Albert, Ont.

BUTTER and EGGS



Fig. 1.

RUDD'S
Butter and Egg Cartons



Fig. 2.

ARE SAFE, SANITARY and ECONOMICAL For Every Purpose.

Fig. 1.—Our patent, self-locking egg carton.
Fig. 2.—Knock-down egg carton with cushion division.
Fig. 3.—Butter carton to hold one pound paraffined.

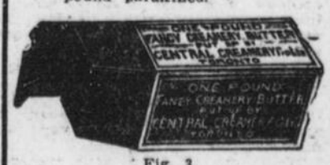


Fig. 3.

Write for circulars and price.
RUDD PAPER BOX CO., Limited
Toronto, Ontario. Z3



RENNIE'S
I.X.L.
TOMATO



EXTREMELY EARLY, WONDERFULLY PROLIFIC

A week earlier than the Earliana. More productive than the Chalk's Jewel. As large as the Plentiful. As solid as the New Globe. In fact, the world's leading extremely early Tomato.

In our field tests, I.X.L. Tomato proved to be a week to ten days earlier than the Spark's Earliana, with an abundance of fruit larger and more prolific than Chalk's Jewel; in fact, any number of specimens could be found as large as the Plentiful Tomato. The I.X.L. Tomato is without a single exception the leading extremely early Tomato. Do not experiment with it, but plant your entire early crop in I.X.L. Tomato. Your crop will net you big returns.

1. A beautiful, brilliant red color.
2. Vines are a perfect mass of large, smooth fruit, a single plant yielding ½ bushel.
3. Fruit is extremely early, enormously abundant, ripens all at once.
4. Vines compact and can be placed two feet apart in three-foot rows.
5. The largest growers tell us that we cannot say too much in favor of the I.X.L. Tomato.

Price: ½ lb. $2.25, oz. 75c, ¼ oz. 45c, pkt. 15c

OUR SPECIAL OFFER

We want every person who uses seeds to see our 1914 Seed Book and try this Splendid Early Tomato, and we will send a packet for 10c. with Seed Book. This book is full of new photographs of Vegetables, Fruits and Flowers. Send your address to-day.

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The House that quotes reliable market prices and gives their shippers a square treatment.
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THE CURVED PATH—WHY?

The object of a path is to lead from one place to another. Apparently, then, it should always be quite straight, so that the distance may be as short as possible. And in the kitchen garden where utility is the principal consideration, all the paths are generally straight. In the ornamental part of the grounds, however, it is different. Here we want only what is natural and beautiful, and as Nature never uses straight lines, we should imitate her as far as possible, even in the matter of paths, which do not enter into her scheme.

But to a person passing along a path a curve which takes him out of his way may be irritating. If he can see a reason for it he does not mind; if he cannot he grudges the time spent in the unnecessary detour. Therefore, unless a reason clearly exists it must be supplied, and it must be a sufficient one.

A flower-bed is not a sufficient reason, for it might just as well be anywhere else. On the other hand, a well-grown tree or a substantial shrub, or a group of shrubs, suggests permanency and occupation of the ground prior to the making of the path, which would therefore have to go round it. This is an elementary rule in landscape gardening, but it is one which through carelessness or ignorance is often broken.

PROPER POSITION FOR AN ARCH.

In the rational arrangement of the garden there is another point which is frequently ignored. It is not uncommon to see an isolated arch over a path. It always looks incongruous in such a position, perhaps even a little ashamed of itself as it tries to hide behind the roses or other climbers which are trained up it. One cannot help asking why it is there. Its sole object seems to be to support the plants. But that is not the function of an arch, and even if it were, it could be performed equally well somewhere else and by something else, such as a pole.

There should be a reason, not only for the arch itself, but also for the exact position which it occupies. This position should be a spot where one division of the garden passes into another, the two being separated by some sort of boundary, whether it be hedge or fence, or even groups of shrubs. When the right place has been found, the arch may be embellished with climbers, but that is merely a secondary consideration, and has nothing to do with the reason of its existence.

HOW TO PLANT LILIES.

Lilies may be planted as early as the ground can be worked. Many are imported from Japan, and these arrive in great numbers during the present and following months. For cultural purposes they may be divided into two classes — those with two sets of roots (one at the base of the bulb and the other at the base of the stem) and those with only one set (at the base of the bulb). To the former class belong the Auratums and the Longiflorums, and to the latter the Speciosums and the common white lily, Candidum. Obviously, lilies with two sets of roots, one above the other, should be planted deeper than those with only one, and as even then the upper set will be close to the surface, the most suitable position for them is among herbaceous plants or shrubs, which shade the ground in summer and so lessen the risk of its becoming injuriously dry.

Most lilies are charming in pots, the exceptions are those with a strong and unpleasant smell. They should be planted singly in large pots of rich sandy loam and leaf-mould, with a sprinkling of sand under each bulb, and while the soil should not be allowed to get dry, very little water should be given until growth commences. To counteract any tendency to disease the addition of a little charcoal is sometimes recommended. It may have this effect, but in what way it can act as a fungicide is not easy to see. It is far safer to immerse suspected bulbs for half-an-half in a one percent solution of salicylic acid.

HOW TO SPROUT POTATOES.

"How does one sprout potatoes, and why?" asks a reader. To sprout potatoes is to place them close together thick end up in shallow boxes in a light, airy, frost-proof room. So treated they will develop thick, green shoots, from one to a dozen of them, according to the variety and the ground. The more light and air and coolness — so long as there is no frostiness (which does harm) — the sturdier and greener the shoots; the longer and whiter the shoots the worse they are.

The idea of sprouting potatoes is to give them a good start indoors, so that when planted in the earth they will go ahead quickly and strongly, saving time. Thus they mature earlier, and as experience proves give bigger crops. The fewer the number of sprouts, as a rule, the larger the size of the potatoes produced and the smaller the proportion of little ones to the gross crop. The earliest shoots are the most valuable; that is why we should sprout our potatoes carefully and handle them carefully when sprouted.

POWER TO IMPART KNOWLEDGE.

With a recent number of the "Journal of the Royal Horticultural Society," was issued a pamphlet containing four essays upon various gardening subjects by four of the students at the society's horticultural school. They were printed to show anyone interested something of the results of the society's teaching, and prove how useful and practical it is in its application. The papers are highly creditable, both to the students themselves and to the teaching staff of the society.

These young men will doubtless eventually find themselves attached to the horticultural profession in one capacity or another, where they will come across a legion of others, only a very small portion of whom possess literary ability. Without some power to put knowledge into a suitable shape, it is of little use for anyone to attempt to instruct or enlighten his fellows. He may have practical capacity, but the gift to express it may be absolutely absent. Every young gardener should perfect himself in literary descriptiveness for his own special benefit, and that his notes on any topic to be used for study or reference should be thorough interesting, and exhaustive, for such notes, if thus well prepared, always possess exceeding value in after life. Every young gardener should also study oral expression, as being a valuable acquisition, for too many men brimful of information lack the power to express their thoughts in plain language.

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.

PRECIOUS STONES IN QUEBEC.

B.D. (Ont.).—Lately in looking over a copy of the 'Canadian Magazine and Literary Repository,' Volume III., for the half year, July to December, 1824, I came on an item in the Agricultural Report for the District of Quebec for September that I thought might be interesting to some of the readers of the 'Weekly Witness.' It was as follows: 'Nicolet Fair.—The first fair under the late Act of the Provincial Legislature was held at this place on the 14th instant. The show of cattle and other commodities was sufficiently numerous and satisfactory for the first occasion, the nature and advantages being as yet little understood in the country parishes.' Next item—'A gentleman who lately returned to Quebec from the Labrador Coast, and whose attention has been successfully turned to the mineralogy of the Gaspé district, from which some very valuable and beautiful specimens of the quartz family, particularly the different varieties of carnelian, agate, opal and jasper have been introduced into the province, and cut into different ornamental articles by Mr. Smillie, lapidary, of Quebec, brought up some beautiful specimens of a sky-blue variety of the Labrador feldspar, a mineral first, and as yet almost exclusively found on that coast. The others, and almost all the different varieties of this mineral it is stated are found on the same coast, viz.: Green, yellow, red, and pearl grey. The present specimen, as stated above, is of the blue; it is hard and takes a fine polish, the changeability of color, from a dark grey to the most bright and vivid sky-blue, is beautiful and makes it very valuable and well adapted for cutting into snuff-boxes, ring-stones, etc. The specimens alluded to were found at Mingan, and appear to be imbedded in a gigantic rock.' Will you please let us know if the regions where these beautiful and precious minerals and quartz productions are have been exploited and brought to a profitable use to the province, or to any enterprising individual, in these 89 years since the above notice was written and made public in the 'Canadian Magazine' for 1824? 'Dulcit Amor Patriae' is the motto on the title page, so I may be excused for taking interest in the subject of a Canadian product. The 'Canadian Magazine' of that time was published by Joseph Nickless, bookseller, opposite the court house, Montreal, Canada. Ans.—The carnelian, agate, opal and jasper of which you speak are not only found in the country to the north at Mingen, but in many other parts of Canada. The mass of rock which stretches from Wisconsin almost up to the shores of Hudson Bay is of the same nature as the formation in which these stones were found, by the writer of the article, and also contains them. The four stones named are all different kinds of quartz. The agate is sometimes used for the heads of pestles, also for the support of knife edges in very exact scales. It is of little or no commercial value. The jasper and carnelian are never of much value, though they are sometimes pretty enough to be used in jewellery. The opal is the only precious stone on the list. Of the whole four of these pieces of quartz, it may be said that while they are very common in the world, there are very few places indeed where they are found so beautifully formed as to be worth working for jewellery, and the Labrador deposit is not among the few. With regard to the pretty variety of sky blue feldspar of which you speak, it is comonly known as labradorite. Pieces of it have occasionally been used for jewellery, but the main use of it is for grinding to powder to use in glazing china.

TENNYSON AND THE VERES.

A.M.C. (Cranbrook, B.C.) asks: Can you tell me anything of the circumstances in Lord Tennyson's life which led to his writing "Lady Clara Vere de Vere"? Ans.—We do not know of any special event which suggested the poem. The Veres, Earls of Oxford, now extinct in the male line, were long the foremost family in England, and Macaulay describes them as "the longest and most illustrious line of nobles that England has seen." Their name was derived from the village of Ver, near Bayeux. The twentieth and last Earl died in 1703, leaving an only daughter, who married the first Duke of St. Albans. The romantic and conspicuous part played by the family in English history doubtless attracted the attention of Tennyson, himself a lover of the romance and chivalry of olden times.

HARVEY O'HIGGINS.

Subscriber (Toronto) asks if there is a writer named Harvey O'Higgins, and what is his standing as a novelist. Ans.—We are unable to tell you as we have not come across any of his works.

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.)

INDIGESTION.

XXXX is a woman fifty years of age. Her appetite is very indifferent as a rule, and when she does eat heartily she has the most trouble. She tries to eat light nourishing food. Ans.—There are a great many causes for indigestion, and your success in obtaining a cure will depend largely on your success in removing the cause. Sufferers from indigestion should pay attention to the following points. The teeth should be kept in good order: defective ones being filled or removed. Where gaps exist so that food cannot be properly chewed bridges or false work must be resorted to. Take half an hour to each meal, chewing food thoroughly. A rest after dinner is a good thing. The bowels must be relieved daily. In most cases an injection of a quart of warm water is more to be recommended than the use of drugs. Moderate exercise is also desirable. Meals should be sufficiently far apart and should always be taken at the same time every day. Five hours should be allowed to lapse between meals. Drink a small tumbler full of pure water midway between meals. If overworked, rest in bed and a milk diet would be indicated. If your general health is not good this must be corrected.

PSORIASIS.

"A subscriber" asks if we can recommend a permanent cure for psoriasis. She has had it off and on for eight years. Asks if it is hereditary and what is its cause. Also, if drugs or dieting are of any value. Ans.—It may be said at once that there is no sure and permanent cure for psoriasis. It will keep on coming back. Still much may be done when it first begins to prevent its extension. It is one of those diseases that has a distinct hereditary basis, arguing, therefore, for some peculiar predisposing habit of constitution. The cause is unknown, and it has been traced to rheumatic, nervous, and microbic influences. Diet has no effect on it one way or the other. Internal remedies are of little use. The most efficacious treatment is the old-fashioned chrysarobin ointment, in the strength of ten grains of the drug to one ounce of vaseline, cautiously increased in strength. This should be applied freely and old underclothing must be used while the treatment is being carried out. Special care must be taken to watch for the first appearance of trouble, and then to use the ointment vigorously. Obstinate cases have been treated with X-rays with some success.

FLOATING KIDNEY.

"X. Y. New Brunswick" is a woman fifty-four years of age. She suffers from pain in the right side of the abdomen, aggravated by work or standing. She also suffers from biliousness, and unless she lives on the plainest of food she is apt to vomit what she takes. She is pale, weak, thin, and easily tired. Her tongue is clean, and she pays attention to the bowels. Ans.—Your symptoms suggest floating kidney, though it is impossible to be sure of this without opportunity for examination. Your own doctor is in the best position to know. Operating is only required in severe cases, where the distressing nervous manifestations are directly traceable to the kidney condition, and where other organs are not displaced. Minor cases, and those of other types, are better treated in other ways. You should lie down for at least an hour every day. Put a firm pillow or cushion under the hips so as help in the replacement of the displaced organ. Wear only a straight front corset, which comes as low down as possible, and is so shaped that it presses in firmly against the lower abdomen, raising the contained organs upwards. Try to increase your weight, by taking plenty of cream, butter, starchy foods, and such like fat builders. If you can take it, cod-liver oil would be beneficial.

ST. VITUS'S DANCE.

W. Y. is a man, aged thirty-five, who suffers from chorea or St. Vitus's dance. It is gradually getting worse. Ans.—The proper thing to do for St. Vitus's dance is to take rest at the start, not necessarily in bed, but certainly in a recumbent position. Avoid all causes of mental stress, worry, or excitement. Take good nourishing food. Warm baths at bedtime are useful. Drugs are useful also, but are dangerous unless prescribed under medical supervision. St. Vitus's dance is closely related to inflammatory rheumatism, being due to the same cause. You should therefore avoid exposure to cold, wind, and wet. Clothing at this time of year should be very warm.

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The most successful of the market gardeners in Canada, many of them customers for two generations, and some for three, buy Bruce's seeds, because, ever since this business was established by us *Sixty-four years ago*, they found they could rely on them in every way, getting better results than from any other seeds.

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CUSTOMERS TALK BACK.
Locust Hill, Ont., Nov. 11th, 1913. "Trees opened up O.K. a credit to any nursery, a larger order follows."
Look over our Price List. No Agents.
A. G. HULL & SON, St. Catharines, Ont,
(Mention Witness)

THE CHILDREN'S CORNER

LOST NEIGHBORS.

"Are you sure you know the way, Jeannette?" said mother, cheerily.

"Why, of course I do, mamma! I go right down this street, and down the next street and turn the corner, and then I'm there."

Mamma kissed her and said: "All right. One loaf rye bread, remember."

Jeannette really did know the way to the bakery, or would have if she had not happened to be looking at a dear little pony cart just when she ought to have turned the first corner. So she went on to the next street, and that carried her into a strange neighborhood. When she got to where the bakery ought to be, it was not there at all. Where was she? She looked around in sudden terror. Nothing was as she remembered, tearfully. There was an open lot on the corner, with a dog in it. She was afraid of dogs. She ran on down the street. Perhaps she had not gone far enough to reach the bakery. She heard a little wailing cry, and looked across to the opposite sidewalk.

There was a little girl just as big as she, and this little girl was crying, too; she began to wonder what could be the matter.

"She feels bad, and hasn't got anybody to comfort her," Jeannette thought. She looked around. "There isn't anybody but me. I guess I must go." She ran over.

"Hullo! Don't cry — I'm here! I won't let anybody hurt you," and Jeannette put her arm around the other little girl.

"I want—my mamma!" she sobbed. "I can't find my house!"

"Never mind-" comforted Jeannette. "May be I can find it."

"I'm Charlotte Cashen. I live at 55 Summer street. I'm four years old." Then little Charlotte stared at Jeannette. "Why, you're crying, too!" she exclaimed.

"Oh, I forgot!" said Jeanette. "I was crying 'cause I was lost. I couldn't find the baker's shop. I live on Summer street, and I am four years old, and my name's Jeanette Jacobs."

Little Charlotte showed dimples through her tears.

"That's funny," she said. "You're lost, and I'm lost, and you found me and I found you! But I want my mamma!"

"Don't cry! I'll find your mamma," promised Jeanette. "There's a man coming out of that house. Let's ask him!"

"No, you won't be 'fraid with me! Come! He'll be gone!"

When the grocer's clerk saw the two little girls coming toward him he waited.

"Will you find her mama, please?" asked Jeanette.

"I'm Charlotte Cashen. I'm four years old. I live at 55 Summer street," spoke up Charlotte.

"Oh, Mrs. Cashen's little girl, are you? Why, yes, I'm going right past there." He put her on the wagon seat. "You want to ride, too?" he asked Jeannette, looking down kindly at her. She cried eagerly: "Oh, please, I'm lost, too! I want the baker's shop, and I can't find it. I only found Charlotte!"

"Well, well, two lost kids!" chuckled the boy. "Jump in, then," and he swung her up beside Charlotte. "We'll stop at the bakery as we go along. Where do you live?"

"On Summer street — that big, white house right on the corner. I'm Jeannette Jacobs."

"Oh, ho, ho!" laughed the grocer's boy, shaking his broad shoulders. "And you two children never knew each other before — living only a stone's throw apart?"

"No, we never did," they declared.

"Well," he said, "you'd better go shopping together after this, so when you get lost you'll have company."—"Michigan Christian Advocate."

PETER PRINGLE.

Some one who was amused by our bean piggies has clipped and sent this poem for she says she is sure you would enjoy it.

Peter Pringle cannot read,
Peter Pringle cannot write;
But Peter Pringle he can eat,
And that is Peter's chief delight.

For breakfast he has mush and milk,
With apples, maybe, on the sly;
His luncheon it is just the same,
With odds and ends of cake and pie.

Peter Pringle plays no games,
Peter Pringle has no toys,
Peter Pringle cannot talk;
But he can make a lot of noise.

Peter Pringle cannot read,
But Peter doesn't care a fig
As long as he can eat and eat,
For Peter Pringle is a pig.
—Emma C. Dowd.

AN ALPHABET PARTY.

This is a rather odd party, and may be participated in by all who know their "A B C." The questions are all to be answered simply by letters:

Containing nothing? M T (empty).
Part of a house? L (ell)).
An insect? B (bee).
To behold? C (see).
Part of the body? I (eye).
A famous poem? L E G (elegy).
A tent? T P (teepee).
A number? A T (eighty).
Unit of measure used in printing? M (em).
All right. O K.
Slang expressions? G or O G or O U (gee—oh gee—oh you).
A foe? N M E (enemy).
A vegetable? P (pea).
Intemperance? X S (excess).
An image? F E G (effigy).
Poorly dressed? C D (seedy).
Two of a kind? W (double u).
To covet? N V (envy).
A bird? J (jay).
A verb? R (are) or B (be) or C (see).
A common beverage? T (tea).
A girl's name? L C (Elsie).
Another one? L N (Ellen)).

OUR MAIL BAG.

My dear children. Just think of it, our baby month, the shortest in the year is almost gone and that is a sure sign that our days are growing longer and the sun shining hotter. Already the icicles are dropping on the eves of the roof, and I saw two boys rattling Jack stones, which is a sure sign of spring. Did you know they used to play Jack stones in old long buried Pompeii. They did not call them "Jacks" though or dibbs as they do in England, or chucks as they do in Scotland; they called them "Astragaloi." They did not have cast-iron ones like yours or glass like the young Romans, or stones, but they used the small-joint bones of sheep. Now we must get at our letters, and first of all here is a letter written by a little girl who has an auntie away across the sea in Vienna to one of my pet papers.

Dear Editor, — Here is a list of words made from the word Christmas
Yours truly,
HENRY MURPHY.

Sorry Henry but your list was not quite long enough. It took a long time to get here and the Judge said that if you had beaten the prize winners he would have sent you a prize himself because you are so very far away and cannot send quickly.

What sort of a winter have you had in the Yukon? We though we were getting Dawson weather the other day when it went down to forty below.

Dear Editor, — I am sending you some paintings of Hazel and King. I hope they will win a prize although they are not very good. I always look forward for Wednesday when our "Witness" comes in. Please tell me whether mine is good or not in the Mail Bag of the Children's page. Goodbye. Your friend,
FRANCES EVANS.

You can do better than that Frances. You colored Hazel's face and dress nicely, and then I think you got in a hurry and the green got into everything even the dog's tail and you know that's a color dogs' tails seldom are. Try again and paint carefully.

Dear Editor, — Just a few lines to tell you I have tried your coloring competition. I like coloring very much. I like making puzzles, too. I would like to see an answer to my letter telling if I colored them right or not as I never tried before till last week. I hope I shall get a prize some of these days or I will be getting discouraged as I have been trying to win a prize since I first saw the children's competition in the paper. Hope I shall succeed at last. I was twelve years old yesterday. I had a fine party; all of my friends were invited and attended the party and I had a fine time time and wish it came oftener. I guess I will ring off now,
Yours truly,
MARION C. ROSS.

You paint in too much of a hurry to win a prize, Marion. You don't get your edges clear or take time to think. You never really saw a coal black pile of straw, did you? Try again, and think while you try.

Dear Sir. — Being a stormy day and I could not go to school, I happened to be reading in the paper and seeing the offer for drawing a pig. I have also drawn one. Yours truly,
ROSA A. BALDWIN.

Stormy days are fine for doing puzzles and coloring pictures, Rosa, you drew a very good pig for a little eight-year-old girlie.

Dear Editor, — I tried for a prize once before, but did not get it. I am quite anxious for a prize. I am sending that picture colored, hoping it will meet with approval. After you are done with the bird riddle competition please print a list of the right answers so we all can see them. I remain yours very truly,
EUNICE E. McBRIDE.

I've tried for many prizes Eunice, and did not get them, but I had the fun just the same. I will see that you get the list of birds when the Judge has decided who to give the prizes to.

Dear Editor. — I thought I would try to see if I could succeed in getting a prize. My daddy takes your paper. I am eight years old. I am in Grade I. in school. This is my first letter to any editor. Please excuse my writing as I am only a little girl. I asked my papa if I could try and he said that he didn't care. Yours faithfully,
MILDRED WEEKS.

Papa meant that he would be glad to have you try if it amused you and I am too, and very glad to have a letter even though you did not win a prize this time.

Dear Editor. — My father takes your paper and so I thought I would try though I did not know whether I could succeed in getting a prize. I am 13 years of age. I live on a farm, and in school I am in Grade V. Please Editor, will you excuse the picture as I had not any pretty crayons, but I put in the prettiest colors that I had. This is my first letter I ever wrote to any editor. Now I must bring my letter to a close. Yours faithfully,
LOTTIE BEESLEY.

I'm sorry you did not get a prize, Lottie, but you can have the pleasure of knowing that you did very well indeed with so few colors.

Dear Editor. — I have colored Hazel and King, and find it very nice and I am sending it to you and I want a doll's set of furniture for it, and I think I did win for all the folks around say it is the prettiest that has been sent in yet. So I think I deserve a prize for it. So I will close.
LEAH CHATTERTON.

You did your coloring very neatly Leah, but you know you can't get up head in school by just doing good work. You must do better work than any one in the whole class and that's the way it is with prizes.

Dear Editor. — Where several members of one family are trying the colored picture competition in both "Witness" and "Northern Messenger," would it do to send all in one envelope or is it necessary to address separately, those trying competitions being subscribers and readers of both papers. A reply to this question printed in either of these papers — say in Children's Corner—will be gratefully received by
M. H.

You may put all the competitions in together; that is, all that reach you the same week. The Competition Editor sorts his mail the day it is received and opens every envelope at once. Do not, however, keep one week's competition over to mail with the next week's for that is apt to make you too late.

Dear Editor. — My auntie in Vienna has a beautiful cat, a striped Angora, with long hair and a bushy tail, and a very pretty face. One day she left the cat in the house with Frau Weingarten, who loved the cat, Pretzel, very much. She was dusting a room four stories up, and opened a window. Pretzel saw a dove fly by and jumped out of the window, never thinking how high it was. When Frau Weingarten got down to the street, she found Pretzel lying stretched out on the sidewalk, and more than a hundred people looking at him. She took him up and carried him in, and the next day Pretzel was as well as ever; but Frau Weingarten went to bed and was sick for two days! A. C. B.

Poor Frau Weingarten!

BIRD RIDDLE AWARDS.

This was a puzzle which took some study and thinking if you had not ever heard the answers, and the Judge is very much pleased at the way you worked it out. In some cases like the Weaver or Tailor Bird it was possible to give more than one name and yet answer correctly. In these cases the Judge accepted either. Here is the list as it was originally:—1, Swift; 2, Stilt; 3, Lark; 4, Stork; 5, Weaver; 6, Bunting; 7, Thrasher; 8, Gull; 9, Nutcracker; 10, Crane; 11, Bluebird; 12, Rook; 13, Wren; 14, Chat; 15, Spoonbill; 16, Rudder-duck; 17, Lyre-bird; 18, Canary; 19, Loon; 20, Whip-poor-will; 21, Nightingale; 22, Owl.

Senior Prizes—Katherine Butler, Tiddle-de-Winks Game; Hazel Stoddart, Tiddle-de-Winks Game; and Priscella L. Matheson, Enamel Beauty Pin.

Junior Prizes—George Kilburn Gregg, Drawing Set; M. Evelyn Elton, Weaving Set; Thomas Hallam, Pocket Knife.

Honorable Mention awarded to—W. A. Lyndon, Emily Baxter, Marguerite Cunningham, Edith Walker, Lois E. Wentzell, Olive Florence Dubock, Dorothy Schrag, James Hannaford, Guy S. Bennett, and Gordon P. England.

COLOR COMPETITION.



MARY AND HER CATS.

Mary says she is perfectly certain that some of the Children's Corner children did not paint her picture before just because they do not like pigs. For her part she likes pigs almost as well as pussies, for their tails curl so cutely; but for those who don't she wants me to put in this picture. She says the spotty cat's name is "Tippy-toes," and the other is called "Short-ears," because though you cannot see for Mary's skirt, his ears are short and stubby, owing to the fact that once when he was a naughty little kitten and wanted to stay out and play he hid. Mary could not find him, but Jack Frost did and nipped his ears.

Now, Mary has not told me where this picture was taken, so you can put in pantry shelves or kitchen windows or a garden walk or barn floor and anything you please if you want to make a background.

Two prizes for the two most prettily colored pictures painted by readers of this page twelve years of age and older.

Two prizes for the two prettiest colored by readers under twelve.

CHOICE OF PRIZES.

Pencil Set, Game, Knife, Change Purse, Scissors, Weaving Set, Crayon Drawing Set, Tiny Doll and Her Bath Set, Enamel Beauty Pin, or Ring Tiddle de Winks Game, Doll or Paint Box.

Color the picture as prettily and neatly as you can, write your full name, age (if under twelve), and address, add your choice of prize, if you win, and send as quickly as possible to the Editor of the Children's Corner, "Weekly Witness," Montreal.



A MAGAZINE PAGE FOR HOME-MAKERS



LETTERS ON MOTHERS' PROBLEMS

ETERNAL VIGILANCE.

Dear Madam,—The problem of the timid, nervous child is a very interesting and important one, and for the mother, "Eternal vigilance is the price of success."

This little one must be surrounded by love—just bathed, as it were, in loving influences, but not allowed to see that she is being watched too much.

The mother must repress all nervous tendencies in herself, never appearing startled by sudden noises, or afflicted by unsightly scenes, but striving to cultivate a calm, equable manner. She must lead the child along the highway of courage, and show her that all the lions in the way are chained. She must never, never allow her to be threatened with dark or any other terror. Lead her to see the beauty in everything. Strength is beauty. Use is beauty.

Let her admire large, strong animals for their strength and usefulness. Let her protect small ones, and thus develop a strength and power in herself towards them, thereby increasing her self-confidence.

Tell her the story of the chaining of the power of electricity. Tell her the lightning is only God's great electric light.

Let the mother sit in the gathering twilight with the child, and as dark approaches lead her mind to its beauty. "See how softly and kindly the soft night is falling. The little children can sleep, tired bodies can rest, loud noises have ceased."

A little child who had been better taught was one evening frightened of the dark by a thoughtless nursemaid. It was ten nights before he was satisfied to go to bed as usual in the dark. Every one of those ten nights his mother led him by the hand into his own room, laid him in his bed and said, "Soft, beautiful dark! Now my mannie can sleep." For nine of them the answer was, "No! No! bad dark!" but on the tenth it became "Yes, mother, beautiful dark! Mannie can sleep."

Persistently turn her mind from the dark, unpleasant things of life, and "whatsoever things are lovely, think on these."

Do not demand of her faster than she develops, but let her use her newly-acquired power, and encourage always. With love and patience, I feel sure success will eventually crown this mother's efforts.

I may say that with our own little boy of three, we have religiously avoided the use of the word "afraid."

B. M. F.

"BOUGIE MAN" STORIES.

Dear Editor,—I did not get a chance to see your paper in time which contained the Mother's Problem, and that question has always been one that I was very much interested in. I am a mother of two grown sons and one daughter, and when they were small I was very careful of them; would not have them wakened to let any one see their eyes, or such foolishness; gave them regular hours to sleep, and up to about three years of age always made them take a nap directly after dinner and put them to bed right after supper. When they were that age I never used a light in putting them to bed or during the night, unless they were sick, and talked to them of God who was everywhere and watched over them. When they were a little older I had a sister visit me who on several occasions frightened them, by jumping out at them in the dark, and talked of the "Bougie Man." They got nervous before I knew anything of it, and I had an awful time to bring back the confidence they had, but I never would have any nonsense told them until they were old enough to realize the reality of things, and do you know they would go out to the stable, down cellar anywhere, upstairs in the dark.

As for the lightning and thunder, I taught them to be careful and not expose themselves, but that God controlled all such elements and would care for them. All animals they dearly loved, as I told them of their intelligence, and by being kind to them how they would love in return. Of the dark, I told of the beauty of the stars, how all nature slept in the dark, and of the different little animals who could only see in the dark, and that helped to reassure them.

I am not looking for a prize, but trust that some mother may be helped.

EMMA SHEARER.

DO NOT SHOW FEAR.

Dear Editor,—I think that the first step to take in order to cure a child of extreme nervousness is to build up its general health by means of fresh air and wholesome food. I am a firm believer in the efficacy of fresh air day and night, summer and winter. Sleeping outside is far better than in any room and can generally be managed when necessary. Food should be wholesome, easily digested, and temptingly cooked.

Great patience is required in the treatment of the timid child. The mother should be very self-controlled, and even if herself afraid of thunder, lightning and other things that the child fears, should be careful not to show it. As for being afraid of the dark, if a child is put to bed in the dark from babyhood it will never think there is anything to be afraid of.

Above all, don't scold the timid child but do your best to make it happy, and as health improves, the nervous fears will be forgotten.

D. B.

WASHING COLORED WOOLENS.

Colored woollens are usually sent to a professional for cleansing, but this expense may be spared as the process is so simple that all kinds of woollen fabrics, from the heavy tweed knock-about skirt to the dainty shawl of finest wool and delicate coloring, can be renewed at home and with very little trouble, too. All such large pieces as skirts, small boys' woollen suits, heavy table covers and an entire dress of dark woollen, if very much soiled, should be cleansed wits soap bark, because this not only removes general soil, but will also take out grease and other stains.

Put 5 cents' worth of the soap bark into a gallon of cold water and set it over the fire. When it boils strain the water into a tub and add cold water until comfortable for the hands. Fill up the vessel again and put back upon the stove.

Put the garment to be cleaned into the bath and lift up and down, rubbing bad places until they disappear. Use no soap, borax, or ammonia. The soap bark is sufficient to make a good, soft lather. When thoroughly clear wring and rinse in the strained water from the vessel. Shake and hang out of doors to dry. Iron while damp upon the wrong side, and the garment will look like new.

Flannels of delicate colorings, also such fabrics as cashmere, henrietta, merino, challis and the mohair require a bath of soap suds and warm water. Here again the use of ammonia, borax, washing powders, or fluids should be avoided.

Soap jelly kept on hand will save time and is a great convenience. To make it shave pure white soap in the proportion of half a pound of soap to a quart of water and simmer gently until dissolved. When cold it will be a jelly and ready for use. A teacupful added to a gallon of warm water will make a good suds. Half an ounce of alum or one tablespoonful of oxgall is put into the suds. The articles are washed by squeezing through the hands, rubbing as little as possible.

When clean, do not wring tightly enough to form wrinkles, and rinse in two waters (warm), each containing from one teaspoonful to a tablespoonful of salt, according to the quantity of water. The former will be sufficient for a gallon of water. Dry in the shade always and never before a fire, because the heat from both sun and fire will make the drying uneven, which will probably result in streaks. The ironing should be done on the wrong side while the material is damp.

Knitted or crocheted shawls will come out like new again if, before being washed, they are carefully folded flat and run all around the edge with a basting thread. Next lay in a cheesecloth slip and baste through and through (like a comfortable), then put into the suds and proceed as before. The slip may be hung upon the line to dry the contents.

Some people put any kind of flannel or woollen goods into a pillow slip and hang up, but this is not the best method of drying, because the weight at the bottom draws the sides of the slip together, preventing the air from entering. The better way, unless the article is basted, is to tie it in a square of cheesecloth loosely and tie up to the line. The air will then reach it between the knots. Quick drying is very necessary in the case of colored woollens of all textures.

BROTHERS.

"What have I said to make you sad,
Big Brother?
What do you care for the kid that's
bad, Big Brother?"
"The city is full of temptation still,
Of the things that hurt and the
things that kill;
If I don't care for my boy, who will
Little Brother?"

"Will you take me back, as you said
you would, Big Brother?
Will you stick to me till I do make
good, Big Brother?"
"There's never a thing you could say
or do
To shake the faith I have in you;
We started as pals—we're pals straight
through, Little Brother."

"What do you hope I'me going to be,
Big Brother?
What do you see in a kid like me, Big
Brother?"
"I see the Child that the feet, rough-
shod,
Of the streets have trampled and
torn and trod;
I see the very image of God, Little
Brother."

"Why aren't there more good friends
like you, Big Brother?
To show us boys what we ought to do,
Big Brother?"
"It's the old, old question, lad, to
make
The eyes grow wet and the heart to
ache;
But we'll have the men — when the
men awake, Little Brother."

—"The Churchman."

INCIPIENT LOVE AFFAIRS.

The great guard against incipient love affairs is in having plenty of nice boys at the house, and making the friendship between them and the girl a simple, matter-of-course thing. It is not the many boys but the one who is to be feared. When this one does exist in spite of all precaution, it is always best to accept his presence smilingly and make him at home in the family circle. Opposition is but food for the passing fancy, and it is far better to encourage than discourage dawning sentiments, provided it is done as a matter-of-course thing; this gives a budding passion a distinct chill, where taking it seriously develops it amazingly.

Quite as trying as the sentimental stage in the life of the growing girl is that of morbidness. She cries by the hour over real or fancied slights from her intimate friend; she is sure everyone dislikes her; she is selected by her teachers for criticism; worst of all, her mother does not understand her!

This, too, is something to be looked for. Every girl in her teens is of course morbid at times. Perhaps the cause lies in indigestion or lack of sleep; perhaps she is growing too fast and needs more food; perhaps she wants a good tonic. At least it is undoubtedly a physical rather than a mental aberration, and like so much else it will pass.

There are still more serious things for a mother to meet in training a growing girl, and some of these give her her very worst moments. The daughter has decided, and usually wrong, views on many subjects, and contradicts her elders when they disagee with her; she is boisterous; she does not rise when older people enter the room; she is abrupt, thoughtless, tactless; it seems impossible to make her into a quiet, well-behaved little woman.

But all these faults, too, will disappear when she is a little older, provided always that she has before her in the home a daily example of a dignified, considerate, courteous mother. It is true that at fifteen a girl has much to learn, but that she learns far more rapidly now than at any other time in her life, and sometimes the finer flower of behavior blossoms unexpectedly after years of disappointment. — Caroline B. Burrell, "Northwestern Christian Advocate."

RUBBER MAT FOR KITCHEN.

A strip of rubber matting such as is seen on the gangplank of a steamer is excellent to save the tracking of delivery boys in the kitchen, or the wearing of the floor in front of the sink, where the houseworker must often stand, says the St. Louis Star.

Its softness lessens the noise, and it can be lifted and easily washed. The edges are self-finished and neat, and it is much less objectionable than the faded rugs which are often spread out for the purpose of protecting the floor.

HOW MOTHERS FAIL.

It is to the mother that we turn for a solution of all moral questions. Who is better fitted than a good mother for discussing these vital but delicate issues with her children? What can so well guide the little feet into paths of purity and righteousness? Who can better teach her sons a reverence for womanhood, to be chivalrous to all women for the dear sake of the mother who bore them? Who can better mould her daughters into chaste womanhood? Yet many mothers shrink from discussing with their children any matters pertaining to sex. They shroud the topic in an air of mystery. They blush and change the subject if any questions are asked them. They appear as though the renewal of life were something to be ashamed of and that any reference to the matter were coarse and vulgar. They excite a morbid curiosity in the child by evasion and a decided avoidance of the subject. They put the childish questioner off with pleasing little fictions which include storks, the family doctor, Santa Claus. These evasions work admirably for a time, but the sequel is disastrous, when the child awakens to the fact that a deliberate lie has been told him. —Suburban Life. — The Countryside Magazine.

HOME COOKING.

MORE SUGGESTIONS FOR THE HOME NURSE

For those to whom a larger variety is ordered thare are many things possible. The weak convalescent who loathes being fed like a baby and yet gets too tired to eat if she sits up long, will turn with joy to a pretty dish of dainty sandwiches. The pounded chicken and cream, which we described in last week's article, makes a delicious filling for sandwiches. Sandwiches for invalids should always be cut very thin and have plenty of butter on the bread, unless, of course, this is not allowed by the doctor. In garnishing these little dishes it is better to use a flower, or something the invalid will not take into her head to eat. The sick cravings of invalids are often very strange, and it is better not to risk the usual garnishings of beetroot, cucumber, etc. Scraps of bright colored jellies are safe garnishings to use, as it does not matter if they are eaten or not.

Bread and butter is often ordered by the doctor during a milk diet. This should be cut as finely as possible, and the butter spread rather thickly. Any beef extract makes a savoury sandwich if it is spread on one slice and the other laid on top. Cut into pretty shapes and serve nicely garnished. Raw beef may be made into a sandwich and served in the same way. To prepare the beef, put a prime piece of fillet through a fine mincer, and when done place thinly between the bread and butter. Invalids will often take raw meat this way when they will not touch it in any other form. It is well not to tell them what is in the sandwich. Raw scraped beef may be mixed with water and drunk, if the patient does not object to the flavor. A squeeze of lemon will disguise this. Raw beef juice may be mixed with warm milk, and the flavor hardly noticed.

Beef-tea may be varied by having a little pearl barley added at the time it is made. It can also be made into a nice jelly by the addition of an ounce of isinglass to the pint of tea. This may only be flavored with salt, or, if permitted, a little sherry may be mixed with it just before it is poured into the moulds. Of course, the isinglass must be boiled in the beef-tea to dissolve it. Flavoring depends so much on the doctor that his opinion should always be asked before trying more than a little salt. And even this is forbidden in some illnesses.

Oatmeal beef-tea is sometimes liked by invalids. Take a pint of boiling beef-tea, and pour over two tablespoonfuls of fine oatmeal wetted with a little beef-tea. Stir well and turn into a pan and boil for ten minutes. Flavor with salt, and strain through a hair-sieve, and serve hot. This is very nourishing. If liked, it can have a few spoonfuls of cream added after it has boiled.

Barley meal may be used instead of the oatmeal, but great care must be taken in the straining of the beef-tea, as no solid food must be left.

A beaten egg stirred into any of these savoury jellies just after they are taken from the fire, and while still hot enough to cook the egg without curdling, make a useful change. The whole should be stirred until the mixture is cool.

Beef tea, or good stock, may be turned into savoury custard by having a well-beaten egg added to half a cupful of the broth. It should be turned into a very tiny pie-dish and baked in a moderate oven until set. Serve with a napkin folded like a flower around the dish.

Small portions of fish, chicken, or a tiny chop, can be cooked in a plate, placed over a saucepan of boiling water. Butter the plate well, and cut the whole of the breast, and the white flesh of the wing of chicken in one piece, sprinkle with a little salt, and lay on the plate. Cover with an upturned basin and place the whole on the top of the saucepan, removing the lid. Keep the water boiling steadily and the meat will cook in its own steam. If the slice is not very large it will take about half an hour to cook. Serve with a little white sauce, or dissolved butter if the patient is allowed butter.

Milk custards should be made by allowing an egg to half a pint of milk; or, if the custard is to be rich, a little of the milk can be replaced with a little cream. Care must be taken in sweetening sick-room dishes, as an invalid's palate is very sensitive, and frequently things that are liked when the health is normal are disliked during sickness. Bread-and-butter pudding is usually liked, but it must be made quite plainly, and currants and raisins are to be carefully avoided in illness.

Eggs must be carefully prepared. If taken raw they are often beaten up with milk. An egg swallowed whole, like an oyster, without beating at all, is considered by many doctors the best tonic one can take. They are excellent presented in the form of omelettes or custards.

Lemon-water is made by placing the juice of three lemons and the thinly-pared rind of one in a jug; add half a pound of loaf sugar, and pour over a quart of boiling water. Allow to stand one hour, strain, and serve cold.

For barley water place a tablespoonful of pearl barley in a pint and a half of water, add the thinly-pared rind of a lemon and a little sugar. Simmer gently until reduced to a pint, stirring frequently. Strain carefully, and thoroughly cool before serving. Milk may be added to these drinks if the patient refuses it otherwise.

CORRESPONDENTS' DEPARTMENT

Questions and Answers in Practical Housekeeping.*

Dear Madam, — As all housekeepers know there was but little fruit to put down last year. We had pumpkins planted, but they did no good. However, I had several given to me. They had been out in the hard frost and so had to be preserved in some way. I made marmalade adding oranges, sweet pickle, and preserves, all pronounced good. If any one cares to know I can tell how I did it all, but what I value most is preserves for pie. Others may know already but for those who have not tried it I am sending the recipe.

Nine pounds of pumpkin and three oranges. Take out the seeds, peel the pumpkin, cut into small pieces, take out the seeds of the oranges and cut all the rest up fine. Put it on with a little water and stir often until it will mash up. Then add nine pounds of sugar with spice to suit your own taste (I put in the spices our grandmothers used), boil it down well and it is ready for the eggs milk and crust.

M. A. B.

Nothing tastes quite so good with pumpkin as just those "spices our grandmothers used." I think we would all be interested in a recipe for a sweet pickle made from pumpkin if you will send it some time.

Dear Editor, — For the first time I am sending a small contribution for the cooking columns. I hope both recipes will be acceptable to some one. The crown bread is so easily made, if one is short of that ever useful article of diet, the "Staff of life." No yeast, nor waiting for it to rise.

FAR AWAY."

Another Recipe for Lemon Pie, good. —Make a good crust for bottom of pie; peel two lemons, taking off the white skin carefully, slice thin, taking out seeds, grate one teaspoonful of yellow rind and put in with sliced lemons, add a good cup of white sugar, and one spoonful of water. Put on top crust, being very careful to press edges of crust together, else the juice will boil over, and be wasted.

Recipe for Brown Bread. — Two eggs, three cups sour milk, one-half cup of molasses, one-half cup sugar, two and one-half cups graham flour, three cups of white flour, two teaspoonfuls salt, two teaspoonfuls soda, mixed with white flour. This makes three loaves. If bread with molasses or sugar in it is not light, they may be omitted or less quantity put in. Baked about one hour.

These are both very acceptable recipes. The lemon pie is quickly made and a change from the ordinary meringue it would be good made of oranges with less sugar.

The brown bread is especially good for an emergency as it will cook more quickly than the usual recipe with corn meal.

Dear Madam, — I tasted a prune pie that was very good. It seemed to have cornstarch or eggs in it and a meringue on top. Could you or some of the Home Page readers tell me how to make it. We have had almost no apples this year as a result of the plague of caterpillars, and I find it difficult to make a variety of pies.

ON OLD SUBSCRIBER.

A good cream prune pie, which may be the one you tasted is made as follows: Stew, stone and mash through a colander enough prunes to make a cup of pulp. To this add a cup of thin cream, thickened with a teaspoonful of cornstarch rubbed smooth in a little cold milk; the yolks of two well-beaten eggs and a third of a cupful of sugar. Put in a spoonful or two of apricot or other fruit juice left in a can from another meal. Line a pie plate with pie crust and fill with the mixture and bake as quickly as you can without burning. Make a meringue with the whites and spread over the top of the pie when it is done. Brown lightly. Eat cold or hot as preferred.

Dear Madam. — I have been having no end of trouble with my lamps. They are old and one after another the tops come off. I put them on with plaster of Paris, but it does not seem to hold and I am afraid we will have an accident one of these days when some one is carrying a loose-topped lamp. Can you tell me any way to stick them on?

A CONSTANT READER.

Plaster of Paris is porous and very quickly penetrated by kerosene. Try a cement made of three parts rosin, one part of caustic soda, and five parts water. Mix this composition with half its weight of plaster of Paris. It sets firmly in about three-quarters of an hour and is said to have great adhesive power not permeable to kerosene; a low conducter of heat and but superficially attacked by water.

*Housekeepers are invited to write to the Editor of the Home Page of the "Weekly Witness," asking for suggestions; recipes will be given on request, and we will be pleased to have favorite tried recipes sent for publication in this column.

A GOOD MANAGER

(By MARION GARTH, in the "Christian World.")

"Well, I think that's all. Doesn't it look nice and home-like? I am glad I thought to call at the rectory. The white lilac is beautiful, and gives just the finishing touch, brightening up that corner."

Winnie Jones stepped back and surveyed her handiwork. It was certainly worth looking at. The long, narrow room furnished with fumed-oak furniture, on which the last rays of the setting sun were shining. Everything was new, from the golden carpet to the tea service for two, which was set out on the table by the open window; flowers were everywhere, and in the further corner in a recess was a black pedestal, on which was a bronze bowl containing a huge bunch of white lilac.

"It will remind Mary of her wedding bouquet," answered Hetty King.

These two friends had spent the afternoon decorating the farmhouse for the homecoming of Mary Holland, whose marriage, the previous Wednesday, to Ben Holland, had stirred the village from its habitual quietude to unwonted excitement. They were expected home by the five o'clock train, from the seaside, where a brief honeymoon had been spent.

"She won't want reminding," said Winnie. "I think theirs has been an ideal match—they are so suited to each other. Mary is so tidy and thrifty, whilst Ben is so easy-going. She will be just the spur he requires."

"I don't know;" Hetty's tone was thoughtful. "Of course, Mary is very good and domesticated, but there is such a thing as being too tidy, like her mother, for instance. Did you notice last Wednesday as soon as the happy pair had left the house, and while we were still waving to them at the door; Mrs. Carroll had a large apron on, and was sweeping the confetti and rice from the doorstep. I think that is carrying the virtue of tidiness a little too far, it makes it so uncomfortable for everyone; as for Mr. Carroll, his life is a burden to him, and you know it."

"I don't agree with you there," said Winnie, picking the dead leaves from a fern on the sideboard. "I grant Mrs. Carroll is particular, and doesn't care for muddy boots on her doorstep, but her house is always spic and span, and she's such a good manager. I've heard the Vicar say what a splendid example she is in the village, and such a help to him with the mothers' meetings and district visiting. He says he can always tell when she has been round Boulters Row, for she makes the cottagers see the error of their slovenly ways sooner than anyone."

"Well, that may be," retorted Helen, "though I'm sure it's more in fear of her tongue, or her stopping their winter blankets, than because they like to please her. I say moderation in all things. It's as bad to be too neat, as it is to be slovenly; now, Ben has been brought up to use things and get the comfort they were meant for. The Hollands never seal up their front room from week to week, like Mrs. Carroll; even for the wedding, the covers were not taken from the chairs. I know, for one, I was frightened all the time I was in the house, in case I might knock something askew, and if Mary has inherited her mother's ways, I see trouble ahead, for Ben has a temper, as I know, to my cost, being his cousin, and brought up together, and he won't knuckle under like Mr. Carroll has done to his wife."

"Now, Hetty, dear," said Winnie, coming over and putting her arm round her friend's waist. "Don't be on the look-out for trouble. It isn't kind, and they'll be here directly—I see the signal's down. Ben is very fond of her; I'm sure they'll be very happy in this dear little place. I don't think anyone could help it," she went on wistfully, her thoughts wandering to the smoky town where she earned her living in a large drapery house. "I'm sure I dread to think I've only two more days remaining of my holiday, and it will be Christmas before I shall see you all again. Why," she laughed, her mood changing, "Mary and Ben will be old married folk then. Here they come! They look happy enough now. Let us slip out the back way, so that they won't see us; they must have their first meal in their new house alone. It is all ready; I've pulled the kettle to the hob, so the water won't boil away."

Mary and Ben Holland entered their new house hand in hand, and gave a little exclamation of delight and surprise at the welcome their friends had prepared for them.

"Isn't it kind of them, Ben; it must be Winnie who thought of it," Mary said, tears coming to her eyes, as she noticed the daintily-set table. "How lovely it all looks; I do hope I shall make a good housekeeper, and be able to keep it always as it is now. It means a lot of work, but I mean to do my best."

"Don't you worry over that, darling," answered Ben. "You, with your quick ways, will be able to keep things going without slaving yourself to death. I want a happy, contented little wife, not a housekeeper."

Together they went through the house; true, they had arranged it all themselves weeks ago, but that was before it meant home, and every room took on a fresh aspect as they entered it. After tea, when Mary had cleared the tea things away, they wandered out into the garden together. It was very quiet and peaceful out there, the farm laborers had long since gone home, and dusk was beginning to fall. Something in the quietness sent a thrill through Ben's big body. It seemed for a moment as if these two were quite alone—alone in a vast, quiet world. He turned to his little week-old wife and caught her to him passionately.

"My darling," he questioned, reverently, holding her to him, "you are not sorry, you don't regret?"

"No, no, Ben," she answered softly. He kissed her gently, almost timidly. "God helping me, you never shall," he said earnestly.

For some weeks Mary and Ben lived very happily at the old farmhouse. At first he had thought it rare sport to stand on the mat and call to his little wife, who would bring him his slippers, to put on before he crossed the hall, and when he finished his meals, to have her kneel by his side sweeping the stray crumbs from under his chair; but after the novelty had worn off, these little things began to irritate him. There seemed no time for the cosy little exchange of confidences, that he had so looked forward to, as one of the special delights of married life; no time for the walks about the farm, that he had counted so much on, and twice lately he had asked her to go down to the village with him, but she had answered she had no time; she "had work to do that must be done, he had better go alone."

Ben was only an ordinary, hard-working young man, and he loved his little wife dearly, but he liked to relax after a day on the farm and enjoy his evenings. The armchair in the dining room meant a place where he could lounge in after tea, and with his paper and pipe spend a quiet hour or so.

One evening he came in hot and tired—they were hay-making in the top meadow, and Ben believed in working with his men—his tiredness may have accounted for a feeling of irritation when he noticed the armchair had been moved over to a corner of the room, where no comfort could possibly be got out of sitting in it.

"What's this for, Mary? You know how I like that chair," he asked, as his wife came forward with the teapot.

"The springs are going, Ben; and look at the wall behind where you have pushed it back—the paper is all scraped and worn."

"What nonsense! A chair is to use, not to look at; when it wears out, we'll get another."

He wheeled it over to its old pleasant corner, and sat on it, but he was conscious that his wife was hurt.

The next day he noticed the chair was covered with an antimacassar, and a cushion was fixed at the back, to save it from the wall. Ben's face flushed, for the antimacassar served the purpose of a notice that the furniture must not be used, except with care and circumspection.

When he made use of the chair, he removed the antimacassar, but next day it was there again, and he found it had been fixed on.

That was the beginning of a series of little efforts on the part of his wife, in what she called neatness. The next attempt was to make a dining room of the kitchen. "It would be so much easier for me, Ben. I can keep the front room so much cleaner; besides, what's the use of a large room like that for just us two."

"The dining room was made to use," Ben answered. "Whatever good is it if we can't use it?"

"Oh, but we will use it whenever we have visitors," answered his wife. "And it will keep it fresh. The furniture is becoming very shabby with ill-usage, and I'm sure I'm always rubbing it up, but even now it is more shabby than mother's, and she has had hers nearly twenty years."

"And never used it," Ben answered angrily. "I tell you, I won't eat in the kitchen. If I do, the furniture shall come out, and we'll nail the door up. If I've got to eat on the kitchen, the visitors shall eat in the kitchen, too. Be a sensible girl," he added, as he noticed the look of trouble on her face, "After all, the house is ours, for our use, and not for those who come and see us, and who has a better right to the enjoyment of it than we have, dear?"

It was then that Ben began to understand why so many of the villagers sympathised with his father-in-law. He discovered his wife had come to him with all her mother's idea of neatness, and the discovery brought with it much annoyance. It made him unhappy and indignant to be treated as if he were responsible for most of the work that fell to his wife's lot. What man likes to be followed with a brush and dust-pan whenever he comes inside the house. He tried to reason with her. His mother kept her house neat and clean without making a household drudge of herself, and without making everyone feel they were out of place in any room but the kitchen.

"Your mother has her way, and I have mine," she replied.

"But don't you see, dear, you never have time for anything but dusting and sweeping, and there's no need for it all. I can count the times we have been out together on one hand. You are becoming quite a slave, a household drudge, and I'm afraid to move outside the room in case I make you more work. Let us get a girl, dear. We can afford it, and then perhaps we can get some time together. I want a companion, a sweetheart, someone to take an interest with me in the social life of the village. I heard yesterday Winnie Jones is coming back to-morrow, to get ready for her wedding. She is going to marry the curate; you have not heard from her for months, simply because you never write; no time—you are losing all your friends."

"I shall see Winnie when she comes home. It's no good keeping up a correspondence with anyone away," Mary declared. "They get different interests, know different people, and so the letters are not interesting, and a waste of time writing. I know none of the people whom she writes of, and as for a girl, I won't have one in the house. I should soon have everything in rack and ruin. You make me out of patience, always finding fault with the way I do things. I wonder you married me."

"I married you because I loved you, Mary, and wanted you always near me, but I see that's not to be. I don't find fault with the way you do things, but with the unnecessary work you make yourself. It's scrub, sweep, dust, from one week's end to another; the rooms can't need going over every day. I believe in cleanliness, but I don't believe in tying myself to a broom. Why, dear, can't you understand how disagreeable it is for a man to be made to feel as if he was to blame for all this?"

"If you had some women for your wife, you'd know how to appreciate tidiness when you see it," said Mary with heightened color. "You men never give us credit for what we do."

"Yes we do," he responded. "There's not another woman in England can cook so well as you do, but there is a point beyond which improvement cannot be made, and it's a foolish waste of time expending energy to that end which can be used for improvement in other directions.

"That's the way it looks to you men," said Mary. "If you want to know why women have to scrub, look at the floor there," and she pointed to where some soil had crumbled from his shoes.

So matters went on from bad to worse. Ben spent every minute he could out of doors. Winnie Jones called once or twice, but Mary's tales of man's injustice and ingratitude rather depressed her. She remembered with something like fear for the future, the happy wedding such a short time ago, the lovelight in Ben's honest eyes, and how proudly he had walked down the aisle after the wedding with Mary on his arm. She wanted to believe the happiness she herself had gained in her engagement to the young enthusiastic curate was going to last. She didn't want to be shown how easily things went wrong. Then she was very fond of Mary, and it hurt her to see the disappointed, set-look on her face taking all her youth and prettiness away; so she ceased coming.

One day Ben came in before tea-time—it seemed to him he could hardly drag himself along. His feet seemed shod with lead. His head ached and his eyes felt heavy. "I don't know what's the matter with me, been overdoing it, I expect. I think I'll go and lie down a bit.

"Don't go upstairs without changing your boots, Ben," his wife cried. "You've got all the mud of the farmyard clinging to them."

Ben turned round with a dazed look. "I think I'll go home to mother," he said. "She won't mind my boots, if I don't feel well," and without a backward glance he walked out of the house. Mary watched him toiling down the hill. He walked like an old man.

Supper-time had come and gone, but Ben did not return. Mary began to get anxious. It was not like Ben to stay out late; they were early risers, which meant bed at ten o'clock. A knock came at the door. She went hurriedly forward to open it. It was Hetty King.

"Aunt has sent me round to fetch you," she said. "Ben came round this afternoon to see her, he's ill—in a high fever and delirious. Uncle's gone for the doctor."

Mary gave a little cry, and caught Hetty fiercely by the arm.

"Ben ill, and I wouldn't let him rest this afternoon! God forgive me. I didn't know he was ill."

"He will be well looked after where he is," said Hetty, meaningly. "Nothing's too much trouble for Auntie when anyone is ill."

"You think he wouldn't be cared for here?" Mary cried, "and you're right. I am to blame. If I hadn't been too busy, I should have noticed he was looking ill. Take me to him, Hetty. Ben! my Ben, ill, and away from his home."

"There! there!" said Hetty kindly. "Don't take on so, it may not be as serious as we think. Come along, Auntie wants you."

"I'm afraid he is in for typhoid," said the doctor, when he came out of Ben's room. "Perhaps I can stop it, but I'm not sure; he seems very run down."

It was the beginning of a long time of sickness for Ben, and worry and watchfulness for his wife and mother. These two women watched and nursed him as only women who love can; and together they listened to the words which told of the troubles and thoughts which flitted through his brain when the fever had him in its grip. It told Mary many little things she had not understood before; showed her how keenly he had felt little acts which she had not intended should give him pain.

He had misunderstood her in a way, yet had she not given him reason to feel hurt and resentful? She understood more of the standpoint from which Ben had looked at things, and she gained something of an insight of a man's nature from listening to a man's unconscious revelations of his thoughts.

"I've been to blame all along," she cried out one day, after listening to Ben's ravings. She buried her head in the bed-clothes and cried as if her heart would break.

Mrs. Holland put her arm round her daughter-in-law, but did not speak. She felt a good cry would do her good. Later they talked it over, and Mary began to see things in a broader light. She saw the narrowness and pettiness of it all, and shivered with a fear that haunted her by night and day. Supposing Ben should die, and she would never be able to show him how happy she could make him, and how her old ideas had changed.

At last the crisis came. All night long these two women watched and waited, never daring to look in each other's eyes in case they should read the fear that they felt was stamped there. Such long, terrible hours, it seemed a life-time, but the change came at last.

"I think he will live now," the old doctor said, moving from the chair at the patient's bedside, where he had sat for ever an hour.

Mary ran to the old man and threw her arms round his neck and kissed him. Then she sank down on her knees by the bedside crying softly, and as she cried she prayed.

* * * * *

"Mother, ask Mary to come and talk to me, I don't feel like sleeping." Ben, now convalescent, was lying on a couch drawn up to the fire; it was the first time downstairs.

Mary came in the door—a bright, happy Mary. Years seemed to have passed from her since she had been staying at her mother-in-law's house.

"Ben! dear old Ben. Say you forgive me my horrid treatment of you." She knelt by his side and put her arms around him. "I've learnt a lot since you have been ill, dear, and you shall never have cause to complain of your silly, little wife again. God has given you back to me, to take care of."

"It's been my fault, too," said Ben stroking her bowed head, "but we'll start afresh, and be sweethearts again, eh, kiddie?"

The old pet name, forgotten since their wedding day, slipped out unconsciously. Mary's eyes filled with tears as she bent forward to kiss him.

"Please God!" she said.—The "Christian World."

A PRICELESS GEM.

(By Anna D. Walker.)

There is a little mystic thing
That comes to us on purest wing.
Within its heart there is a prize,
But who would grasp it, must be
wise!
Its value is both high and great,
Beyond a mortal's estimate.
Although but brief its utmost stay,
It has o'er all a wondrous sway;
It may be life or death to thee,
It may decide thy destiny,
He ladder's round, by which to climb
Toward highest Heaven—a moment's
time.



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EVERYWOMAN'S PAGE

Woman as a Citizen

BELIEVES IN POLICEWOMEN.

That the day when the policewoman is to be a great factor in a city's betterment is at hand is predicted by the chairman of the committee of amusement resources for working girls, in New York city.

She says:

"The good, sensible mother type, who understand life, not from the sociological but from the human point of view, one taught by experience—a married woman, and a mother if possible—that is the policewoman for our work.

"There will be plenty of work for them without interfering with or usurping the maintenance of order or patrol duty. The men can do that. But the amusement centres, the dance halls, the beaches in the summer, the moving picture shows, the street corners—these are the places where women police officials may introduce the ounce of prevention in social troubles that is worth a pound of cure.

"It is only natural that women are better adapted to deal with problems affecting women than are men. Men do not see the approaches to evil as do women, who know what a young girl's life and temptations are.

"For years I worked at the other end of the rope, helping girls who had gone wrong. Now I believe in reaching a girl before it is too late, and that is just where the policewoman is going to be of great service.

"Too many men take it for granted that a girl who is apparently indiscreet is bad. They are apt to regard the wayward girl cynically, as lost and beyond help.

"Women realize that no girl is utterly lost.

"Prevent things before they really happen; that is our doctrine. It is important to avoid trouble. Of course, I realize this is not a function of law, but it is a necessary adjunct."

By a strange irony of fortune it is the late Sultan, Abdul Hamid, who has done most for the movement towards female emancipation in Turkey, according to the "American Review of Reviews." He was so enthusiastic over a young girl of fifteen years who had translated an English book into Turkish that he precipitately sent her a decoration. Some years subsequently the girl successfully presented herself for the degree of Bachelor at the University of Constantinople, an institution which had never previously conferred a degree upon a woman.

It was impossible for the authorities to refuse a candidate who had received such signal honors at the hand of the Sultan, and she became a duly accredited B. A. Thus a breach was made in the defence of rigid Turkish conservatism. A number of women took their degrees at the University, and soon after the feminist movement became strong enough to support its own journal, the "Hanoum lar Gazettaise," edited by women and devoted to the furtherance of their cause.

At a recent suffrage meeting in Jersey City, the souvenirs were little brooms, to indicate the probability of a "clean-up time" when women get the ballot.

The class in public speaking of the Chicago Equal Suffrage Association opened recently at the home of Mrs. Joseph T. Bowen, under the instruction of Professor Bertram G. Nelson, of the University of Chicago.

The Equal Franchise Federation of Pittsburg is meeting with great success in its suffrage school. It now numbers 80 members, and promises to reach the 100 mark before the end of the course. Especially good work is being done among the German women.

Believing that the results accomplished by Miss Alice Paul and Miss Lucy Burns in their efforts the past year toward securing a Federal Amendment giving suffrage to women, fully justify their encouragement, Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont sent the Congressional Union a check for $5,000. This brings the Union's January contributions up to over $14,000.

"The Larger Feminism" is the subject of a course of discussion-lectures to be given by Mrs. Charlotte Perkins Gilman at College Hall, Hotel Astor, New York, on six Tuesday mornings, commencing with February 18. She is able to give these lectures in other cities. The subjects are "The Biological Bases," "The Economic Relation," "'Love,' Love and Marriage," "The Home, Past, Present and Future," "Motherland, Personal and Social," and "The Normal Woman and the Coming World."

Special assessments on all unions affiliated with the American Federation of Labor to raise a fund for further organization of women workers was voted at a recent meeting of the executive council. Plans for concentrating efforts for effectual organization of women will be determined later.

The feminist movement in Japan is proceeding almost as rapidly as in China. Several strong women have taken to the lecture platform and vigorous campaigns are carried on through the press. The leader of the women was educated in America. The government has officially warned educators of women against the propaganda, and has confiscated several editions of magazines containing "dangerous" material along feministic lines.

THE TRIPLE INJURY.

Talking people down behind their backs is about as ingenious and far-reaching a kind of sin as the Devil has yet invented. For such a missile kills three birds with one stone. It injures the one talked about, the one talking, and the one talked to. A reputation is smirched every time we pass on an unnecessary criticism of a fellow-being. Our own character and self-control are weakened with every such word. And the mind of the listener is poisoned; he who ought to be helped to see and think about the best in others has been degraded, part way at least, toward the unworthiness of our own low level. Once in a while an almost knock-out blow is given to this unworthy and unfair kind of fighting by some one's quietly mentioning a good quality in the absent person who is being criticized. This almost invariably brings gossip to an abrupt close. We shall do well to end others' gossip by this means; and we shall do still better to end our own before it begins.—"S. S. Times."



AN AFTERNOON GOWN.

A tunic of lime-green velvet with Medici collar and trimmings of old lace, over a sheath-skirt in Nile-green charmeuse.

THE NEW SPRING HATS.

The vogue of the black hat, so evident for winter wear, will apparently not prevail in the models for spring. All colors seem to have a place, and the change of style is more in the materials used for developing hats than in any decided readjustment of shapes. The upturned brim—a feature of the late winter hat—has a place among the straw models. A striking hat, with a brim that stood up, had the straw edge made in a square, with the points adjusted in a way that resembled a crown when placed on the head. This idea was further carried out by the crown being covered with gold lace, and a gilt cord edging the brim. Shirred chiffon taffeta is frequently employed for trimming. Many of the hats intended for wear with cotton dresses are made entirely of gayly figured cotton weaves and trimmed with silk or velvet ribbon not over one and a half inches wide. Single owers or bunches of stiff, queer little colored blooms are as much in evidence on the new straw hats as they are on the winter chapeaux. The soft crown is another feature that has been passed from one season to the next. White chip and leghorn hats show soft crowns of colored satin or chiffon. High trimming at the back or sideback is still seen, but on the new models it seems to be more a part of the hat than the decoration worn at present. Feathers, bows and other stiff trimming hug the crown closely, instead of being placed on the tip of the brim at ridiculous angles.

The new hats are neither large nor small, but of medium size and are becoming to the majority of women. The turban is a leader, and many of the new turbans are fashioned of swathings of black malines with upstanding bows either at the front or sides. One new model recently exhibited was formed of jet beads strung on fine wires. The little round turban of jet beads fitted snugly over a close fitting round crown of black taffeta. At the left side was perched a huge bow of malines. Another turban was of malines and black lace. The sides of the turban were formed of a shirred band of the malines, headed by a row of jet beads. The full crown was formed of fine back shadow lace.



The all black hat is again very fashionable.

GOOD AND BAD MANNERS.

Some comments on the bad table manners as seen at winter resort hotels—the writer is careful to say not cheap ones, but fashionable hotels, which only persons with money can visit—have been made, one will suppost justly. In fact, one is compelled to say so. Men and women who are obtrusive in eating soup, ladling it into their mouths, and holding the spoon in such a position that one fears that the palate will be hit and injured, are to be met with too often. So are those who talk with their mouths full. That's not all; the observer who has been pained by marking the greedy manner in which the cream pitcher is snatched for and left near the snatcher's plate; the floods of syrup with which such bad-mannered persons inundate hot cakes and waffles, the long scrutiny paid to the plate of fruit, and the careful selection of the largest—all these examples of bad manners are met too often. The looker-on who has resistered these bad manners noted by her refers feelingly to the man who eats his lettuce like a rabbit, taking up a leaf and beginning at one end, chewing through it; of others who champ loudly through other food; those who smack their lips when they eat and drink loudly. The pig is perhaps as offensive as anything can be; he who piles up his piece of berry pie with sugar and then empties the cream pitcher over it, who butters his pound cake and fills his coffee cup half full of sugar. Such are impossible to put up with.

And the most exasperating thing about it all is the fact that it is wholly the result of bad training, or no training, in their youth. The parents of all these unfortunate, misbehaving people neglected them in their childhood. There are few children—one might as well say none—who do not need long and careful training in table manners.

What is prettier to observe than a little girl or boy who waits patiently until his time has come to be served, and then eats quietly and unobtrusively, and does not forget his polite "Yes, thank you," and "No, thank you." It's all very well to say that manners are only skin deep, and really are not worth worrying children over, and various other such remarks, but it is not so. Good manners persevered in reach quite below the surface, and make the user a considerate person, who is not obliged to remind himself that he ought to remember other people's needs, but does so without thought, as a natural impulse. Such manners may well be mistaken for genuine kindness of heart; who should say they are not?

You and Me

HAVE YOU MADE YOUR WILL? IF NOT, WHY NOT?

"Make a will? Why I've nothing to leave." "Make a will? Why, yes, I mean to, some of these days." "Make a will? Oh, I hate the very idea! It sounds as if I was going to die right away." "Make a will? Oh! I did that the day I was twenty-one!" Which answer would you give if you could be perfectly frank? Is there any good reason why everyone or anyone should make a will, and if they should, when should they do it? Have you made your own will, and if not, why not?

We will give three prizes for the three most interesting letters discussing this subject and answering some of these questions.

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

IS TRAVEL ESSENTIAL TO LIBERAL EDUCATION.

SEVENTY-FIVE DOLLARS WORTH.

I would choose to both read books and travel but if needing to economize I would gain a very great deal more by only reading books than by travelling. Seventy-five dollars spent on books would teach a person an immense lot about foreign countries and other things, but the same amount spent on travelling would not take one far nor teach one much. Of course a person would be the better of taking short trips, but I would depend almost entirely upon books. It depends, too, very much on the person. One will learn more by only reading books than another will by spending months travelling. But even if a person could travel a great deal he would gain much more by reading some books, for by doing so he would have the benefit of the observations of other people as well as his own. A person requires also to be a Christian to get the greatest good from an education of any kind. Without that, even at best, one is very like a beautifully and perfectly made doll—very nearly perfect maybe in form, but with the real life lacking.

BELLA.

TAKE ALONG YOUR EYEGLASSES.

A man may travel through many countries but unless he reads or follows a well-informed guide,—he will end practically where he began, save for the impression of books. He may roam wheresoever fancy leads him, and remain almost entirely ignorant of the government, population, past history and present conditions of the places he has visited. He can be likened to one,—with imperfect vision, who has mislaid his eyeglasses. It would take an idle tourist years to learn what the reader knows—even if he has never left his own fireside. "Reading maketh a full man," was wisely said, and if to the love for reading is added a good memory and an understanding brain, the non-traveller has no cause to envy the bored globe-trotter his superficial knowledge, though he may long for his glorious opportunities.

"INGLE NOOK."

TRAVEL A NECESSITY.

Does a liberal education include travel? Can the most graphic descriptions and vivid accounts of peoples—places and occurrences ever compare with the actuality? Can the unfeeling pen convey to the human mind the same lasting impression as is brought about when the subject is brought into actual contact with our senses? I think not. After all, education is solely a matter of the retention of impressions and the ability to express them in suitable terms. So that the method which conveys the more lasting impression is essentially the best. Take for instance the introduction of the motion picture into many of our schools as a means of education. Suppose the subject relates to the many uses of wood—the child can follow the article from the time the tree is felled until it leaves the factory—a finished product. The actual seeing of the process means a great deal more to the child than does the mere reading of it from a book. The impression lasts, the child remembers, and that is the main point. So it is with travel. To say to oneself—"Ah here the great Napoleon planned his last battle." How much more this means than the dry historian's tale.

E. E. F.

TRAVEL NOT ESSENTIAL.

Does a liberal education include travel? Not necessarily. Indeed, it is the education obtained at home that determines the amount of pleasure and profit to be derived from travel? Therefore, if we have, through reading and study, acquired a knowledge of foreign countries and peoples, travel but gives to our conceptions their proper proportions. Take an illustration from our own land: The great cataract at Niagara has been presented to our minds through the medium of pictures and the printed page, consequently we have some ideas regarding the size and appearance of the wonderful waterfall, and when we visit the scene our ideas are simply straightened out. Travel, then, is more of a verifier than an educator.

Anyone essaying travel without a well-stored mind embarks upon a most prosaic procedure. We get ut of travel only what we put into it. We have all met the type of traveller who, upon returning from a visit to England, was questioned regarding his impressions of London, and replied indifferently, "Oh, its nothing but buildings and crowds!"

Travel is not essential in order to obtain a liberal education, but a liberal education is indispensable in order to travel profitably.

D. MAY STEELE.

NO BOOKS TAKES PLACE OF TRAVEL.

It seems to me that there is no second way of obtaining knowledge about foreign countries and peoples, other than by seeing and hearing for oneself. It is an acknowledged fact that one can understand conditions of people in any country better by living in their midst, than by reading any amount of literature, on the subject. And no book, however well written, can describe the wonders of the Louvre, the grandeur of the Scottish Highlands, the beauties of Venice, or the coloring of the Mediterranean.

In travelling too, one picks up incidents and folk-lore in relation to the places visited, which fasten the picture of the place securely on memory's wall. Any place or persons we see leave a more lasting impression which is more communicable to others (which by the way is an important factor in social and business intercourse) than the closest application to the best discourse or writing on the subject.

M. G. L.

HUSBAND OR WIFE — WHICH SHOUUD CHOOSE HOME?

LET BOTH CHOOSE.

Which should choose the home — husband or wife?

As I look at it, it's not a case of which, but both. I cannot see why the choosing of the home should be left to either one separately, as both tastes ought to be consulted. For instance, should not the man of the house have some say as to the location of his home, in relation to his business. If he spends out more carfare to get to his office, because his wife insists on a suburban home, the difference in rents is spent out anyway, and in a way much of the good is defeated. But on the other hand, I think the wife ought to have the picking of the house after the locality is decided on, as the number and arrangement of rooms, conveniences, etc., mean much more to her than any mere man can appreciate.

So, in my opinion, this choosing of a home must be a combination choice, thus creating in the first place a spirit of home, which will be a firm foundation for the home-to-be.

"R. E."

EACH CONSIDER THE OTHER.

I think that husbands and wives should choose houses and do everything else, together, as much as possible. It is really beautiful when husband and wife do the planning together, for one will look at one side, and the other will think of other things, and then they can arrange everything so nicely. It is not easy for one person to look at all sides of any subject, and no husband or wife should want to arrange everything in choosing a house or in doing anything else. Of course sometimes it will be more convenient for only one to look after most of the arrangements (and that is for each husband and wife to decide for themselves, but at those times the other will) be agreeable to have it so, and the one who is making the arrangements will try to consider the other one as much as possible. Husbands and wives should just try to do all their choosing and planning together, each considering the other instead of themselves.

EUNICE.

—THE EDITRESS.

THE HAPPY "MIDDLE WAY."

The question whether "Riches, Poverty or Just Enough" brought most happiness has proved an interesting one. The general verdict was for the happy medium, but the Judge has awarded the First Prize to the writer signing F. M. F., who wisely holds that "true happiness cannot be bought with money or lessened by poverty. It is the people who make the best of what they have and are content, whether it is little or much, who are happy.

The Second Prize has been awarded to the writer signing Esther B., who believes that in the "middle way" lies true happiness.

The Third Prize was won by the writer signing J. M. C., who says "Give me neither poverty or riches!"

THE CHILD'S PHYSICAL FUTURE

There is a saying that "every child is beautiful to its mother." In later years it frequently happens that even the mother can see defects, and if she gives it a little thought she can also see how some at least of these defects might have been overcome if they had been taken in time, or might have been avoided altogether. For instance, one sometimes sees a boy or girl whose appearance is spoiled by protruding or crooked teeth which could have been corrected by a good dentist when the teeth were coming in.

If the child shows any tendency to have weak eyes, an occulist should be consulted. The physician will look after the baby's eyes at birth, and direct the mother or nurse as to the borachio solution to be used for first few days. After that, no special attention will be necessary in normal conditions, but care should be taken that the baby is not left lying, asleep or awake, where he is facing a strong light. When taken out in his carriage his face must be protected so that the sunshine cannot fall upon it. When children get older, especially when they begin to read or become interested in some pursuit that calls upon the eyes, they should be instructed as to the management of the light upon the book or work, and they must not be allowed to continue it in a poor light, or for too long a period at a time. Properly safeguarding the eyes in youth will go far to preserving their beauty as well as their usefulness.

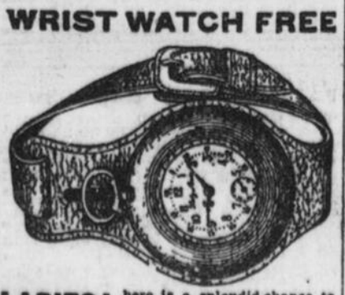
It seems to be characteristic of the members of some families to have abundant hair, from childhood up, and the reverse holds in other cases. But if the hair is naturally thin, a good deal can be done in childhood to encourage its growth. The baby's scalp should be kept free from any kind of scurf, which may form although the child's head is washed every day. If it does, soften the crust with cold cream, olive oil or vaseline, and clean it off with more of the cream. After the hair has come in thick enough to protect and cover the head, do not wash it every day, but just often enough to keep the hair and scalp clean. Brush the hair regularly every day, and keep the child's hairbrush for her exclusive use.

The daily bath is taken for granted. Great care should be used in choosing a soap for use in the child's bath, as the skin may be permanently coarsened and roughened if a strong or alkaline soap is used. And be careful to rinse the soap all off.

The child should early be taught to breathe properly through the nose, and to take deep breaths to the bottom of the lungs. If there is a difficulty in breathing through the nose, a physican should be consulted, as there may be adenoids or some growth that must be removed. An inclination to stooping shoulders or other defect of figure can usually be overcome by simple exercises prescribed by a doctor of physical culture specialist.



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Lyons Brook, N. S. — "I suffered with eczema for three years. It started on my hands first in sores between my fingers and all over the palms of my hand and fingers were big cracks. Then it broke out on my head in scales. It itched and burned so badly I could not sleep. It was so itching and burning that I scratched and made sores and my hair came out awfully bad. I did not know what it was.

"I was treated for a long time and it did not do any good. I gave up my work for a month but as soon as I started doing my house-work again my hands got just as bad as ever. I used two bottles of ——— and it did not do any good. One day I read about Cuticura Soap and Ointment and decided to try them. I sent for a sample and I used them till I saw it stopped the itching and burning, so I got three cakes of Cuticura Soap and a box of Cuticura Ointment and that cured me." (Signed) Mrs. P. J. McKearney, May 27, 1913.

Not only are Cuticura Soap and Ointment most valuable in the treatment of eczemas and other distressing eruptions of skin and scalp, but no other emollients do so much for pimples, blackheads, red, rough skins, itching, scaly scalps, dandruff, dry, thin and falling hair, chapped hands and shapeless nails, nor do it so economically. Sold by druggists and dealers everywhere. For a liberal free sample of each, with 32-p. book, send post-card to Potter Drug & Chem. Corp., Dept. D, Boston, U. S. A.

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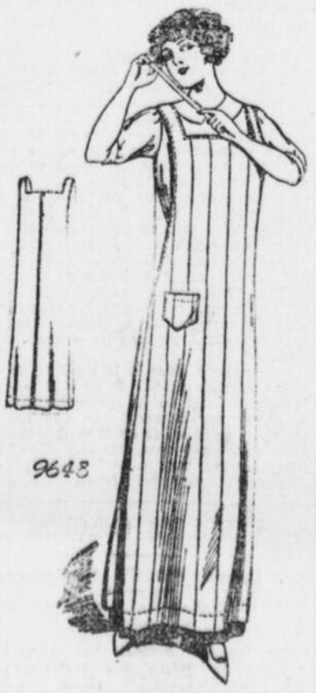
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The home dressmaker should keep a catalogue scrap book of the daily pattern cuts. These will be found very useful to refer to from time to time.



9630—A MOST ATTRACTIVE NEGLIGEE OR LOUNGING ROBE.
Ladies' Kimono.

Scotch dimity in a pretty shade of lavender on white with facings of white, was used for this model. It is suitable for lawn, percale, crepe, voile, silk or flannel. The garment is easy to develop. It is finished with a new shaped collar, and has sleeves in bell shape. The pattern is cut in three sizes—small, medium and large. It requires 5 1-2 yards of 44 inch material for a medium size. A pattern of this illustration mailed to any address on receipt of 10c in silver or stamps.



9648—A PRACTICAL KITCHEN APRON.

Every woman whether she has to do the work about the house or not, will find use for a simple practical work apron, such as the one here pictured. It slips on and off easily, and is the simplest of garments to make. Besides it is infinitely attractive and becoming with its long lines and square cut neck. The usual apron materials are suitable for reproduction, such as linen, gingham, holland and percale. The pattern is cut in three sizes — smal, medium and large. It requires 3 yards of 36 inch material for the medium size. A pattern of this illustration mailed to any address on receipt of 10c in silver or stamps.



9433—A DESIRABLE MODEL.
Ladies' Over-All Apron.

Percale, gingham, chambray, and similar fabrics may be used for this practical design, which serves as a complete cover and protector for the gown, or dress underneath. It is cut with low neck and cap sleeve to insure coolness and comfort. The pattern is cut in three sizes—small, medium and large. It requires 5 1-2 yards of 36 inch material for the medium size. A pattern of this illustration mailed to any address on receipt of 10c in silver or stamps.



9847—A PRETTY AND ATTRACTIVE MODEL.
Ladies' Night Dress, with Yoke and Shoulder Bands.

This charming design may be developed in lawn, cambric, nainsook, crepe, crossbar muslin, dimity, or silk. Bands of embroidery, allover, or lace may serve as trimming. The closing is at the side. The pattern is cut in three sizes—small, medium and large. It requires 5 1-4 yards of 36 inch material for a medium size. A pattern of this illustration mailed to any address on receipt of 10c in silver or stamps.



9823. — A COMFORTABLE, DESIRABLE MODEL.
Ladies' House Gown or Lounging Robe.

Flannel, blanket cloth, flannellette, crepe, lawn, cambric, cashmere or silk may be used for this design. The neck has a deep opening, and finished with a wide collar. The short comfortable sleeves are topped by neat cuffs. The gown is loose fitting, the fulness being held to the form by a belt. The pattern is cut in three sizes: small, medium and large. It requires 5 1-8 yards of 44 inch material for a medium size. A pattern of this illustration mailed to any address on receipt of 10c in silver or stamps.

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LITERARY REVIEW

ROOSEVELT ON HIMSELF.

Theodore Roosevelt is one of the outstanding personalities of the 20th century. He challenges and commands attention. You may like him or dislike him, writes Mr. Harry Jones, in the "Daily Chronicle," London; but you can no more ignore him than you can ignore the German Emperor or Mr. Lloyd George. His life has been full of color and variety. He has worked in the slums of New York as a social reformer; he has been a cowboy roughing it on a ranch in the western prairie; with political weapons he has fought police corruption and trust tyranny in high places; with his fists he has fought toughs in New York, and "bad men" in the bars of remote saloons in the Far West.

He has been a naval administrator and a 'mighty hunter before the Lord'; he commanded a regiment in the Cuban War with great gallantry, and he ruled the United States as President with an iron hand. Few men have crowded so many rich and varied experiences into the brief span of human existence. A record of all these multitudinous activities, written by Mr. Roosevelt himself, as bound to be interesting, and interesting this autobiography is in a supereminent degree. It makes a big book, for Mr. Roosevelt, not content with recording the past, has crammed into it his ideas on every conceivable subject.

A FULL TEXT.

He discourses with equal facility on labor problems and problems of the home; on the duty of women to bear children and on the duty of men to be disciplined in arms; on peace and war; on books and birds; on capital punishment and on mercy to offenders. He rails contemptuously at soft men in cities who don't take exercise; he is full of scorn for the peace-at-any-price man. His creed is muscular Christianity. Like Cromwell, he trusts God, but, also like Cromwell, he believes in keeping his powder dry. That he is intensely attracted by the fascination of his own personality is pretty obvious. He has a profound belief in himself as a necessary man. But transparent sincerity and lofty aims transmute his egotism from a foible into something akin to a real virtue.

His book is at once an exposition of his political philosophy and an "apologia pro vita sua." He is not an original or even a deep thinker; he is no stylist; and he often stresses the obvious. But always he interests and always his autobiography is fascinating reading. It is an intensely human document, and it has few dull pages in spite of its length. There emerges from it the picture of a very manful personality, an optimist to his fingertips, with an eager zest for life, a chivalric regard for women, a worship of children, a love both of books and of the open air, a firm belief in democracy, and a consuming zeal for righteousness in public affairs.

NO LEISURED EASE.

Well-to-do and with a passion for natural history, Mr. Roosevelt thought at one time of spending his life in the peaceful paths of science. This temptation to leosured ease he resisted, and in a fine spirit of altruism decided to devote his time and energy to public affairs. Into these he threw himself with all the ardour of his exuberant nature. From the moment when at 23 he entered politics as a Republican worker in one of the wards of New York city, he began to make things hum. He brought with him into every sphere a sense of buoyancy and energy. The shady side of politics—nowhere is it more shady than in New York—amazed but did not appal him. He accepted it as a challenge to be up and doing.

The way of the reformer is not easy, and he early discovered the truth of Josh Billings's maxim, "It is much easier to be a harmless dove than a wise serpent." But Mr. Roosevelt was not the man to leave things in the undisputed control of the "bosses." He had no patience with the quietists who thought politics dirty and refused to bestir themselves in the cause of purity and reform. This whirlwind of a man was needed in the United States to break in upon the entrenched security of the "bosses," to rouse the well-to-do classes from a mood of complacent materialism and laissez-faireism that was utterly blind to the needs of social reform and heedless of the prodigal waste of the country's natural resources; and to challenge a rigid, pedantic legalism that was stifling the social development of the Republic. "Our worst revolutionaries to-day," he says, are those reactionaries who do not see and will not admit that there is any need for change."

THE "BIG STICK."

Never since Lincoln's day had the executive of the President been wielded by a stronger hand than Mr. Roosevelt's:

I declined to adopt the view that what was imperatively necessary for the nation could not be done by the President unless he could find some specific authorization to do it. My belief was that it was not only his right but his duty to do anything that the needs of the nation demanded unless such action was forbidden by the Constitution or by the laws. . . . I did not usurp power, but I did greatly broaden the use of executive power. . . . I did not care a rap for the mere form and show of power; I cared immensely for the use that could be made of the substance.

Mr. Roosevelt thinks that the most important service he rendered to the cause of peace was the dispatch of the American battle fleet on a tour round the world. "I determined on the move without consulting the Cabinet, precisely as I took Panama without consulting the Cabinet." "L'etat c'est moi," said Louis XIV. Theodore Roosevelt, in the free democracy of America, appears to hold the same conception. He justifies these arbitrary actions on the plea that it is a leader's duty to lead; and he claims that the world-voyage powerfully impressed the world as well as the imaginations of the American people.

Away back in 1883 Mr. Roosevelt took a cattle ranch in the region of Little Missouri, and there spent several happy years, for, as he says:

It was still the Wild West in those days, the Far West, the West of Owen Wister's stories and Frederic Remington's drawings, the West of the Indian



MR. ROOSEVELT.

and the buffalo hunter, the soldier and the cow-puncher. That land of the West has gone now, "gone, gone, with lost Atlantis," gone to the isle of ghosts and of strange dead memories. It was a land of vast silent spaces, of lonely rivers, and of plains where the wild game stared at the passing horseman. It was a land for scattered ranches, of herds of long-horned cattle, and of reckless riders who unmoved looked in the eyes of life or of death. In that land we led a free and hardy life with horse and with rifle. We worked under the scorching mid-summer sun, when the wide plains shimmered and wavered in the heat; and we knew the freezing misery of riding night-guard round the cattle in the late fall roundup. In the soft springtime the stars were glorious in our eyes each night before we fell asleep; and in the winter we rode through the blinding blizzards, when the driven snow-dust burnt our faces.

WITH SIR EDWARD GREY.

In the summer of 1910 Mr. Roosevelt spent a few weeks in England, and one June day he visited the New Forest under the guidance of Sir Edward Grey, 'a keen lover of outdoor life in all its phases and a delightful companion, who knows the songs and ways of English birds as very few do know them." This summer's day in rural England enchanted Mr. Roosevelt:

The valley of the Itchen is typically the England that we know from novel and story and essay. It is very beautiful in every way, with a rich, civilized, fertile beauty—the rapid brook twisting among its reed-beds, the rich green of trees and grass, the stately woods, the gardens and fields, the exceedingly picturesque cottages, the great, handsome houses standing in their parks.

Mr. Roosevelt tells of the delight with which he listened for the first time to the notes of the blackbird, the thrush, the skylark and the robin. He dwells fondly on the rich note of the blackbird, who "sings his song twice over lest we should think he could not capture the 'first fine careless rapture'":

I knew that he was a singer, but I really had no idea how fine a singer he was. . . . . It is a fine thing for England to have such an asset of the countryside, a bird so common, so much in evidence, so fearless, and such a really beautiful singer.

There is a flavor of Borrow in Mr. Roosevelt's final sentence describing this happy day in rural England: "The country very lovely, the inn as comfortable as possible, and the bath and supper very enjoyable after our tramp."

Theodore Roosevelt, An Autobiography, London, Macfillian, 10s. 6d. net.

THE TSAR'S DAILY LIFE.

His Own Private Secretary.

In Russia it is an unheard-of thing that a book descriptive of the life led by the ruler of the country should appear during his lifetime. After his death an elaborate appreciation, edited by Court functionaries, appears, in which the virtues of the dead monarch are set forth with more or less historical accuracy. For Court functionaries Tsars have no failings, no vices, no foibles, and after reading the courtly records we are left very much in doubt as to the real character of the man, and we remain wholly ignorant of those minor details of the man's daily life which mirror him more faithfully than the panegyrics of official scribes.

But in the case of the present Tsar a new departure has been made, and the well known historical writer Professor Yeitchaninoff, has obtained permission to publish a full and clear book about the Russian monarch, his wife and family, which tells us all we require to know about the daily life and work of the somewhat lonely Autocrat of All the Russias and removes much of the mystery in which we have been accustomed to wrap him, says the Berlin correspondent of the "Christian World." The book is most simply written, telling simple things in a simple way, and you get the impression in reading it that the Tsar intended it to be read by the simplest of his subjects and to show them that so far from being the remote and awe-inspiring being which they were accustomed to regard him he was a man like themselves, working through his daily task and conscientiously striving to do his duty.

We are told by the learned professor that the Tsar has a hard and fast rule of life, and that for every moment of the day there exists a programme of work which is rigorously adhered to. Everything is so simply carried out, and as a rule there is so complete an absence of state and ceremonial, as to render the life led by one of the most powerful rulers of the world less stately than the life led by hundreds of the men belonging to his Court and army. In summer the Tsar rises at seven, in winter at eight, and at nine he sits down with his children to a light breakfast modelled on English lines. It is a very informal meal, there are no servants present, and English is the language in use. One is struck with the position of English in the Tsar's household. The Empress is to all intents and purposes an Englishwoman rather than a German, and conversation between her and her husband is invariably in English. For other languages the Empress has employed tutors of reputation; but for English she employs no one, she herself and her English nurses giving all the instruction necessary. Every member of the Tsar's family speaks English flawlessly. After breakfast the Emperor enters his working cabinet, a room surprisingly simple in style and decoration. One is apt to think of the writing tables of great monarchs and statesmen as piled with elaborate and weighty documents relating to the affairs of state. Or you think of them as exquisitely set out with jewelled photographs and snuff-boxes. But the Tsar's writing table is a huge plain affair without any ornament. It bears nothing but a holder for writing paper, an ink bottle and a notebook. There is a bottle of sand for blotting purposes, as the Tsar does not use blotting paper. The uninitiated may also imagine private secretaries gliding in and out of this room bearing mysterious papers for the Emperor's signature. Nothing of the kind; the Tsar has no private secretaries, he is his own private secretary, and when at work he is invariably alone. The morning is usually devoted to a hasty perusal of the papers. One Russian paper published in Petersburg, another published in Moscow, "The Times" and "Le Temps" are pretty carefully read, and anything seen in their columns on which the Tsar wants further information is carefully noted in the note-book. This spell of work lasts until half-past ten, when the Tsar, besides having read his newspapers, has also opened and read several piles of telegrams and letters which have been brought to him. He has made notes on everything of importance, and these notes are most carefully preserved and afterwards discussed with his ministers and high officials. Then comes a short break of exercise in the park. For quite nine months of the year the Tsar lives at Tsarskoe Selo, and the lovely and extensive grounds around this palace afford every variety of opportunity—walking and riding, rowing and swimming, tennis and polo. Walking, however, is the only exercise which the Tsar takes at this hour, and until the mysterious illness which befell the Tsarevitch occurred he was invariably accompanied by this most intelligent boy. Now one or other of the little grand duchesses joins him in his rapid walk of half an hour. At eleven o'clock there is a curious little ceremony which has never been neglected by the Russian Tsars during their residence at Tsarskoe Selo. Punctually to the minute His Majesty appears in the guard house of the soldiers appointed to do sentinel duty around the palace and domain. An orderly hands the Tsar a plate of soup such as the watch are about to have for their dinner, and with the greatest gravity the Tsar tastes it and declares whether it is good or not. If it is not good woe betide the unfortunate cook. At eleven o'clock the audiences begin.

It is probable that more of the Tsar's time is taken up in granting audiences than in any other of his numerous occupations. The theory in Russia is that every one of His Majesty's subjects, man or woman, has the right of entry to the Tsar's palace and the privilege of laying his or her grievance before the Tsar. Some of the most beautiful romances of Russia are connected with this tradition, and it is undoubtedly the case that rich and humble alike come incredible distances to present their petitions. But owing to recent political events and to the necessity for greater precautions for the Emperor's safety, a careful sifting process is now in force. Notwithstanding this the number of audiences granted daily by the Tsar is enormous, and embraces all sorts and conditions of his subjects, from ministers of state to peasants and pilgrims from the most remote provinces of Siberia. An audience seldom lasts more than three or four minutes. The Tsar seldom speaks during these audiences save to ask a curt and sometimes a rather abrupt question. He dislikes all sorts of circumlocution and many are the tales told of reproofs given to his ministers and others high in authority for attempted flights of rhetoric.

With the exception of an hour devoted to luncheon these audiences last until late in the afternoon, when the Tsar joins the Empress and their children round an English tea-table.



THE TSAR.

Once more there is a hasty walk in the gardens of the palace, and at six o'clock the Tsar retires to his room for another two hours' labor. It is stated by Professor Yeltchaninoff that these two evening hours are devoted by His Majesty to private correspondence and the deciphering of despatches from foreign potentates and Courts with whom he is on terms of intimate relationship.

At eight o'clock there is a family dinner, to which a few relatives and closer friends are invited. After dinner the Tsar plays dominoes and billiards—never by any chance cards, to which he has a rooted objection. His drink at table we are told is either a Caucasian mineral water or French champagne diluted with this water. Dinners or festivities on a large scale are exceedingly rare, owing to the Tsaritsa's unsatisfactory state of health.

LOOKING BACKWARD.

(By C. Lewis Hind, in the "Daily News and Leader," London.)

An eminent man once said that, after middle age, the reading he cared most for was poetry and biography. He could not fail to have been interested in the life of Henry Holiday told by himself. From his delightful dwelling in Hampstead, Oak Tree House, where he has lived since 1874, he sends out, in his 75th year, this volume of Reminiscences — the record of a full and happy, useful and helpful career by an artist-craftsman who has touched life at so many points, who has turned with enthusiasm from one interest to another, that it is not easy to say which has engrossed him more than another.

CRAFTSMEN-SOCIALISTS.

He belongs to that small band of craftsmen-socialists, of which William Morris was the chief, whose cry is art for life's sake. Of all the children of Morris' ripe and rushing life poetry was the favorite. Henry Holiday has given most of his energy and interest to the designing of stained glass and mural painting. His windows are admired both in this country and America. He has also worked in mosaic and enamel; he has written on dress and wood engraving; he accompanied Sir Norman Lockyer to Ceylon to observe the eclipse of the sun, as artist to the expedition; he is a musician; he "has found time for painting and sculpture" and for politics whenever they aimed at alleviating distress or righting wrongs:

'I am not a pessimist. . . . When Wisdom and Humanity are established as the basis of our social life instead of greed for money, then Beauty will be re-born and her life will be even nobler than in any past age."

A SALON OF REFUSALS!

Henry Holiday began as a painter and entered the Royal Academy schools in 1855. Eight years later his picture, an illustration from the "Song of Solomon," was rejected by the Royal Academy. On the advice of Holman Hunt, a Salon of Refusals was opened. Whistler came, saw the "Song of Solomon," and said, "with a sort of cry of indignation: 'Do you mean to say they rejected that?'" But Holiday's destiny was not to paint gallery pictures, although one from his brush, "The Meeting of Dante and Beatrice," has had a great and deserved popularity. Many of the public first learned the name of Henry Holiday from reading it beneath a reproduction of this beautiful picture in a shop window.

In our own lives it is hard to detect these turning-points, to be able to say: "Here so and so happened, and that moulded my future." In the life of another, such a life as this, it is easier. The turning-points in Mr. Holiday's life were that day in 1862, when Messrs. James Powell and Sons, the glass workers, asked him to make designs for them, and the day in 1890 when he first redd Edward Bellamy's "Looking Backward":

I formed a resolution to work for the promotion of the changes pictured in "Looking Backward," and have not wavered in that resolution during the subsequent twenty-four years.

BETTERING THE WORLD.

He has not wavered, and the encouragement of such a book as this is to watch selfless efforts for the betterment of the world unfalteringly carried out. Always a fighter—polite but insistent—that was a gratifying moment when the "Daily News" published a letter from his pen "exposing thirteen absolutely false statements made by members of Disraeli's Cabinet." And art went on, and he made troops of friends — Gladstone (when told that little Miss Holiday, aged 12, was a politician, the great man said, "Ah, but is she sound?"), Herbert Spencer all the chief artists of his day, and Lewis Carroll, for whose "Hunting of the Snark" he made the illustrations. Once he drew from R. L. Stevenson the vehement statement:—"Let me here recant any word I have ever said in disparagement of Dickens; I have just been reading 'The Christmas Carol,' and it is the most beautiful poem in the English language." What memories have been amassed by this artist-craftsman, whose indignation with the wrong-doing of the world has never obscured his sense of its beauty, by this untiring worker, who learnt German to read Goethe, and Arabic before camping-out in Egypt. What memories! Mrs. Holiday can remember with joy that William Morris once said, "You know, Holiday, I'd back your wife for heavy sums against all Europe at embroidery."

It was hardly to be expected that Mr. Holiday would approve of Post-Impressionism. In the section devoted to the movement he is almost angry; in the two lines given to Futurism he is quite angry. It is very hard for certain minds to like the new thing. Mr. Holiday was naturally a great admirer of the Pre-Raphaelites, but at first, in 1856, he found their work "eccentric and much of their color seemed crude." He reflected, he studied Nature, and "I began to see that what I thought eccentric only appeared so because my eye had become accustomed to the conventional art of the day with its feeble falsity, compared with which truth must appear strange."

May not this admirable analysis be applied to the Post-Impressionism of our day as well as to the Pre-Raphaelism of 1856? How the eye resents being startled out of its accustomed observation. Perhaps even Mr. Roger Fry will not like the new movement in painting of 1956.

(Reminiscences of my Life, by Henry Holiday, London, Heinemann, 16s net.)

A CHILD'S THEOLOGY.

Dr. Lyman Abbott's Reminiscences.

'Conviction of Sin' that Would Not Come.

Dr. Lyman Abbott has been persuaded to write his reminiscences for the "Outlook" (New York.) In introducing himself to his readers, Dr. Abbott explains that he has never kept a diary or journal, because he has always been more interested in what is going to happen to-morrow than in what happened yesterday. The Reminiscences are therefore a record of impressions left upon the mind of a man who has passed the three score years and ten, as he recalls some of the personages and incidents of a somewhat busy but not adventurous life:

"I am informed and believe," writes Dr. Abbott, "that I was born in Boston, Massachusetts, on December 18, 1835. He who is born in Boston never gets over it. Although I was removed from Boston to Maine before I was three years old and have never returned to that city since except on occasional but frequent visits, and to get my bride twenty-two years later, Boston is still to me a kind of Puritan Mecca. There is no city quite like it." Dr. Abbott's father gave up his prosperous school and moved to Maine, and eventually, his mother being dead, Lyman Abbott spent his childhood with aunts at Farmington, Conn. He has pleasant recollections of the Puritan Sabbath in New England.

"My religious experience," he continues, "was not, however, by any means always pleasant. I suppose all children create a theology of their own. My theology, as I taught it to myself, was something like this: 'You are a sinner, under divine condemnation. Your sins have separated you from God. They have also separated you from the men and women you most revere and admire: from Deacon Hunter, and your Aunt Clara, and your grandfather, and your father in New York, and your mother in heaven. To be like them you must have a conviction of sin: you must first feel very sorry because you are a sinner, then very glad because you have been forgiven; and then you can begin to be a Christian.'

"I do not know where I got this theology. Certainly not from my father, for the 'Young Christian,' which he had written before I was born, was the first book to lead me out of this tangle. Certainly not from my Aunt Clara or my grandfather; if I had gone to either of them, they would have set me right. But I was too shy; and as to going to Parson Rogers, he was too far removed from me to be a father confessor. So I worked at the problem by myself. In the evening twilight, when the dusk was gathering and the melancholy frogs were croaking, I used to go to my bedroom and try to think of all the wicked things I had done during the day, and, as that was not enough, of my mother in heaven and my father in New York, and of myself, a lonely, homeless, outcast boy, in the vain hope that conviction of sin would come. But it never came. The truth is, I was a fairly conscientious little boy; I had not committed any great sins; I was very far from being an outcast; and, though I thought I ought to believe that every one disapproved of me, I knew they didn't, and I was too honest with myself to make believe. I could never get any further than to be sorry because I was not sorry. I had no pack on my back to sink me in the Slough of Despond, and it never occurred to me that I could get to the Wicket Gate without it. It was all so curiously childish that to me it now has a certain humorous side. But it was tragedy then. Nor did I get that more natural conception of religion which I have ever since been trying to give my fellow-men till ten years or so later. To this day, when I hear teachers insisting upon the necessity of supernatural religion, they recall to me this boyhood experience, and I always want to put in a protest in favor of a religion that is wholly natural."

Literary Notes

"The Tree of Knowledge." By Sybil Smith. (Oxford University Press. 3s. 6d. net.) A most interesting and suggestive book is modestly described on its title-page as "a series of lessons for children on the first half of the book of Genesis." In a commendatory preface, Mrs. Aylmer Maude explains that it grew out of the writer's lessons to her children, aged from nine to fifteen, and her effort to present beliefs dear to religious people without shocking common-sense, or infringing intellectual intergrity. The author, who is a member of the Anglican Church, has drawn largely upon Sir Oliver Lodge, and her book will be welcomed by many, whether teachers or parents, who desire to teach their children in the light of modern thought, and help them to harmonize religious and secular instruction.

Many creatures give me vividly the impression of having haplessly intruded into a state of being not meant for them. The turtles in the swamps of my boyhood, leaning their sly and protruded heads out of their impossible shells, the fish that have great staring eyes in aquariums, frogs and toads and all centipedal sea creatures, are to me foreigners to life, strays, misbirths, "moving about in worlds not realized," and all grotesque forms of life — even human deformity when it becomes grotesque — wake in me something between amusement and pity that they should be at all. I feel like saying as a guide, wishing to correct a friend of mine, once said: "Monsieur, you are a mistake." But of all such creatures, the camel fills me with the most profound and incurable despair. He is the most homeless-looking of all creatures. He has been the companion and helpmate of man from the dawn of human life, and our debt to him through uncounted ages and in places where the human lot has been most penurious and desperate is untold; but man has never been able to enlighten him; he looks, on all occasions and under all circumstances, hopelessly bored with existence, unutterably sick of humanity. There is a suicidal mood in animal life, and at times one can see glimpses and intimations of it surely in the eyes of animals; the camel embodies it, like a stare. I wish they were all dead; and when I see their bones in the sand, as I often do, I am glad that they are gone and have left the ribs of their tabernacle of life behind them by the wayside. Every desert traveller writes a little essay on the camel. This is mine. I will not modify it even for the sake of the meharis that come down the route, overtaking us from Biskra; they are the racers that have just competed in the yearly trial of speed from Tougourt — aristocrats of the species; they have a clear gray tone and slender delicacies of flank and skin; all day they will be speeding ahead and dropping behind us; the desert is their cloth of gold and they its chivalry — splendid beasts they are, as native to this blazing empire of the sand and the sun and the free air as a bird to the sky — and they lift their blunt noses over it with unconquerable contempt. It is amazing how the creature, supercilious or abject, refuses to be comforted. There is no link between him and man. If you seek a type for the irreconcilable, find it in the camel. From "Tougourt," "North Africa and the Desert," by George E. Woodberry, in the March "Scribner."

Mr. H. G. Wells, always our writer of vision, surveys various aspects of life in a book that Cassell announce. Its attitude is very well described in the title, "An Englishman Looks at the World."

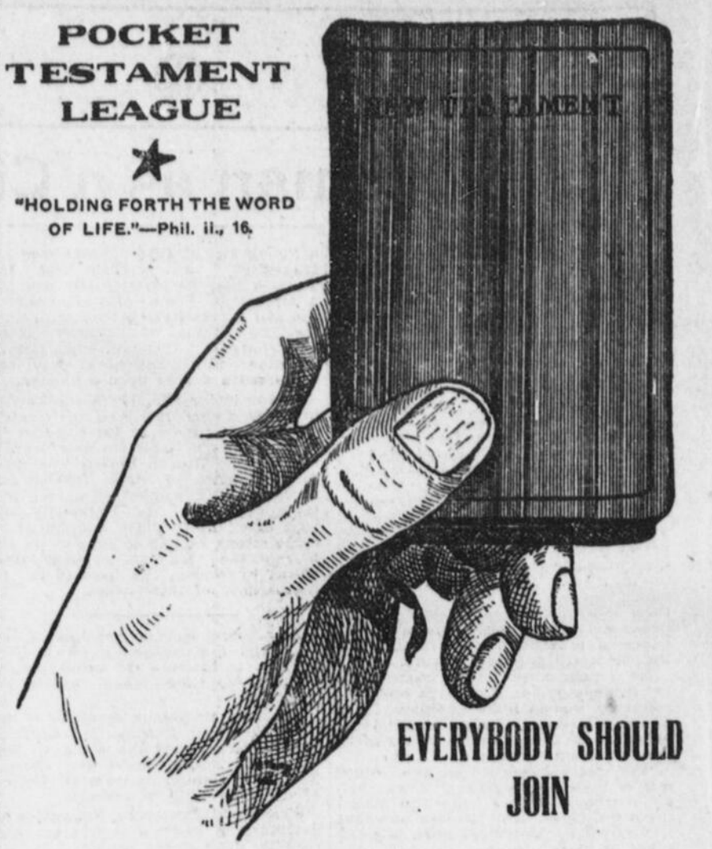
Recently an English notebook kept by Voltaire was found at St. Petersburg. Inquiry has satisfied the finders as to its authenticity and its contents are of real literary and archaeological interest. The notebook is published in the February number of the "English Review."

Mr. Richard Bagot, the novelist, contributes a preface to a book about "Margherita of Savoy," which Mills and Boon will publish. It is, of course, the Dowager Queen of Italy who is meant, and Signora Salazar, a well-known Italian writer, is the author of the book.

Mr. Harold Begbie has prepared an anthology of a new and welcome sort, which he names "The Bedside Book of Happiness." It is a book for the invalid, for the man, woman or child who lies in bed and does not want to be bored by heavy reading or irritated by "humorous" reading. It is published by Hodder and Stoughton.

The editor of the "Young Man" has hit on the rather original idea of giving religious "testimonies" on behalf of great political leaders. "Is Mr. Balfour a Christian?" is the title of an article in the February issue. The writer's answer is in the affirmative, partly on the ground of a certain "Hibbert Journal" article, partly on the general evidence of Mr. Balfour's public character. This is one point: "If you are a true man, the Maker of the world has ordained that you shall shine most brightly in darkness. It is easy to be brave in hours of victory, but what are you in hours of defeat? Balfour's example in this respect is an inspiration. He always shouldered his cross and carried it up many a steep hill. Is not that the essence of Christian manhood?" The "Young Man" has one or two articles of a bookish flavor, and opens its "Debating Club" with a paper on that well-born subject, "Is the Press more powerful than the Pulpit?"

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WORLD'S WELFARE

THE DOOR OF HOPE

(By M. C. Morris.)

"And whatsoever ye shall ask in my name, that will I do, that the Father may be glorified in the Son," John xiv: 13.

"And it came to pass that when . . . all the heathen that were about us saw these things . . . they perceived that this work was wrought of our God." Neh. vi: 16.

Since the year 1900 when the work of the Door of Hope was established in prayer by a little company of the Lord's watchful followers who met in the small alley-way at the rear of the Union Church lecture hall, Shanghai, God has been ceaselessly proving the absolute truth of His unchangeable word of promise. "Before all the people I will do marvels."

What hath God wrought ? He had long heard the cry of suffering from thousands of women; young girls, and even helpless children; surely there was joy in His Presence when the prayers of that little band blended with that other cry of sorrow in answer to which His hand was extended in help and blessing.

Commencing with nothing but hearts full of confidence in His Almighty power to plant, to save, and to keep the work now stands as a monument of witness to the glorious fact that before all the people He has done marvels.

During these few years nearly nine hundred girls and children have been provided for; their physical, temporal, and spiritual needs have been some of the means used in daily proving the faithfulness of our God whose mercies have been new every morning. These girls have been under direct Christian influence and teaching of the Homes for periods of not less than one year, and in many cases for several years.

While speaking with one whose poor little body so sadly bore the marks of sin with its depth of cruelty, and knowing that she was so soon to leave us for that Home which Jesus has gone to prepare, we asked what she thought that Home would be like, and she replied: "A big Door of Hope."

What hath God wrought in providing homes for these worse than homeless ones?

Our overcrowded condition in the first Home on the Seward Road brought forth earnest prevailing prayer and, via the throne the heart of an anonymous giver was moved. Consequently, a large house and about five mow of land was brought in Chiangwan that our little ones might be provided with a home and fresh air.

About that time a law was passed prohibiting the keeping of children in houses of ill-fame. Through the breaking of this law we received a large number of children whose ages ranged from three to fourteen, but the Lord who was not unmindful of our need sent us ten thousand dollars (Mex.) from the "Christian Herald" fund with which we built a row of five semi-foreign cottages, the first one of which is now the home of a happy family of little tots whom we delight to think of as our Peach-blossoms.

What hath God wrought for the sick ones in our Homes?

One of our older girls, whose owner had been fined by the Mixed Court was permitted to hear and believe the Gospel, when she was taken from us. Before her death she expressed a desire that the larger part of her money should be used by the Door of Hope. This sum, with other smaller gifts, was used in building the home we call "The Sanitarium," and which is now occupied by the children who need special care for their bodies. There have been many instances of remarkable answers to prayer for healing.

What hath God wrought, that He might be publicly honored and worshipped?

A need of a chapel was laid upon our hearts as the family had out-grown the capacity of the former meeting-room. Again He used the Home-call of one of His saints, and her family were constrained to build a memorial chapel for the use of our Chiangwan children and which can be opened to people from the village during preaching services.

What hath God wrought for the older girls, the unfortunate, the wronged, the wilfully wrong, and some mentally weak ones?

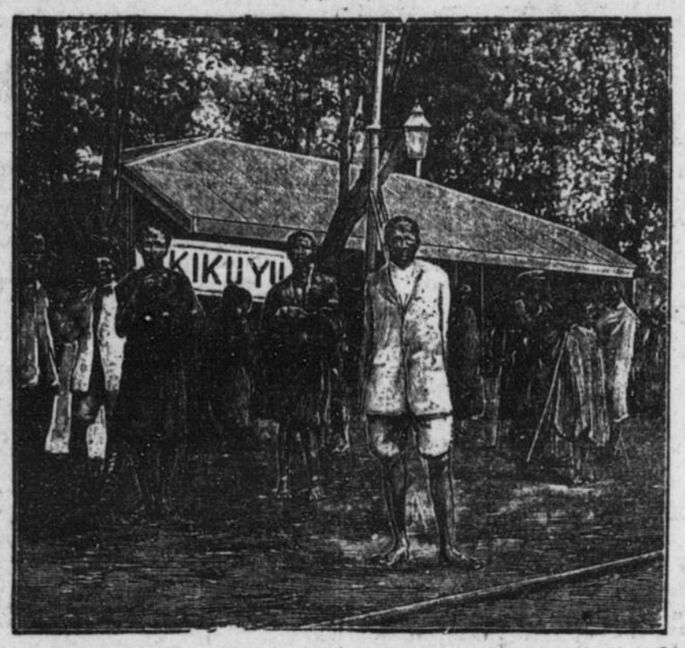
O! dear reader, it is in these Homes especially where is given every opportunity of entering, in some measure, into the fellowship of His sufferings; here also He does not fail in proving His faithfulness in answering prayer, even if withholding for a time.

Our rented houses on North Chekiang Road were truly sanctified by His Presence. There was the spiritual birthplace of many souls. There were many battles fought in prayer, and there our deepest needs of all kinds were made known to Him alone. In those houses we once again heard of the Home-call of another redeemed one in whose heart God had placed our need of an Industrial Home. The news of a legacy of five thousand dollars (gold) brought forth much praise and a deep sense of gratitude which brought us low before the Lord. This gift was later supplemented by others from members of the same family. Now the Industrial Home is completed and here we are continually reminded of God's perfect gifts. Floods of sunshine and an ocean of fresh air! "Before all the people I will do marvels." While this home is not yet wholly paid for, we know He will perfect what He has begun.

At No. 24 Nanking Road, our Receiving Home, God has wrought a work unseen but not unknown in many sad homes. Erring wives have been returned to husbands. Girls have been restored to parents and incorrigible girls have returned to our homes asking forgiveness of their teachers.

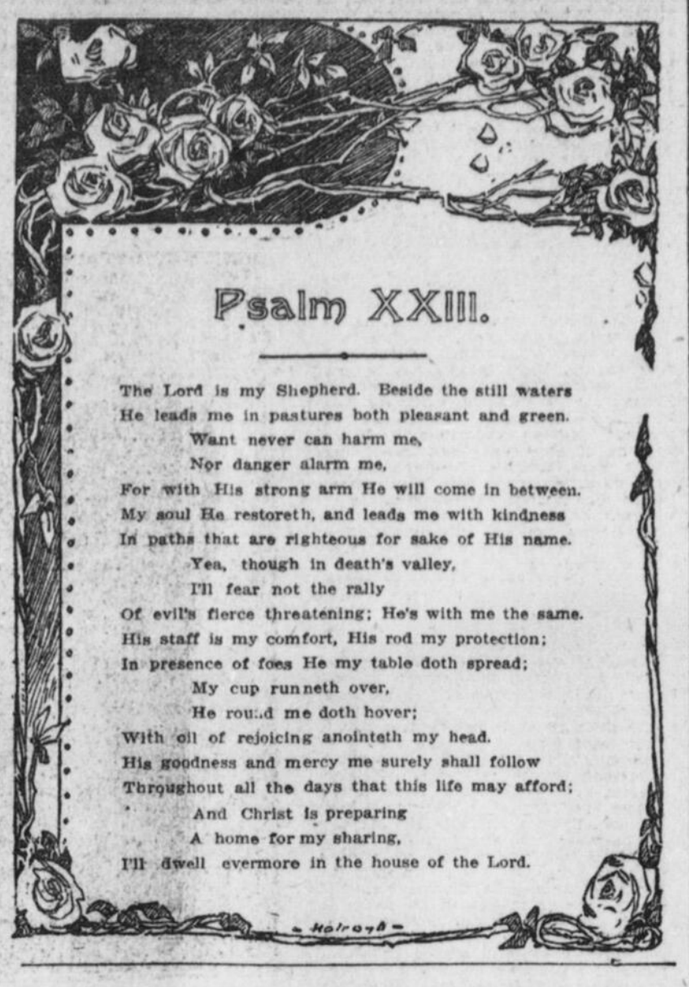
By faith we see a much needed wall around the property and also other homes; for God will not be satisfied with what He has wrought while there are still thousands of these poor slaves of sin without a knowledge of His salvation for spirit, soul, and body. For this His work:—"Ye shall ask in my name, that will I do, that the Father may be glorified in the Son." Sometimes He withholds the answer for a season, but His withholdings are not always denials.

"God may not answer? But He hears!
What consolation in the thought!
No prayer of yours is set at nought,
Some urgent prayers for lawful things
An instant answer often brings:
But God's delays are not denials.
Though answers long deferred are trials;
He knows the limit of your years,
And any day within that time,
May bring the gift for which you pine,
Who knows? It may arrive to-day!
Who knows? It is upon the way!
Ah! never fear that God declines
An answer to these prayers of thine;
At the right time, for Him and thee
A glad response thine eyes shall see
To every fervent prayer."



THE RAILWAY STATION AT KIKUYU.

The town where the now historic Missionary Conference was held, is the subject of this picture. This little town is situated in one of the most beautiful, fertile and economically important parts of British East Africa, not far from Nairobi, the capital of the Protectorate. The natives are intelligent and fairly industrious, and lead a settled agricultural life: that is to say, they burn a clearing in the forest, build a village, and cultivate for a few years. As soon as the soil shows any sign of exhaustion they move on, burn another clearing, and repeat the same process.



Psalm XXIII.

The Lord is my Shepherd. Beside the still waters
He leads me in pastures both pleasant and green.
Want never can harm me,
Nor danger alarm me,
For with His strong arm He will come in between.
My soul He restoreth, and leads me with kindness
In paths that are righteous for sake of His name.
Yea, though in death's valley,
I'll fear not the rally
Of evil's fierce threatening; He's with me the same.
His staff is my comfort, His rod my protection;
In presence of foes He my table doth spread;
My cup runneth over,
He round me doth hover;
With oil of rejoicing anointeth my head.
His goodness and mercy me surely shall follow
Throughout all the days that this life may afford;
And Christ is preparing
A home for my sharing,
I'll dwell evermore in the house of the Lord.

—Holroyd—

OPENING OF THE CHIENGMAI LEPER ASYLUM.

After five years of constant growth the Chiengmai Leper Asylum was formally opened recently. The fact that this is the first institution of its kind in the kingdom of Siam made the opening day an event of unusual importance. His Siamese Majesty's Government was represented by their Excellencies the High Commissioner, the Governor of Chiengmai, the Major-General of the Army, and a large number of other officials and princes. Many friends of the work and other visitors were also present.

The island on which the Asylum is situated is some four or five miles south of the city. This plot of ground was given by the former Governor of Chiengmai. The Asylum consists of six brick cottages, a superintendent's house, a brick water tower and pumping engine, which supplies water to all the cottages, a crematory and mortuary chapel. Each cottage has four rooms, and accommodates sixteen persons. The men's and women's cottages face each other, but are entirely separated by a hedge. The superintendent's house commands a full view of both rows of cottages and the whole grounds.

Since the work began five years ago 139 lepers have found refuge here. Of these exactly 1$$ were in the Asylum on the opening day. Of these 65 are men, and 35 are women. The age of the lepers varies from five to seventy years although the great majority are from 20 to 40 years of age. The lepers were well dressed, and of a cheerful and happy appearance, in very marked contrast to the wandering leper of the streets.

The cost of the Asylum up to date is 32,000 ticals (about $11,800), the funds having been donated by friends in America. The funds for maintenance have come principally from the Mission to Lepers in India and the East. Indeed, the inception of the work and its continuance has been due largely to this Mission. H.S.M. Government makes an annual donation, and a few friends in America have assumed the support of individual lepers. The foreign residents of Chiengmai and the Siamese officials and princes have likewise given liberal aid. —K. A. McLean, in "Without the Camp."

We make a good deal of peace with heaven. Christ makes much of peace on earth.—Henry Drummond.

Christian faith is a grand cathedral, with divinely pictured windows. Standing without you see no glory, nor can possibly imagine any. Standing within, every ray of light reveals a harmony of unspeakable splendors.—Hawthorne.

Those that hope little cannot grow much. To them the very glory of God must be a small thing, for their hope of it is so small as not to be worth rejoicing in.—George Macdonald.

Keep the soil of life soft, its sympathy tender, its imagination free, or else you lose the elementary quality of receptiveness, and all the influences of God may be scattered over you in vain.—F. G. Peabody.

Sunday School Lesson

WATCHFULNESS.

BY DR. R. G. CAMPBELL MORGAN.

March 8.

Lesson. Luke xii. 35-48.

Golden Text. Luke xii. 37.

"Blessed are those servants, whom the Lord, when He cometh, shall find watching: verily I say unto you, that He shall gird Himself, and make them sit down to meat, and shall come and serve them."

THE NARRATIVE.

The lesson of to-day is in direct continuation of that of last Sunday. Indeed, there is no reason to suppose that there was any break as to time in this teaching of the Master. Having shown the true passion of life to be that of the Kingdom of God, rather than that of the possession of riches, He went on to reveal to His disciples the true way of obedience to His injunction, that they should seek that Kingdom by selling in order to give. This He did by a parable, which has two distinct lines of revelation. The first part deals with the true attitude of disciples toward Himself in His absence from them, that namely of maintaining a constant and active expectation of his return. The second part reveals the true attitude of those who are made responsible during His absence toward the members of His household, that namely of administering the affairs of the household so that all shall be supplied with what they need.

Between these two parts of the parable there was an interruption. It was made by Peter, who immediately after the first section, asked the Lord, "Lord, speakest Thou this parable unto us, or even unto all?" Now all that followed answered that question, but at the same time it was a continuation of the teaching already given. It is conceivable from the reading of the paragraph that if this question had never been asked, the Lord would have continued in exactly the same words as those which He made use of in reply to the inquiry. In that second part He made it clear that His parable was for stewards, that is for those whose supreme business it is to seek the Kingdom by selling in order to be able to give. The one work of the steward is to give the members of the Lord's household their portion of food in due season.

THE TEACHING.

It is important that we should most carefully notice that all this particular teaching of our Lord followed immediately upon His condemnation of false anxiety, and revelation of the necessity for earnest seeking of the Kingdom of God. The true disciple of Jesus is brought into an entirely new relationship with the world. He no longer desires to gain out of it that which will enrich himself, but rather to bring it into such relationship with God as will give to God His own right, and thus to the world its highest good. Now in order to fulfil this ideal it is most important that the disciple should have a true understanding of the tenure of his office. In this parable our Lord revealed the fact that the time of opportunity is always at hand. We have no contract as to time. There is no call to service to-morrow. We are to have our loins girt, and our lamps burning, and thus to be perpetually in the service of the King, all the while expecting to be interrupted by the completion of all our tasks in the coming of the King Himself. The Kingdom which we are to seek, and for the coming of which we are to pray, will come when the King comes. That will be the hour in which the Father will give the Kingdom to the little flock. While therefore we are to seek the Kingdom, we shall never establish it by our own seeking. It is equally true that in the mystery of the divine economy He will only be able to establish His Kingdom when we have, under His direction, rendered the service which He asks. When the King returns, He will serve those who have served Him. Then they will have their perfect satisfaction.

Till then we are to expect and to seek, and our seeking is to be that of perpetual selling and giving, so preparing the way for His coming, and for our own final rest.

It is equally important that we should understand the nature of the responsibility that devolves upon us. We are to feed the flock which is pre-



DR. R. G. CAMPBELL MORGAN.

sently to possess the Kingdom. Of course there are other phases of service not dealt with in this parable, but with these we have not now to deal. The teaching of our Lord here has to do with stewardship within the household, and it is most clear and emphatic that to ill-treat in any way those who appear to be the lowliest within that household, and to seek merely our own satisfaction, will be to be excluded from the Kingdom when the King returns. On the other hand, to fulfil our service will be to enter into fellowship with the King in His reign, for those who are faithful He will set over all that He hath.

that of being ready for the coming of the King and Kingdom, such readiness finding its expression in service.

THE GOLDEN TEXT.

The Golden Text fastens our attention centrally upon the astonishing declaration that when the Lord comes He will make the servants whom He finds watching, sit down to meat, while He girds Himself to serve them. To-day we are to gird ourselves and serve Him by serving others. In the to-morrow of His victory He will gird Himself to serve those who are obedient. These words fill the heart with a sense of the exceeding grace of the King, and inspire the soul with an earnest desire to serve in response to such love.

Simple as the declaration is, it is nevertheless sublime in its suggestiveness; and the high satisfaction of that hour when fidelity is thus rewarded throws all earthly honors and advantages into the shadow.

DOING ONE THING

Sermon By The REV. J. H. JOWETT, D.D., New York.

"One thing have I desired of the Lord."—Psa. 27.4.

"This one thing I do."—Phil. 3.13.

Here are two men with intervening centuries stretching between them, on the same road, burning with the same purpose, pursuing the same end. It is as if the mists of time were being divided for a moment and we see the pilgrim way, and on the pilgrim way a solitary pilgrim striding towards a city whose towers and minarets gleam on the distant horizon. Then the shrouding mist closes in again and the pilgrim way and the pilgrim are lost. The rolling centuries come and go, till the mist is lifted again, and we see the same road, but with another pilgrim on it, striding towards the same city shining upon the horizon with beckoning gleam. Two pilgrims we see thus, dividing the centuries between them, and yet one in the kinship of a common experience. The sundering years come and go, yet they are kinsmen in the communion of a common purpose, friends and acquaintances in a common passion and cause. Nothing entices them into retreat, nothing allures them into any subterfuge by the way. They march forward, they march onward with unfailingly constant vision and one purpose—to pass the gates of the city by nightfall, ere curfew rings the knell of departing day.

SEEKING ENLIGHTENMENT.

I hear the first pilgrim sing: "One thing have I desired of the Lord." What is he seeking? What is the nature of his quest? What is the character of his passion? If I may know what two great saints were after, if I may only know their commanding passion, what was their dominating purpose, then I may know what should be the purpose of this conference, and what should be the aim of our life. Happily for the expositor, the Psalmist goes on to say: "That I may dwell in the house of the Lord all the days of my life, to behold the beauty of the Lord, and to inquire in His temple." "To dwell in the house of the Lord"—to live with the Lord, to live with Him in all the free confidences of a happy family life, to live so intimately with God as life is lived in the happiest family circle.

"To behold the beauty of the Lord"—(the Psalmist is still describing the nature of his quest), to contemplate the loveliness of the Lord, with an appreciating contemplation that absorbs the loveliness, takes it into his own soul. There is a kind of looking that appropriates the thing looked at. The quest of this man's life was this, that he might so gaze upon the loveliness of the Lord as to absorb it, and himself become lovely. Then the third thing is "to inquire in His temple"—to seek for light in the sanctuary, to seek for enlightenment in the sanctified life.

So the pilgrim travels on his way.

When the centuries have come and gone I see the other one coming along, and I hear him sing. What does he sing? "This one thing I do, forgetting those things which are behind, and reaching forth unto those things which are before, I press toward the mark for the prize of the high calling of God in Christ Jesus." The "mark" is significant of the august possibilities in Christ Jesus; and the "prize" is significant of a majestic attainment in Christ Jesus. So this second pilgrim on the same road, with his eyes towards the same end, contemplates the wonderful possibility of attaining a perfect life by the marvellously sensitive cords of a disciplined and perfected soul. I say that these two pilgrims are kinsmen in life. Their outer lives were as different as are yours and mine, but they are one, they had one quest. My simple, but, I hope, blessed purpose is to lay hold of that "one thing," the one thing of this Conference, the one all-dominating, all-controlling thing—I want to lay hold of it—the one thing from which everything else will radiate, and to which everything else will converge. With these two pilgrims there is one thing emphasized, one end, one goal, which remained always exalted above and beyond all else, which determined all issues of their life. What is this supreme passion? What must we do to share it?

A SUPREME PASSION.

1. The supreme passion is, first of all, the exaltation and fixing of a supreme end. The supreme religious passion is first of all the choosing of an ideal, or, if you prefer it, the choosing of a goal to be exalted as our supreme ambition, the greatest thing that the mind can conceive. And if we go away from this Conference furnished we shall go away with an end and object enthroned in our vision and a goal enlisting all our aspirations.

Let us look at a few servants of God who have done this, turning first of all to the word of God itself. Listen to these words, and regard them as pointing to the things that allured and commanded our fellow-pilgrims in the days of old: "To behold the beauty of the Lord." "To know Him." "To awake in thy likeness"—there is another glorious pilgrim!—"To be partaker of Thy glory"—there's another! "To become perfect in Christ Jesus." "To be clothed in the garments of salvation." "To stand in the measure of the stature of the fulness of Christ." I say these are the liftings up of exalted and supremely glorious ends, the ends that have enthused our fellow-pilgrims that have gone before us What other ends can we have? Think of some, and we shall see how worthless they are! For instance—to be laden with knowledge: and compare that with being endued with Divine wisdom. Or take this pair of contrasts: to be endowed with wealth, or to be rich with the unsearchable riches of Christ: to win the applause of men and bask in transient fame, or to walk in the will of the Lord and enjoy holy communion with Him: to make a big pile, or to be perfect in Christ. There is no comparison, there is only contrast between them.

The first thing, therefore, is to lay hold of a great end, to exalt it, have it there as a star, and follow that star through all our days.

2. Then if the first place is to be given to the exaltation of some great end, the supreme passion includes a supreme decision to attain it. Life is to many people a meandering, it is a slouch, not a quest, frittered away in trifling; but when a man begins to exalt the supreme end the period of loitering is finished, and life gathers itself together. I always tell my young people that the most momentous period in a man's life is when he lifts his eyes on a supreme end and registers a supreme decision to follow it. When life begins to gather its energies together and concentrate itself upon the one aim, it becomes majestic. I remember Admiral Togo, a day or two before the action in which he annihilated the Russian fleet, writing to a friend: "After a thousand varying thoughts, now one fixed purpose."

A SUPREME DEVOTION.

3. I will give you a third characteristic. After the lifting up of an end, and the registering of a decision, there will be, thirdly, and assuredly consequently, a supreme devotion. We could use the rest of our time giving examples from the Word of God of the superlatively fervent devotion of those who have done this. To take a figure of speech like this: "As the hart panteth after the water brooks, so panteth my soul after thee, O God." These men followed their goal through and their quest with all the intensity of thirst. I wonder whether you have ever had an experience of thirst. If you want to realize the tremendous intensity of it, and the driving power of it, turn to Kingslake's little book, "Eothen," where you will read the marvellous description of the pilgrim's thirst in an Eastern desert. Thirsting for God with the Psalmist is akin to a thirst for drink. The passion of it: The devotion of it! Listen to another: "My soul followeth hard after thee." It is the picture of a hound that has found the scent, the hound upon the track, not incitable, not to be distracted, pursuing the one thing with undivided aim. I might go again and again through the Psalms and the Prophets, but let us turn for a moment from the Word of God to the wider field. I would turn to Augustine. Listen! Once the victim of pollution and uncleanness, he thirsted for God! Listen to him as he says: "Oh, my God, be Thou sweeter to me than all the allurements that I once pursued, that I may love Thee with all my strength." There is a passion and devotion in it. Then come right down through the centuries, and I would put my hand upon John Fletcher. Have you ever heard of John Fletcher? Yes, of course you have. When he died in 1786 the following entry was made by the next Methodist Conference: "Who has died this year?—John Fletcher—a pattern of all holiness, scarce to be paralleled in a century." He applied himself to his quest with the greatest devotion; and wherever he was he could find God. It was Samuel Rutherford who said that when he was cast into the Cellars of Affliction he always looked out for the King's Wine! The late A. T. Pierson had such a passion for Christ that on his deathbed he said: "What am I thinking to lie here and calmly die? I am playing the part of a fool." I do not wonder that afterwards his doctor said, "What an old warhorse!" and he added, "What an incorruptible spirit!"

"One thing have I desired." "One thing I do." Well, now, if you will bear with me I will ask a question: Supposing we had a passion like that, what would be the influence of it?

(1) What would be the influence of it in our own lives? What is the influence of any passion? What a driving power has the passion for drink! What will a victim of alcohol not do to get a drink? What is the driving power and influence of any passion in the life in which it is enthroned? I can mention another passion—the passion for learning. I think of my experiences at Edinburgh. In the college rooms I had sitting on my left a farm laborer who worked on the farm all the summer time to scrape together £20 to enable him to pursue his learning again in the autumn. One wondered how he lived, and if one inquired as to how long he had studied overnight he would say, "Oh, till about four o'clock this morning." On my right in the same room was a son of Lord——. He is now a peer of the realm, a child of advantage a child of privilege, possessed of no passion. My friend of the disadvantages—or perhaps of the advantages!—ran away with the medal, and I often think I would like to know what became of him after he went to Oxford. As it is with these passions, so it is with the passion for the Lord. It bores its way, it blazes its trail through opposing circumstances, through obstacles and insidious temptations, as a white-hot implement bores is way through an opposing beam. "Our God is a consuming fire," and man becomes endued with the consuming fire for him. It is as Browning says:

"Who keeps one end in view
Makes all things serve."

If I desire one thing, and do that one thing, then everything comes to my quest, all things are made to pay homage and come in the glorious retinue of my quest for God.

RELIGION DOMINATING PASSION.

I wonder if I need argue before you that there is in our own day a great lacking in this passion. I do not mean a passion for Conferences, or for literature, or even for the Bible. I am speaking of a passion for the Lord. We give God a "turn" among many other matters that occupy us. Religion is not a dominant passion; it is a democrat, not an autocrat. Too often it wears a cap, and not a crown; it is one of the many things we patronize, not the one thing that orders us about. We take religion up as a Sunday function, and not as the governor of the week. It is a mere badge of respectability. In the country in which I now minister, they give a little attention to religion in the winter, and lay it away with their furs in the spring. It is a lukewarm interest, and we do not hand ourselves over to it. It is not the one thing we desire; and, my brethren (I speak as a minister of the Church), because we lack the supreme passion, we lack the glorious striving power and firm persistence; and because there is no passion in our religion there is no go in our goings; there is no pleading in our praying and no striving in our word and work. Because there is no passion we get nowhere; and life is a vagrancy and not a grand crusade. We potter about after a thousand little things, and the big thing is not found. Because religion is not the big thing, it is nothing!

I cannot close without asking the question: "If this has been the supreme passion of all pilgrims, how shall we get at the passion ourselves? If our hearts are dull and cold, how can they become impassioned and enthusiastic?

In the first place, we must beg the holy fire, from another fire, even from the altar fire of God. We cannot work ourselves into this flame. It would be counterfeit flame and without heat. If we want this fire we shall have to be beggars, suppliants! I am perfectly sure that in my early days the emphasis of teaching was to do this thing and that, and the other! I don't know how you would set about getting the desire by any discipline. The only way I know of is by begging it from God who has it to give. Almost a literal translation of Matt. 5: 3, would read: "Blessed are the beggars in spirit, for theirs is the supreme passion, therefore theirs is the kingdom of God." Yes, we must beg the holy fire and then feed it, drop the thousand things we have been doing, and feed the one passion. I think it was that which Paul meant when he said that all things that were gain he counted loss for Christ. We can feed the holy fire by the strength of our abandonment. You read how Beethoven fed his passion for music; how Ruskin found twenty thousand little thumbnail sketches in the papers of Turner the artist; how R. L. Stevenson, the writer, would read through a large volume to find out one new word; how Ruskin fed his passion for nature; and how Woolman fed his passion for God. Or go back to the Bible and read how Paul fed his passion for God. It is all set forth in the Old Testament story of Elijah and the sacrifice before the prophets of Baal. The prophet came near and cried: "Hear me, O Lord, hear me," and the fire of the Lord followed. There is the bonfire, the suppliant: and the fire follows! And if I beg and supplicate and intercede and go near the altar fire, the Lord will give the flame. If we feed it and keep it burning, one supreme thing will be kept enthroned, one thing will be one, and one thing we shall at least attain; and when the unutterable glory of the Lord is revealed we shall find that we are His kinsfolk, and we shall be like Him, and shall know Him, and shall see Him as He is. It will be a glorious fortnight at Mundesley if we all return to our spheres of labor with this one quest enthroned, and possessed of this one devotion, walking one way, pursuing the same end, in the companionship of the same Lord, and being clothed at last in the same glory. May the good Lord grant it! Amen!

SUGGESTIVE QUESTIONS ON THE SUNDAY-SCHOOL LESSONS.

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

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March 8, 1914.

Watchfulness. (Temperance Lesson.) Luke xii. 35-48.

Golden Text—Blessed are those servants, whom the Lord when he cometh shall find watching. Luke xii. 37.

(1.) Verses 35-36—What work is there for us to do that we need to have our loins girded?

(2.) What is the lamp which a Christian should carry, and what is it supposed to light?

(3.) For what event are we to wait, and how may we be in constant readiness? (This is one of the questions which may be answered in writing by members of the club.)

(4.) Verses 37-38—When may we expect what is called "the second coming of Christ"?

(5.) When may we expect for Christ to come for us by the messenger of death?

(6.) What, if any, reason is there to believe that Christ's second coming, as well as death, are contingent events—that is, no specific time being set, but depending upon the actions of men?

(7.) If both these events are contingent what are the contingencies?

(8.) What blessedness will come to the faithful servants of God when Christ comes for them?

(9.) Verses 39-40—What resemblance is there between a man who keeps his house thief proof and one who is in constant readiness for death or the coming of the Lord?

(10.) What does it mean to be always ready for the Lord's coming?

(11.) Would you say or not, and why, that every true Christian is always ready for death and that any further preparation is unnecessary?

(12.) Verse 41—What is the spiritual condition of an apostle or preacher or a Sunday school teacher, who is not in constant readiness for the coming of his Lord?

(13.) Verses 42-44—What reason, if any, is there to believe that in heaven, as on earth, there will be various degrees of authority?

(14.) What are the chief conditions to be observed on earth in order to be high up in heaven?

(15.) Verses 45-46—When a religious person in any authority in the church gets to be worldly or harsh in his manner, or sensuous, what will be his future condition?

(16.) What are the attendant evil results of gluttony and drunkenness?

(17.) What classes of people are in these days addicted to drinking?

(18.) In view of the fact that drinking alcoholic liquor is now such a stupendous national curse, would it, or not, be an infringement of our rightful liberty if such drinking were made a crime? Why?

(19.) Verses 47-48—Christ seems to teach here that there will be degrees of future punishment. What reasons can you give to support the justice and wisdom of such a doctrine?

(20.) What is the proof that God never demands the impossible?

(21.) What is the pro dentha

(21.) To what extent have we to suffer for our ignorance in time and eternity?

Lesson for Sunday, March 15, 1914. The Lawful Use of the Sabbath. Luke xiii. 10-17—xiv. 1-6.

CHRIST UNRECOGNIZED.

A waif upon the cheerless, wintry street,
Breasted the driving snow, the scathing sleet;
Hungered, with pale, wan face, and shoeless feet;
I heard a whisper: "Help her! Pity her!"
I passed her by!

A little lad threaded the city's ways,
Guileless of heart, with pure and trustful gaze,
Yet heedless of the countless snares that maze
Concealed, "O speak to him!" the whisper said.
I passed him by!

My neighbor lay on a couch of pain;
Through weary days and sleepless nights in vain.
She longed for gentle ministry, for strain
Of soothing song, for breath of fragrant bloom.
I passed her by!

And yet, "Oh, had I wealth beyond compare,
Or noble talents, Lord, or genius rare,
Some glorious work how gladly would I dare,
To prove my ardent love for Thee!" I cried.
Mistaken I!

That night in dream my Saviour said to me,
"Thou lovest Me?" Alas! how can it be?
Thrice hast thou passed Me by! Canst thou not see
That, in the humblest little one, Myself
Thou passest by?

—Selected.

"The variety of life, the vigor of action, the straightforward and easy mastery displayed at every step in every stage of the fiction, would of themselves be enough to place "The Cloister and the Hearth" among the very greatest masterpieces of narrative.

THE CLOISTER AND THE HEARTH

B CHARLES READE.

Its tender truthfulness of sympathy, its ardour and depth of feeling, the constant sweetness of its humor, the frequent passion of its pathos, are qualities in which no other tale of adventure so stirring and incident so inexhaustible can pretend to a moment's comparison with it."—Algernon Charles Swinburne.

SYNOPSIS OF PREVIOUS CHAPTERS

More than four hundred years ago Elias, and Catherine, his wife, lived in the little town of Tergou, Holland. Elias was a dealer in cloth, silk and leather, but most of the profits of his business went in giving his family a good start in the world. Four of his nine children he provided for, and there remained at home Cornelis, the eldest, who waited to succeed to his father's business; Sybrandt, the youngest, a ne'er do well, Giles a dwarf, Catherine, who was crippled, and Gerard, destined for the church. Gerard was an artist by nature, and, little understood at home, he found friends in the monks and in Margaret Van Eyck, an old lady whose brothers had been famous painters. One day Philip, Duke of Burgundy, who reigned in Holland in those days, offered prizes for painting and illuminating, and commanded the burgomasters of the various towns to send the work of the poorer competitors to Rotterdam at the expense of the burghs. Gerard, of course, entered the contest, and one day set out to walk to Rotterdam to see the prizes distributed. He carried in his pocket a letter from Margaret Van Eyck to the Princess Marie. When within a league of Rotterdam, he came up with a weary couple, an old man whose clothes, though worn and shabby, were once good, and a comely girl. Gerard proceeded to share his meal with them, and while he did so, there came by Ghysbrecht Van Swieten, the burgomaster of Tergou, riding to dine with the Duke. Twenty years before, the burgomaster had cheated the old man of his fortune, and the crime had seared his conscience, but he did not repent. At Rotterdam the Duke was dining with the burgomasters and competitors, and Gerard and his new friends were given places among the company. Gerard was called away by a summons to attend the Princess Marie, and meanwhile old Peter and his daughter Margaret were recognized by their cousin, an older man, who took them to his house, leaving his servant Hans to tell Gerard to follow. But Hans quaffed too much wine while waiting, and the message was never delivered. The young Princess and her guardian, the Countess of Charolois, were greatly pleased with Gerard, and, learning that he was to enter the Church, the Countess promised him a benefice, while the Princess laughingly told him that he would one day be Bishop of Liege. Gerard was overjoyed at these marks of favor, but then he remembered Margaret, and he was face to face with the great problem, love or ambition? So he returned to Tergou a richer man (for he had won a prize), but with a heavy heart.

CHAPTER IV.—Continued.

The others laughed her to scorn.

"You may well laugh," said Gerard, "but for all that, Gerard Eliassoen of Tergou was the name the herald shouted. I stood stupid; they thrust me forward. Everything swam before my eyes. I found myself kneeling on a cushion at the feet of the Duke. He said something to me, but I was so fluttered I could not answer him. So then he put his hand to his side, and did not draw a glaive and cut off my dull head, but gave me a gold medal, and there it is." There was a yell nd almost a scramble. "And then he gave me fifteen great bright golden angels. I had seen one before, but I never handled one. Here they are."

"Oh, Gerard! oh, Gerard!"

"There is one for you, our eldest; and one for you, Sybrandt, and for you, Little Mischief; and two for thee, Little Lily, because God hath afflicted thee; and one for myself, to buy colors and vellum; and nine for her that nursed us all, and risked the two crowns upon poor Gerard's hand."

The gold drew out their characters. Cornelis and Sybrandt clutched each his coin with one glare of greediness and another glare of envy at Kate, who had got two pieces. Giles seized his and rolled it along the floor and gambolled after it. Kate put down her crutches and sat down, and held out her little arms to Gerard with a heavenly gesture of love and tenderness; and the mother, fairly benumbed at first by the shower of gold that fell on her apron, now cried out, "Leave kissing him, Kate; he is my son, not yours. Ah, Gerard! my boy! I have not loved you as you deserved."

Then Gerard threw himself on his knees beside her, and she flung her arms round him and wept for joy and pride upon his neck.

"Good lad! good lad!" cried the hosier, with some emotion. "I must go and tell the neighbors. Lend me the medal, Gerard; I'll show it my good friend Peter Buyskens; he is ever regaling me with how his son Jorian won the tin mug a shooting at the butts."

"Ay, do, my man; and show Peter Buyskens one of the angels. Tell him there are fourteen more where that came from. Mind you bring it me back!"

"Stay a minute, father; there is better news behind," said Gerard, flushing with joy at the joy he caused.

"Better! better than this?"

Then Gerard told his interview with the Countess, and the house rang with joy.

"Now, God bless the good lady, and bless the dame Van Eyck! A benefice? our son! My cares are at an end. Eli, my good friend and master, now we two can die happy whenever our time comes. This dear boy will take our place, and none of these loved ones will want a home or a friend."

From that hour Gerard was looked upon as the stay of the family. He was a son apart, but in another sense. The wound love had given him throbbed dulled and duller. His success and the affection and admiration of his parents made him think more highly of himself, and resent with more spirit Margaret's ingratitude and discourtesy. For all that, she had power to cool him towards the rest of her sex, and now for every reason he wished to be ordained priest as soon as he could pass the intermediate orders. He knew het Vulgate already better than most of the clergy, and studied the rubric and the dogmas of the Church with his friends the monks; and, the first time the bishop came that way, he applied to be admitted "exorcist," the third step in holy orders. The bishop questioned him, and ordained him at once. He had to kneel, and, after a short prayer the bishop delivered to him a little MS. full of exorcisms, and said: "Take this, Gerard, and have power to lay hands on the possessed, whether baptized or catechumens!" and he took it reverently, and went home invested by the Church with power to cast out demons.

Returning home from the church, he was met by little Kate on her crutches.

"Oh, Gerard! who, think you, hath sent to our house seeking you?—the burgomaster himself."

"Ghysbrecht Van Swieten! What would he with me?"

"Nay, Gerard, I know not. But he seems urgent to see you. You are to go to his house on the instant."

"Well, he is the burgomaster; I will go: but it likes me not. Kate, I have seen him cast such a look on me as no friend casts. No matter; such looks forewarn the wise. To be sure, he knows——"

"Knows what, Gerard?"

"Nothing."

"Nothing?"

"Kate, I'll go."

CHAPTER V.

Ghysbrecht Van Swieten was an artful man. He opened on the novice with something quite wide of the mark he was really aiming at. "The town records," said he, "are crabbedly written, and the ink rusty with age." He offered Gerard the honor of transcribing them fair.

Gerard inquired what he was to be paid.

Ghysbrecht offered a sum that would have just purchased the pens, ink and parchment.

"But, burgomaster, my labor? Here is a year's work."

"Your labor? Call you making parchment labor? Little sweat goes to that, I trow."

"'Tis labor, and skilled labor to boot; and that is better paid in all crafts than rude labor, sweat or no sweat. Besides, there's my time."

"Your time? Why, what is time to you, at two-and-twenty? Then fixing his eyes keenly on Gerard, to mark the effect of his words, he said: "Say, rather, you are idle grown. You are in love. Your body is with these chanting monks, but your heart is with Peter Brandt and his red-haired girl."

"I know no Peter Brandt."

This denial confirmed Ghysbrecht's suspicion that the caster-out of demons was playing a deep game.

"Ye lie!" he shouted. "Did I not find you at her elbow on the road to Rotterdam?"

"Ah!"

"Ah! And you were seen at Sevenbergen but t'other day."

"Was I?"

"Ay; and at Peter's house."

"At Sevenbergen?"

"Ay, at Sevenbergen."

Now, this was what in modern days is called a draw. It was a guess, put boldly forth as fact, to elicit by the young man's answer whether he had been there lately or not.

The result of the artifice surprised the crafty one. Gerard started up in a strange state of nervous excitement.

"Burgomaster," said he, with trembling voice, "I have not been at Sevenbergen these three years, and I know not the name of those you saw me with, nor where they dwelt; but, as my time is precious, though you value it not, give you good day." And he darted out, with his eyes sparkling.

Ghysbrecht started up in huge ire; but he sank into his chair again.

"He fears me not. He knows something, if not all."

Then he called hastily to his trusty servant, and almost dragged him to a window.

"See you yon man?" he cried. "Haste! follow him! But let him not see you. He is young, but old in craft. Keep him in sight all day. Let me know whither he goes, and what he does."

It was night when the servant returned.

"Well? well?" cried Van Swieten eagerly.

"Master, the young man went from you to Sevenbergen."

Ghysbrecht groaned.

"To the house of Peter the Magician."

CHAPTER VI.

Half way to Sevenbergen Gerard looked into his own heart, and asked it why he was going to Sevenbergen. His heart replied without a moment's hesitation. "We are going out of curiosity to know why she jilted us, and to show her it has not broken our hearts, and that we are quite content with our honors and out benefice in prospectu, and don't want her nor any of her fickle sex."

He soon found out Peter Brandt's cottage; and there sat a girl in the doorway, plying her needle, and a stalwart figure leaned on a long bow and talked to her. Gerard felt an unaccountable pang at the sight of him. However, the man turned out to be past fifty years of age, an old soldier, whom Gerard remembered to have seen shoot at the butts with admirable force and skill.

Another minute and the youth stood before them. Margaret looked up and dropped her work, and uttered a faint cry, and was white and red by turns. But these signs of emotion were swiftly dismissed, and she turned far more chill and indifferent than she would if she had not betrayed this agitation.

"What! is it you, Master Gerard? What on earth brings you here, I wonder?"

"I was passing by and saw you; so I thought I would give you good-day, and ask after your father."

"My father is well. He will be here anon."

"Then I may as well stay till he comes."

"As you will. Good Martin, step into the village and tell my father here is a friend of his."

"And not of yours?"

"My father's friends are mine."

"That is doubtful. It was not like a friend to promise to wait for me, and then make off the moment my back was turned. Cruel Margaret! you little know how I searched the town for you; how for want of you nothing was pleasant to me."

"These are idle words: if you had desired my father's company, or mine, you would have come back. There I had a bed laid for you, sir, at my cousin's, and he would have made much of you, and, who knows, I might have made much of you too. I was in the humor that day. You will not catch me in the same mind again, neither you nor any young man, I warrant me."

"Margaret, I came back the moment the Countess let me go; but you were not there."

"Nay, you did not, or you had seen Hans Cloterman at our table; we left him to bring you on."

"I saw no one there, but only a drunken man, that had just tumbled down."

"At our table? How was he clad?"

"Nay, I took little heed; in sad-colored garb."

At this Margaret's face gradually warmed; but presently, assuming incredulity and severity, she put many shrewd questions, all of which Gerard answered most loyally. Finally, the clouds cleared, and they guessed how the misunderstanding had come about. Then came a revulsion of tenderness, all the more powerful that they had done each other wrong; and then, more dangerous still, came mutual confessions. Neither had been happy since; neither ever would have been happy but for this forunate meeting.

And now Peter came in, and welcomed Gerard cordially, and would have him to stay supper. And Margaret disappeared; and Gerard had a nice learned chat with Peter; and Margaret reappeared with her hair in her silver net, and shot a glance half arch, half coy, and glided about them, and spread supper, and beamed bright with gaiety and happiness. And in the cool evening Gerard coaxed her out, and she objected and came; and coaxed her on to the road to Tergou, and she declined, and came; and there they strolled up and down, hand in hand; and when he must go, they pledged each other never to quarrel or misunderstand one another again; and they sealed the promise with a long loving kiss, and Gerard went home on wings.

From that day Gerard spent most of his evenings with Margaret, and the attachment deepened and deepened on both sides, till the hours they spent together were the hours they lived; the rest they counted and underwent. And at the outset of this deep attachment all went smoothly. The course of true love ran smoothly, placidly, until it had drawn two young hearts into its current for ever.

And then —

CHAPTER VII.

One bright morning unwonted velvet shone, unwonted feathers waved, and horses' hoofs glinted and ran through the streets of Tergou, and the windows and balconies were studded with wondering faces. The French ambassador was riding through to sport in the neighboring forest.

Besides his own suite, he was attended by several servants of the Duke of Burgundy, lent to do him honor and minister to his pleasure. The Duke's tumbler rode before him with a grave, sedate majesty, that made his more noble companions seem light, frivolous persons. But ever and anon, when respect and awe neared the oppressive, he rolled off his horse so ignobly and funnily, that even the ambassador was fain to burst out laughing. He also climbed up again by the tail in a way provocative of mirth, and so he played his part.

Towards the rear of the pagent rode one that excited more attention still — the Duke's leopard. A huntsman, mounted on a Flemish horse of prodigious size and power, carried a long box fastened to the rider's loins by straps curiously contrived, and on this box sat a bright leopard crouching. She was chained to the huntsman.

The people admired her glossy hide and spots, and pressed near, and one or two were for feeling her, and pulling her tail; then the hunsman shouted in a terrible voice, "Beware! At Antwerp one did but throw a handful of dust at her, and the Duke made dust of him."

"Gramercy!"

"I speak sooth. The good Duke shut him up in prison, in a cell under ground, and the rats cleaned the flesh of his bones in a night. Served him right for molesting the poor thing." There was a murmur of fear, and the Tergovians shrank from tickling the leopard of their sovereign.

But an incident followed that raised their spirits again. The Duke's giant, a Hungarian seven feet four inches high, brought up the rear. This enormous creature had, like some other giants, a treble, fluty voice of little power. He was a vain fellow, and not conscious of this nor any defect. Now it happened he caught sight of Giles sitting on the top or the balcony; so he stopped and began to make fun of him.

"Hallo! brother," squeaked he, "I had nearly passed without seeing thee."

"You are plain enough to see," bellowed Giles in his bass tones.

"Come on my shoulder, brother," squeaked Titan, and held out a shoulder of mutton fist to help him down.

"If I do I'll cuff your ears," roared the dwarf.

The giant saw the homuncule was irascible, and played upon him, being encouraged thereto by the shouts of laughter. For he did not see that the people were laughing not at his wit, but at the ridiculous incongruity of the two voices — the gigantic feeble fife, and the petty deep, loud drum, the mountain delivered of a squeak, and the mole-hill belching thunder.

The singular duet came to as singular an end. Giles lost all patience and self-command and being a creature devoid of fear, and in a rage to boot, he actually dropped upon the giant's neck, seized his hair with one hand, and punched his head with the other. The giant's first impulse was to laugh, but the weight and rapidity of the blows soon corrected that inclination.

"He! he! Ah! ha! hallo! oh! oh! Help! help! or I must throttle the imp. I can't. I'll split your skull against the——" and he made a wild run backwards at the balcony. Giles saw his danger, seized the balcony in time with both hands, and whipped over it just as the giant's head came against it with a stunning crack. The people roared with laughter and exultation at the address of their little champion.

The indignant giant seized two of the laughers, knocked them together like dumb-bells, shook them and strewed them flat — (Catherine shrieked and threw her apron over Glide) — then strode wrathfully away after the party. This incident had consequences no one then present foresaw. Its immediate results were agreeable The Tergovians turned proud of Giles, and listened with more affability to his prayers for parchment. For he drove a regular trade with his bother Gerard in this article. Went about and begged it gratis, and Gerard gave him coppers for it.

On the afternoon of the same day, Catherine and her daughter were chatting together about their favorite theme, Gerard, his goodness, his benefice, and the brightened prospects of the whole family.

Their good luck had come to them in the very shape they would have chosen; besides the advantages of a benefice such as the Countess Charolois would not disdain to give, there was the feminine delight at having a priest, a holy man, in their own family. "He will marry Cornelis and Sybrandt: for they can wed (good housewives), now, if they will. Gerard will take care of you and Giles, when we are gone, and close our eyes when our time comes."

"Oh, mother! not for many, many years, I do pray Heaven. Pray speak not of that, it always makes me sad. I hope to go before you, mother dear. No; let us be gay to-day. I am out of pain, mother, quite out of all pain; it does seem so strange; and I feel so bright and happy, that — mother, can you keep a secret?"

"Nobody better, child. Why, you know I can."

"Then I will show you something so beautiful. You never saw the like, I trow. Only Gerard must never know; for sure he means to surprise us with it; he covers it up so, and sometimes he carries it away altogether."

Kate took her crutches, and moved slowly away, leaving her mother in an exalted state of curiosity. She soon returned with something in a cloth, uncovered it, and there was a lovely picture. Catherine, at first, was struck with awe.

"It is herself," she cried; "it is the Queen of Heaven. I never saw one like her to my mind before."

"And her eyes, mother; lifted to the sky, as if they belonged there, and not to a mortal creature. And her beautiful hair of burning gold."

"And to think I have a son that can make the saints live again upon a piece of wood!"

"The reason is, he is a young saint himself, mother. He is too good for this world; he is here to portray the blessed, and then to go away and be with them for ever."

Ere they had half done admiring it, a strange voice was heard at the door. By one of the furtive instincts of their sex they hastily hid the picture in the cloth, though there was no need. And the next moment in came, casting his eyes furtively around, a man that had not entered the house this ten years — Ghysbrecht Van Swieten.

The two women were so taken by surprise, that they merely stared at him and at one another, and said, "The burgomaster!" in a tone so expressive, that Ghysbrecht felt compelled to answer it.

"Yes! I own the last time I came here was not on a friendly errand. Men love their own interest — Eli's and mine were contrary. Well, let this visit atone the last. To-day I come on your business, and none of mine." Catherine and her daughter exchanged a swift glance of contemptuous incredulity. They knew the man better than he thought.

"It is about your son Gerard."

"Ay! ay! you want him to work for the town all for nothing. He told us."

"I come on no such errand. It is to let you know he has fallen into bad hands."

"Now Heaven and the saints forbid! Man, torture not a mother! Speak out, and quickly: speak ere you have time to coin falsehood: we know thee."

Ghysbrecht turned pale at this affront, and spite mingled with the other motives that brought him here. "Thus it is, then," said he, grinding his teeth and speaking very fast. "Your son Gerard is more like to be father of a family than a priest: he is for ever with Margaret, Peter Brandt's red-haired girl, and loves her like a cow her calf."

Mother and daughter both burst out laughing. Ghysbrecht stared at them.

"What! you knew it?"

"Carry this tale to those who know not my son Gerard. Women are nought to him."

"Other women, mayhap. But this one is the apple of his eye to him, or will be, if you part them not, and soon. Come, dame, make me not waste time and friendly counsel: my servant has seen them together a score times."

"Girl, I am ill at ease. I have been young, and know how blind and foolish the young are. My heart! he has turned me sick in a moment. Kate, if it should be true?"

"Nay, nay!" cried Kate eagerly. "Gerard might love a young woman; all young men do: I can't find what they see in them to love so; but if he did, he would let us know; he would not deceive us. You wicked man! No, dear mother, look not so! Gerard is too good to love a creature of earth. Ah! I will show you the picture—there: if his heart was earthly, could he paint the Queen of Heaven like that—look! look!" She held the picture out triumphantly, and, more radiant and beautiful in this moment of enthusiasm than ever dead picture was or will be overpowered the burgomaster with her eloquence and her feminine proof of Gerard's purity.

His eyes and mouth opened, and remained open: in which state they kept turning, face and all, as if on a pivot, from the picture to the women, and from the women to the picture.

"Why, it is herself" he gasped.

"Isn't it!" cried Kate, and her hostility was softened. "You admire it? I forgive you for frightening us."

"Am I in a mad-house?" said Chys brecht Van Swieten, thoroughly puzzled. "You show me a picture of the girl; and you say he painted it; and that is a proof he cannot love her. Why, they all paint their sweethearts, painters do."

"A picture of the girl?" exclaimed Kate, shocked. "Fie! this is no girl; this is our blessed Lady."

"No, no; it is Margaret Brandt."

"Oh blind! It is the Queen of Heaven."

"No; only of Sevenbergen village."

"Profane man! behold her crown!"

"Silly child! look at her red hair! Would the Virgin be seen in red hair? She who had the pick of all the colors ten thousand years before the world began."

At this moment an anxious face was insinuated round the edge of the open door; it was their neighbor Peter Buyskens.

"What is to do?" said he in a cautious whisper. "We can hear you all across the street. What on earth is to do?"

"Oh, neighbor! What is to do? Why, here is the burgomaster blackening our Gerard."

"Stop!" cried Van Swieten.. "Peter Buyskens is come in the nick of time. He knows father and daughter both. They cast their glamour on him."

"What! is she a witch too?"

"Else the egg takes not after the bird. Why is her father called the magician? I tell you they bewitched this very Peter here; they cast unholy spells on him, and cured him of the colic: now, Peter, look and tell me who is that? and you be silent, women, for a moment, if you can; who is it, Peter?"

"Well, to be sure!" said Peter, in reply; and his eye seemed fascinated by the picture.

"Who is it?" repeated Ghysbrecht impetuously.

Peter Buyskens smiled. "Why, you know as well as I do; but what have they put a crown on her for?, I never saw her in a crown, for my part."

"Man alive! Can't you open your great jaws, and just speak a wench's name plain out to oblige three people?"

"I'd do a great deal more to oblige one of you than that, burgomaster. If it isn't as natural as life!"

"Curse the man! he won't, he won't —curse him!"

"Why, what have I done now?"

"Oh, sir!" said little Kate, "for pity's sake tell us; are these the features of a living woman, of—of—Margaret Brandt?"

"A mirror is not truer, my little maid."

"But is it she, sir, for very certain?"

"Why, who else should it be?"

"Now, why couldn't you say so at once?" snarled Ghysbrecht.

"I did say so, as plain as I could speak," snapped Peter; and they growled over this small bone of contention so zealously, that they did not see Catherine and her daughter had thrown their aprons over their heads, and were rocking to and fro in deep distress. The next moment Elias came in from the shop, and stood aghast. Catherine, though her face was covered, knew his footstep.

"That is my poor man," she sobbed. "Tell him, good Peter Buyskens, for I have not the courage."

Elias turned pale. The presence of the burgomaster in his house, after so many years of coolness, coupled with his wife's and daughter's distress, made him fear some heavy misfortune.

"Richart! Jacob!" he gasped.

"No, no!" said the burgomaster; "it is nearer home, and nobody is dead or dying, old friend."

"God bless you, burgomaster! Ah! something has gone off my breast that was like to choke me. Now, what is the matter?"

Ghysbrecht then told him all that he told the women, and showed the picture in evidence.

"Is that all?" said Eli, profoundly relieved. "What are ye roaring and bellowing for? It is vexing—it is angering, but it is not like death, not even sickness. Boys will be boys. He will outgrow that disease; 'tis but skin-deep."

But when Ghysbrecht told him that Margaret was a girl of good character; that it was not to be supposed she would be so intimate if marriage had not been spoken of between them, his brow darkened.

"Marriage! that shall never be," said he sternly. "I'll stay that; ay, by force, if need be—as I would his hand lifted to cut his throat. I'd do what old John Koestein did t'other day."

"And what is that, in Heaven's name?" asked the mother, suddenly removing her apron.

It was the burgomaster who replied: "He made me shut young Albert Koestein up in the prison of the Stadthouse till he knocked under. It was not long: forty-eight hours, all alone, on bread and water, cooled his hot stomach. 'Tell my father I am his humble servant,' says he, 'and let me into the sun once more—the sun is worth all the wenches in the world.'"

"Oh, the cruelty of men!" sighed Catherine.

"As to that, the burgomaster has no choice; it is the law. And if a father says, 'Burgomaster, lock up my son,' he must do it. A fine thing it would be if a father might not lock up his own son."

"Well, well! it won't come to that with me and my son. He never disobeyed me in his life: he never shall. Where is he? It is past supper-time. Where is he, Kate?"

"Alas! I know not, father."

"I know," said Ghysbrecht; "he is at Sevenbergen. My servant met him on the road."

Supper passed in gloomy silence. Evening descended—no Gerard! Eight o'clock came—no Gerard! Then the father sent all to bed, except Catherine.

"You and I will walk abroad, wife, and talk over this new care."

"Abroad, my man, at this time? Whither?"

"Why, on the road to Sevenbergen."

"Oh no; no hasty words, father. Poor Gerard! he never vexed you before."

"Fear me not. But it must end; and I am not one that trusts to-morrow with to-day's work."

The old pair walked hand in hand; for, strange as it may appear to some of my readers, the use of the elbow to couples walking was not discovered in Europe till centuries after this. They sauntered on a long time in silence. The night was clear and balmy. Such night, calm and silent recall the past from the dead.

"It is a many years since we walked so late, my man," said Catherine softly.

"Ay, sweetheart, more than we shall see again—(Is he never coming, I wonder?)"

"Not since our courting days, Eli."

"No. Ay, you were a buxom lass then."

"And you were a comely lad, as ever a girl's eye stole a look at. I do suppose Gerard is with her now, as you used to be with me. Nature is strong, and the same in all our generations."

"Nay, I hope he has left her by now, or we shall be here all night."

"Eli!"

"Well, Kate?"

"I have been happy with you, sweetheart, for all our rubs — much happier, I trow, than if I had — been — a — a — nun. You won't speak harshly to the poor child? One can be firm without being harsh."

"Surely."

"Have you been happy with me, my poor Eli?"

"Why, you know I have. Friends I have known, but none like thee. Buss me, wife!"

"A heart to share joy and grief with is a great comfort to man or woman. Isn't it, Eli?"

"It is so, my lass.

'It doth joy double,
And halveth trouble.'

runs the byword. And so I have found it, sweetheart. Ah! here comes the young fool."

Catherine trembled, and held her husband's hand tight. The moon was bright, but they were in the shadow of some trees, and their son did not see them. He came singing in the moonlight, and his face shining.

(To be Continued.)

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MISS MYSTERY

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SYNOPSIS OF PREVIOUS CHAPTERS

We are introduced to the home of the Porter family in St. George, a suburb of New York. A meeting of the Women's Philanthropic Association, of which Mrs. Porter is president, is interrupted by mysterious sounds, and a young girl is discovered unconscious in one of the bedrooms. When she recovers consciousness, she does not appear to remember her identity, having received a blow on the head, apparently from a falling brick. Dr. Guthrie tells Marjory Chamberlin, a friend of the Porters, that he is doubtful whether the injured girl's memory will return. Winthrop Porter, the eldest son, becomes engaged to Marjory. There is no clue to "Miss Mystery's" identity, and efforts to trace her past fail. Winthrop takes a great interest in the stranger, and Marjory, believing he has transferred his affection, breaks off the engagement, and returns his ring. He throws it into the garden, where it is found by his young brother Chester, who entrusts it to "Miss Mystery" for safety. Winthrop and Marjory meet at a dance, and the quarrel is made up. Mrs. Porter receives a letter, telling her that Walter Warren, a friend of the family, has died in Australia, leaving a fortune of a million dollars, to which she is the heiress. The news sets the family planning expensive pleasures, but a thunderbolt falls in the arrival of a fashionably-dressed woman who claims to be Warren's widow, and explains that he was drowned on their honeymoon. Her story so impresses Mrs. Porter that she determines to hand over the fortune to one who, she believes, is the rightful owner. On seeing a pin which had belonged to her, "Miss Mystery" shows signs of returning memory.

CHAPTER XIII.—Continued.

Marjory had hesitated outside the closed door, debating whether or not she ought to go to Mrs. Porter with the story of the pin. Mystery evidently divined her thoughts.

"I'm not sick, Marjory—only tired," she urged, the dreary hopelessness in her voice bringing tears to her listener's eyes. "Please don't say anything to anybody, not even mother, please, Marjory! It's only a—a headache. I'll be all right to-morrow. I want to think."

So Marjory was forced to return without learning whether the pin had been the means of throwing light into her darkened past, or had simply stirred up buried memories without effectually clearing away the mists. The fear of intruding, of forcing a confidence, had kept her from all reference to Marjy's story, the reason for her visit, but that it was at the root of the trouble she was fully convinced.

And she was right. After Mystery had forcibly ejected the startled girl, she locked her door and stood still, her eyes fixed upon the pin in troubled scrutiny, until, with a little cry, her fingers seemed to seek the hidden spring without volition on her part. In response to her pressure the pin opened, and she found herself gazing into the pictured face within. For a long, long moment she stared at it as though fascinated, her eyes wide with wonder, expectation, hope, her mind in travail with memories struggling to be born anew. As the darkened past yielded its secrets, one after another, the wonder died out of the great blue eyes. A startled look filled them, and this in turn became affrighted. Again she searched the pictured face, then without a sound, she dropped to the floor senseless.

How long a time passed she never knew. When she finally recovered consciousness, she raised herself up and looked about in bewilderment, until memory rolled a flood of recollections over her mind. A devastating flood it was, a flood that swept away hope and happiness in its resistless onward rush. With a low moan of anguish she buried her face in her hands and rocked back and forth in an abandonment of misery pitiful to behold.

"Oh no! no! no!" she sobbed heartbrokenly. "Not that! Not that! I can't bear it! Oh, I can't bear it! Why did I ever remember?"

When Marjory came to the door the first paroxysm was over and she had crept into bed, all dressed as she was. Through the long, long hours of the night she lay staring fixedly into the darkness, thinking, thinking, thinking. . . .

CHAPTER XIV.

AN UNEXPECTED GUEST.

When Mystery did not appear at breakfast, Mrs. Porter left the table and went up-stairs to see what was the matter.

"She says she has a headache," she announced on her return. Her face looked troubled.

"A headache?" Miss Mig repeated in astonishment. "Why, she never complained of a headache before, I hope—" What she hoped was not made known to the rest of the family, because she left the table abruptly.

"'Scuse John!" Chester quoted with boyish malice, pleased to catch his aunt napping.

"Stop that, Ches!" Mrs. Porter commanded, "Aunt Mig's probably coming back—she's not through breakfast yet—so she doesn't need to be excused."

"Look here, Kid,' Winthrop began loftily, "you're entirely too—"

"Insistent on the niceties of accepted convention?" the boy inquired, quoting one of Miss Mig's frequently heard formulas. "Once let the family life lapse into the familiarity that breeds contempt and—it's all off!" he finished hurriedly as he caught sight of his aunt just entering the dining-room. She, too, looked troubled.

"I'm afraid she's going to be sick," she said in worried tones. "Perhaps we'd better call up—"

"She doesn't want the doctor," Mrs. Porter interrupted. "She begged me not to send for him. She said she just wanted to keep quiet and think—"

"Think!" Miss Mig repeated. "Do you suppose something has happened to—"

"Oh! if it only were that! But what could have happened? She was all right when she went up to her room early last night. She said she had some work to do. I think Marjory ran over to see her later—I heard them talking. But if she isn't better by noontime I'll certainly have Doctor Guthrie see her. He'd never forgive me if—er—Cheste, did you get all your lessons for to-day?" she demanded sharply, trying to cover her confusion at the slip she had made.

Before Chester had time to reassure her, the telephone bell jangled its insistent summons. Winthrop, who was just leaving the table, stepped out into the hall, jerked off the receiver, and began the impatient "Hello! Hello! Hell-o!" with which most men open their conversations over the wire.

"One-o-o-o-x?" Central inquired after an aggravating delay. "Here's your party."

"It's a New York call," Winthrop informed his mother, then entered upon the usual one-sided, curiosity-arousing confab.

"Yes . . . Oh, yes . . . Why, good morning! . . . Certainly. She'll be delighted! . . . That's too bad! Sudden, isn't it? . . . Oh, I see. I'm glad for you, of course . . . Ten-thirty? . . . All right, I'll tell her . . . Sorry I won't see you again . . . Good-by."

He snapped the receiver into its hook and strolled back into the dining-room where his mother now sat alone. Breakfast had been very prompt. He was reveling in the luxury of a few spare minutes.

"The widow's coming over this morning," he informed her.

"This morning, Goodness gracious! I have a million things to see to for the W. P. C. meeting to-night."

"To-night?" Winthrop questioned in surprise.

"Yes. Men's Night. Have you forgotten about it?"

"George! I had. I made an engagement—"

"Which will have to be unmade," his mother interrupted decisively "You promised me first, Win."

"Don't look at me in that tone of voice, mater!" he implored in pretended fright. "I'll be dodging your slipper, next! Of course I'll unmake it. But honestly, mother, I think, if you'll excuse the elegance of the expression, that you W. P. C.'s are biting off more than you can chew in your efforts to build a club-room. Not one of you is rich—n. w." he modified his statement with a sigh, "and to try to do a thing of this sort on nothing seems like dipping soup with a fork."

"Possibly it is," she agreed imperturbably, "but we'll keep on with the fork until we get a ladle, that's all. We are going to appeal to the men to-night."

"A touching appeal, I'll warrant!" he commented with a significant laugh.

"Yes it is, and we've chosen the surest way to their hearts—via their stomachs. That reminds me, I must get up something nice for lunch. Katy's ironing."

"I don't think Mrs. Walter will stay to lunch. She starts for Australia this afternoon."

"This afternoon? Why, isn't that pretty sudden?"

"I suppose so, but still I don't see why she should stay on here. She intends to stop over in London and Paris on her way home, I believe."

"I'm sorry to have her go, poor thing! I hoped to see more of her, but it must be lonesome for her here. I don't see what she finds to do all day long, unless she goes sightseeing with that companion of hers. I can't understand your aunt's antipathy to her," she went on. "She saw her just once but she's ranted against her ever since. She declares she only married Walter for his money. If Mig were as crazy over the money as she seemed at first, I could understand it, but she's not. Why, she's going at her school work as though it were a long-lost friend. I do hope she won't come home to lunch if Mrs. Walter stays. She sits and eyes the poor woman like a cat watching a mouse. I almost expect to see her spring at her. Mrs. Walter feels it, too, I can tell. It makes her nervous. She says she's keenly sensitive to dislike, and Mig's attitude is certainly far from friendly."

"Perhaps Miggy's like the dog in the manger," Winthrop suggested with a laugh; "she don't want the bone herself, but she's determined that no one else shall have it either. That's not a good figure, though; no bone about that—it was solid meat." He sighed involuntarily. The sound brought a troubled look into his mother's eyes.

"You still think I ought to have kept the money," she asserted, almost defiantly. "Do you believe, deep down in your heart, that Walter would have left me more than a small legacy, if he had had the chance to make a new will? Do you? And would you respect your mother if she took advantage of that terrible accident to deprive his wife of her rightful inheritance, or even a large part of it? Would you?" she repeated fiercely. "You know you wouldn't! You couldn't! I'm doing what I know is right, and you know it, too. If Mrs. Walter desires to—but there's time enough to accept when the offer is made. She's probably waiting to talk the matter over with the lawyer. Perhaps that's why she's going back so soon, bless her dear heart."

"You're the most confirmed optimist I ever came across," Winthrop declared, giving her a frank hug. "You'd find some good even in a Jersey mosquito!"

"You haven't answered my questions, son," she persisted quietly.

"Well, the will was made in good faith. Of course," he hastened to add, as he saw her straighten up, "circumstances arose, later, that changed things materially, I know, but still—Walt always worshiped you. Mater, I'm sure he wouldn't begrudge Phaw! it's all over and settled, so what's the use of holding a post-mortem? Mrs. Walter's trumped one of your aces, and if you choose to discard the others, why I suppose it's no one's business but your own. My view's a 'one for the company—two for me' one, probably. I know how Marjory loves Mary, and it makes me wild to think what we might have had if—"

(To be continued.)

An Old Offender Caught

For years he has caused endless trouble, but when Putnam's Corn Extractor was applied, he came out roots and all. Any corn or wart cured in twenty-four hours by "Putnam's Extractor," 25c at all dealers.

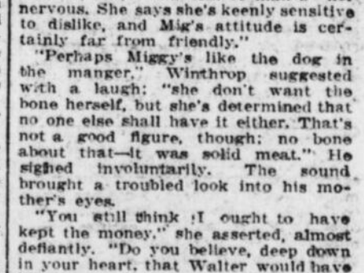
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Rennie's New Seed Annual for 1914 is a book of 120 pages with over 400 half tones, direct from photographs, showing actual results without exaggeration of Rennie's seeds, plants, and bulbs. It is handsomely bound in lithographed covers, and contains everything in seeds, plants and bulbs for garden and farm.

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ENGLISH.

Sixty-five Years a Shepherd.

Daniel Poulter, who has just died at Ash, near Aldershot, at the age of eighty-three, was for sixty-five years employed as shepherd on one farm.

Robbed the Postmistress.

While Mrs. Byatt, postmistress at Little Easton, Essex, was serving a strange man with a stamp he threw popper in her eyes and made off with £3 10s. (about $17), from the till.

He Has to Work.

Mr. Richard Robert Loane Rosoman, of Prestacott Farm, Launcells, Cornwall, formerly of Fleet, Hampshire, left about three-fourths of his estate of $220,000 to his nephew, Richard Robert Loane Rosoman, "provided he is employed in useful work of some kind."

Worked for King William.

Thos. Foster, a native of Hampton, who was in the employ, as a shepherd boy, of King William IV. when, as Duke of Clarence, he resided at Bushey House, has died at the age of ninety-six.

Died as He Went on Duty.

Within a few minutes of his arrival for duty, Signalman Allen, of Worthing signal-box, near Basingstoke, on the London and South-Western Railway, was taken suddenly ill, and expired in presence of the signalman he was relieving.

Nurse Fatally Burned.

Elizabeth Passey, a nurse, has died in Surrey County Hospital, from burns received while attending a patient at Ash, Surrey. Her dress came in contact with the fire as she was leaning over the bed.

Golfer Found Shot.

William Harland Hudson, a well-known Yorkshire golfer and a member of the Ilkley Golf Club, was found shot at his residence, Wharfemead, Ilkley. He had been suffering from insomnia, and had two nurses in attendance. Mr. Hudson was 57 years of age, and in business as a manufacturer in Leeds.

Cyclist Killed on Hill.

William Pincock (67), a commercial traveller, Leeds, was fatally injured by being thrown from his bicycle at Headingley. The machine had been seen travelling at a great pace down a hill. The cyclist was rendered unconscious. He was conveyed to the General Infirmary, and died on the way.

Killed by Derrick.

Mr. James Walker Dunn, chairman of the Driffield Urban District Council, died as the result of meeting with an accident on the canal wharf at Driffield. Mr. Dunn was superintending the unloading of cottonseed on the wharf when he was knocked down by a derrick and badly injured.

Carried Piano on His Head.

A furniture remover stated at Clerkenwell County Court that he knew a man in his own line of business who could carry a piano on his head. Another furniture remover testified that hundreds of times he had himself carried a piano on his back.

Held Job for 80 Years.

Thomas Norman, aged 98, who has just died at Calcott, near Reading, was employed for 80 years on the Calcott Park estate, first as a woodman and later as an underkeeper.

A Sober Town.

Out of a population of nearly 36,000 only seventeen residents of Tunbridge Wells were stated at the annual licensing sessions to have been proceeded against for drunkenness during during last year.

What an Exchange!

At Bedford Brewster Sessions brewers who applied for a full licence for a new house offered, if the new license was granted, to give a site for a church. The licensing committee did not accept the offer.

Paper Works Fatality.

A youth named James Singleton, of Chorley-road, Westhoughton, met with a terrible death at Cooke and Nuttall's Vale Paper Works, Horwich, Singleton, who was only fifteen years of age, was on a platform covering revolving pulp-pans when he fell between them. His head was caught by a pan and his skull was smashed. He died in a few minutes.

Railwaymen Scalded to Death.

As the result of a collision between two trains on the North Western Railway at Rugby, Driver Alfred Warden and Fireman George Ashby, both of Farcotton, Northampton, were fatally scalded.

Arrested.

While in the act of arresting a man, a constable, Thomas Ashford Grundy (30), a member of St. Helen's Police Force, dropped dead.

Fell Dead in His Office.

Mr. William Howard, a foreman at the London and North-Western Transhipment Depot at Crewe, was engaged in sorting railway invoices in his office when he suddenly fell off his chair and died.

New Coal Field.

Coal of good quality has been found on South Side Farm, near Warkworth, Northumberland, and extensive mining developments are expected. Sinking operations will be begun in a short time and a new coalfield will be opened out.

Park Scheme Was Unpopular.

By 3,468 votes to 2,773 the corporation's proposal to purchase Devonshire Park for $550,000, less a gift of $50,000 by the Duke of Devonshire, was defeated at a poll of the electors at Eastbourne.

Two Drowned in Dock Mishap.

A coal hopper belonging to an Erith firm capsized in the Surrey Commercial Docks, London. A dozen men at work on it were flung into the water and were all rescued with the exception of two who were not seen again.

Church's Collecting Scheme.

The Wesleyans of Brighouse have set themselves to collect, "a mile of pennies" for the new Sunday School Fund. The collecting cards are a foot long, and are divided into spaces fitted with tiny envelopes to receive penny contributions. Many yards of pennies have already been collected, although the scheme has only just been launched.

Message in the Cheese.

Mrs. Allen, of Buckden, Huntingdonshire, was cutting a piece of cheese when she found embedded in it this note:—"Who ever eats this cheese, will they let me know when and where, and how they like it?" Answer to John James Thyle, Leonard, P.O., Ontario, Canada." Mrs. Allen has written as requested.

Passion for the Army!

Said to have joined three regiments at the same time, Frederick Slack, belonging to Bolton, was sentenced at Preston to nine months' imprisonment for making a false attestation.

Descendant of John Peel.

The death has taken place at Penrith of Mrs. Mattinson, a granddaughter of the famous Cumberland hunter John Peel, of whom she had a lively recollection.

Go-ahead Legislators.

The Manx Legislative Council and House of Keys at their meeting in Tynwald decided to levy a rate for the purpose of advertising the island as a health and holiday resort.

Three Went Down With Schooner.

A collision occurred off Southend between the dredger "Lord Desborough" and the schooner "Restless." The latter vessel was sunk and three of her crew of seven were drowned.

Big Haul from Post Office.

Money weighing about forty-eight pounds and stated to amount to $9,470 was stolen from the post office at Coventry while the night staff were at work in another part of the building.

End of Sensational Trial.

George Ball, otherwise known as Sumner, was found "Guilty" at Liverpool Assizes of the murder of Miss Bradfield, whose body was found in a sack in the canal, and was sentenced to death. Samuel Eltoft, the lad of eighteen, who stood in the dock with the condemned man, was found guilty of being an accessory after the fact, and the jury recommended him to mercy on account of his youth. He was sentenced to four years' penal servitude.

School Teachers' Strike.

Owing to a strike of teachers employed in the elementary schools at Herefordshire, many schools were closed. The managers of the Church of England and the undenominational schools have refused to make any fresh appointments as they sympathize with the teachers.

His Last Remark.

Mr. Samuel Hartley, dress stuff merchant, of Woolshops, Halifax, left his establishment with the remark, "I shall be back in a minute." He was never seen again in Halifax, and his body was taken from the River Mersey at Liscard. Mr. Hartley was over 60 years of age and a bachelor.

An Athlete's Heart.

Collapsing while engaged in Swedish drill in the light cruiser "Highflyer," which was proceeding from Portsmouth to Devonport, Harold Hemstock, aged eighteen, a naval cadet, was stated at a Devonport inquest to have died soon afterwards. A doctor said that he had an enlarged heart, or "athlete's heart," and death was due to heart failure.

Judge and Lawyers.

Mr. Justice Scrutton, delivering judgment at Gloucester in a case in which $160 was in dispute, said it would have been better for either party to have paid the money originally in dispute and have done with the lawyers. "They will be lucky if they get out of it under $1,500 each," he added. "If ever there was a case in which the plaintiff has reason to wish he had never been born and the defendant to wish he were dead this is one."

Inquest on Father and Son.

The inquest on Joseph Jowett, a master blacksmith, and Cecil Jowett, his son, who were found dead within a few hours of each other, was held at Halifax. Witnesses stated that the father scolded his son at work for hours together, and one of them said he had seen him hit the boy, who did not like his work. An open verdict was returned in the case of the son, but the jury found that the father committed suicide while insane.

Huge Stained-Glass Window.

One of the largest windows in stained glass made for many years is nearing completion as a memorial to King Edward at Howe. The dimensions are 40 ft. in length by a width of 20 ft., and this huge expanse of beautiful glass is to be the west window in the parish church at which King Edward worshipped when he stayed in the neighborhood.

Dressed in Man's Clothes.

On a charge of stealing an overcoat and a pair of trousers, Martha Alice Hodgson, of Bolton, aged twenty-three, was sent for trial by the Lancaster magistrates. She left her home in Bolton, it was stated, owing to disagreement with her father, put on a man's clothes, and worked as a carter in Bolton. Afterwards she tramped to Morecambe, where she obtained employment as a man.

"World's Laziest Man."

Arthur Chilcott, aged forty-nine, was, at the London Sessions ordered twelve months' hard labor as an incorrigible rogue. It was given in evidence that on forty-one occasions he had been convicted for refusing to work. He was said by the police to be "the world's laziest man," but was described in the calendar as a "laborer."

Woman's Military Funeral.

A military funeral was accorded at Richmond to Mrs. Elizabeth Evans, who in 1851 joined the King's Own Royal Lancaster Regiment with her husband and went through the Crimean War. She was eighty-four. A special bearer party came from Dover, where the regiment is quartered, and the regimental pall—inscribed with the names of all the battles in which the regiment has fought—covered the coffin. Six buglers sounded the "Last Post" over the grave.

London Stone for New York.

The link which existed between Bow Church, Cheapside, London, and Holy Trinity, New York, since William III., by charter about 1670, granted to the American church a vestry on the same foundation, with the same rights and privileges as that of the famous church associated with Dick Whittington, is to be further strengthened by the sending over of a stone from the crypt at Cheapside to be placed permanently in Holy Trinity.

A $565,000 Word.

The story of a remarkable blunder was related in the Chancery Division, when the Commissioner of Works was allowed rectification of a contract with Messrs. W. King and Company, contractors. The contract was for the construction of the western district post office building in Wimpole street. The contractors scheduled reinforced concrete at so much per cubic yard, and when the schedules were sent to be typewritten "yards" was altered to "feet," the effect being to alter the price from £20,000 ($100,000) to more than £133,000 ($665,000.)

Fox Hunt in the Sea.

There was a novel fox hunt near Flamborough. The kill took place not in the midst of yapping dogs and breathless horses, but in the open sea; the death blow was dealt with an oar. In the declining light three fishermen returning in their cobble saw what they at first thought was a dog swimming in the water. The "Mary Alice" was headed for the swimming animal, which proved to be a fox, and the fishermen gave chase. They attempted to catch the fox alive, but found this impossible, and so, getting within oar's-reach, they knocked it on the head with one of their oars and drew the lifeless body on board.

Nineteen Lost in Sight of Port.

A terrible disaster occurred on the Cornish coast off Falmouth, resulting in the loss of 19 lives. The German barque "Hera" went ashore in a gale. The ship's lifeboat was launched but was capsized, and 16 out of the 21 occupants were drowned, the others managing to scramble back on the doomed vessel. Here they spent a night of terror, for the tide rose rapidly, and two were washed off. The chief officer, who was the last to take refuge, lashed himself to the mast and was gradually engulfed by the sea and drowned. Realizing that his end was near he handed his whistle to the man above him with the remark, "Here, chum, you can do better with this than I can. The blowing of this whistle was the means of the five survivors being rescued for the "Falmouth" lifeboat, unable to locate the wreck in the darkness, was attracted to the spot by the sound of the blowing whistle. The "Hera" was bound from Pisgua, Chili, to Falmouth.

Outrage at Lord Mount Stephen's Home.

A malicious burglar damaged valuable furniture at Lord Mount Stephen's house in Carlton House Terrace, London, during the night. When the servants came down they found that the cupboards and drawers in the ground floor rooms had been ransacked. It was evident, however, that the burglar, who is supposed to have hidden himself in the house overnight, had been disturbed and had made a hasty exit without taking anything but a £5 note. The burglary appears to be one of revenge rather than gain. A handsome writing-desk was burned with a poker or some similar instrument, and other articles were damaged in a similar manner. The manner in which the burglar entered the house is so far a mystery.

SCOTTISH.

Tried to Save His Chum.

While amusing himself by throwing pieces of wood into the Pannie Pond at Kirkcaldy, David Todd, a schoolboy, fell into the water and was drowned. His companion, a boy named Laing, made a plucky attempt at rescue, but failed.

Gallant Double Rescue.

At Inverness a mother and child named Mackenzie were rescued from drowning in the River Ness, which is in high flood. The child first fell into the water, and the mother immediately plunged in after it, both being carried away. Amidst great excitement two men, James MacMillan and John MacDonald, swam out to mid-stream and brought them ashore in an exhausted condition.

Tay Bridge Disaster Echo.

The death is announced of Mr. James Roberts, who was locomotive foreman at Dundee when the Tay Bridge was blown down in 1879, about eighty lives being lost. When the alarm was raised at the non-appearance of the ill-fated train Mr. Roberts crawled along the bridge on his hands and knees at the peril of his life until he came to the gap which told of the disaster.

Boy's Message of Death.

The body of John Thomson, fourteen, apprentice hosier, was found at the bottom of the disused Tynebaggan Quarry, seven miles north of Aberdeen. His overcoat and cap were found on the side of the road about 100 yards from the quarry. Inside the coat pocket was a slip of paper with the words, "I have fallen into the quarry." A gamekeeper and the police searched and discovered the body lying at the foot of a precipitous cliff.

His Last Dinner.

Robert Maloney, fifty, a laborer, died in the Dunfermline Hospital from the results of a peculiar accident at Rosyth Dockyard. Blasting operations had been in progress at the lock entrance, when Maloney entered a hut which was within the danger zone and began to eat his dinner. A large piece of rock, which had been thrown into the air by the force of the explosion, crashed through the roof of the hut and struck Maloney on the head.

Insurance Cow Comedy.

The Turriff insurance cow has now become the subject of an action in the Court of Session, Edinburgh, by its owner, Mr. Robert Paterson, who claims $1,250 damages from the Scottish Insurance Commissioners. He alleges that the whole proceedings in connection with the seizure were oppressive. In particular he declares that the sale in Aberdeen was secret, and that in consequence the $35 at which the cow was sold was considerably below its real value.

Baby Suffocated by a Dog.

At Huntly, Aberdeenshire, the infant son of William Roy, baker, Chapel street, was suffocated in its cradle by a big Pomeranian dog. When the father went out to work in the early morning the child was sleeping peacefully in its cot in front of the bed in which Mrs. Roy was sleeping, but on returning at the breakfast hour he was shocked to find the infant dead, the dog having jumped into the cot and lain on the breast or face of the child.

Crushed by Machinery.

John William Gass, laborer, was killed while repairing a driving belt at the Wet Carbonising Company's peat works near Dumfries. Gass was standing on a girder about 9 ft. from the ground, holding a broken belt, when he apparently slipped, and, falling, was crushed to death between the driving shaft and the wall.

A Dundee Centenarian.

Mrs. William Knight, 88 Annfield road, Dundee, has celebrated her 101st birthday. Although she has been confined to bed for the past seven years, Mrs. Knight is in a remarkable good state of vitality. Her hearing and sight are only slightly impaired, and she has a retentive memory. Born in 1813, Mrs. Knight has spent all her life in Dundee, and in her girlhood was employed in the factory of Mr. Edward Caird, the father of Sir James K. Caird, Bart. Her husband was also employed there, but he was a victim of the cholera plague in Dundee in 1854.

Her Pet.

At Portobello Charles Ewart, picture engraver, Edinburgh, and his sister, Miss Jessie Ewart, dairykeeper, Portobello, were charged with keeping a ferocious dog. The dog had pulled a Musselburgh confectioner off his bicycle, and attacked a student resident in Prestonpans (twice), an Edinburgh butcher, and other men, in each case damaging clothing. The magistrate ordered the animal to be removed within fourteen days. Miss Ewart asked if this meant that it was to be destroyed, and when told the dog would be destroyed if found unmuzzled she hurried from the court with the dog in her arms, calling out, "I would rather destroy myself than the dog."

IRISH

Killed at a Funeral.

Joseph Flanagan, aged 12, after attending the funeral of another boy at Skerries, Dublin, was killed through a tombstone falling on him.

Drowned in a Barrel.

An aged woman, Margaret Murphy, Glasgunny, Castlebridge, co. Wexford, in lifting a pail of water out of a barrel accidentally toppled over, and with head downwards in the barrel was discovered half an hour afterwards dead. There were only six inches of water in the barrel.

Marriage Hint.

In his annual report to the congregation of Dungiven Presbyterian Church the secretary said that not one marriage had been solemnised during the year, and he hoped the young men would see that the ceremony did not become obsolete.

Cattle-drivers' Notice.

Eleven head of cattle were driven from the Bloomfield farm, near Ballintogher, co. Sligo, belonging to Colonel Wood-Martin. Notices were posted on the gates stating that the drive would be continued until the land was divided among the small tenants.

20 Hurt When Street Car Upset.

More than 20 people were injured, some of them seriously, by the capsizing, after missing the points, of a double deck tramcar on the Dublin and Dalkey line, at the corner of Merrion square and Mount street east.

Farmer Was Victim of Lockjaw.

The death took place at Campbeltown Cottage Hospital as a result of a driving accident of Mr. Archibald MacNair, farmer, Moy. While returning home from Campeltown Mr. MacNair was thrown from a gig and dragged along the roadway, sustaining serious injury to his leg and knee-cap. A specialist was summoned from Glasgow, but lockjaw supervened.

Gael's Death at Sea.

When the body of a popular Gael named Doyle, who died on the voyage from America, reached Ballywilliam, co. Wexford, it was met by a large concourse of people, including a body of Gaels, who marched in procession to the cemetery. He wrote home prior to starting from America, but on nearing the Irish coast he died.

Viceroy's Novel Lecture.

The Lord Lieutenant (the Earl of Aberdeen) delivered a lecture on "The Art of Making Good Tea" at an entertainment held in the Banba Hall, Rutland square, Dublin. He gave a practical demonstration of his views on the subject, which was followed with a good deal of interest by a large audience.

Suffocated at 99.

Miss Homan, a lady stated to have reached her ninety-ninth year, has died as the result of a fire which occurred in her house in Drumcooley. Smoke was seen issuing from the house, and, when an entrance was effected Miss Homan—who lived with a sister, also an elderly lady—was found to have been almost suffocated.

Tragedy of a Dark Night.

Mary McGoan, aged seventy, of Dreenan, co. Donegal, was returning at a late hour with her daughter from the wake of a relative in the district. The night being very dark the daughter carried a lamp, which was blown out by the wind, and the pair became separated. The old woman in the darkness lost her way and fell into a drain. She succeeded in extricating herself, but, not knowing her whereabouts, crossed a field and stumbled over a stone into another drain, where she perished.

WELSH

Bailiff's Tragic End.

Mr. Pryce Owen, a Welshpool farm bailiff, aged forty-nine, was found dead hanging by a rope from a cross-support in a barn.

Hanged in a Wood.

The dead body of David Williams, forty-five, a haulier, who lodged in Stanley road, Gelli, was found hanging from the branch of a tree in a wood near Dodringallt Colliery, Ystrad, Rhondda.

No Drunkenness.

It was reported at the Welshpool County Division Brewster Sessions that no cases of drunkenness were brought before the court during 1913, and only five cases in 1912. There were eight licensed houses in the division.

Twenty-eight Years a Lightkeeper.

Jasper Williams, who for twenty-eight years had been lighthouse keeper at the Mumbles, has died. He had been assisted for many years by his nephew, John Thomas, whose grandfather was the first keeper to burn the oil lamp at Mumbles Head.

Veteran Pastor Dead.

The Rev. Dr. W. P. Williams, pastor of Dinas Welsh Baptist Church, Landore, Swansea, editor of his denomination's weekly organ, "Seren Cymru," and an ex-President of the Welsh Baptist Union, has died at the age of seventy-four. He had tendered three months' notice to end his ministry at Dinas, where he had served for thirty-seven years. Altogether his ministerial career had lasted forty-eight years.

Lost Life for Cap.

Benjamin Owen, sixty-five, living at Pontneath Vaughan, an expert angler, was walking along the Pontneath Vaughan-road towards home, when his cap was blown off his head by the strong wind, and it was carried into the river, which was in flood. Owen tried to recover the cap, and jumped into the river after it, but was carried away by the strong current and apparently drowned, for he was not seen again.

Gored to Death by a Bull.

A shocking tragedy occurred at Pontybodkin, near Mold, when William Jones, sixty-seven, a farm laborer in the employ of Mr. John Jones, of Tri-Thy Farm, was fatally gored by a bull. The bull had been confined for some time in a loose-box, but had escaped. When Jones entered the yard he was immediately attacked by the bull, which pinned him against the wall and gored him to death.

Fickle Widower.

The Glamorgan Under Sheriff's jury at Swansea awarded Miss Elizabeth Thomas (53) $2,500 damages against William Joseph Matthias (64), a retired tradesman and widower, of Swansea, for breach of promise of marriage. Plaintiff said that she had given up a situation in London as cook-housemaid which, all told, was worth $1,250 a year. She was now keeping a boarding house near Swansea.

Welsh Bisch for Germany.

The herd of bison at Vaynol Park, Carnarvonshire, has been disposed of by Sir Charles Assheton-Smith, Bart. to Carl Hagenbeck, whose 'Zoo' at Hamburg will be their future home. The animals were removed a short time ago from Vaynol, where they have been quartered for the last twelve years. Two keepers came over from Hamburg to superintend the 'boxing' arrangements. Several of the animals were born at Vaynol.

"Cymry am byth!"

Usually the agenda of the Carnarvon Board of Guardians is printed wholly in Welsh, and the proceedings are conducted in the same language; but the last agenda contained two paragraphs in English, it being explained that they bore upon a subject which made it necessary to send a copy of the agenda to the Local Government Board. Mr. Meiwyn Jenes proposed that in future the resolutions be forwarded in Welsh, thus opening the way for the employment of more Welsh clerks in the department. The Board agreed that with regard to all future resolutions the suggestion be acted upon.

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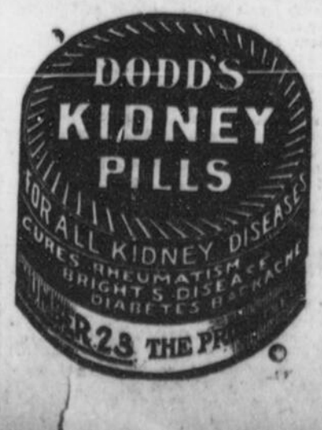
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GLASGOW UNIVERSITY.

SCOTTISH LETTER

What the Folks Are Doing and Saying in Old Caledonia.

(Correspondence of the "Weekly Witness.")

Glasgow, Feb. 4.

The members of the Montreal Renfrewshire Association will be pleased to learn that the mother association, which has its home in Glasgow, where it was formed seventy-seven years ago, is "going strong," with funds increasing, and with ample provision for its pensioners, who now number twenty-one. At the annual dinner, held in town the other evening, about 140 gentlemen, including many leading men of Paisley, Greenock, and the county, were present. Mr. A A. Hagart Spiers presided, and the new chairman, Sir Hugh Shaw-Stewart, acted as croupier, while among the company were Sir Thomas Glen-Coats, the Lord-Lieutenant of the county; Sir Thomas Munro; Colonel Greig, M.P. for West Renfrewshire; Sheriff Blair; Provost Robertson, of Paisley; and Bishop Campbell. The Sheriff, especially, was in good "form." Proposing the toast of "Kindred Societies," he spoke of the virtues of the Paisley man and the Greenock man, but thought the Paisley man a cut above them a'. No man got more chaffed about himself and his town than did the Paisley man, but he always took it in good spirit. The Paisley man, after roaming the world over, when he came back to Gilmour street, exclaimed, "Yince I see the jile, I ken I'm at hame!" The marr from Greenock was a queer man. He (the sheriff) asked the porter at his club one day who a man was who had just gone out. The reply was, "When he is sober he says he belongs to Greenock, and when he is drunk he says Greenock belongs to him!"

STILL MORE ABOUT HOUSING.

Our Lord Provost, speaking at a ward meeting the other evening, said that what they had got into the habit of calling the Labor party in the municipal Parliament had been propounding theories with regard to cottage houses. The party proposed a scheme which every person in whom he had confidence as a financial expert said was absolutely unsound. If they went forward with such a scheme, they would give to a favored class houses at a certain rent, at which the mass could not possibly get accommodation, and therefore the mass paid for the favored class. This is the opinion of every practical citizen who has studied the conditions of the working classes in Glasgow. We are tenant dwellers by choice and tradition, and few of our laboring people have any use at all for cottage homes miles away from the points of their employment. All the schemes of housing in the city, so far, have passed over the heads of the people for whom they were intended, and are being taken full advantage of by people sufficiently well-to-do to look after themselves.

It is, of course, quite different in the small towns, where "garden cities" are being projected by both public bodies and private companies. In Dumbarton, for instance, there is a commendable scheme for the establishment of a garden suburb at Silverton, on the Overtoun estate. There it has been arranged to go on, meantime, with the erection of twenty cottages, which consist of a parlor, kitchen, and bathroom downstairs, with the necessary scullery, washhouse, and coal cellar accommodation in the rear, while two bedrooms and a lumber room are provided for upstairs. As to the external building, the front and finished gables will be of fine facing brick, while a veranda will be formed by the roof being carried over the walls.

The row of cottages will front a new street, running from Glasgow Road to the south side of Gruggie's Burn, and a new departure, so far as building in Dumbarton is concerned, will be the beautifying of the street and the cottages by the planting of trees in a five-feet space allowed on the outside of the kerb for that purpose.

GORDON STREET IMPROVEMENT.

An arrangement has been come to between the Commercial Bank of Scotland and the Glasgow Corporation as to the widening and improvement of Gordon street, from the north corner at Buchanan street westwards towards West Nile street, by the bank allowing the area, now enclosed by an iron railing, appertaining to the property in Gordon street fronting the bank and other premises, being thrown into the pavement there so as to give it greater width and afford greater convenience for the large amount of pedestrian traffic.

In the course of a month or two the necessary operations will be carried out by, and at the expense of, the Corporation. Among the conditions is one that the Corporation affords the bank all facilities for the conversion of the street and basement floors into shops, and for other internal alterations. It is understood that the bank directors have not insisted upon any compensation for the property they have agreed to surrender to the Corporation.

COMPULSORY EVENING CLASS.

The Glasgow School Board has appointed a special committee to inquire whether, as the Chamber of Commerce declares in a letter addressed to the board, the compulsory regulations for attendance at continuation classes is having a serious effect upon industry in the city. The withdrawal of the labor of young persons, the Chamber stated, would seriously interfere with the employment of adults, and the regulations were handicapping Glasgow firms in competition with other districts where such restrictions were not in operation.

Young people to whom continuation class instruction would be of most value would attend such classes irrespective of compulsion. In the great majority of cases young people who left school at the age of fourteen without obtaining exemption certificates were not the most suitable subjects for continuation class instruction. Many of them were so mentally constituted that they learned best from the contact with other minds in the actual work of the factory or workshop.

The communication further stated that, so far as employers were concerned, they could place themselves outside the scope of the regulations by discharging young persons in their employment who were affected, and by refusing to employ juveniles who were not exempted.

I may explain that the trouble is that young people who are attending the evening classes must be allowed off work for as many hours as they spend in compulsory attendance in class. The by-law has proved so irksome in some industries that managers are devising means to do away with this kind of labor altogether, as the cheapness of it is lost by the break in continuity of work at awkward periods.

"THE TRADE" AND THE VETO.

The licensed trade of Scotland is already making preparations against the veto, which, as laid down in the Temperance Act of last year, comes into effective operation on the 1st of June, 1920. A Protection Company has been formed under the limited liability laws to insure members of the trade against the possible withdrawal of their licenses.

The company will have no subscribed capital or shareholders, and will pay no dividends. It is, according to the prospectus, solely for the benefit of the insured, and "does not seek to make any profit." The value of an insured license on which the premium will be payable "shall be the declared value accepted by the directors," and every member in the event of the loss of an insured license will be entitled to payment upon that value, less any future instalment of premium that may be then unpaid. The members are to contribute £1 percent on the sum insured for a period of thirteen years from March 1, 1914, and at the end of the period the company will be terminated.

Lord Rowallan, speaking at a temperance demonstration in Glasgow, made some interesting remarks. He said that in his opinion the fact that drunkenness was not altogether voluntary—it was largely unvoluntary—was the secret of the enormous success which had attended temperance legislation.

If drunkenness were a voluntary thing people could get in their supplies of liquor from over the local veto border, and very little change might be made in the amount of consumption of alcohol or in the amount of drunkenness. It was just because it was so largely involuntary that the withdrawal of a facility for drink withdrew to a large extent the drinking and also the amount of drunkenness in any area.

AFFORESTATION IN SCOTLAND.

Sir John Stirling-Maxwell, in the course of a lecture, says good sites for afforestation can be found in the northwest of Scotland, in some of the glens which go down to the sea along Argyllshire and up to Caithness. There is, he, believes, no part of the country in which such good land for the purpose is to be got at such a low price. In connection with schemes of small holdings, forestry offers great advantages in providing employment for the peasantry, who could eke out their incomes with the wages got for work in the forests that would occupy them during the winter, when there was little labor on their holdings.

Sir John explains that the United Kingdom is barer in wood than any other country in Europe, and that no one proposes to plant with trees land that is good for cultivation. An enterprise so difficult as afforestation is not one to be hurried. The necessity of proceeding slowly and making sure of every step is the best reason for beginning at once.

A NEW TOWN AT ROSYTH.

Mr. James Cartwright Reid, the Admiralty's engineer in charge of the dockyard at Rosyth, tells us that in two years from now the establishment will be so far completed that a large number of dockyard workmen will be employed there. In 1916, it is thought 500 men will be there, gradually increasing to 2,500 in 1918, and 5,000 in 1920. It is not unlikely that the number of seamen attached to the ships at Rosyth will number from 16,000 to 20,000 men.

He thinks that a very safe estimate would be that 5,000 to 6,000 houses will be occupied by those employed in the dockyards. In addition to this they must always have the baker, the butcher, the school-master, and the others, so that within the next five or six years at least 30,000 people must accumulate in the vicinity of Rosyth dockyard.

Professor Glaister, of Glasgow University, one of the most interesting figures in the social and scientific life of the city, has been lecturing to a local Jewish society on the subject of disease microbes. In the course of his remarks he spoke of the wonderful observation of Moses, who, without the great medical knowledge which exists at the present day, had prescribed preventive measure, many of which modern science unable to improve had adopted. The best description of the disease of leprosy which he knew of was to be found in the Bible.

TRAGEDY IN A CASTLE.

The death, under tragic circumstances, of Lady Macpherson Grant, the wife of Sir John Macpherson Grant, Bart., of Ballindalloch, Invershie, Banffshire, has shocked the country. Lady Macpherson Grant was sitting in one of the rooms at the castle, when by some means her dress became ignited. There was no one else in the room at the time, and when found she was unconscious and dreadfully burned.

Lady Macpherson Grant, who was the youngest daughter of the late Mr. Alexander Dennistoun, of Golfhill, Glasgow, married Sir John Macpherson Grant in 1889. She took a great interest in nursing and other associations, and was greatly respected on Speyside. Every object which had for its aim the betterment of the people found in her an enthusiastic and indefatigable supporter.

How warm a place she filled in the hearts of Highlanders was revealed in a marked manner at the funeral on Monday of this week. The homage given was not because of her social position. Her station alone could not have attracted to the last sad ceremony such a representation of every rank of life in the shires with which she had been identified.

From the north, south, east, and west people of all degrees came to show their respect for the dead lady. No section of the community was unrepresented. Town Councils had their representatives present; members of the County Councils attended; Freemasons, wearing their regalia, walked in the procession; nurses from the Insch, Alire, and Kingussie associations, capped and aproned, their left arms showing band of crepe, had their place; boy scouts, in regulation attire, lent martial color to the scene. A simpler and yet more touching spectacle could scarcely be pictured, says an eye witness.

The funeral took place in the old family burying-ground in the churchyard of Insch. The remains were conveyed by special train from Ballindalloch to Kincraig, and thence to Invershie House, the Badenoch seat of the family, where funeral services were conducted. The oak coffin was taken from Invershie House to the churchyard on a tartar-draped lorry drawn by two farm horses.

SCOTTISH BREVITIES.

Mr. James R. Motion, inspector of poor, Glasgow, states publicly his opinion that among the chief contributing causes of poverty are immorality and excessive indulgence in drink.

To-morrow evening the twenty-third social gathering of the Clan Cameron Society takes place in the Trades' Hall, Glassford street, Glasgow, when the chair will be occupied by Captain Allan G. Cameron, of Lochiel.

The Clan MacRae Society hold their annual "At Home" in the Charing Cross Halls, Glasgow, on Friday evening of this week. Major John MacRae-Gilstrap and Mrs. MacRae-Gilstrap, of Balliemore, Ellandonan, will receive the guests, and a varied programme of dancing, singing, and pipe music has been arranged.

An official return gives the maximum possible output in the principal Clyde shipyards, or, alternatively, the largest output in the history of the yards. It appears that last year's heavy tonnage does not exhaust the capacity of the river — indeed, the maximum is evidently well over a million tons—that is, every yard, large and small, working full bore. Last year's output, with the orders on hand, fell short by 250,000 tons of what the river might have turned out.

In connection with a meeting of the members of the Clan Campbell Society in a social capacity in Glasgow it is pointed out that the clan has played a great part in Highland history, and were the rivals, and, eventually, the supplanters of the old Lords of the Isles. "The clan always managed, somehow, to be on the right side, in the numerous clan conflicts of early Scottish history. What they did not win by the sword they gained, in the long run, by diplomacy. 'The Campbells are Coming' has more than once in history sounded the death-knell to inconvenient rivals of the clan, for when the Campbells came they usually came to stay!"

Lord Rosebery has just undergone a serious operation, from which, happily, he has emerged satisfactorily, and will recuperate on the Continent. He is making good progress towards recovery, but continues to suffer from his old ailment of insomnia. I recall that when the Earl some years ago was almost laid up by attacks of sleeplessness the affection in which he is held by the nation at large was exemplified by the enormous number of "cures" sent to him by admirers from all over the country. It is not known that his Lordship tested any of the remedies, but the fact remains that the trouble has never left him entirely, and at times has given great concern to his friends.

GEORGE SQUARE.

LONDON LETTER.

(Correspondence of the "Witness.")

London, Feb. 9.

SCHOOL REFORM AT LAST.

Last Wednesday was announced the Government's new scheme for education reform. Frankly, it has proved a disappointment all round. The present system calls for change in two directions, first, with regard to the need for the provision of more satisfactory and adequate educational facilities; and, secondly, in relief of the grievances suffered by Nonconformists under the existing arrangements for religious teaching. In connection with the reform, so to speak, of pure education, the Government proposes for the present to do nothing, and this in spite of the clamor that goes up from educationists all over the country. Lord Haldane himself, the Lord Chancellor, is the most enthusiastic educational reformer, but he cannot alone move the Cabinet. Education is not a popular subject; its reform is likely to win no—or at any rate very few—votes at an election, so that in these days when one party vies with the other in the game of catching votes, it is almost inevitably dismissed in favor of such attractive measures as Land Reform, National Insurance, etc. Moreover, it needs a great deal of money, and, so long as the Naval Estimates continue to be inflated as they are at present, money for education is not likely to be forthcoming.

LORD HALDANE'S PROGRAMME.

The reforms that are particularly needed were enumerated by Lord Haldane in a speech delivered last year, in January, 1913, which attracted a great deal of attention. His "colossal scheme of national education" included proposals to lengthen the period of elementary education and to abolish the half-time system under fourteen years of age. At present school age (that is, the age at which children are by law compelled to attend school) ceases at fourteen, but younger children who have passed the highest standard examinations may be exempted from further attendance. The "half-time system" is perhaps the darkest blot upon not only the educational, but the industrial conditions of England. Under it the education authority in certain industrial districts is enabled to permit children to be employed "half time" in factories while spending the other half of their day at school. The iniquity of this exploitation of childhood does not need to be pointed out, and a change is badly needed by which the Board of Education should be able to forbid local education authorities to continue it. Others of Lord Haldane's proposals were the widening of the curriculum, especially in regard to manual and technical instruction, the extension of medical treatment and school meals to necessitous children, increased facilities for secondary education for poor children, the establishment of further civic universities of the type of Leeds and Liverpool, and, finally, an increase in the numbers and improvement in the social status of the school teachers.

A TEACHERS' STRIKE.

This last suggestion has a particular interest just now, as, owing to the shamefully low rate of wages paid by the Herefordshire County Council, the elementary school teachers of that county have struck; 60 schools have had to be closed down, and 5,000 children are at present enjoying an unexpected holiday. This state of affairs, however, is not likely to last long. Unless a local education authority provides adequate education sufficient to satisfy the Government inspector, it is refused its annual financial grant from the Board, and on this occasion the Herefordshire authority has certainly forfeited its grant. The local ratepayers, therefore, will have to pay the whole of their education expenses out of their own pocket, so that, in order to avoid a greater evil, the teachers' not very exorbitant demands will probably be granted before long.

SCHOOLS AS THEY ARE.

However, of all these reforms foreshadowed by Lord Haldane, and even referred to in the King's speech last year, this year no practical use is to be made. Home Rule and all the exigencies of the Parliament Act leave no time for it. But, in connection with the second subject for reform, the religious question, a small measure is to be brought forward. The position as regards religious teaching at present is roughly this. There exist two classes of school: provided, that is provided by the Government, and non-provided, that is, the property of some other body, but inspected by and subject to the authority of the Government. These schools, both provided and non-provided, give free elementary education and are used only by the poor, who cannot afford to give their children any other education. Under the old School Board system, abolished by the Education Act of 1902, these schools were known as "Board Schools," but since then, when the County Councils or Councils of County Boroughs were made the education authority, they have been called "Council Schools."

HISTORY.

The existence of the two types of elementary schools is a reminder of the history of elementary education in England. At first it was provided only by voluntary agencies, chiefly for the purpose of religious instruction. Chief among these bodies was the National Society for promoting the education of the poor in the principles of the Established Church, founded in 1811. This society possessed ample funds, and soon had schools spread all over the country, so that, when the government in 1870 finally took over the provision of education, it found many excellent schools already in existence, owned by the Church of England, and teaching church principles, but offering a free education to any child who chose to go to them. The government decided that it would be both wasteful and unnecessary to set up new undenominational schools in competition with these already existing. Accordingly, the church schools were left untouched, and government schools were provided only where new ones were required. In these government schools an undenominational form of religion was, and is, taught, which goes by the name of "Cowper-Temple-ism," as the scheme was introduced into the Act of 1870, by a Mr. Cowper-Temple. It provides religious instruction on the Apostles' Creed, the Lord's Prayer, and the Ten Commandments, and lays down stipulation that children shall not be taught, contrary to the faith of their parents. This settled the religious question so far as the provided schools were concerned, but with regard to the church schools the problem became acute in 1897 when for the first time they received a grant in aid from the Board of Education, and again in 1902 when they were given aid out of the rates. This raised a storm of religious controversy which has not yet subsided. Many Nonconformist rate-payers objected to supporting schools which taught religious system, they held to be wrong; and the Passive Resistance movement came into being, the "passive resisters" refusing to pay the education rate on conscientious grounds, and in consequence having their goods seized in payment, or going to prison themselves.

ATTEMPT AT COMPROMISE.

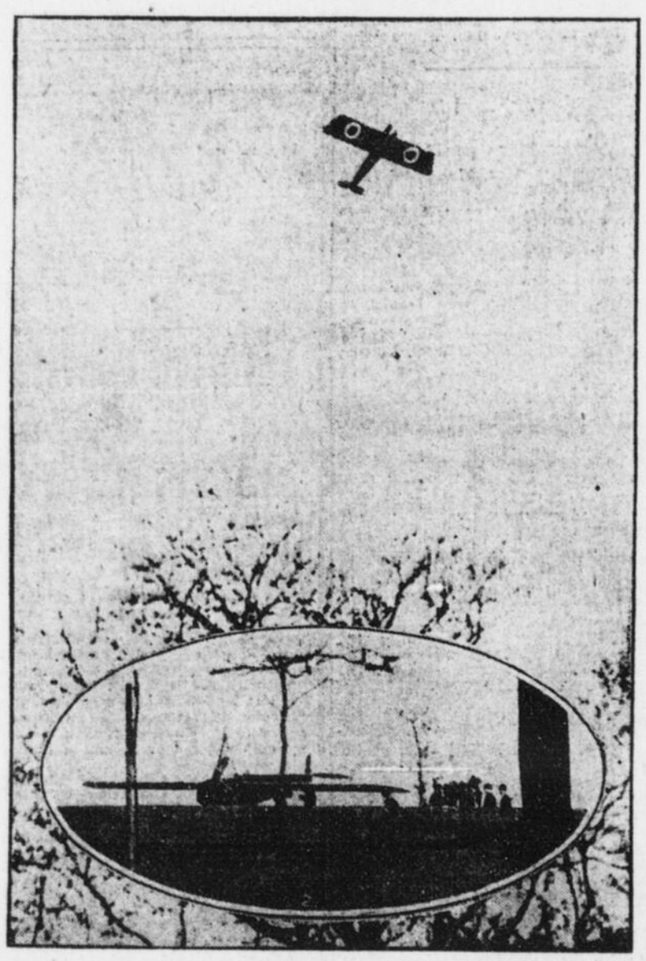
When the Liberal Government came in, an attempt was made almost immediately to settle the question. In 1906 Mr. Birrell, then Minister for Education, introduced a Bill which sought to acquire the denominational schools for the government and reorganize their religious teaching. But the compromise embodied in his Bill pleased neither party, and there were no regrets when it was withdrawn. In 1908 another Bill was introduced by Mr. McKenna who had succeeded Mr. Birrell at the Board of Education. His Bill went further towards satisfying Liberal demands, but, while it was still before the House, Sir Henry Campbell-Bannermaa, the Premier, died, the government was reconstructed, and amongst the changes that took place was the removal of Mr. McKenna from the Board of Education, and the consequent collapse of his bill. Mr. Runciman, the new minister, then attempted to effect or compromise between the Government and the Bishops, but the Bill which resulted proved unacceptable to Liberals and was consequently dropped. Since then, until the official announcement last Wednesday, the government has made no attempt to solve this burning problem. What is now suggested, however, is a far-reaching reform, and touches only the fringe of the subject. It is, in brief, a proposal to free from denominationalism the non-provided schools in single-school areas, that is to say, in districts where there is but one school, and that a church one. At present in such districts Nonconformists are by law compelled not only to support the school by the payment of rates, but even to send their children there where they will receive church teaching. It is palpably unjust.

The plan of the new Bill, details of which have not yet been published, is to introduce into the non-provided schools the conditions now attaching to the provided ones, that is to say, no religious tests for teachers, popular control, and Cowper-Temple religious teaching. It is a measure which has long been urgently demanded, and though it leaves untreated many of the defects of education in this country, in itself it must be warmly welcomed by Liberals.

TRAIN HIT RADIAL CAR.

Fort William, Feb. 18.—One of the largest cars used on the Fort William to Fort Arthur run was almost demolished yesterday morning when it collided with a G.T.P. switch engine. Luckily no passengers were in the car and the crew jumped clear.

AVIATOR WHO "LOOPED THE LOOP" FOURTEEN TIMES.





MR. GUSTAV HAMEL.

Looping the Loop before the King and Queen at Windsor: (1) Mr. Hamel's monoplane upside-down above the east terrace. (2) The Royal Party watching the start.

Mr. Gustav Hamel's recen texhibition of "looping-the-loop" before the King and Queen at Windsor Castle was one of the most wonderful displays of upside-down flying that have been given anywhere. Besides the royal spectators, the boys of Eton and a number of Windsor residents watched the flight, from the East Terrace of the castle. After his first great performance, when he looped-the-loop fourteen times in seventeen minutes, Mr. Hamel received enthusiastic cheers from the Eton boys as he walked through their ranks.



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EMPEROR BEHIND STEAMSHIP PEACE

German Lines Decide to Bury Differences After Kaiser's Intervention.

TERMS OF AGREEMENT.

Berlin, Feb. 16.—Herr Ballin and Herr Heineken, general managers respectively of the Hamburg-American and North German-Lloyd lines, are en route to London to attend the International Shipping Conference, which will assemble this week for the purpose of concluding peace among the Atlantic lines and prolonging the pool arrangement for five years.

The two general managers left Berlin, your correspondent learns, with some secrecy, after dining with the Kaiser at the Castle last evening. His Majesty having telegraphed invitations to them to Vienna last week on hearing that a further rate war had been averted.

It is said that the decision of the German lines to bury their differences is due directly to the Kaiser's vigorous intervention. The extraordinary terms which the Austro-Hungarian Government has dictated to the members of the "pool" are also made known. They are required to pledge themselves henceforth not to transport as emigrant any male Austro-Hungarian subject between the ages of 17 and 25. This, of course, is a direct outcome of the recent disclosures that Emperor Francis Joseph's army had been robbed of thousands of recruits by wholesale emigration to North America.

Unless the pool lines agree to this the Vienna and Budapest Governments are prepared henceforth to make it practically impossible for foreign shipping companies to do business in the Dual Monarchy.

BIG FIRE SWEPT HAMILTON STORE

Hamilton, Feb. 18.—Fire, which did damage to the extent of between $200,000 to $375,000, broke out on the fourth floor of the R. Mackay Co.'s store on King street east yesterday morning, and before it was extinguished all the stock in the store was completely ruined, from the smoke and water-soaking through them. The estimated damage to the goods is $350,000, covered by insurance for $275,000. The extent of the damage to the building is not known.

The origin of the fire is not known, but it is thought that ag as stove used for heating purposes in the workrooms on the fourth floor became overheated and set fire to some goods which were close by.

DISAPPEARANCE OF YOUNG WOMAN IS MYSTERIOUS

Morrisburg, Feb. 19. — (Special.) — What seems to be one of the most mysterious events that has occurred here in many years is the disappearance on Tuesday, February 10, of Miss May Fetterly, aged 19.

It is stated that Miss Fetterly came to Morrisburg with her mother on Tuesday afternoon, and having left the horse she was driving to be shod, paying, seemingly, her last ten cents for this purpose, started walking in a westerly direction out of town about three o'clock.

Her disappearance seems to mystify everyone, for it is alleged that the whole district between here and Prescott has been searched without any trace of the missing girl.

When last seen it is thought Miss Fetterly wore a brown dress, tan coat, tan shoes and gloves, rubbers and long gaiters, fur ruff and a red and grey aviation cap. She was about five feet in height with dark hair and eyes, and rather full face.

YOUNG MAN COMMITTED SUICIDE

Toronto, Feb. 19.—Edward Thompson, 18 years of age, an Englishman, boarding at 920 Dundas street, committed suicide yesterday by shooting himself through the heart with a revolver. The act is thought to have been caused by financial worries.

When the body was searched by the police nothing beyond two meal tickets for Robinson's restaurant, 211 Mavety street, was found. The body was removed to the morgue, where it was identified last night by Frank Reynolds, who met Thompson two days at the restaurant. To-day's police investigations have revealed that the young man was in Canada but a short time.

THE HON. MR. DEVLIN IMPROVING

Ottawa, Feb. 22.—The condition of the Hon. Charles R. Devlin, minister in the Gouin cabinet, who is lying ill at his father's home in Aylmer, Quebec, shows a decided improvement. His recuperative powers have astonished his physicians, especially as early last week he was in a grave condition. He is suffering from Bright's disease, and his naturally rugged constitution is standing him in good stead.

UNUSUAL ASSORTMENT OF CONGRATULATIONS

North Bay, Ont., Feb. 19. — Information has been laid against fifteen residents of Bonfield, a small village, 20 miles east of North Bay, for hooliganism in connection with the wedding of a local couple.

It is alleged that they pelted the bridal couple with missiles heavy enough to cause them injury, and the C.P.R. building was also damaged.

FEBRUARY SUBSCRIBERS.

Subscribers whose address labels are marked **FEB.**, 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. See further subscription announcements and clubbing offers elsewhere in this issue.

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RIDICULOUS, SAYS M.P. FOR CALGARY

Mr. R. B. Bennett Denies Report of Desertion of Party.

WOULD OPPOSE C.N.R. LOAN.

Ottawa, Feb. 22.—"It might as well be known now, as I am sure it has been generally understood for some time, that I will not support any legislation this session designed to grant further assistance to the Canadian Northern Railway. I have no hesitation in admitting this, but I wish at the same time to characterize rumors which I am informed have been set afloat to the effect that I intend to cut loose from the party as utterly ridiculous."

The above statement made to the "Gazette" by Mr. R. B. Bennett, member for Calgary, and the outstanding figure in the present situation in regard to the loan which the Canadian Northern Railway is desirous of obtaining from Parliament, considerably clarified the position of affairs in connection with the much-discussed matter.

VERDICT IN QUEBEC COURT FOR $500,000

Bryson, Que., Feb. 17.—In the case of R. Rainboth, civil engineer, of Aylmer, Quebec, against M. J. O'Brien, contractor, of Renfrew, Ontario, Judge W. A. Weir, of Montreal, rendered judgment here to-day for $500,000 against O'Brien in favor of Rainboth for certain timber limits in which the court decided Rainboth had a greater interest. The court also decided that $42,000 should be deducted for expenses in works and material furnished by O'Brien.

CALIFORNIA STORM-SWEPT.

Los Angeles, California, Feb. 21.—With a loss of probably seven human lives and more than $4,500,000 since Wednesday, Southern California began to recover to-night from the effects of the worst storm in its history. Swept by wind and rain for the last three days, most of the territory between the Tehachapimi Mountains and the Mexican line was flooded, but with the sun shining most of to-day the situation improved considerably and while nearly all the towns affected remained isolated to-night progress was made toward re-establishing wire and rail communication.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS

Notices of births, marriages and deaths must invariably be endorsed with the name and address of the sender, or otherwise no notice can be taken of them. Birth notices are inserted for 25c; marriage notices for 50c; death notices for 25c prepaid. The announcement of funeral appended to death notice, 25c extra; other extension to obituary, such as short sketch of life, two cents per word extra, except poetry, which is 50 cents per line extra—prepaid.

Annual subscribers may have announcements of birth, marriages and deaths (without extended obituary or verses), occurring in their immediate families, free of charge, in which case name and address of subscribers should be given.

BIRTHS.

CATTLEY—On Jan. 29, 1914, at Nash House, Linfield, England, to Mr. and Mrs. Kenneth Cattley, a son.

MARRIED.

HIBBERT-PIKE—On Jan. 7, 1914, at the Cathedral, Bombay, Captain Oswald Y. Hibbert, the Queen's Own (Royal West Kent Regt.), son of P. J. Hibbert, Hampsfield, Grange-over-Sands, England, to Violet Marion Watson, only daughter of Colonel W. W. Pike, D.S.O.

DIED.

BASSETT—On Jan. 28, 1914, at 38 Stradella road, Herne-hill, S.E., London, England, Edward Higgs Bassett, aged 70 years.

BYRNE—On Jan. 30, 1914, at 46 Fortismere avenue, Muswell-hill, N., London, Peter Byrne, for 37 years agent in Great Britain for the Province of Ontario, Canada.

CHILD—On Jan. 31, 1914, at Beechlawn, Lymm, Cheshire, England, Harry Child, late of Commercial road, E., London, in his 86th year.

URQUHART—On Feb. 14, 1914, at her residence, 166 Waverley street, Ottawa, Elizabeth Urquhart, in her 74th year, late of Alexandria.

WASSERBERG—On Jan. 28, 1914, at a nursing home after an operation, S. H. Wasserberg, of 50 Aberdare-gardens, Hampstead, and 14 Hatton-garden, E.C., London, England.

IN MEMORIAM.

HUTCHISON—In loving memory of our beloved son and brother, J. A. Hutchison, who departed this life Feb. 14th, 1911, at his home, Lemesurier, Que.

The heavenly gates were open,
A loving voice said come;
Farewells were left unspoken,
And he calmly entered home.

FOR SALE—Bakery in Southern Alberta town; 800 population; practically no opposition. Good opportunity for right man. Good reason for selling. Apply Box 19, "Witness" Office, Montreal.

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