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MONTREAL WEEKLY WITNESS, $1.00 Post-Paid; 5c a copy.

OPENING OF THE AVIATION MEET

Aeroplanists Assembled at Lakeside Gave Thrilling Exhibitions on Saturday.

COUNT DE LESSEPS THE IDOL OF THE AFTERNOON

Mr. Carruther's Bleriot Fell Fifty Feet, and Was Damaged, But Aviator Escaped.

(Witness Staff Correspondence.)

Aviation Park, June 27.—The first day of the first international aviation meet held anywhere outside France, came to a successful conclusion on Saturday evening at Lakeside with a triumph for France by the aid of its chivalrous representative, Count Jacques de Lesseps.

Not that was a victory in actual competition in definite aerial undertakings. It was no hard won battle for premier honors after defeat had come to the other airmen. It was simply that the Count captured the hearts of all those present by his magnificent behavior in the unassuming and willing way in which he came to the rescue, and turned an afternoon that otherwise would have been, through unforeseen causes, rather bare of interest into an afternoon replete with excitement and pleasure to everyone present.

Count de Lesseps made no less than three ascents, and did so because, through an accident to one machine which put it entirely out of business for a few days, and through water having got into the gasolene of another, the crowd looked like going very short of what they had come to see. It is safe to say that such sportsmanlike conduct was never more appreciated, and the rounds of applause, the waving of hats and handkerchiefs and the cries of 'Bravo, de Lesseps,' which greeted him after each descent were as much prompted by his gallant action as they were by his brilliant flights, each of which showed his complete mastery of his art. The warmth of his reception caused him to send a message, which was megaphoned to the crowd, stating that he thanked them very much for the reception they had given him.

A Record in Height.

Although the Count was undoubtedly the bright particular star of a day which was the official christening of the aerial art in Canada, Walter Brookins, the young airman belonging to the Wright brothers' team, came close up second, also making three flights during the day, one trial flight in the morning and two in the afternoon, the last one to replace his confrere, Ralph Johnstone, who went out for altitude record, but had to descend prematurely.

In his last ascent Brookins ascended 2,000 feet in six and a quarter seconds, making a Canadian record which may take some time to lower. The whole ascent and descent was done in eight and a quarter minutes, the final swoop down being one of the sensational rushes for which this young aviator is already famous. It was Brookins who went up 5,300 feet at Indianapolis two weeks ago, and it was this young Ohioan, too, who, at the same place, made a wonderful turn in six and one-fifth seconds at an angle of 82 degrees, starting 275 feet above and finishing only fifty feet from the ground.

An Accident.

The attempted ascent of Mr. Wm. Carruthers' new Bleriot machine resulted in a sensational fall when only about fifty feet in the air, the motor stopping suddenly and the machine falling head first, turning on its side just in time to save Miltgen, its pilot, from having his neck broken. As it was, he was uninjured, but the propellers were smashed off short, the wooden parts were broken, and the thin metal portions were buckled, but beyond twisting the steering gear the machinery was uninjured. Mr. Carruthers thinks the damaged parts can be replaced in a few days.

The attendance was fully 10,000, all of whom had their expectations completely realized. They were brought out and taken back to Montreal in comfort by the many special trains of the C.P.R. and G.T.R. The weather was perfect. Mr. C. W. Bennett, the general manager of the meet, expressed himself as entirely satisfied. Mr. E. M. Wilcox, managing director, said it was a fine satisfactory opening, and Mr. Knabenshue, Wright brothers manager, said he was agreeably surprised, as he hardly thought there would have been so many before the people found how it was going. There were fully five times as many people on the ground as were on the grand stand, which, from its seating capacity of 20,000, takes a large number to give it a furnished appearance. Mayor Guerin, Ald. Dandurand and a party were in a box on the lower tier of the stand, and society, which it may well be anticipated are more likely to go during the week than on a Saturday, were well represented. Count de Lesseps sister, Madame de La Begassiere, and his brother, Bertrand de Lesseps, were not on the stand, being at the Count's tent on the course. A distinguishing feature was the number of priests present.

Canadian Machine Out of Order.

There was disappointment that the machine of Canada's most expert aviators, the McCurdy brothers Baddack No. 1, made no ascent, but this was unavoidable, owing to a broken screw which had to be replaced.

Over twenty big flags, French, American and British, fluttered from end to end of the grand stand, and, along to the west white pavilions made a pretty showing. The course was patrolled by mounted Royal Canadian Dragoons from St. Johns, and was also looked after by fifty members of the city police force under command of Inspector McMahon, Captain Coleman, Lieut. Talbot, and Sergt. Turner, everything passing off in an orderly manner.

The Bleriot's Graceful Flight.

While young Cromwell Dixon's Dirigible was starting on its trip, with the youthful balloonist standing outlined on the rails of the frail platform beneath, Count de Lesseps made a start from the westward end of the course in his new Bleriot. After a little delay he sailed gracefully by the stand and got a long distance east before he turned the corner and retraced his passage, though three fields in front of the course.

Passing again in front of the crowds, high over the Dixon Dirigible, which was beating up the course, Count de Lesseps sped along at a great pace, made several evolutions at the eastern end, and cutting an aerial pathway back again, finished with a spectacular sideway descent straight down opposite and near to the stand. The Bleriot coming to a standstill, the Count stepped lightly out, to receive handshakes from Mayor Guerin and Mr. Wm. McDonald to whom he was introduced, and walking back most unassumingly was met with prolonged cheers from the public lining the rails. Arriving at his centre, he shed the outer blue overalls and famous head cover and directly afterwards paid a graceful compliment to Mr. Roy Knabenshue, the manager of the Wrights. Mr. Knabenshue being introduced to the Count, the latter expressed his pleasure at meeting the manager of the Wrights Bros., whom he referred to as 'the premier aviators of the world.'

Count de Lesseps Gratified.

Leaping lightly to the ground the Count started to walk back past the stand and general public lower down the course who cheered vociferously, and waved hats and handkerchiefs in their delight. Smiling and evidently gratified the Count stopped, and sent a message to say that 'he thanked them very much for the reception they had given him.' This was megaphoned to the crowd, who continued to cheer as the Count met his brother Bertrand, who delightedly shook hands and accompanied the little party back to the Count's quarters, where de Lesseps was greeted by his sister, Madame de la Begassiere, the Bleriot being wheeled back by attendants. By this time both the Count and the machine had become prime favorites with the crowd. The machine is a beauty in looks and in action, and the Count's action in making the second ascent was greatly appreciated and admired.

A 'Hot Air' Balloon.

Considerable interest was shown in the 'hot air' balloon ascent of Jack Fanning, and his parahute descent at 300 yards, when the balloon exploded. The white parachute descended slowly, and came down in an adjacent field, just missing a tree. Fanning was cheered as he walked back to the bricked sort of kiln opposite the stand, where the balloon is inflated. Later on in the day, a second parachute descent was made by Benjamin Prince, who dropped from a height of 1,000 feet.

A 'Break-in' of the Crowd.

Ralph Johnstone was now ready to make his ascent to try to beat the altitude record. He got off promptly, hovered around a little, and then struck off in a northerly course. Increasing in height as he circled the course he was received by a round of applause as he passed the stand, which became greater as he came past again. At the end of the third time the machine was seen to drop considerably towards the ground as it passed over the adjoining field to the north of the course, being only just visible above the low row of intervening trees. Getting again over the course the machine passed east close to the stand, and then descended with a long sweeping rush amongst the vegetables on the further side of the field, where a number of the crowd on the stand rushed over to inspect it, and were promptly sent back by the police, who were despatched for the purpose. No one but those interested are allowed near the machines. The Wright machines look more businesslike than the Bleriot's, but the latter take the palm in respect of daintiness or graceful appearance.

As Ralph Johnstone's attempt at altitude record breaking had not achieved its object, Walter Brookins, who holds the record, 5,300 feet, made at Indianapolis, two weeks ago, though not yet official, said he would go up and see if he could lower Paulhan's official 4,164 altitude flight, made at Los Angeles.

By this time, however, Count de Lesseps was ready for his third flight of the afternoon, bothering nothing about his bandaged thumb.

He sped by the grand stand, conspicuous in his hooded head covering, and went completely round the course. His next circle was a shorter one, and he hovered high nearly over the stand. Turning towards the north, he stretched along the distance, coming back and settling down after a hundred yards swift trail close to the ground, showing entire and easy control.

Attempt at Height Record.

The cheers which had greeted him on his return from the other flights were nothing to those which broke out as he left his machine. He was, without doubt, the popular idol of the afternoon, and with good reason.

Everything was now ready for Walter Brookins, and everyone was waiting to see this intrepid young aviator also make his third trip of the day. He was using his own machine, the same with which he accomplished the 5,300 feet ascent at Indianapolis. As he prepared the machine for the ascent, Mayor Guerin and Ald. Dandurand stood by, greatly interested.

It was ten minutes to seven when he started. He drove off straight to the west, turned, and rounded the course, rising fast higher and higher and almost perpendicularly, until the machine began to appear as a dark speck, rapidly diminishing in size against the clear sky. In five minutes and a half it had decreased to half the size as it continued to climb the sky.

Then the spectators, those on the stand, those on the grass, and the knot of professionals standing in the centre of the course, saw the machine drive lower to the north, followed by a downward southerly run, and then one big swoop down, the machine landing close to the spot it started from, and Brookins nonchalantly stepping out and quietly pulling out and lighting a cigarette. Although only 21, Brookins is one of the most daring aviators in the business.

Mayor Guerin was one of the first to shake his hand and congratulate him on a fine performance. He had gone up and down 2,000 feet in 8 1-4 minutes, and, allowing two minutes for the descent, had made the 2,000 feet in 6 1-4 minutes, a Canadian record which may last a long time. Brookins said he would, himself, try, to-day, to beat it.

The opening day's proceedings were over at a quarter past seven, and with plenty of waiting trains on both the G. T. R. and C. P. R., the public got comfortably back to Montreal.

JUDGES FOR THE 'WITNESS' MODEL AEROPLANE COMPETITION.

June 24th, 1910.

Editor of the Boys' Model Aeroplane Competition,
'Witness' Office, Montreal.

Dear Sir:—

It is with pleasure that we have noted this competition with its substantial prizes, so well calculated to interest the younger Canadian aviators, and it is with pleasure that we consent to act as judges of the models entered.

Yours truly,

J. Alexander M. Curry.
Roy Knabenshue

Très honoré de la demande des jeunes canadiens, je serai très heureux d'accepter d'être juge dans le concours de leurs intéressants appareils, si je me trouve encore à Montreal.

J. de Lesseps.

Greatly honored by the request of the young Canadians, I shall be very happy to accept the position of judge in the competition of their interesting machines, if I am still in Montreal.

J. DE LESSEPS.

REGULAR AERO SERVICE

On First Trip Wednesday Zeppelin Machine Carried Twenty Passengers.

Dusseldorf, Germany, June 22.—The first regular airship passenger service was inaugurated to-day when Count Zeppelin's great craft, the 'Deutschland,' carrying twenty passengers, successfully made the first scheduled trip from Friedrichshafen to this city, a distance of 300 miles, in nine hours.

The weather was perfect and the motors worked faultlessly. The average time maintained for the complete course was approximately thirty-three miles an hour, but between Friedrichshafen and Stuttgart the 124 miles was covered in an average rate of forty-one miles an hour. The best speed for a single hour was forty-three and a half miles.

Count Zeppelin was at the helm when the Deutschland rose at Friedrichshafen at three o'clock this morning, and sailed away on the trip that was to mark an epoch in aviation. The passengers were some of the directors of the Hamburg-American Steamship Company and the German Airship Stock Company, joint owners of the dirigible, and guests. They occupied the mahogany walled and carpeted cabin, situated betwen the gondolas, and from the windows viewed the scenery as the aerial car swept along. Count Zeppelin steered for the greater part of the distance.

The route had been carefully marked out in advance for the guidance of the pilot, and was followed exactly.

Regular trips will be made and many tickets have already been sold for the first few days at from $25 to $50 each.

The dimensions of the Deutschland are: Length, 485 feet; width, 46 feet. Its gas capacity is 24,852 cubic yards, and it carries three motors, having a total of 330 horse power. It was designed to maintain a speed of 35 miles an hour. Its lifting capacity is 44,000 pounds, of which 11,000 pounds cover the crew, passengers and express. It is expected to be able to accomplish a continuous trip of 700 miles.

EXCURSION A SUCCESS.

Dusseldorf, June 25.—The Zeppelin airship made a four-hour excursion with twenty passengers yesterday morning over the industrial cities of this district. The return and landing was made without incident. The machine made a second but shorter excursion this afternoon.

The 'Deutschland' has been booked to the passenger capacity for all the trips to be made for the week ahead, and the promoters feel sure that the craft will pay for herself.

AVIATOR IS INJURED

Capt. Cody, British Army Expert Fell One Hundred Feet.

London, June 23.—Capt. F. S. Cody, the aviator, while making a flight at Aldershot to-day, fell from a height of one hundred feet and was greatly injured. His aeroplane was caught in a gust of wind, and, becoming unmanageable, plunged to the ground. Cody was pinned beneath the wreckage of his machine insensible. The most serious injuries were on the head. Captain Cody is employed by the British War Department to teach its officers aeronautics.

CANADIAN CABLES.

(Canadian Associated Press.)

London, June 27.—Starting in August and thereafter the Thomson liners for Quebec and Montreal will call at Southampton.

London, June 27.—It is learned that an exodus of natives of Finland to Canada is probable at an early date. The Dominion Government, it is understood, is prepared to afford them facilities to settle in the Hudson's Bay region.

CANADIAN'S ADDRESS.

London, June 27.—At a local education conference at Liverpool, Dr. J. W. Robertson, former principal of the Macdonald College at Ste. Anne's, Que., gave an instructive address on nature study and rural teaching in the elementary schools in Canada.

WORKERS FOR CANADA.

London, June 27.—The Church Emigration Socety despatched a party of working people to Canada on the 'Lake Erie,' which is sailing this year under the Allan line flag.

TO STAMP OUT CONSUMPTION.

London, June 27.—At the opening of a sanatorium for consumptives, Dr. William Osler said: 'We now had the knowledge how to cure consumption, and it rested with the public whether it was stamped out. In three generations it would be stamped out unquestionably.'

TO ENLIST IN WESTERN FORCE.

London, June 27.—A number of Major Broderick's company of territorials have announced that they wish to go to Winnipeg, and after manoeuvres there they intend to join a similar Dominion force. Major Broderick, who accompanies them, will find them employment.

ON BEHALF OF CHURCH.

London, June 27.—An appeal for $1,500,000 on behalf of the Church of England in British Columbia is published, the influential signatories including the Bishop of London and the Duke of Argyll.

FISHERIES DISPUTE.

London, June 27.—A despatch from The Hague says the greater part of Former Senator Turner's speech before the Fisheries Tribunal, on behalf of the United States, hitherto has been devoted to an endeavor to support by appeal to a portentous list of authorities, a line of argument in favor of the theory of the limitation of sovereignty, namely, that the rights of the United States under the treaty of 1818 form an international servitude analogous in some degree to those which commonly existed among old German states, and which were subject to one great complexity.

But it may be said that the United States contends that the existence of this servitude over Newfoundland limits Great Britain's sovereignty to that extent, with the result ont only that Great Britain is prevented from exercising her sovereignty so as to make the regulations which impair the fishing rights of the United States, but that the United States is entitled to exercise sovereignty over its own fishing rights and the territories in question.

The United States claims not only the right to concur in the fishing regulations, but the right if they find that they are being enforced to the detriment to American citizens, to insist upon as full a participation in the method of their enforcement as that to be exercised by Great Britain herself.

LEAVES $17,000,000.

But Financier Has Made No Bequest to Charity.

Bethlehem, Pa., June 24.—Under the will of the late Elisha P. Wilbur, financier, and once president of the Lehigh Valley Railway, an estate of $17,000,000 is bequeathed to his family. So far as is known there was no gift to public or charitable institutions.



HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS EDWARD PRINCE OF WALES.
Who has also taken the title of Earl of Chester.

TRIUMPH FOR DIAZ

Mexican General Elected President Again by Large Majority.

Mexico City, June 27.—General Porfirio Diaz was Saturday re-elected president of Mexico, and Roman Corral, vice-president, by an overwhelming majority, according to returns received from all over the country.

The anti-re-electionists' ticket, headed by Francesco I. Maderio, now under arrest in San Luis, Potosi, received about two percent of the vote cast in Mexico City, according to an unofficial statement. The city was



PRESIDENT DIAZ OF MEXICO.

free from disorder of a serious nature. Eight hundred electors were chosen in Mexico City, of whom only four are of the anti-re-electionists. From telegrams received from various parts of the Republic, the same proportion seems to prevail throughout the country. The electors chosen will meet next month in the electoral college to vote on July 10 for deputies and senators; on July 11 to declare the election of a president and vice-president, and on July 12 to name judges of the Supreme Court. 'El Imparcial' says that the election was a complete triumph for the entire Diaz-Corral ticket.

Sir Porfirio Diaz, known as 'Mexico's strong man,' is eighty years of age, having been born at Oaxaca on September 15, 1830. He took an active part in resistance to the French invasion of 1863, and was chosen Commander of the East in 1867. A progressionist always, he headed an insurrection against the Government in 1875 which resulted in its overthrow and his election as president, to which position he has now been returned.

STUDENTS COMING

British Party to Visit Canada Through an Anonymous Gift.

Liverpool, June 21.—The first touring party of ten university students, made possible by the beneficence of an anonymous philanthropist, left to-day for Canada and the United States. The itinerary will include all the larger cities of Canada as far west as Winnipeg, near which city the men will devote four days to actual farm work as a practical way of obtaining an insight into the conditions of Canadian agriculture. From Winnipeg the party will cross the border and visit Madison, Wis.; Chicago, Pittsburg, Washington, Annapolis, Philadelphia, New York, New Haven and Cambridge, Mass.

DRUGGISTS' ANNUAL

Montrealer is President of Canadian Wholesale Association.

Ottawa, June 24.—The annual meeting of the Canadian Wholesale Drug Association, which has been in progress at the Russell House during the past two days, concluded last evening. The gathering was attended by wholesale men from Halifax, St. John, Montreal, Ottawa, Toronto, Kingston, Hamilton, London and Winnipeg. Several of them were accompanied by their wives. There was a general discussion on trade conditions, reports concerning which were very optimistic. Mr. Malcolm Macpherson, of the National Drug Company here, had charge of the local arrangements, and came in for compliments upon the manner in which the programme was carried out. A feature of the closing day was a presentation of a cabinet of silver costing $500 to Mr. Mattinson, the retiring secretary. Mrs. Malcolm Macpherson was presented by the ladies of the party with a handsome cut glass water pitcher. The officers elected were as follows:

Honorary presidents, H. H. Lyman, Montreal, and D. W. Boyle, Winnipeg; president, James Mattinson, Montreal; vice-presidents, C. McD. Hay, Toronto, and L. J. Mylius, Halifax; secretary, W. S. Elliott, Montreal; treasurer, W. C. Niblett, Hamilton.

TO INCREASE BIRTH RATE

Series of Measures With this Object Introduced in France.

Paris, June 22.—A series of measures designed to stimluate the birth rate in France was introduced in Parliament to-day. They include the imposition of additional military service upon bachelors over 29 years of age; making obligatory the marriage of state employees who have reached the ager of 25 years, with supplementary salaries and pension allowance for those with more than three children, and the repeal of the law requiring the equal distribution of estates among the children. The dislike of Frenchmen to divide their property is a frequent cause of restricted families, according to those who have made a study of the subject.

WESTERN CYCLONE

Loss of Life and Property Damage in Saskatchewan

Moose Jaw, Sask., June 27.—A frightful story of death and desolation as the result of Thursday's storm reached this city yesterday over the long-distance telephone from Section 34,-1330, which is situated i the 'South Country,' about sixty miles from Moose Jaw.

While details are not full, it appears that a cyclone strucy the neighborhood about two o'clock on Thursday afternoon, and was followed by a terrific hailstorm, which swept a strip of country a mile wide. Every house and shack in the path of the storm was destroyed. Three persons were killed and seven more or less seriously injured. The dead are Ed. Maddigan and two little children; injured, his mother, two sisters, and two brothers, a hired man named Wilson, leg broken; a man named Palmer, collarbone broken, and two others, Thomas and Ward, cut and bruised about the face. Medical help was rushed to the scene.

NATIONAL PARLIAMENT REFUSED.

Pekin, June 27.—An Imperial decree issued to-day refuses the popular and insistent demand recently made for the immediate convocation of a national parliament. The urgent petition which was presented by delegates to the provincial assemblies and was supported by organizations of merchants throughout the country, was considered at the first meeting of the Council of the Empire held during the regency of Prince Chun.

TELEGRAPHIC BRIEFS.

Lieut.-Col. C. E. English, R.C.A., is appointed commandant of the artillery practice camp at Petawawa this year.

Depew Inn, a four-story brick hotel at Depew, near Buffalo, was destroyed by fire yesterday, causing a loss of $50,000. Harry Foraker, of Pittsburg, who was ill in a room on the third floor, was carried down a ladder by a fireman.

Patrick O'Neill, aged 70, of Restigouche county, went to his death in the Reversing Falls, at St. John, N.B., yesterday afternoon. He was a patient in the Provincial Hospital for Nervous Diseases, and had the freedom of the grounds. He climbed the railing on the Suspension Bridge and plunged through seventy feet of space to the swirling waters.

Late on Saturday the steamer Poughkeepsie, of the Central Hudson Steamboat Company, and the company's storehouse at Highland, opposite Poughkeepsie, were completely destroyed by fire. The motorboat 'Cardinal,' the launch used by Coach Ten Eyck, of the Wisconsin navy, was also destroyed. The total loss was about $125,000.

Four tons of dynamite, exploded by means of an electric wire system in a network of tunnels, loosened some 60,000 square yards of rock bottom in Port Credit harbor on Saturday. Haney and Miller, contractors, had charge of the risky enterprise, the object of which was to make feasible the deepening of the shallow harbor so that steamers can enter.

The Cumberland Railway & Coal Company in May last obtained an injunction against a number of the strikers at Springhill, forbidding them to picket workmen employed by the company. A motion was made on Friday by the company before Mr. Justice Drysdale to commit one of the men, Jules Laverne, for contempt of court, alleging that he had violated the restraining order. The application was refused on an affidavit by Laverne that he had not committed the violations alleged.

CHILD KIDNAPPED

Black Hand Threat Against New York Physician is Carried Out.

New York, June 22.—One of the most energetic hunts for a lost child ever set under way by the New York police is on to-day for three-year-old Michael Scineca, son of a wealthy Italian physician, who was boldly kidnapped late yesterday almost under the very eyes of his parents by blackhanders, who for three years have been threatening to steal the child unless money was paid them.

Dr. Mariano Scineca, the father, one of the best known Italian physicians in the United States, has been the subject of black hand attentions far back in the late Lieut. Petrosino's time. When his boy was four months' old, and the physician, who had foregone a lucrative practice in the fashionable district to work among his own countrymen, was prospering in a modest way in the Italian quarters, envy of his accumulations prompted demands on him by blackmailing bands.

COBALT ORE CASE.

Dr. J. E. Wilkinson Fined $300 With Six Months' Option.

Toronto, June 22.—Fines aggregating $1,025 were imposed by Judge Winchester this morning in the famous Cobalt ore case. Dr. J. E. Wilkinson was convicted of buying ore from parties not authorized to sell. He was fined $300 or six months. The following parties for selling the stolen were fined as follows: Alex. Littlepohn, $200 or six months; J. F. Parr, $200 or six months; George Barber, $200 or six months; W. H. Van Wynickle, $100 or three months; W. Johnson, $25 or sixty days.

INDIAN PRINCE COMING.

Gaikwar of Baroda Will be Entertained by City.

A letter to Mayor Guerin from the Governor-General announces that His Highness the Gaikwar of Baroda, an Indian Prince, will be in Montreal with his suite on July 6. The Prince is on his way to England. He will be entertained by the city while here.

NATIONAL PROHIBITION THE AIM OF THE W.C.T.U., SAY SPEAKERS AT GLASGOW CONGRESS.

(Witness' Special Correspondence.)

Glasgow, June 10.—'An organization whose potency it would not be easy to estimate, and whose objects it would be folly to decry,' is how the Glasgow 'Herald' speaks of the Women's Christian Union, whose world's convention has just been held in the city. It considers, however, that the prohibitory views which the women insist upon would be 'utterly impracticable and impossible.' The only cure for the drink evil, which in its estimation has the promise of permanence, is one in which the individual 'has the courage of his own soul to accept or refuse any of what an old Scottish divine used to call God's good creatures.'

I stop just here to look out of the window to see who is responsible for the very doubtful singing that has been sounding through the almost midnight air for the past fifteen minutes. Across the way are two of the very 'souls' referred to. They have had the 'courage to accept' the 'creature' in question, and are, as I look, accepting more of it out of a mutual black bottle. Each carefully props himself against the wall before he hands the bottle to the other, and then together they lift up their voices to assure the clock on the high neighboring steeple that they 'will say good-bye, love.' They pause and strike a number of matches while they try to remember the next line; fail to set the pipes alight, and, on the invitation of two very tall policemen, move off, unsteadily, with more 'good-bye loves' and striking still more matches.

I go back to the 'Herald' and find it winds up with the editorial assurance that prohibition in this country would be 'utterly impracticable and impossible.'

But that was written before last night, when, on the platform of St. Andrew's Hall, an audience of three or four thousand people were told by eighty women in as many minutes that what they were working for was national prohibition, and that the thousand other women represented by each of the speakers would be satisfied with nothing less. In answer to the charge that such a law 'would not work,' they said it was already working in nearly two whole provinces of Canada, in half of the United States and in many other places. And after they had said this in the main hall, they walked out in groups and said it to an overflow meeting in another part of the great building. And one of them, Mrs. Armor, a rapid-fire 'Georgia Cracker,' who talked as the waters come down at Lodore, assured them, amid roars of applause, that she had come to tell them that Scotland was going dry too.

The convention was called to order on Tuesday morning, in the absence of Lady Carlisle, by the vice-president, Mrs. L. M. N. Stevens, of Maine. With her on the platform were the honorary secretaries, Miss Agnes Slack, of England; Miss Anna Gordon, of the United States, and the treasurer, Mrs. Mary E. Sanderson, of Quebec. The morning was devoted to amending the constitution. A good part of the afternoon was taken up with greetings from other societies. Mr. Cameron Corbett, M.P., in presenting the greetings of fifteen Scottish temperance societies, said it would be impossible to exaggerate the importance of the work of the Union. Statesmen were in a very large measure guided by public opinion, but public opinion never formed itself, and was never easily changed. Every advance in public opinion was the result of tremendous efforts, and whilst statesmen were guided by opinion, organizations like this formed the opinion which guided the statesmen.

Sir Alexander Simpson brought the greetings of the British Medical Temperance Association. Doctors, he said, knew better than any the evils of even the moderate use of alcohol on character, health, reason and life. The profession had often been charged with introducing one individual and another to the use of alcohol, but far oftener the evil thing was prescribed, not by the doctor, but by some friend of the patient. In the last two quarters, in the wards in the Edinburgh Royal Infirmary, under the superintendence of Sir Thomas Fraser, perhaps the highest authority on therapeutics in Britain, all the patients had passed through without using one drop of alcohol as comfortably as in any of the other wards where it was in use.

In the evening three thousand people gathered in St. Andrew's Hall. The galleries were gay with banners of the different societies represented. Mrs Stevens, who presided, said well-informed people were agreed that there was to-day more total abstinence in the world than ever before, and the only logical outcome of this was prohibition. The wonder remained that at this stage of Christian civilization any locality or any country would, for a money consideration, permit the sale of that which caused 35 percent of the insanity, 45 percent of the idiocy, 80 percent of the poverty and 90 percent of the crime. When they heard that prohibition in Maine was a failure, she bade them ask who said so. They would find it was the brewers, the distillers, the liquor-sellers and their emissaries. After 30 years' trial of it the people of Maine had, by a majority vote of three to one, embodied the law in the constitution of the State.

Mrs. Armor, of Georgia, asked who said prohibition did absolutely prohibit. It was, however, the only thing in the world that had made the liquor traffic sit up and take notice. The disgrace of a nation was not in a few men breaking the law, but that a so-called Christian Government should throw the purple and ermine of the law over a business which degraded manhood, dishonored womanhood, and beggared childhood.

The main feature of Wednesday was the report of the secretaries. This announced that since the last convention three and a half years ago, 47 cities of over 20,000 had abolished saloons, six of the United States had passed a prohibitory law and the membership of the Union in the States had increased by 62,000.

Canada, they reported, drinks less per head than any country on the globe. The chief work of the Unions in Australia had been for 'no license.' In New Zealand the Unions had increased since 1886 from 15 to 78. These included 15 Unions of native Maoris, who showed unprecedented enthusiasm against the traffic. In Sweden the government gave a grant to temperance educational work. Iceland had passed a prohibition law which is to come into force in 1912. Japan reported seven new Unions formed last year, with 2,600 members.

Wednesday night was 'Y' night, with Mrs. Waycott, of Montreal, in the chair. There were numerous three-minute and one-minute speeches, with the speech of the evening by the Rev. Professor Denny, D.D., of Glasgow. Numbers of presentations were tucked in between speeches. There were flowers, a huge basket, to the Duchess of Carlisle, and to Mrs. Scot Mathieson, superintendent of the Glasgow Y's,' and a spoon to Mrs. Waycott. A thoughtful speech was also given by Lady Dorothy Howard.

Thursday morning a message of thanks for sympathy was read from Queen Alexandra.

Lady Carlisle said she had, in spite of previous resolutions, been unable to keep away. She had even resigned shortly after her appointment to the presidency in Boston. Now, as Mrs. Stevens had really done the work, she hoped they would make Mrs. Stevens president, and she would be happy to work as Mrs. Stevens' assistant. The election of officers was then held, and resulted as follows: President, Lady Carlisle; vice-president, Mrs. L. M. N. Stevens, Maine; honorary secretaries, Miss Agnes Stack, England, and Miss Anna Gordon, United States; treasurer, Mrs. Mary E Sanderson, Canada. Later the executive committee reported the appointment of Miss Swankie Cameron, England, as World's Secretary.

The Countess of Carlisle, on Thursday morning, gave an address, touching particularly on the situation in South Africa, recalling the 'disaster, tragedy and confusion' of the war there. South Africa she looked upon as the heaviest and most important task they had before them at the present time. Let South Africa, she said, set their own hands to the task with all their might; Let them work to get into their legislature representatives who would purge from it all those clauses which were an insult to women in regard to the state regulation of vice; let them in every way build up a new Commonwealth, and they in that new country and they in the old with that new country over the seas and Canada, which ran—in such a happy, blessed, and homely righteous rivalry—the United States far on in its prohibition crusade—let them unite and pray that to them might be given the light of a vision of the great things they might do if only they loved one another.

The reports from the Colonial delegates were of much interest. Mrs. Gordon Wright, president of the Dominion Union, said the Union in Canada were firm in the belief that much for which they were working would be more readily obtained if the womanhood of Canada was allowed to crystalize their convictions through the ballot box.

For New Zealand, Miss Roberts said they had been successful in securing the prohibition of liquor in the training camps and, were hunting fermented wine from every communion table.

Miss Anderson Hughes reported that New Zealand had already given a majority of 33,000 against the liquor traffic, and were it not for the two-thirds majority required, would have had prohibition long ago.

All this reports but the routine work of the convention. Every day were two or three side trips or receptions—to the Quarrier Homes at Bridge of Weir; to the Queen Margaret College, where the guests were conducted over the University of Glasgow by the pretty, scarlet-gowned girl students; to Roukan Glen, where we were the guests of Mr. Cameron Corbett, M.P., to whose munificence Glasgow owes the park; to a garden party at Garscube by invitation of Sir Archibald and Lady Campbell; and last, but not least, the ten days' 'Y' Summer School, at Ardenconnel House Row, Gardoch, organized by Miss Kerr, of Kelvinside, Glasgow. Some took one, some another, some could find time to take half the kindness bestowed upon us by Glasgow, but whoever you ask you will get but one answer—'This convention was the best yet.'

C. R.

ST. JEAN BAPTISTE DAY.

Some Wise Words From the French Morning Paper.

Friday was the feast of St. Jean Baptiste, patron saint of the French-Canadians. Owing to the approaching festivities of the Eucharistic Congress for which occasion all good Catholics demonstrations are this year reserved in Montreal, there was this morning no public service and no procession. The only event to mark the dayy will be an open-air concert and a display of fireworks at Lafontaine Park, this evening, during which a collection will be taken up by a committee of young ladies for the Dollard monument.

Referring to the principle of the St. Jean Baptiste celebration, the 'Canada' holds that it should be given a wider scope and says: 'The St. Jean Baptiste speakers should make it their duty to start a national feeling in which all the other elements of the Canadian nation could take part. We form part of a nation in which we hardly number a third, and if we insist upon detaching ourselves from the two other thirds, we wantonly march towards a recommencement of every political, social, religious, intellectual and material influence over the mass of the nation, which must fatally come at a more or less remote date. Let us not commit this fault towards which certain ambitious minds lead us with a view to use our abasement for their own elevation. Let us on the contrary show the French-Canadian people that they have, around themselves, at their side and in their own brothers of another origin, upon whom they must rely in order to succeed in the struggle for life, and that if they do not trust them as brothers, they will find them in their way as rivals, competitors, and even perhaps adversaries. In a word, let not the feast of St. Jean Baptiste be a feast of the French nationality in Canada, living in peace, harmony and sympathy with all other Canadians of good will.'

After mentioning the fact that there ould be no public St. Jean Baptiste demonstration this year, the 'Patrie' said yesterday: 'But the French-Canadians will no doubt have at heart everywhere to give a tangible form to their patriotic feelings by hoisting side by side the Union Jack, bearing the coat of arms of the Dominion, and the Tricolor, emblem of their origin. Each of those flags is for us an object of special worship. To the British flag we pay the tribute of our respect and our attachment, because it is the symbol of the liberties which we enjoy in our country, and of the power which will defend against the invader, if need be, our institutions and our homes. As regards the French flag, a kind of filial devotion and the voice of blood calls us towards it, notwithstanding the reality of our new allegiance now a century and a half old and to which we freely adhere.'

Roots
Barks Herbs
That have great medicinal power, are raised to their highest efficiency, for purifying and enriching the blood, as they are combined in Hood's Sarsaparilla.
40,366 testimonials received by actual count in two years. Be sure to take
Hood's Sarsaparilla
Get it today. Sold by all druggists everywhere. 100 Doses One Dollar.

CAPTAIN ROLLAND FOUND.

Captain Rolland, one of the best mining engineers in Canada, who has been missing for the past five weeks, has been found, by a party of searchers. He lived for three days on berries and leaves. He is eighty years of age. He was taken to the hospital at Fort Arthur.

HONORS FOR CANADIANS

Four are Included in King's Birthday List Announcement.

SEVEN NEW PEERS CREATED.

Sir George W. Ross, Sir Edmund Walker, Sir H. N. Bate and Dr. J. G. Rutherford.

(Canadian Associated Press.)

London, June 24—Four Canadians are included in the King's birthday honors, and seven peers are created. The Canadians are:—

Knights Bachelor.

Senator G. W. Ross, former Premier of Ontario.

Byron Edmund Walker, president of the Bank of Commerce.

H. N. Bate, of the Ottawa Improvement Commission.

C. M. G.

J. G. Rutherford, Dominion live stock commissioner.

Imperial Service Order.

Achille Frechette, W. H. McIlree and W. J. Pugsley.

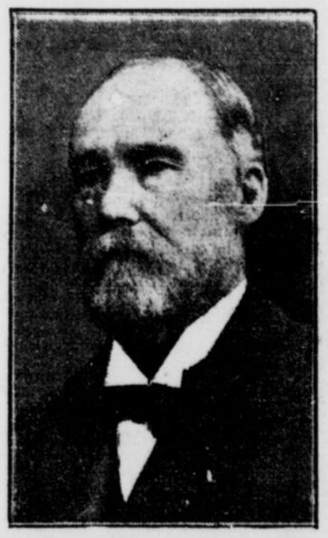
The new peers include Sir Walter Foster, a noted physician and a member of parliament for the Ilkeston division of Derbyshire; Sir Weetman Dickinson Pearson, and Sir Christopher Furness.

Sir Christopher Furness is the great shipowner, who, as a Liberal, represented the constituency of Hartlepool in parliament since 1900. He was unseated last May by the court, and his recent election declared void on the ground that there had been illegal payments made through his agents. The court stated that Sir Christopher was not personally guilty of corrupt practices, but that he must suffer for the acts of his agents. Sir Christopher's son was re-elected a few days ago.

Among the baronets created is Harold Harmsworth, brother of Lord Northcliffe. The long list of knights includes A. T. Quiller-Couch, the author.

SIR GEO. ROSS.

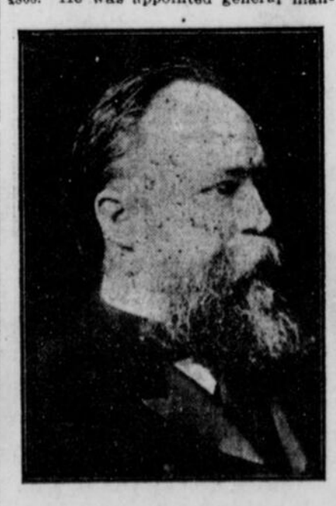
Sir G. W. Ross was born in Middlesex county, Ontario, in 1841, served as a school teacher; became a school inspector and took an active part in the improvement of the Ontario school system. He studied law at Albert University, and was called to the Bar in 1887, being then 46 years of age. His political career began in 1872, when he was elected to the House of Commons for the county of Middlesex. In 1883 he left the Ottawa House to enter the provincial, joining the Mowat Cabinet as Minister of Education. This portfolio he also held in the Hardy Government. In October, 1899, he became Premier of Ontario, taking the portfolio of Provincial Treasurer. In the general elections of 1905 his government was defeated and he resigned. He continued to lead the Liberal party in the Legislature until January of 1907, when he resigned and was called to the Senate in the same month. In his early days he was a leading temperance advocate. He is president of the Manufacturers' Life Insurance Company.



SIR GEORGE W. ROSS.

SIR EDMUND WALKER.

Sir Edmund Walker is the president of the Bank of Commerce, with which he served in many capacities since 1868. He was appointed general manager in October, 1886, and a few years ago, on the retirement of the Hon. Geo. A. Cox, he was called to the presidents' chair. Sir Edmund is an able writer on financial subjects and has had much to do with the revision of the Canadian banking laws. He is known as a generous patron of Canadian art, and served as a member of the Quebec Centenary Commission.



SIR EDMUND WALKER.

SIR HENRY NEWELL BATE.

Sir Henry Newell Bate, chairman of the Ottawa Improvement Commission, was born April 9th, 1828, in Truro, Cornwall, England, and came to Canada when a young man, taking up residence at St. Catharines, Ont. He was married to Miss Cameron, of Montreal, and came to Ottawa in 1854, being one of the earliest settlers in old By Town. He is head of the wholesale grocery firm of H. N. Bate & Sons, Limited, and a director of the Bank of Ottawa.



SIR H. N. BATE.

DR. J. G. RUTHERFORD.

Dr. J. G. Rutherford, who has been created a Companion of the Order of St. Michael and St George is at the present time veterinary director-general and live stock commissioner of the Federal Government. He has been in the civil service since 1902.

BISHOP'S COLLEGE

Convocation Took Place at Lennoxville on June 23.

Lennoxville, June 24.—With most favorable weather, the annual convocation of Bishop's College University was held here yesterday afternoon. Degrees of D.C.L. were conferred on the Right Rev. the Bishop of Fredericton, the Hon. P. S. G. Mackenzie, Provincial Treasurer, and Mr. T. Ainslie Young.

The convocation was preceded by an early communion celebration and a convocation service in the beautiful chapel, which was filled to the doors. The celebrant was Rev. Principal Parrock, assisted by the Dean of Quebec, and Canon Allnatt. The absolution and benediction were pronounced by the Bishop of Montreal, and an admirable and most impressive sermon was preached by the Bishop of Fredericton on the subject of 'Contending for the Faith.' The service was fully choral and finely rendered.

A short, witty speech was made by the Bishop of Fredericton, and the Hon. P. S. G. Mackenzie also spoke on the history of the Eastern Townships and the position of the university therein.

Mr. T. Ainslie Young delivered a short address on the needs of education at the present time.

Principal Parrock, in his report, stated that five students completed their divinity course last year. Of these two had been ordained deacon by the Bishop of Quebec, and one by the Bishop of Fredericton, while two who are taking a further course in England are to be ordained later. Of the twelve graduates in Arts, five returned to take their divinity course. Forty-four old students returned to college last September. Twenty new students had entered the college this session. Of these sixteen are in the Arts Faculty, one more than last year, and four in the Faculty of Divinity, as compared with eleven last year.

CORPORATION MEETING.

The Corporation of Bishop's College met on Wednesday morning and a considerable amount of important business was transacted. A new agreement with the school association was approved of and a new library building, which is now complete, was taken over. The appointment of the Rev. F. G. Vial to succeed the Rev. H. F. Hamilton in the chair of Pastoral Theology was announced and arrangements made for the work of next session, both in Arts and Divinity.

At the business meeting of convocation in the afternoon of Wednesday, Dr. John Hamilton was re-elected chancellor and Principal Parrock, vice-chancellor.

DEGREES CONFERRED.

The following degrees were conferred at the convocation: D.C.L. (Honoris Causa): The Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Fredericton, D.D.; the Hon. P. S. G. Mackenzie, Provincial Treasurer; T. Ainslie Young, Esq., M.A. (Ad. Eundem): Edgar Browning, Esq., M.A., M.D., Clare College, Cambridge; the Rev. H. C. Burt, M.A., University of Trinity College, Toronto.

M.A. (in course): E. A. Robertson, Esq., B.A., M.D.; the Rev. Alex. Sharp, B.A.; Miss I. E. Blair, B.A.; the Rev. O. G. Lewis, B.A.; A. F. C. Whalley, B.A.; R. Alcock, B.A.; G. K. Boright, B.A.; the Rev. Austin Ireland, B.S.

B.A. (ad Eundem) and M.A. (in course): the Rev. J. F. B. Belford, B.A., University of Manitoba.

B.A. (in course): J. S. Brown, German and Latin honors, first class; H. H. Dinning, historical honors, second class; H. S. Chesshire, historical honors, second class; M. B. Johnson, philosophy honors, second class; Miss D. J. Sieveright, natural science option, first class; A. V. Grant, historical option, first class; R. H. Hayden, philosophical option, first class; H. S. B. Critchley, classical option, second class; R. A. Malden, historical option, second class; C. P. Gwyn, modern language option, second class; Miss A. M. Mitchell, modern language option, second class; F. W. Crawford, modern language option, second class.

L.S.T.: C. G. Hepburn, B.A.; A. F. C. Whalley, B.A.; C. G. Stevens, B.A.

Post graduate honors — A. F. C. Whalley, B.A., theological honors, first class; C. G. Hepburn, B.A., theological honors, second class.

Honors before graduation—J. R. C. Murray, mathematical honors, grade II., second class.

Matriculation — A. W. Reeve, C. C. Phillips, A. E. Norcross, E. Ireland, W. W. Alward, Miss B. M. Cowan, Miss M. R. O'Dell, Miss M. R. Draper, H S. Wood.

JUVENILE COURTS

Judge Choquet Explains Necessity to Controllers.

Judge Choquet last week again urged the necessity of establishing a Juvenile Court in Montreal, explaining to the Controllers the way he thought such an institution might best be started.

The first step, he said would be to establish a house of detention. This should be entirely separate from the prison or from the cells at the City Hall. It should be in charge of a superintendent, and should be run not like a place of detention but like a home. The best results would be obtained, if the institution were divided, so that the Protestant and Catholic inmates might be kept apart.

After listening to all the suggestions of the Judge, with evident interest, Mayor Guerin asked if he would consult with Mr. L. J. Ethier, City Attorney, and prepare a report setting forth exactly what is needed.

A GREAT EVENT

Remarkable Interest in the World Missionary Conference.

OBJECT OF THE CONFERENCE.

(Special Correspondence by L. Dougall.)

Edinburgh, June 16, 1910.

As your representative I was culpable in not applying six months ago for a seat in the World's Missionary Conference. In consequence, I arrived in Edinburgh at midnight, on the 13th, without a ticket. Weeks of letter-writing, however, had secured the promise of one.

I sallied forth into the rare old town before breakfast. I was told nothing would be open! I found a crowd before the offices of the Conference. The pavement on Princes street was blocked. Not open! The doors had received a continual stream of applicants for an hour. Here the Conference literature was given out and tickets allocated. Most people were turned disappointed away. After several interviews I found that the secretary to whom I had a special letter was already in an office in the Free Church Assembly Hall.

This noble building crowns the ridge of the Castle Hill, just below the castle gate. Entering between its high brown towers I found myself again in a crowd of applicants, most of them to be disappointed. But I triumphed, and will write you further of this most remarkable of conferences.

The World Missionary Conference is not intended to create enthusiasm or to collect money or to do any of those things that the common mind associates with missionary gatherings. Its object is to consider the reports of eight commissions that have been sitting for eighteen months, each formulating a report upon some separate problem of the world's missionary work, to accept or amend the reports and form conclusions as to their collective import, and its bearing upon the empire of Jesus Christ. The men on those commissions are drawn from every Christian body except those of the Roman Catholic and Greek Churches, and, consequently, delegates and representatives of every Christian missionary society are now in Edinburgh, to discuss the reports, and vote upon their conclusions. Protestant missionary work can no longer be viewed only in its partisan, or local, bearings. The human race is a unit; the Christian Church is a unit; the missionaries are the armies of Jesus Christ; the enemies to be fought are vice and materialism, and all those forces of heathensim which make for the degradation or the tardy development of mankind is happening in Edinburgh just now is a consultation among many of the greatest generals of the missionary army, many of the greatest statesmen of the empire of Christ, and they have invited to aid their consultation practical workers from every regiment in the missionary army, and every field of the church at home.

The first day was given to conference on the report of the first commission which had for its scope the evangelization of the non-Christian world.

The first subject was the advance of Mohammedanism among the heathen races of Africa. The wave of education, of industrial enterprise, of co-operative organizations, has overflowed Mohammedan nations. The young Mohammedan is awake, far in advance of his fathers in knowledge, in intelligence and enterprise. In Africa he is carrying trade into all the recesses of the heathen tribes, and every trader is a missionary, not only zealous for his faith, but zealous to make money, and finding the converted heathen more useful to that end than the unconverted. It is the duty of a commander-in-chief to concentrate his forces where the enemy is strongest, and where there is most territory to lose by defeat. In Central Africa, then the greatest missionary force is at present required, and we heard from men who had been evangelizing among the hill tribes, and who were entirely convinced that many of these tribes were splendid material, ready now to receive christianity if sufficient teachers could be had, and even themselves to evangelize Africa if their hearts were once fired with christian enthusiasm. All the African missionaries were agreed that this must be done now, or indefinitely postponed. Paganism, even in Central Africa is effete. The natives desire religion. If Islam takes the field it will be to the eternal shame of this generation of christians, and centuries may elapse before the present pagan comes to another turning-point. The question was raised how far Islam might meet the need of the natives, and is answered by the statement that whatever we may think of the Mohammedan belief, translating their God into what we mean by God, it is to be remembered that the Mohammedan God is not a holy character, men cannot be raised by worshipping a God of low moral tone.

Next in importance for immediate and united effort come China, Manchuria, Corea, Japan. Here, again, it is now or, probably, not for many and many a year. Everywhere in these countries education is advancing by great strides. The old beliefs are loosened. Western civilization is being put on like a garment, and the materialism and agnosticism of Western Europe is advancing as fast as the new learning, and with them all the corrupt influences of Western civilisation. Here, again, the people are at a turning of the ways. They are crying out for a religion. Wherever they become converted they produce and, in many cases, support, most effective native missions. There are at present thousands of European missionaries needed to train these, and to foster the Church of Christ in these countries in its initial stage.

India is gradually opening wider and wider. The outcast, and the low-caste population which is being raised and educated by christian teaching is ready now in millions to enter into the church if teachers can be found. The great need in the near future will be for a sufficient number of trained native pastors

I will omit the other fields of the world whose needs were all reported upon, and merely mention the last mission field whose claim was urged with overwhelming eloquence. It would seem that in the East just now the native who has been abroad, for educational or industrial purposes, and returns, has an influence which can hardly be estimated. It is not too much to say that such travellers actually form the opinions of whole districts for or against christianity, and these men are in our schools, in our universities, in our homes, as servants and students, and they will carry back a report not of what we teach, but of what we are.

A word now about the general impression of the conference. It appears to me that what might be called the old-fashioned type of earnest, but dowdy, missionary is gone. There is no question about it that the missionaries in this conference are, for the most part, men and women of highly developed physique, keen intellectual power, polished manners, and are simply, but, on the whole, exceedingly well dressed. The greater proportion of the working missionaries who spoke to us were young.

It is impossible to forecast what the wide reaching results of this Conference will be in the union of Christian bodies, who, for the first time, are facing the problem of the world's evangelization shoulder to shoulder and eye to eye. Everywhere you can see groups as the Anglican dignitary, the American student, the Scotch divine, the negro or Chinese native teacher, earnestly talking together.

MISSION CONGRESS

Important Questions Discussed at the World's Convention in Edinburgh.

Edinburgh, June 20. — The World Missionary Conference considered to-day with other matters those governmental, diplomatic and civil questions which affect missions. This subject was introduced through the presentation of the report of the commission on 'the relation of missions to governments.' Lord Balfour, of Burleigh, is the chairman of the commission, and Mr. Seth Low, of New York, the vice-chairman.

The commission appeals to the conference to make a decided pronouncement upon the Belgian Congo question.

The commission on missions and governments concluded its report, presented to-day, with an assertion that 'if the claims of humanity and the rights of missions have been so flagrantly and continuously violated by the government of the Congo State (now taken over by Belgium), an appeal for action should be made by the conference to all the powers which are signatories to the General Act of Berlin.'

'We have no hesitation in asking the conference to make a decided pronouncement upon the Congo question' the report says. 'This new state came into being under conditions which make the whole family of nations more directly responsible for its existence than is usually the case; they did not merely accept an accomplished fact, but lent an active hand to the accomplishment. This makes it doubly imperative that the conference should present a full weight of Christian sentiment, effectually voiced, to overcome the natural commendable disposition of governments to meddle.'

'We recommend to the conference that it take steps for the appointment of a committee, composed in part of international jurists of reputation, to draw up a brief statement of recognized principles which underlie the relations of missions to governments.'

PERMANENT BOARD WANTED.

Edinburgh, June 22.—The commission on 'The preparation of missionaries' presented its report at to-day's session of the International Missionary Conference. Having determined the need of a body definitely commissioned to examine into and co-ordinate the possibilities for special missionary preparation, the commission proposed that steps should be taken by the World Missionary Conference to create a permanent board of missionary study through the joint action of the several societies and boards.

A UNITED CHURCH.

Edinburgh, June 22.—Again yesterday audiences that taxed the capacities of the meeting place of the world's missionary conference, heard, applauded and discussed the views of those who are giving much of their time or have devoted their lives to missionary work, among non-Christian peoples.

Owing to a change in the programme, the report of the commission on 'co-operation and the promotion of unity,' which was to have been made on Thursday next, was presented to-day. It was read by the chairman of the commission, Sir Andrew H. L. Fraser, formerly lieutenant-governor of Bengal. The report of the commission on co-operation and the promotion of unity presents the following conclusions:

'The facts contained in the preceding chapters of our report show that throughout the mission field there is an earnest and growing desire for closer fellowship, and for the healing of the broken unity of the Church of Christ. We desire to express our wholehearted agreement with those who took part in the great conference at Shanghai, in holding that the ideal object of missionary work is to plant in every non-Christian nation one united Church of Christ.'

SIR WILFRID MAKES DENIAL

Ottawa, June 23.—Sir Wilfrid Laurier gave out the following signed statement to-day:—

'In a despatch from Winnipeg to the Montreal 'Gazette,' Mr. Robt. Rogers, Minister of Public Works for Manitoba, is reported as saying:

'It is an open secret that no contract is ever let by the Dominion Government unless it carries with it a rake-off for the political fund. I was informed the other day that this condition of affairs is going further than even a rake-off of that kind. I was informed that when we had a vacant judgeship in this province a very few months ago, and when there was considerable delay as to who should be appointed to this important position, the delay was owing to the fact that a leading Liberal in this province, a man recognized as a trusted friend of Sir Wilfrid Laurier, in this province, was trying to sell that judgeship for the sum of ten thousand dollars, claiming, as he did, that the money was necessary to go into the campaign to defeat the Roblin Government in this province.'

'The charge of rake-off in contracts we are familiar with, and can be set aside without comment, but an attack upon the honor of the judiciary is too serious to be allowed to go unchallenged. I do not believe that there is the slightest foundation for the assertion of Mr. Rogers, and as far as the government may be concerned, I give it the most unqualified denial. On behalf of the government I add that if it were true that a judge had paid a single dollar to any one in connection with his appointment that judge would not be fit to be on the Bench, and if the charge, if true, would warrant impeachment.

'(Signed), WILFRID LAURIER.'

HEROINE'S BODY FOUND.

Lina Haley Leaped from Bridge to Save Foster Father.

The body has been found of Lena Haley, the young woman who leaped from Victoria Bridge in a vain attempt to save the life of her foster father, Mr. James Esnouf, of Greenfield Park, who committed suicide by jumping into the river. The remains were found in the river at Boucherville on Tuesday morning and were removed to the morgue.

The body of Mr. Esnouf was found in the river Tuesday evening at St. Joseph de Sorel. The body was taken to Sorel, and an inquest was held by Dr. Chapdelaine, the coroner. Identification was established by some papers and the jury brought in a verdict of found drowned.

WILL IGNORE THE PROTEST

Spanish Government Decides to Carry Out Religious Programme.

UPHOLDS KING'S PROMISE.

Meanwhile Opportunity Will Be Given Vatican to Change Attitude.

Madrid, June 25.—At the conclusion of the Cabinet meeting yesterday, Premier Canalejas announced that the government's religious programme would be carried out. He said that the protest of the Vatican against the Imperial decree of June 11th would be ignored and that the decisions of the government already announced would stand.

A semi-official announcement made last night indicates that the government, desiring an amicable settlement of the controversy, will give the Vatican an opportunity to modify its attitude in the matter of its protest.

It is set forth that Premier Canalejas will hold King Alfonso to his promise, made when the Premier took power, that he would approve the government's course, and explains that the government proposes to pursue unflinchingly the programme which it considers that civilization demands, and is counting on the support of all Liberals.

The decree amended the legislation and authorized the edifices of non-Catholic religious societies to display the insignia for public worship. The Papal protests were coupled with the negotiations between the government and Rome for the revision of the Concordat, and recently Premier Canalejas intimated that unless the Vatican changed its attitude the negotiations would be broken off.

KING'S HALL SCHOOL.

Closing Exercises and Reports Show a Successful Year's Work Done.

On Tuesday afternoon, June 21, a large assembly of parents and friends gathered at Compton for the distribution of prizes at King's Hall by the Very Rev. the Dean of Quebec. The weather was most propitious, and the garden looked lovely. On the lower lawn a large awning had been erected to shade the platform, and the audience enjoyed listening to the items of a splendidly rendered programme. The chief feature of the programme was a French play, 'Le Petit Tom,' which was splendidly given. The Rev. Canon Shreve presided.

The lady principal's report showed that the school had had a very successful year, and Miss Joll urged the need of still greater accuracy and thoroughness of work in order that the school may continue its progressive movement towards that higher standard which is its aim.

The report of Mr. Ridler Davis, who again examined the work of the school, was read by the Rev. A. Stevens and was most gratifying to everyone, the splendid work done in English literature and all branches of mathematics receiving special mention. Reference was also made to the success obtained in music and art, and those present had ample opportunity to hear the finished work of the music pupils, and inspect the exhibition of lovely work in all classes of painting, wood-carving and leather-work, which was arranged in the school hall.

The Dean of Quebec, after presenting the prizes, briefly addressed the gathering. Both Dean Williams and Canon Shreve spoke of the regret of all present at the unavoidable absence of the Bishop of Quebec, who has always been so intimately connected with the school. Among those present from a distance were Judge McDonald of Brockville, and Dean Bidwell of Kingston, both of whom spoke.

FORM PRIZES—HIGHEST AVERAGES.

Form 3, R. Loomis; Form 4, D. Craig; Form 5, Inter., E. Grantham; Form 5, M'Gill, D. Bidwell; presented by the board of trustees.

SPECIAL PRIZES.

Divinity, D. Bidwell, presented by the Bishop of Quebec; Sen. Literature, D. Bidwell, presented by the Dean of Quebec; Jun., H. Hague, presented by the Board of Trustees; History, J. Whitehead, presented by Mrs. Hunter Dunn; Sen. Math., D. Craig, presented by J. Mackinnon; Jun., I. Aird, presented by J. Mackinnon; Science, M. Loomis, presented by the Board of Trustees; Sen. French, E. Grantham, presented by James Cochrane, Esq.; Jun. French, D. Craig, presented by James Cochrane, Esq.; Sen. German, M. McLachlin, presented by the Board of Trustees; Sen. Latin, M. Morrison, presented by the Board of Trustees; Jun. Latin, J. Whitehead, presented by the Board of Trustees; Needlework, M. Austin, presented by the Board of Trustees; for highest average in greatest number of subjects, J. Whitehead, presented by Dr. King.

Highest average in Preliminary Exam's., M. Morrison, presented by Lady Ppricipal; Highest marks in June Exam's., D. Bidwell, presented by J. Laird.

MUSIC PRIZES.

Special Music, G. Williams, presented by Mrs. J. A. Cochrane; Div., 1, E. Grantham, presented by Mrs. J. A. Cochrane; Div., 2, M. Morrison, presented by Mrs. J. A. Cochrane; Div., 3, B. Jackson, presented by Mrs. J. A. Cochrane.

ART PRIZES.

Special Royal Drawing Society, A. Evans, presented by the Board of Trustees; Painting, G. Williams, presented by the Board of Trustees; China Painting, M. Ross, presented by Miss Cochrane; Drawing, Form 5, Inter., W. Scott, presented by the Board of Trustees; Form 5, M'Gill, M. Loomis, presented by the Board of Trustees; Form 4, I. Aird, presented by the Board of Trustees; Form 3, R. Loomis, presented by the Board of Trustees; Wood-carving, K. McLachlin, presented by the Board of Trustees.

HOUSE PRIZES.

Form 5, Inter., A. Evans; Form 5, McGill, M. Skelton; Form 4, C. Pratt; Form 3, H. Hamilton, presented by the Board of Trustees.

MURDEROUS BOYS.

They Locked Two Little Girls in Freight Car.

New York, June 25.—Locked in each other's arms, two little Italian girls were found yesterday lying on the floor of a freight refrigerator car on the Lackawanna Railroad at Seacaucus, N.J., near Hoboken. They had been shut in the car at Buffalo, on Tuesday afternoon, by malicious boys, and had made the journey in their dark rumbling prison without food or water. The children's survival of the ordeal is remarkable. They were in the car nearly 72 hours, the atmosphere stifling, the car bumping over the rails and jarring their frail bodies. They were lured into their moving prison by promises of finding bananas.

MR. R. L. BORDEN'S CAMPAIGN

Conservative Leader Spends Another Week Telling of Government's Faults.

INDIAN LANDS SURRENDER.

Declares Government, as Trustee of the People, Has Been Negligent.

Niagara Falls, June 21.—Mr. R. L. Borden, K.C., M.P., leader of the Opposition in the House of Commons, delivered a strong address here yesterday before a large crowd, when he dealt with a subject which is now engaging much attention—conservation of natural resources. Mr. Borden stated: 'The conservation of our natural resources for the advantage and benefit of the nation as a whole is a subject of transcendent importance to Canada. The public resources of this country belong to the people of Canada and not to the Government. They have been exploited in hundreds of instances for the benefit of partizans without regard for the advantage of the people as a whole. The Conservative party has fought strenuously against this policy, and it has attacked the action of the Government in many instances where that policy has been disregarded. Our motions have been voted down.

The recent attempt to grant to a private company the right to dam the River St. Lawrence for the development of power is a notorious instance of this kind. Members of the Government fought strenuously to vest in a private corporation that which should be preserved for the benefit of the people as a whole.

In the end such safeguards were introduced into the proposed measure as will prevent the consummation of the scheme as originally proposed. Parliament must again be consulted before the attempt can be renewed.

The alienation of some 48,000 acres of Indian lands at Selkirk affords an example of the exploitation of public property for the benefit of a few speculators.

WERE SOLD
BY AUCTION.

'I will not discuss the means by which the surrender of these lands was obtained, although that afforded ground for much well-merited criticism in Parliament. Twenty-one thousand acres of these lands were conveyed to the Indians in severalty, although there does not seem to be any provision upon the statute book for granting lands to Indians which have not been enfranchised. The lands are held in trust for the Indians because they are esteemed incapable of holding them or dealing with them until after they have become enfranchised. The natural result was that the Indians disposed of these lands for trifling values—from $3 to $5 per acre. A considerable portion of the balance of the lands was put up at public auction in the middle of December upon very insufficient advertisement and without upset price. As a result they sold for between $5 and $6 per acre. They were easily worth from $20 to $30 per acre, and passed into the hands of four or five speculators. These gentlemen have since disposed of portions of the same land at from $40 to $50 per acre. A private trustee equally regardless of his duty, would be held liable by the courts of this country to make good every dollar of the loss arising from such disregard of his plain duty. The Government of the country cannot be held so liable in the courts, but it is amenable to the court of public opinion and to the verdict of the people when an opportunity shall be given to pronounce upon this and other equally flagrant breaches of that trust which the Government of any country owes to the people whom it should serve.'

IMMIGRATION
CRITICISED.

Trenton, Ont., June 22.—An enthusiastic welcome was extended yesterday here to Mr. R. L. Borden, K. C. M. P., who delivered an interesting address in which he discussed immigration to Canada. Among those on the platform in addition to a large number of clergymen of various demoninations were: Sir Mackenzie Bowell, Mr. I. B. Lucas, Mr. Gus Porter (chairman), and Mr. Johnston, M. P. P for West Hastings. The latter aroused much interest when in his address he stated: 'When Mr. Borden is called to form a cabinet we will require from him that it shall contain no man whose record is tainted, no matter how valuable his services have been in the past. The Conservative party cannot afford to carry anyone who has used time and money to his own advantage which he owed to the business in which he was employed. The Conservative party has carried that burden too long.'

Mr. Borden stated: 'The Government has taken a great deal of credit for its immigration policy. Undoubtedly there has been a great influx of immigrants into Canada during the past ten years, but this has been due rather to movements of population arising from material conditions than to the expenditure of money by any department of the Government. The good crops in Western Canada at the commencement of the last decade of the nineteenth century and the splendid recognition which thus came to our great western provinces constituted the real basis of increased immigration. The efforts of the Government have until recently been directed almost wholly towards quantity, without much consideration of the quality of our immigrant's dollars during that period. The Conservative party in Parliament has placed itself on record as opposed to the continuation of the bonus system.

Important also in this connection is the question of naturalization. This is a subject deserving the attention of the Government and it is important to bear in mind another great question. The citizen of a foreign country naturalized in Canada is not a British subject in the United Kingdom. He possesses the status of a British subject in Canada, but outside of Canada he remains a citizen of the country to which he formerly owed allegiance. This is an intolerable condition which cannot be permitted to prevail without imminent danger to the interests of the Empire as a whole. The subject has been discussed on more than one occasion at Imperial conferences, but so far without result.

COMPLAINS OF
NATIONAL DEBT.

Port Perry, Ont., June 24.—An address by Mr. R. L. Borden, K.C., M.P., who was to have spoken here on Tuesday, but was unavoidably prevented from reaching this stage in his Ontario tour until to-day, was well received by a large crowd of Conservatives of this district.

Dealing with expenditure and debt, Mr. Borden declared that the Conservative party does not object to Liberal expenditures, but it stands for the principle that public money should be expended only in the public interest, and that for every dollar paid, the country should receive a dollar value. 'But,' he continued, 'the expenditure of the present Government has been guided in many instances by motives of party expediency rather than public interest.'

Enumerating the estimates voted by Parliament last session, which Mr. Borden declared were three times as large as those of fourteen years ago, the expenditure was rather startling. For the ten years from 1886 to 1896 the aggregate revenue of this country amounted to $371,000,000 in round numbers, and for the same period from 1901 to 1910 inclusive the aggregate revenue amounted to $738,650,000.

In other words, the present administration has received during that period from the people of this country—because the money could come from no other source—$367,650,000 in excess of the amount which the late Conservative administration received during their last ten years of power. But the public debt of this country has not been decreased; in fact, notwithstanding the enormous increase of revenue during the past ten years, the public debt of Canada to-day is $78,000,000 greater than when the Liberal party assumed power.

THE LATE MR. R. WHITE.

Prominent Newspaper Man Passed Away Last Week.

The death occurred on Tuesday of Mr. Richard White, President of the 'Gazette' Printing Company, at his residence in Montreal, at the age of 76 years. The deceased has been a partial invalid for some years, and was confined to his home for some time. He suffered from rheumatism, but had improved somewhat up to the beginning of the year, when he seemed gradually to sink till the end came.

The deceased was a well known figure in business and social circles in Montreal, and was prominently connected with many business establishments in the city. Last December he celebrated his golden wedding, and received many congratulations from a large circle of friends.

The late Mr. White is survived by his sons, Mr. W. J. White, K. C., Mr. W. Smeaton White, Managing Director of the 'Gazette,' Dr. J. Hamilton White, and by four daughters, Mrs. Charles Hodgson, Mrs. Dr. Peters, and two unmarried daughters who resided at his home on Stanley street.

The late Mr. Richard White was born in Montreal on May 14th, 1834, and was educated at the High School. In 1850 he went West, and for five



THE LATE MR. RICHARD WHITE.

years was engaged in the lumber business, where he was most successful, having the management of two extensive concerns both winter and summer. In 1855 he joined his brother, the late Hon. Thomas White, and became business manager of the 'Peterboro Review,' which had been established two years previously.

Later the two brothers purchased the 'Hamilton Spectator,' the leading organ of the Conservative party west of Toronto and carried on a general publishing business in that city, one of the publications being the 'Craftsman,' which was founded by them. It was in July, 1870, that they removed into the Montreal 'Gazette.' On the election of Mr. Thos. White to the Federal Parliament, the firm of T. & R. White was dissolved and the Gazette Printing Company organized.

The deceased was elected president and managing director of the company, filling the former position up to the time of his death. He has been for over fifty years connected with Canadian journalism, and has been a most active man in society.

The funeral took place on Thursday afternoon, from his late residence, 298 Stanley street, to the St. George's Church, where a public service was held, and thence to the Mount Royal Cemetery.

MR. BORDEN AT FINCH.

Finch, Ont., June 27.—The Hon. R. L. Borden, on Saturday afternoon addressed a large gathering of Conservatives from the united counties of Dundas, Stormont and Glengarry. He was accompanied by Mrs. Borden and Mr. and Mrs. G. H. Perley. Harold Ferguson, M.P.P. for Grenville, represented the Hon. Mr. Hanna, who was unable to be present. Mr. Borden dealt at length with the United States tariff and what he termed as 'Canada's Back Down' in the recent tariff negotiations.

BUDGET ANNOUNCEMENT

It Will be Introduced in British Commons on June 30th.

London, June 25.—In the House of Commons Mr. Asquith announced that the Budget would be introduced on June 30. He promised to give an opportunity for the second reading of Mr. David James Shackleton's bill for the enfranchisement of women, but said he was unable to promise further facilities in this respect at the present session. The Prime Minister also said that he hoped to introduce a bill in reference to the King's accession declaration next week. It would, he said, merely propose to alter the language of the declaration. It would not vary in any material respect the conditions of the succession to the throne.

CANADA WINS MEDALS.

Victoria, B.C., June 22.—British Columbia's exhibit at the Sportsman's show in Vienna, Austria, has won six medals out of a total of twenty-four. The award for the biggest head in the show was taken by this province.

IMMIGRATION FIGURES.

(Canadian Associated Press.)

London, June 22.—The number of British subjects who sailed for Canada during May was 18,936, of which 13,427 were English and 4,761 Scotch.

OFFICIAL IS NOW FUGITIVE

Graft Discovery in Government Bureau Causes Sensation.

FIVE EMPLOYEES DISMISSED.

Inquiry by Secretary of State Produces Surprising Results.

Ottawa, June 24.—It is authoritatively stated that as a result of an inquiry into irregularities into the Government Printing Bureau, which have been carried on for some time past, one prominent official is a fugitive from justice, the other has been dismissed, as well as four employees. The form of fraud practised, it is said, has been the taking of 'rake-offs' on purchases for the Bureau.

When asked to-day for details and the names of the officials in trouble, the Hon. Charles Murphy, Secretary of State, said it was his duty to report the final result of his investigation to the Governor-in-Council, and before doing so he could not make any statement for publication.

CHARGE AGAINST
F. S. GOULDTHRITE.

Ottawa, June 25.—The most recent development in connection with the irregularities in the Government Printing Bureau is the statement that the man against whom the most serious charges are made is F. S. Gouldthrite, who for twenty years has been superintendent of the Stationery Supplies Branch, and who is thought to be in the United States. Gouldthrite was last seen in his office on Monday, when the Hon. Chas. Murphy, Secretary of State, commenced to make a personal investigation into conditions at the Bureau. Mr. Murphy for the past twelve months has been conducting an inquiry into the affairs of the Bureau, and this he is now bringing to a close. Shortly after assuming office Mr. Murphy became aware of practices and abuses that had impaired the efficiency of the Bureau for several years, and he applied himself to the task of getting at the root of the trouble and of meting out punishment to the offenders. His inquiries made a trip to the United States necessary immediately after the close of the recent session of Parliament, and since his return he has been applying the information gleaned in various cities to individual cases. In addition, he has investigated the internal management of the Bureau, and this also has brought individuals under the ban.

The sum involved in the discovered irregularities is not definitely known, but will probably run into many thousands.

Gouldthrite had complete charge of the stationery department, and the purchase of all paper and stationery supplies was under his supervision. The purchases totalled over half a million dollars in the course of a year. Wrongdoing, it is said, occurred principally in connection with the purchase of supplies from firms in the United States.

SUBSTITUTED
CHEAPER PAPER.

The Government paid, in the case of cuts, 25 cents an inch, but only 15 cents an inch found its way to the American firms. The balance went into the pockets of Gouldthrite and his accomplices. It's a curious fact that one of the frauds was connected with a stationery article that was introduced some years ago to prevent fraud in all the departments. As the result of the Martineau defalcations a few years ago, an order was passed that all Government cheques should be printed on a special safety paper. This paper was bought from a certain New York firm for a time. Then the order was subsequently transferred to another New York firm. It has been discovered that this latter firm has been supplying a fictitious safety paper worth very considerably less than the amount for which Gouldthrite has been authorizing payment.

Mr. Murphy made a special trip to New York in connection with this matter. In this case, however, the Government will suffer no loss, as it happens the same firm has already furnished to the Bureau a large quantity of other supplies which have not been paid for. The payments will now be withheld until there has been a general adjustment. In other cases it is stated the Government has been mulcted to the extent of 40 percent. It is calculated that Gouldthrite has handled about $700,000 worth of supplies each year, and that he has been working this scheme for a considerable time. The Dominion police are now looking for Gouldthrite, and if found he will doubtless be brought back to Canada to face the serious charge of fraud. Subsequent to the inquiry into the affairs of the Marine Department, the criminal code was so amended as to make the taker of a commission or 'rakeoff' in connection with the purchase of Government supplies an offence punishable by imprisonment. The closest reticence is being maintained as to the other employees of the Bureau dismissed and suspended, as Mr. Murphy objects to giving out names until he has made his report to the Governor-General-in-Council.

HEAVY FIRE LOSS

Forest Fires Have Destroyed Timber and Lumber Worth Millions

Fort William, Ont., June 24.—Millions of dollars worth of damage has been caused by forest fires in the Atikokan district, where Mr. J. D. McArthur's lumber mill was destroyed by fire early in the week. In addition to the mill, about 600,000 feet of his lumber was destroyed. Two and a half miles west of Atikokan a million and a half dollars damage was done through the burning of timber berth No. 61, forty-one miles square in extent, the property of the F. Wayerhaused Company, of St. Paul. The Rat Portage Lumber Company, at Eye River, fourteen miles west of Atikokan, lost all their dams, and this rendered them unable to run drives. This morning this firm also lost its camps and a large amount of standing timber. The Northern Construction Company's camps have also been destroyed. These people are the largest lumber operators in the district, and employ in their winter camps from 500 to 600 men. The fire is raging practically all the way from Atikokan to Fort Frances, and in some pdaces runs to a depth of fifteen miles from the C.N.R. track. The principal timber in the burned area is red jack and white pine.

DEPORTATION ORDERED.

Swiss Banker Stated He Was Invited by Mr. Roosevelt.

Washington, June 23.—Hans Bauder, of Zurich, Switzerland, the banker and capitalist, and Miss Pauline Elizabeth Burgin, his travelling companion, who were detained in New York by the immigration authorities last Saturday when they arrived on the 'Kaiser Auguste Victoria' from Europe, have been ordered deported as undesirable immigrants.

HEAT CAUSES MANY DEATHS

Large Number of Prostrations Are Reported in U.S. Cities.

WINDSTORM IN MANITOBA.

Many Buildings Were Wrecked and 102 Degrees Registered in Heat Wave.

Gladstone, Man., June 22.—A terrible wind struck Gladstone last night, leaving a trail of wreckage and debris. There was no loss of life, but the damage done will amount to thousands of dollars. Gladstone's commodious skating rink lies a complete wreck. The large smokestack of the Echo Milling Company was blown down and crushed in an adjoining building. The grand stand of the exhibition grounds is in ruins and six hundred feet of the high board fence enclosing the grounds was blown down. Many buildings were unroofed and light structures blown down.

The heat was so intense that it drove people to shelter. At 9.30 the temperature reached 102, when the storm broke.

Portage la Prairie, Man., June 22.—The district around Portage was visited by a heavy windstorm last evening, doing considerable damage, blowing tops off barns, etc. The thermometer registered 100 in the shade yesterday.

OFFICES
CLOSED.

Winnipeg, June 22.—No relief was furnished this sweltering city last night by the thunderstorms which seemed imminent. The thermometer did not fall below 77 and passed the hundred mark. Temperatures of over a hundred were recorded yesterday in many Manitoba points, 105 being the top notch. No rain has fallen in this province, while the strong parching south winds prevalent must have damaged the crop on lighter lands. In some of the larger offices in the city conditions were so uncomfortable that they closed down.

DEATHS IN
PHILADELPHIA.

Philadelphia, June 22.—Ten deaths and many prostrations were reported as due to the excessive heat here today. The maximum temperature was 92 degrees at 3.15 o'clock this afternoon. The lowest temperature for the day was 4.30 in the morning, when the mercury stood at 71. The minimum temperature was 82, nine degrees above normal.

NEW YORK
PROSTRATIONS.

New York, June 22.—Three persons are dead, and of 20 others prostrated many are in a serious condition as the result of the hottest day New York has had this year. The maximum of temperature was 90 degrees at 3.45 p.m. Thermometers on the street registered as high as 98.

BOSTON
SUFFERS.

Boston, June 22.—Three deaths and eight prostrations were the result of the high temperature and humidity here to-day. Official thermometers gave 96 as the high mark of the day.

IN OTHER
PLACES.

Moncton, N.B., June 23.—Moncton Main street was turned into a small river and the side streets into swift flowing streams by a deluge of rain between four and five o'clock yesterday afternoon. The city was virtually flooded for about three-quarters of an hour, and the cloudburst over the city was the only explanation of such a terrific downpour. During three-quarters of an hour two inches of rain fell, more than has fallen all last month. Terrifying electricity and thunder accompanied the storm, which was the wildest seen in many years. Lightning struck in several places, but did no material damage.

WIND AND RAIN
IN THE WEST.

Winnipeg, June 25.—Tremendous wind and rain storms, following the heat, are reported from all parts of the West. At Halbrite, Sask., twenty buildings were destroyed in ten minutes, but no one was seriously hurt. George Hassen, a farmer living one mile from the town, lost a new house and barn costing $3,000, which were completely razed. Damage amounting to $10,000 was done at Dugald, Man., east of Winnipeg, the buildings destroyed including a large warehouse at North Portal. A cyclone lifted large barns and entailed severe damage, killing several horses and other stock.

BIG THUNDERSTORM

Struck Montreal Last Week and Provided Some Notable Features.

Montreal was visited by a serious electrical storm on Wednesday which for a time paralyzed the street car service throughout the city, and sent house and building lights out for many minutes in some parts. Viewed purely as a spectacle, the storm was one of the finest ever seen in the city, the lightning being of an unusually vivid appearance.

One of the features of the storm was the heavy rainfall. In the space of five minutes between 9.40 and 9.45 o'clock, according to figures registered at McGill observatory, no less than one-fifth of an inch of rain fell. The total precipitation between 8 and 10.30 was three-quarters of an inch.

No very serious damage was reported as the result of the storm. Street cars were held up for between five and ten minutes at the worst of the downpour. Three small transformers of the Montreal Light, Heat and Power Company, were burned out.

The most notable feature of the storm was an accident to street car No. 503 which was struck by lightning at the corner of St. James street and St. Lawrence Boulvard. The car was full of passengers who were terrified when thus visited by the first thunderbolt of the evening. Women and children screamed, but fortunately no one was hurt. An examination of the car revealed the fact that while the wires had been burnt the trolly wheel was completely melted, the incandescent metal dropping like a shower of fire on the roof of the car. Moterman Germain, who was in charge of the car, stated when the flash dazzled him, he instinctively let go the handles and to that circumstance alone he attributes having had his life saved. The lightning also fell on the lake in Lafontaine park, but caused no damage whatever.

'ABOVE NATIONS IS HUMANITY'

Cornell President Lectures on Influence of Dr. Goldwin Smith.

DEMOCRACY WAS HIS CREED.

His Projected Union of Canada and the United States is Discussed.

Ithaca, N.Y., June 23. — The late Goldwin Smith, his work and his influence were taken by President Schurman to-day for the text of his annual address to the graduating class of Cornell University. 'The foundation of Goldwin Smith's political philosophy,' said Dr. Schurman, 'was the maxim he caused to be carved on the stone seat which he placed on the campus of Cornell University, "Above all nations is humanity." An Englishman by birth, he was proud of the historic ideals and traditions and loyal to the genuine interests of England; but he sternly refused to identify those interests and ideals with territorial acquisitions, with selfish aggrandizement, with the subjugation and domination of weaker peoples in Asia and Africa, with unprovoked war against any of the nations of Europe and America, or with a reckless and bellicose diplomacy which makes it difficult to settle international disputes by peaceful methods or by friendly arbitration. It was the moral greatness of England that he persistently championed. And that moral greatness was, he felt, in essential harmony with the welfare of all mankind. This same spirit of world-citizenship enabled him to take a dispassionate view of public affairs in the United States and Canada, where he spent the last half of his life. In full sympathy with the democracy of the new world, no man saw more keenly or exposed more clearly the narrow and local selfishness which lies in its bosom or the blunders or follies into which it may be betrayed by ignorance and passion. Democracy was his creed, and he made it his business as a writer to hold democracy up to its ideal—to lift it above the level of the lower forces from whose influence it can never wholly escape.'

UNION WITH
UNITED STATES.

The particular form of union he projected between Canada and the United States may never be realized. The opening of the Canadian Northwest in the twentieth century is a most potent factor in the development of Canadian nationality, and it came too late for him to appraise its force. But that the two English-speaking nations on this continent are destined to be drawn more closely together in the future will already appear pretty certain to any one who considers the implications of that British-American policy which we call the Monroe doctrine, and the significance of the emergence of powerful Asiatic nations confronting Canada and the United States on the other side of the Pacific with all the problems thence arising of intercourse and emigration, of trade and commerce, of political and religious action and reaction, and of national and international prestige and recognition. These mighty forces operating upon the two kindred American nations can scarcely fail to mould them to a common international destiny. And thus, in substance if not in form, Goldwin Smith's dream of continental union may be actually fulfilled. With it may also come—is it not already rapidly approaching?—the moral union of all the English-speaking nations and their alliance, informal if not formal, for the purpose of maintaining the peace of the world and the settlement of international disputes by the arbitration of the Hague tribunal.'

UNIVERSITY BEQUEST.

Announcement of Dr. Goldwin Smith's Will at Cornell.

Ithaca, N.Y., June 23.—Cornell University will receive the major part of the estate of Professor Goldwin Smith, who was prominently identified with the early history of the university.

Announcement of the bequest was made by President Schurman to the Alumni Association yesterday. Its value will not be known until the executors file the petition for probate next week.

REWARD FOR MISSING OFFICER

One hundred dollars reward has been offered by the officers of the 65th Regiment for information regarding



CAPTAIN J. LE BOUTHILLIER, of the 65th.

the whereabouts of Captain Lebouthillier, who it is believed was drowned from the boat which brought the regiment from their summer trip up the Saguenay.

PROMOTERS GUILTY

Men Who Caused Unwarranted Gold Rush to Caribou Lake Will be Sentenced.

North Bay, Ont., June 24.—Blackburn and Jones, the two prospectors who were responsible for the mad rush into Caribou Lake district in April from Haileybury and Cobalt, in which a special train was utilized, as a result of samples of telluride ore and lurid stories of a gold strike, were found guilty in the General Sessions yesterday of obtaining money by false pretences from Robertson & Son, mining brokers, of Haileybury, who paid seven hundred dollars for exclusive information and advance staking of 'Eldorado,' which developed into a stampede and disappointment. By consent of the Crown Attorney sentence was deferred until the fall sessions, and the prisoners released upon their own recognizances, their conduct in the interval to be considered in imposing sentence.

TRAINMEN'S INCREASE RECOMMENDED.

Board of Conciliation in Employees' Dispute Makes Report.

MILEAGE RATE ARRANGED.

The Flat Rate Sought by Trainmen Has Been Endorsed by Board.

Toronto, June 22.— The following table gives in concrete form the finding of the conciliation board in regard to the demands of the C. P. R. and G. T. R. trainmen. With the exception of the yard service, the rates are on a hundred mile basis. The rate asked by the C. P. R. men, the existing rate, and the one recommended by the board are given. The difference in rates east and west of Cartier is replaced by a flat rate, a change that was among those asked by the trainmen. The present G. T. R. rates for specified runs, the men being paid so much a month for specified service without regard to mileage. In this respect the Grand Trunk Railway is peculiar among the roads on this continent. Only in the matter of through freight rates have the G. T. R. men been working upon a mileage basis. The present through freight rate upon the G. T. R. is $2.90 per hundred miles for conductors, and $1.90 for brakemen. The new rate recommended increases these figures to $3.55 for conductors and $2.20 for brakemen.

C. P. R. ACCEPTS
BOARD'S AWARD.

Ottawa, June 24.—J. W. Leonard, general manager of the Eastern Lines of the C.P.R., has written to the Labor Department accepting the award of the Board of Investigation which inquired into the disputes between the company and their trainmen and yard employees. It is anticipated that a similar letter will be received from Mr. G. J. Bury, the general manager of the Western lines of the C. P. R.

GRAND
TRUNK.

Mr. Campbell, vice-president of the Railway Telegraphers' Union, and representative of the International in Canada, arrived here from Toronto on Friday to reopen the dispute between the Grand Trunk telegraphers and the company as to their rate of pay. A few days ago the C. P. R. telegraphers secured an increase of $5 a month apiece.

CANADIAN
PACIFIC.

The C. P. R., through Mr. J. W. Leonard, general manager, has sent a letter to the union officials, stating that the company has accepted the finding of the Board of Conciliation regarding its finding on the subject of the advances in wages asked for in the territory east of Chicago, and was prepared to stand by it, although they regarded it as excessive.

This was responded to by the union representatives, who sent to Mr. Leonard an ultimatum to the effect that they still demanded the standard territorial rate of pay, and would not recede from that position.

The Department of Labor at Ottawa were notified on Wednesday by the committee representing men employed in train and yard service on the Canadian Pacific Railway, that they refused to accept the decision of the dispute between the railway and its employees, given by the board of arbitration.

PASSENGER SERVICE.

The men asked rates per 100 miles	Men ask.	Old	C.P.R.	New C.P.R.	New G.T.R.
Conductors	$2.68	$2.44		$2.60	$2.45
Baggagemen	1.55	1.41½		1.50	1.40
Brakemen	1.50	1.29 1-3		1.45	1.36
		Through Freight—			
Conductors	3.63	a3.10		2.55	3.55
Brakemen	2.22	a2.75		2.37	2.22
		b3.25			
		b2.17			
Local Freight Service—					
Conductor	3.97½	3.50		3.90	3.68
Brakemen	2.70	2.45		2.65	2.48
	Per Hour.	Old.		New C.P.R.	New G.T.R.
Conductors	.37	.30		.33	.34
Brakemen	.34	.26		.31	.32
Second Class Conductors	.36	..		.33	.32
Brakemen	.33	..		.29	.28
All others—					
Conductors	.35	..		.31	.32
Brakemen	.32	..		.27	.28

Nights, two cents higher than day rates.
a East of Cartier; b West of Cartier.

LAST OF 'HERALD' VICTIMS.

The Three Last Bodies Recovered From the Fire.

Three bodies were recovered on Tuesday afternoon, from the ruins. They have been identified and there only remains the one charred body in the morgue.

The first of the bodies was found at the rear of the building, in the lane. Beside him was his umbrella and his hat. It was at once recognized as Reuben Morrison, by the brothers of the deceased who have been on the watch since the disaster occurred. Morrison had just entered the building when the tank fell, to apply for a position. He was 25 years of age, living with his widowed mother at 67 McGill College avenue, and was to have been married in a few months.

Close to this body two others were uncovered. They were recognized as Joseph Lippe and John Wade. Lippe who lived with his father at 170 Wolfe street, was married, and was 45 years of age.

Wade was an unmarried man, living at 15 Belmont street.

The funerals of John Clouthier and Joseph Lippe took place on Wednesday from St. Peter's Church to Cote des Neiges cemetery.

All the bodies taken from the ruins of the 'Herald' building have now been identified. The father of John Cunningham on Wednesday formally identified the remains, which have lain in the morgue for nearly a week, as his son.

The funeral of Reuben Morrison took place on Thursday, from Wray's undertaking rooms to Christ Church Cathedral. The funeral of John Wade took place from the same place the same afternoon.

The last of the victims of the 'Herald' disaster were interred Thursday afternoon. The funeral of the late John Wade took place from Wray's undertaking establishment on Mountain street, to the Mount Royal Cemetery. A service was conducted by the Rev. S. G. Brown, Fairmount Presbyterian Church. The members of the Knights of Pythias and the Typographical Union followed the remains and formed the chief mourners, as the deceased had no relatives in this country. Wreaths were sent by the Syracuse branch of the Knights of Pythias No. 9, the Montreal Typographical Union No. 176, and some friends residing at No. 15 Belmont street, where the deceased boarded.

The funeral of Reuben Morrison left Wray's establishment at two o'clock for the Cathedral, where a short service was held. Members of the Maple Leaf Branch of the Canadian Order of Foresters and the Typographical Union attended the funeral obsequies.

The funeral of John James Cunningham took place from the home of his father, 2124 Sanguinet street, for St. Edward's Church, where a service was held by the Rev. Rural Dean Sanders. There was a large number of relatives and friends present, as well as representatives of the Pressmen's and Typographical Unions. The chief mourners were the father and mother of the deceased, Mr. and Mrs. George Cunningham, and the brothers and sisters.

A TERRIBLE LESSON.

The Rev. Abbe Charrier, pastor of St. James Church, when addressing his congregation on Sunday, referred to the 'Herald' catastrophe, in which two of his parishioners perished. After expressing sympathy for the families of the victims, he warned his hearers not to murmur against Divine Providence for such a terrible disaster. God, he said, has left man his full liberty, while placing at his disposal the different elements and all things in creation, and calamities which occur, owing to errors of judgment, must be attributed to the weaknesses of the human mind, and not to any want of care for his creatures on the part of the Almighty. In his concluding remarks, the pastor said that the present terrible lesson should be a warning for all to be ever ready to render an account to their Maker.

CORONER RELUCTANT.

Norwich, Ont., June 24.—The coroner's jury returned an open verdict in the Riddell poisoning case last night. Coroner Ellis seemed reluctant to accept the decision. The report of the analyst who examined the contents of the dead woman's stomach showed that the stomach contained seven-tenths of a grain of hydrocyanic acid, equivalent to thirty-five grains of diluted hydrocyanic acid, commonly called prussic acid.

BRAID AGAIN CHAMPION.

St. Andrews, Scotland, June 24.—The open golf championship tournament was concluded to-day with a victory for James Braid, titleholder of 1901, 1905 and 1908. Braid's aggregate score in the four rounds for the championship was 299. Aleck Hard was second with a score of 305, and G. Duncan third with 304.

DOWAGER QUEEN'S FLAG

Special Standard Has Been Made for Queen Mother Alexandra.

London, June 23.—Since the death of King Edward until yesterday the royal standard was flown over Buckingham Palace in honor of the Queen Mother, who is still in residence there. As the royal standard is flown only for the monarch, the fact that it was used by the Queen Mother was a source of considerable speculation. The only reason for her use of the standard was there was no flag existing for that rarity in Great Britain—a Dowager queen consort. Now, however, a flag has been specially designed for her use, and it will be hoisted at the palace to-day. It is 24 feet long and 12 feet deep, and is equally divided, the British standard being on the left, and the Danish standard on the right.

CRUISER IS COMING

'Niobe,' of Canadian Navy to Demonstrate Safety of St. Lawrence.

Ottawa, June 23.—Montrealers will have an opportunity this autumn of seeing the big second class cruiser 'Niobe,' the training ship which will constitute the nucleus of the Canadian navy. After the 'Niobe' has arrived in Halifax, probably some time in September, she will take a trip up the St. Lawrence to Montreal. This has been decided on by the Hon. L. P. Brodeur, Minister of Marine and Fisheries, one of his objects being to demonstrate to the Admiralty and the British shipping public in general that the St. Lawrence is safe for ships of large type. The 'Niobe' draws 27 feet of water, and wherever she can go a war vessel of the 'Indomitable' class can follow. It is expected that this practical demonstration of the capacity of the St. Lawrence route will do much good.

BUILT IN CANADA

Canadian Navy Vessels to be Constructed in this Country.

Ottawa, June 23.—The 'invitations' to British and Canadian firms to submit offers for the construction of the vessels of the Canadian navy, which will appear in the public press in the course of a few days, will contain the important and definite stipulation that the ships must be built in Canada. Another stipulation is that they cannot be constructed on the Great Lakes, this owing to the Rush-Bagot agreement. It is estimated that it will cost twenty-five percent more to build the vessels in Canada than in Great Britain.

EARL GREY TO REMAIN.

London, June 25.—Before sailing from Liverpool, yesterday, for Canada, Mr. Clifford Sifton said it was practically certain that Earl Grey would return to Canada and take up his Vice Regal duties for another year.

SERVES FIFTEEN YEARS.

Cambridge, Mass., June 24.—George W. Coleman, the self-confessed embezzler of $300,000 from the National City Bank of Cambridge, where he was employed as bookkeeper, was taken to-day to the Franklin county jail at Greenfield, where, as a federal prisoner, he is to serve a sentence of fifteen years.

NEWS OF THE PROVINCES.

ONTARIO.

The firm of Doran and Devlin, Ottawa, has been awarded the contract for building the new wing to the eastern unit of the departmental buildings. Their tender, which amounted to $222,800, was the lowest of eight received.

The few Queen's Own who died in the engagement at Ridgeway in 1866 were killed while advancing.' So said the LieutenantGovernor yesterday when unveiling a memorial window in the East Hall of the University of Toronto. The ceremony was one of the events in connection with the Queen's Own Rifles semi-centennial celebration, and Sir Henry Pellatt and all of the officers of the regiment were present.

Crown Attorney Washington, of Hamilton, has ordered the police to prosecute Lee Ack, a Montreal tea merchant, and Si Hong, and Sam Lee Sing, two Chinese laundrymen, for perjury, at the close of a case in which they were charged with gambling on Sunday.

Convictions have been registered against two Hamilton business men, S. Nicholson and J. Lovejoy, for adulterating pepper.

Ontario's provincial constables on the Niagara frontier have stopped 215 undesirables so far thi year.

Herbert and Grant Easter, and Kay Prue, their brother-in-law, all of Algonquin, charged with dynamiting the home of Mrs. Nathan Euchre, have been committed for trial.

Mr. W. J. Hanna, provincial secretary, Tuesday, in the Court of King's Bench, Toronto, presented his patent as King's Counsel to Chief Justice Falconbridge, and was called within the bar.

Alexander Ugan, a Russian, has been sentenced to six months road making in the Matheson to Porcupine Mining Camp. Ugah stole 14 pounds of silver from the Nova Scotia Mine.

On Thursday last Robert Henderson, the seventeen-year-old lad who last January murdered Margaret McPherson, an old lady at Norwood, was hanged.

The University of Ottawa will in 1911 elect a scholar under the conditions of the Cecil Rhodes scholarships bequest.

'We expect to place about five thousand people in Canada this season,' said Col. Howell, head of the immigration branch of the Salvation Army, who called on Sir James Whitney on Wednesday.

Over three hundred moulders employed by the Massey-Harris Company in Toronto quit work Thursday because of the intense heat. Three or four had to be helped out in the afternoon.

The University of Toronto, recognizing the development of mining in Canada and the necessity for better training for the young engineers have added to the university staff a professor of mining by the appointment of Mr. H. E. T. Haultain. Mr. Haultain graduated from the School of Science in 1889, and took up post graduate courses at London, England, and Friburg, Germany. He has been engaged in mining engineering in Ireland, Australia, South Africa, British Columbia, the Western States and Ontario.

Owing to his many engagements, Sir Wilfrid Laurier has altered his vacation programme. Instead of going first to Arthabaskaville, he will go west on July 6, and on his return in September will visit Arthabaskaville.

A copy of the 'Canadian Journal of Medicine and Surgery,' containing an article by the editor, Dr. W. A. Young, headed, 'Why are the autos of physicians held up daily by the police?' has been handed to Mayor Geary, of Toronto, for his consideration. Mr. Young says that the men who have given their best years to the study of saving life are being treated by the police as if on a joy ride.

The Toronto exhibition this year will be visited by two United States regiments, the 65th of Buffalo and the 3rd National Guard of New York State.

Sam J. McCutcheon, of Hamilton, has left for Australia, where a $10,000 estate awaits him.

An Ottawa despatch says that June 1st, 1911, has been fixed as the date when the census will be taken throughout Canada. It is anticipated that the work will be done in time to bring in the redistribution bill during the session of 1912.

Fourteen-year-old Lily England, of Kenora, when found with her clothing on fire, was thrust into the kitchen sink by her sister.

The Orillia Presbyterian Church held a thanksgiving service last week to mark the successful completion of a week's campaign undertaken to raise $35,000 for a new Sunday-school and other extensions. A total of $38,705 was secured from 443 contributors, whose payments will be spread over five years.

Jas. McGinnes, 23 Miller avenue, Toronto, a conductor on the suburban street railway, was taken to a hospital as the result of fooling with a revolver that he did not know was loaded. The bullet penetrated his foot and caused a bad wound.

In the County Court a verdict of $250 against the London Street Railway was given in favor of Francis E. Wilson, whose vehicle was struck by a car last February. He and his wife were thrown out and injured and the horse was killed.

The provincial police have issued a circular, one of which was received by Chief Vincent, asking for the arrest of Tosta Birta, a young Italian wanted in connection with the murder of two Hungarians at Niagara Falls on Monday. Two men are supposed to have been implicated in the murder. Birta is described as 5 feet 7 inches tall, brown hair, fair complexion, full face, and heavy sandy moustache. He is 26 years of age.

Cobalt output for last week amounted to 443.40 tons, and Crown Reserve headed the list with 107 tons, with La Rose second, and still in the lead for the year's shipments.

Earl Smith, the young Ottawa traveller who was recently arrested at Toronto for passing bogus cheques, was sentenced to nine months in the Central Prison.

A Waba man, who has been on the Indian list, went down to Arnprior and indulged his craving. For this offence against the Liquor License Act he was fined by Police Magistrate Eady the sum of $10 and costs. License Inspector Connolly being the complainant. Next day, the liquor seller who sold the liquor was fined $25 and costs, and now the man who helped the Indian lister to get the liquor is being proceeded against.

The band of Knox College students who created such a favorable impression in Elora recently, will hold a week of services in Melville Church, commencing on Sunday, July 10th. While all will be welcome to attend the meetings are especially for young people.

The teachers of the Iroquois High School, like Oliver Twist, have asked for more money, and the board will advertise for an entire new staff. They may also try to get on with four instead of five teachers for the balance of the year.

Judge Winchester concluded the Toronto Exhibition inquiry, declaring that there was no evidence of graft.

Robert Martin, beadle at the Toronto University, pulled James O'Donoghus, watchman for the Construction & Paving Co., out of a 16-foot water hole at the company's sandpits. He then found that he was twice a hero, for, clinging to the rescued man's legs was eight-year-old Charles Hughes, son of John Hughes, of the fire department.

The Board of Governors of the Western Hospital, Toronto, has awarded the contracts for the central building of the entire plan. This portion of the hospital will consist of a semi-basement flat and four stories. It will cost $50,000.

John W. Richmond received a fatal shock in the power house at Cobalt.

Mrs. Frank Moon's spine was broken in a fall from a carriage at Kenora.

The liquor interests in Almonte are not satisfied to abide by the recent decision of the Division Court judges, given in connection with the local option by-law in that town, and now it is to be taken to the Court of Appeal. This will make the fourth legal fight to upset the by-law.

David Pouncey, wanted on a burglary charge by the Rochester, N.Y., police, was arrested at Kinmount, Ont., while with his sweetheart.

Lightning recently struck the Middlesex County Court House, where the County Court was in session. The flagpole was shattered, pieces of it being found 200 feet away, and the flag was torn to ribbons.

Edward Carswell, the noted temperance lecturer, who during fifty years had lectured in Canada and the United States, died at Oshawa, on June 11th, aged 82 years. He is survived by four children. He was actively connected with the Sons of Temperance up to two years ago, and was Past Most Worthy Associate of the National Division.

Mr. G. H. Hogarth, B.A., of Whitby Collegiate Insitute, has been appointed to the mathematical mastership in Brandon Collegiate Institute.

Mr. Collingwood Schreiber, government consulting engineer for the Grand Trunk Pacific, in the course of an interview at Ottawa, said he does not expect that the mountain section of the line will be finished until 1913. This is due entirely, he says, to lack of labor.

Guelph is inviting General Baden-Powell to visit that city while on his trip to Canada next month. There are several strong corps of the Boy Scouts in that city.

The total amount of customs revenue at Toronto for the first fifteen days of this month is $535,000, which establishes a new record. The receipts during the corresponding period in June, 1909, were $475,000.

Particulars of the drowning of Vernon Manning, of Aurora, the fire ranger who lost his life shooting Indian Chutes on the Montreal river, have reached the Department of Lands, Forests and Mines. Manning, with his companion, Frank Morrow, of Ingersoll, was warned by the chief ranger not to attempt the rapids in their canoe. But the young men insisted in order that they might be photographed. The craft was swamped in the wild current. Morrow has resigned and is on his way home to Ingersoll.

The Dominion Government is asking for tenders for the erection of new post-offices in Fergus and Elora.

While at work on the barn raising on the farm of F. Kuntse, near Harrietsville, Isaac C. White, aged 34, was struck by a falling beam and instantly killed.

While fishing in Cobalt Lake, John Solomon, a seven-year-old Finlander, lost his footing on a slippery ledge and was drowned in 35 feet of water before the eyes of his 11-year-old brother and a number of others with whom he was fishing.

At the Department of Justice it is said that Radcliffe is still the official hangman. The question was asked after it was learned that a man named Ellis had officiated at the Ross hanging at North Bay this morning. The Department pays Radcliffe a retainer, but a sheriff can engage whoever he pleases to do the hanging, or can do it himself. Radcliffe is still on the pay list.

The citizens of Fergus, Ont., are agitating to have that town made the capital of Wellington county instead of Guelph.

QUEBEC.

Mr. Harry Symmes, farmer of Aylmer, Que., reports that a full-grown moose browsed with his cattle recently, but at his approach disappeared in the woods nearby.

Mr. J. A. Nancotel, deputy registrar for the counties of Hochelaga and Jacques Cartier, who has been in the service of the government for the last 35 years, has just tendered his resignation to accept a position in the office of Messrs. Marler & Cholette, notaries and commissioners.

At Joliette, Que., Tuesday, the large saw mill owned by the well known lumber merchant, William Copping, was completely burned down. The mill has been lately greatly improved by the installing of new and expensive machinery, and had been brought up to date in every particular. A large staff of men was employed, and the loss is serious both to the proprietor and to the community. The loss has been estimated at $100,000.

Two bodies were found Tuesday in the ruins of the Quebec bridge.

The Rattray block, situated on the corner of Dalhousie and St. Andrew streets, Quebec, has been sold for $83,000.

The Federal Department of Militia will erect a two-story ordinance steel building at the foot of Palace Hill, in Quebec.

At a meeting of the civic road committee of Quebec Wednesday, the sum of $175,000 was voted toward permanent repairs to city streets.

Sir Lomer Gouin, the Hon. L. A. Taschereau and Mr. C. Lanctot, deputy attorney-general, have left on a fishing trip to the Moisie River today.

The Quebec Montcalm monument, with its pedestal, as drawn by Mr. Paul Chabert, architect, of Nimes, France, will be unveiled in Lansdowne Park at the head of Berthelet street, on Grande Allee, on the 15th of July. A similar monument will be unveiled at Vestire-Candiac, France, the birthplace of Montcalm, on the same date.

The Phoenix Bridge Company has appealed to the Court of King's Bench, Quebec, from the verdict recently rendered by a jury by which they were condemned to pay a victim of the Quebec bridge accident named Haley $20,000.

The Quebec Board of Trade has sent a resolution to the federal authorities requesting the reorganization of the Quebec Harbor Commission, and that three commissioners only be appointed, also that the harbor rates be reduced and made similar to those in Montreal.

Dogs have been damaging sheep around Fulford.

Chicken thieves are still plying their trade in Coaticook.

The closing exercises at the Stanstead Wesleyan College were held last week, and were very successful. The programme was one of the best ever given by the college pupils and showed much careful training and hard work. Some of the dialogues created much merriment. The reports were all very favorable.

The young lady pupils of the academy department of the St. Johns High School gave an 'At Home' in the Baldwyn Hall on Tuesday evening of last week. Like somewhat similar functions formerly undertaken by them or their predecessors, it was in connection with the closing exercises, and was carried out with a precision and smoothness that did the fair young hostesses credit. There was a fine programme, and the Rev. Mr. Windsor was chairman.

The St. Johns jail, after being tenantless for a month or so, last week had two guests, in the persons of E. Couture and N. Boudreau, who were arrested on Sunday and Monday respectively for assault.

Races organized by the St. Johns Association will take place on the 28th and 29th of June. No spirituous liquor will be sold on the ground, but there will be refreshments and cold drinks. No wheels or prohibited games will be allowed, but there will be 'Le Pari Mutuel du Canada,' an incorporated company authorized by federal charter.

Ten thousand gallons of cream is the average that is going through Coaticook every day to the United States. Notwithstanding the amount of cream that is shipped, there is also a large quantity of butter still made in Coaticook. There was shipped last week by Mr. A. Gerin over seventeen tons of butter.

Joseph Normandin, a painter of Iberville, whilst working on a scaffold at the Custom House, Montreal, on Tuesday week, slipped and fell to the ground, a distance of sixty feet. He was taken to the General Hospital, and succumbed to his injuries later in the day.

An East Templeton farmer was buncoed out of $360 by a slick artist who came along and informed him that a big fortune had been left him. The farmer gave the artist the money to get the fortune for him.

The Salvation Army is meeting with very encouraging success with their building campaign in Sherbrooke. The amount required is $12,000.

A new fire station is to be erected in the East Ward of Sherbrooke.

WESTERN CANADA.

The Government telegraph office at Mirror Landing, Alberta, has been destroyed by fire. Miss Verneth McLeod, who with her mother and sisters, was in charge, had a narrow escape.

The Canadian Pacific is erecting a cold storage and wharves at Summit and B. C., to take care of the rapidly developing fruit trade of the Okonegan Valley. Over $40,000 is to be expended, and one of the contracts has been awarded to Nelson Bros., of Summerland, B. C.

The City Council of Prince Albert unanimously passed a resolution to secure legislation to enforce the single tax plan.

Mr. W. H. Shillinglaw, a Brandon architect, narrowly escaped death in the collapse of the top floor of Nation & Shewan's Department store Thursday. He was inspecting the work when the floor above fell and he was buried beneath the debris. Workmen hurriedly dug him out. He was badly bruised, but conscious, and was removed to his hotel.

William Whyte, the second vice-president of the C.P.R., is talked of as the next Lieutenant-Governor of Manitoba.

The St. Andrew's locks have successfully opened the Red River for heavy traffic from Winnipeg to the lake.

The first vessel of the Hudson Bay surveying fleet, the schooner Crissie G. Thomey, has left on her long journey north. The steamer Stanley will follow shortly. The Thomey's destination is Nelson River. The Stanley goes to Fort Churchill. The enterprise is in connection with the much-wanted Hudson Bay railway and steamship route.

Matthew Brown, aged 36, a well known rancher of Calgary district, committed suicide by jumping off Langevin bridge into the Bow River. His body was recovered shortly afterword a mile below. Brown was an Australian, and went there six years ago.

A Winnipeg despatch last Tuesday said: No relief was furnished this sweltering city last night by thunderstorms, which seemed imminent. The thermometer did not fall below 75, and with sunrise started steadily climbing again, and at 3 o'clock touched the 100 mark. Temperatures of over 100 were recorded in many Manitoba points, 105 being the top notch. No rain has fallen in this province, while the strong parching south wind prevalent must inevitably have damaged the crop on higher lands. In some of the larger offices in the city conditions are so insupportable that they will close down this afternoon. Around Portage la Prairie it is feared the crops have been badly damaged by the heat.

The Rev. W. T. Allison, of Victoria University, Toronto, is going to Winnipeg to fill his appointment as English professor in Wesley College there.

Superintendent Foley, of the C.N.R., with headquarters at Saskatoon, has resigned. John Irwin, of Lindsay, Ont., succeeded him.

The Smith's Falls 'News' remarks: In Winnipeg the ratepayers have defeated a by-law to raise money to enlarge the municipal hospital, but approved of one to provide the city with a morgue. Is it counted cheaper to bury people than to cure them in the prairie capital?

Charles Emerson, aged 25, working on a dairy ranch about six miles from Calgary, was instantly killed by lightning on Monday week. A companion asked him if he was afraid. He replied, 'No, are you?' and the flash came.

J. A. Beales was found shot to death on his doorstep in the Blue Hill district of Saskatchewan.

H. J. Warde, secretary of the Navy Mission Society, London, Eng., says that the society is endeavoring to answer the call from Canada to send missionaries out on the G.T.P. and other large works of construction. King George has consented to become patron of the society.

The convention of Trades Congress will be held at Fort William during the third week in September. Western cities, principally Calgary and Edmonton, are making a bid for the convention of 1911, while Guelph, Ont., is also a strong contestant for the distinction.

The Imperial South African Service Association has made arrangements to be on parade with the Winnipeg garrison on the morning of Dominion Day, July 1, for the purpose of being inspected by General Sir John French, inspector general of the Imperial army.

A special jury at the Vancouver assizes awarded Mrs. R. S. Lyon and her two infant children $12,000 damages against the British Columbia Electric Company for the death of her husband, who was killed in the Fairview car disaster on Nov. 11 last.

The annual picnic of the Winnipeg caterers will undoubtedly be a great success this year. Besides having the picnic early—July 6 — and giving a band concert two days previous in front of the City Hall, another event has been approved by the committee. This has not been officially named yet, but may be called the wedding race. A bedroom suite, valued at $75, will be given to the couple offering themselves for marriage, the ceremony to be performed on the grounds. The caterers will pay all expenses, including license and minister's fees.

MARITIME PROVINCES.

Admiral Kingsmill, after inspecting Halifax, N.S., docks, states that there is ample room there for the naval requirements intended.

An agreement has been made with representatives of the P. W. A. lodges and officials of the Dominion Steel & Coal Company at Sydney mines that the rate of wages now paid will be increased 5 percent at the collieries, dating from June 1. This rate will also apply to the employees at the steel works.

Sir Thomas Shaughnessy, addressing the Halifax Board of Trade, said the C. P. R. hoped soon to hang out its shingle in Halifax.

Frank Corkerry, aged 50, and Chas. Kane, aged 35, were buried by a cave-in while digging a sewer at St. John, N.B.

Aged 96, Mrs. Meister, who died this week, was reputed to be Southport's oldest inhabitant. She had twelve children, forty grandchildren, and forty-six great-grandchildren.

The Nova Scotia Methodist Conference adopted resolutions calling upon the authorities to suppress moving picture shows of prize fights and asking the newspapers to discontinue the publication of reports and pictures of 'these demoralizing events'; commending Mr. H. H. Miller's efforts in regard to race track gambling; protesting against the action of the Minister of Justice in the Skill and King case, which 'argues an unfitness for office,' and asking Sir Wilfrid Laurier to take such action as 'will avert the danger now confronting us as Canadian people'; and urging the enforcement of the law regarding the sale of cigarettes to boys and the white slave traffic.

The appointment of Mr. Henry S. Culver, of Delaware, Ohio, to the position of American Consul at St. John, is announced. Mr. Culver was born in 1854, in Delaware, Ohio. He was prosecuting attorney of Delaware county for four years, and Mayor of Delaware for a like term of years. He entered the consular service in 1897, his first consulate being in London, Ontario. On June 22nd, 1906, he was appointed consul for Cork, Ireland, where he is at the present time.

Coming from nowhere and bound to some place in the same vicinity, the barquentine 'Kingdom,' styled as a yacht, with a party of the Society of the Holy Ghost and Us on board, arrived in Halifax on Tuesday, and dropped anchor down near McNab's Island. The passengers and crew would give no information about themselves.

MONTREAL NEWS.

One of the best meetings that the Montreal local assembly of the Brotherhood of St. Andrew has had was held last week in the parish house of St. George's Church, with Mr. Horace J. Webber, the president, presiding. The Rev. W. S. Major welcomed the assembly to St. George's. Reports of the several convention committees were made and discussed, and enthusiasm ran high when it was announced that the Bishop of London and Bishop Taylor Smith, chaplain-general of His Majesty's forces, would be present at the convention and would make addresses.

The Rev. John Hunter, D.D., Glasgow, is announced to preach at both services in the Church of the Messiah on the first Sunday of July.

A consignment of half a dozen handsome taxi-cabs for use in Montreal, was brought to port Monday week by the Allan liner 'Sardinian' from Havre. They were made in Paris.

William Davidson was charged before Judge Bazin in the arraignment Court while driving an automobile without a license, and at an excessive rate of speed. The defendant pleaded guilty, and said he had only taken the car out for a trial trip. A fine of $20 and costs was imposed.

Mr. W. Q. McClurg, who for forty-four years held the position of sexton of the American Presbyterian Church, died on Tuesday at the age of 81 years. Mr. McClurg, who was born in Belfast, Ireland, spent most of his life in Montreal, and retired from service five years ago. He leaves a widow, two sons, Messrs. Wm. J. and A. H. McClurg, residing in Montreal, and a daughter, Miss Mary E. McClurg.

Two years in the penitentiary was the sentence meted out to Hubert Gallagher, who was found guilty of abduction last week. In passing sentence, Judge Choquet said the case was a most serious one. There was something to be said, however, for the fact that the girl was early sixteen, and though not legally responsible, she knew what she was doing when she left her home.

In the presence of a large gathering of parishioners the corner stone of the new St. Matthias Church, Westmount, was laid Wednesday afternoon by Mr. John Macfarlane, the oldest surviving warden of the church. Prior to the laying of the stone there was an impressive service, with surpliced choir, conducted by the rector, the Rev. Edward Bushell.

Mr. Lesage, of the City Water Works Department, has returned from the Laurentian Lakes, where he has been supervising the work of the surveying party now looking over the land to determine what tracts would have to be bought should the city determine to bring water from this source. Mr. Lesage has very little to say, but that little seems to indicate that he, too, does not feel it would be wise to bring the city's water from these lakes.

Mrs. Michael Fennell, a lifelong resident of St. Ann's parish, died on Friday morning, after a three-months' illness. She was the mother of Captain Fennell, of No. 7 police station, and was seventy-six years of age.

Two cases of mania disturbed the serenity of the 'Corinthian's' voyage from Havre to Montreal, in both cases the afflicted attempting suicide. As a result of the visitation a third class passenger was taken off the ship at Havre with his throat cut, and one of the 'Corinthian's' stewards was locked up in one of the strong rooms when he exhibited similar tendencies.

The Montreal Transportation Company have 100,000 tons of coal at Kingston to carry to Montreal this season, and already have placed about 20,000 tons in that city. The coal is being carried from Lake Erie ports.

The Hon. R. Dandurand has been appointed a director of the Grand Trunk Pacific.

NEWS FROM EVERYWHERE.

The Portuguese military occupation of the interior districts of Mozambique, in Portugese East Africa, is meeting with fierce opposition on the part of the tribesmen. A pitched battle between the soldiers and natives took place, in which over one hundred tribesmen were killed.

The C. P. R. pavilion at Vienna exhibition is daily visited by thousands of people, not a day passing without some member of the Royal family attending. The Vienna representative of the C. P. R. has received many congratulations on the successful interest the company's exhibit has aroused with the public throughout Austria.

In a fire which destroyed a summer cottage at Beverley, Mass., Harry B. Barrett and Bert McShane lost their lives while sleeping. Three companions escaped.

Marine firemen and sailors of Great Britain and Ireland are planning a big strike for next month, and efforts are being made to organize unions in America to help the English sailors.

The latest reform of Mayor Gaynor, New York, became known Wednesday with the issuance of an order by the police commissioner, wiping out the plain clothesmen. Two hundred and three policemen, many of whom have never worn a uniform, must don one at once and begin patrol duty.

A committee of Danish-Americans in Copenhagen, formed to acquire a reservation for public health uses, has selected a large tract of lands near Aalbord. The land will be named Roosevelt Park, and will be presented to Denmark.

Mr. John E. Redmond and other Nationalists gave a dinner Wednesday in honor of Mr. William J. Bryan, at the House of Commons, London.

Wilbur and Orville Wright, the aviators, both received the degree of Doctor of Law at Oberlin College, Ohio, yesterday.

In an old dust-covered hard pall, hanging from a rafter in the hay loft of a livery stable at Washington, $11,000 worth of jewellery was discovered by detectives. They had been stolen from Mrs. Rebecca B. Harnsby.

A crisis is impending in the Japanese Cabinet over a dispute between Prince Yamagata, head of the military party, and Premier Marquis Katsura, with regard to the Premier's proposed policy for naval increment. This question will overshadow all others at the next session of the Diet.

That Russia is mobilizing a division of troops at Kiakta, on the Mongolian border, is the story published by Japanese newspapers. The report, which is denied by the Russian legation at Pekin, was secured by Japanese military agents in Siberia, and transmitted by them to the Tokio War Department.

Two automobilists were killed on Wednesday in a collision between an engine and an automobile near Woodbridge, N.J. From papers found in their pockets they are believed to have been Thomas Filfeather, of Cincinnati, and A. Morris, of New York. The locomotive struck the front end of the car. Filfeather was pinned under the automobile, which took fire, and he was burned to death.

A part of the magnificent Headquarter's Building recently built by the Grand Trunk System on Cockspur street, London, is to be devoted to the Bureau, through which is to be distributed information concerning Canada. The 'Standard of Empire' calls it 'A new Canadian Commercial Embassy.'

Excessive heat in Philadelphia was responsible for two suicides. One man, overcome by the heat, fell in front of a train, and a lineman, toppling from a pole, fell across live wires and was shocked to death. Fifteen other deaths were caused by heat prostrations. The temperature was 94 at one o'clock on Thursday.

At Albany on Friday, three men were killed and another seriously injured in a powder mill explosion at Valley Falls a few minutes before noon.

An investigation into the sale of friar lands in the Philippines has been recommended by the United States Committee on Insular Affairs.

Judge Stevens, of Cambridge, Mass., has directed a verdict of not guilty in the cases of Mrs. Lillian Glover and six others, charged with being accessories after the fact to the murder of Clarence F. Glover, of Waltham.

Confining the expenditure to $10,000, the United States Senate has adopted the joint resolution originating in the House authorizing the appointment of a commission for promotion of universal peace. The commission is to consist of five members and is to be appointed by the President.

An entire mountain of a thousand acres, and having an altitude of 3,900 feet, was the birthday gift Mr. Mortimer R. Proctor, son of ex-Gvernor Fletcher D. Proctor, of Vermnt, received from his father on reaching his majority. The mountain is Pico Peak, the fourth highest in the Green Mountains.

One of the German steamships brought to New York the other day a load of 17,000 bushels of rye, and 8,600 bushels more are to come next week from Germany. This is said to be the first shipment of rye from Europe to New York known to the recollection of members of the New York produce exchange. It has to pay a duty of 10 cents a bushel, and indicates either remarkable scarcity in the home supply, or something like a speculative corner which has forced the home price way down above a legitimate level.

The Western Union has withdrawn its wire system from the F. J. Miner system of brokerage shops in Chicago. This action following the recent similar action of the Postal to lease a wire service to firms suspected of being bucket-shops, forecasts the total annihilation of the bucket-shop method of doing business.

The trial of Hattie LeBlanc, the Cape Breton girl accused of the murder of her employer, a laundry keeper named Glover, at a suburb of Boston, is soon to take place. The latest development is that Glover's wife, also a Cape Breton girl, has been indicted as an accessory. Hattie LeBlanc is only 19 years old. She has always protested her innocence and claims she will be acquitted.

'I do not return until I have made my fortune,' was the farewell of H. S. Jessup, of La Porte, Ind., spoken just before he disappeared five years ago. His parents, after a search for him, decided Jessup had fallen a victim to foul play. Both died broken-hearted. His wife and children likewise have mourned Jessup as dead. The other day a letter was received from the missing man, dated Lovelocks, Nev. It announced that he had made a fortune and would soon return.

The authorities of the State prison of Jefferson City, Missouri, have discovered that some of the convicts were coining money in their cells.

An Austrian Alpinist named Wolfgang, while climbing in the Tyrol, was carried down a steep mountain by an avalanche and hurled into a pine tree. His feet caught in the branches and he hung head downward unable to free himself. His dead body was found hanging there.

The Roth-See, near Lucerne, known as 'The Lake of Blood,' has assumed its sinister sanguinary appearance this season, and the peasants believe a war will break out this year.

A New York pickpocket permitted a Japanese merchant to sail on the White Star liner 'Majestic' for Liverpool, by sending his steamer ticket and letter of credit to him by messenger after relieving him of his pocketbook in a street car.

A great plebiscite on the question of the prohibition of the liquor traffic throughout the whole of Sweden has resulted as follows:—For prohibition, 1,700,000; against, 12,500.

A new pigmy race is reported to have been discovered in Dutch New Guinea by a British expedition, which has also discovered the tracks of some gigantic beast, apparently a hoofed animal.

At the International Congress of Young Women's Christian Associations, held recently in Berlin, Professor Wagner described the immense hats now in vogue as a sign of decadence and degradation, and Professor Herkner denounced open work stockings as improper.

Banknotes are washed and ironed by machinery at a laundry which has been established at Washington by the United States Treasury. Germs are thus destroyed and the life of the bills doubled.

Divorces in Japan number 215 per 100,000 of the population. The United States has 73 per 100,000; Switzerland 32; France, 23; Germany, 15; and England and Wales, 2.

Mr. N. Sinclair, a barrister at Johannesburg, who is said to have tried as a remedy for dyspepsia the fast cure as recommended in a magazine article, died after a fortnight's fast.

True to his promise to stand as godfather to the eighth child in any German family, rich or poor, the Kaiser, at Berlin, the other day, attended the christening of the eighth boy of a house painter named Busch, of Bocholt. Herr Busch has received a sum of £3, through the local authorities, from the Kaiser's private purse.

The Paris police recently discovered an organized school for thieves. A 'professor' and a dozen 'pupils' have for the past few months been hard at work at the school. The 'professor' was Jean Steerk, who has already been six times in prison. The police found that 'practical thieving' was taught, and that the man lived on the proceeds of the robberies committed by the pupils. The whole 'school' was arrested.

Dinuzulu, the South African chief, who is undergoing imprisonment for treason, is to be released by order of the Union Cabinet, and will be given a farm near Nylstroom and an allowance of £500 a year, subject to good behaviour. The Anti-Slavery Society has addressed to General Botha a letter of appreciation at the Union Government's action in releasing Dinuzulu.

George Fields, a negro who was to have been hanged at West Palm ... escaped during the previous night.

T. P. O'Connor says the feeling is strong among British politicians that peace is almost within sight.

Eleven cottages and hotel were struck by lightning during a terrific storm in Atlantic City last week. No one was hurt, and none of the places struck was set on fire or seriously damaged.

Charles K. Hamilton, the aviator, announces that he will fly up Broadway from the Battery to Harlem just high enough to clear the street cars.

Dr. Donald Hood, writing in the 'Lancet,' says appendicitis is contagious.

The Tageblatt of Berlin urges the German Government to send a trade commission to Canada to help capture the Canadian market.

A Chicago pleasure boat sank with 100 passengers, but all were rescued.

A severe seismic disturbance occurred off the Pescadores Islands, near Formosa on Friday week.

One hundred and thirty-three persons were killed in industrial accidents in Canada during May.

Miss Helen Miller Gould, daughter of Jay Gould and famed as philanthropist, was forty-two years old on June 20. She is unmarried, unengaged, and apparently glad of it.

By way of illustrating Highland longevity, interesting details are now available regarding the ages of persons who died in Inverness-shire during the past year. Half the total (460) of persons who passed away died above the age of seventy years; 276 were between 70 and 40; 161 between 80 and 70; 22 between 90 and 100, and one over a century.

Walking in his sleep, P. T. Brudder, a retired New York business man, 70 years of age, fell through an open window in his sixth floor apartment and was instantly killed. Brudder had been a somnambulist since childhood.

A Spanish sailor who was washed ashore at Penzance claims that he is the only survivor of the Spanish steamer 'Febro,' from Bilboa for Newport. The sailor says that the steamer foundered with her crew of 23 off Land's End.

England's only radium deposit, in the Trenwith Mine, St. Ives, Cornwall, has yielded its first infinitesimal crop, of approximately one-twentieth of an ounce. At the present market rates this is worth $150,000. The Austrian Radium bureau, which has a sort of corner in radium, has arranged for its acquisition. The pitchblende from which it is extracted has been treated by a new secret process invented by Sir William Ramsay at a laboratory in London. Besides radium, the mine is producing quantities of uranium, the mineral in use for hardening steel.

Nellie Corch, of Toronto, deserted at Rochester, N.Y., by R. W. Frazier, also of Toronto, with whom she went from the Canadian city a week ago, drank the contents of a two-ounce bottle of carbolic acid.

A congregation in the North of Scotland is suffering from the emigration craze. Last month three of its members went to India, three to Canada, two to South Africa, two to South America, one to the United States, and one to New Guinea.

The report of the Hudson Bay Trading Company shows a profit of £166,156. The amount at the credit of the land account is £240,045. The dividends have already been announced. £111,921 is carried forward. Farm lands averaged $12.43 an acre, against $11.34 the previous year.

There are rumors, apparently well founded, that the Cunard Steamship Company will soon abandon Queenstown in favor of Fishguard. Consternation reigns in Ireland at the threatened abandonment of Queenstown.

The French newspapers are strongly opposing the growing movement against the guillotining of Lisboeuf, who murdered a policeman and dangerously injured four others some months ago on the Paris Boulevards. It is reported that the prefect of police, Lepine has decided to resign if the death sentence is commuted.

The notorious Sicilian brigand, Mulone, who escaped the officers of the law four years ago and fled from Italy, was tried in contumacy at Perugia, Italy. After being found guilty of murder, blackmail, and other crimes, he was sentenced to 14 years in prison.

Thirteen hundred passengers left New York on Wednesday for Europe.

[For the 'Witness.'

OBER-AMMERGAU IN JUNE, 1910.

(By L. Dougall, author of 'Beggars All,' 'Paths of the Righteous,' etc.)

Some word concerning the people from whom it has sprung is needed to enable us to understand the 'Passion Play.' The Bavarian peasant is preeminently an artist, i.e., he has an ideal of beauty, and always works consciously or unconsciously towards it. His intellect runs to beauty, just as the intellect of a commercial community runs to money making. No labor is enough for him, no expenditure too much, in this effort after beauty. The ordinary peasant's songs and dances are marvellous—music, words, steps, all committed perfectly to memory, all repeated exactly every time. The dances especially must require a lifetime of practice, and yet there are plenty sufficiently apt by nature and perfected by practice to take a part in public.

One goes in the evening into a beer garden or cafe in any Bavarian village, where a small gathering of visitors are drinking—coffee for the most part—and smoking. A group of these peasant performers will come in, and the procedure is as follows: One man sits at a small table, on which he places his zither and a bell. Behind him stand the others in a long row, perhaps about six on either side. When they are to begin he jingles his little bell to call attention. The leader of the singers then solemnly pronounces the name of the song or dance to be performed. The zither is instantly struck by the man at the table, and continues its plaintive accompaniment as long as the singing or dancing lasts. The notes of the zither always seem to follow rather than lead the performance. While they sing the peasants all stand quite straight and solemn, now one and now another striking through the general harmony with a solo—perhaps a few notes only, perhaps a prolonged ditty—with the chorus coming in here and there as a refrain. Whether the songs are gay or sad, the singers are always quite grave, and as often as I watched them I never saw them appear to take the least interest in the smiles and applause of the audience. They never simper or seek the eyes of anyone or betray a sign of self-consciousness. If the applause is decided, they instantly do the thing over again, like children. They appear to be entirely intent upon doing it perfectly, and in intervals of rest they would seem to discuss the performance with each other, the opinion of the uninitiated, the large outside which can throw coins at their feet, many or few, would appear to be of no moment to them.

All this bears upon the production of the 'Passion Play.' In old times there must have been in Ober-Ammergau, just as in other Bavarian communities, a strong tendency toward art of the simple sort, in which all could take part. We have also to take into account one or two traditional incidents in the history of the place, which are said to have pushed the people to this periodic festival, and also the proximity of the monastery of Ettal. Ettal is situated in a lovely niche of the hills just above the village. Here the monks, following high ideals and noble traditions, directed the talent of the peasantry into the religious channel, fostering all that was naturally there for the production and development of the miracle play.
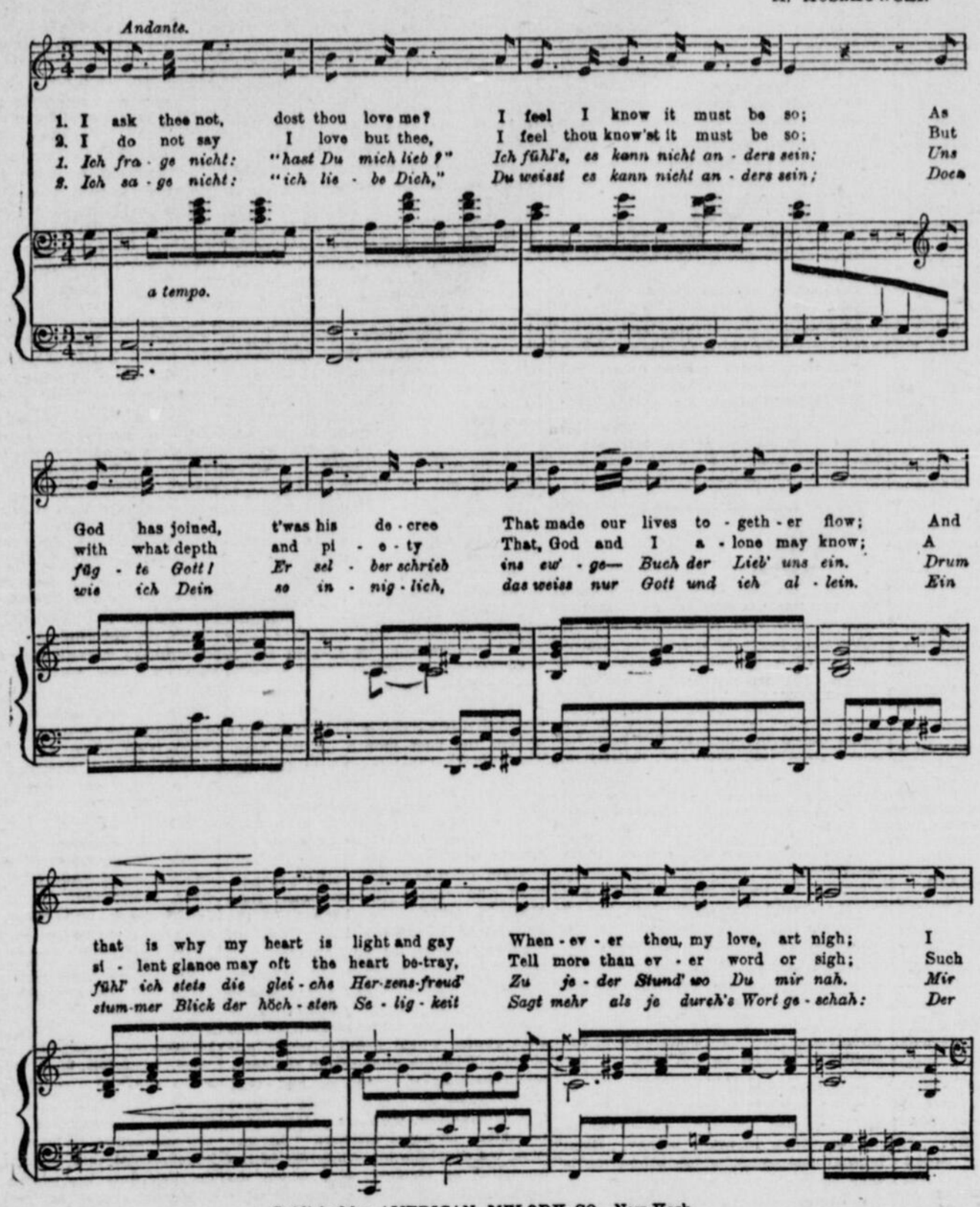
In spite of all that I had heard and read, the play itself was an immense surprise to me. In the first place, it is a drama of a very high order, a growth of the corporate genius written and rewritten from time to time. Great instinctive knowledge of human nature and of dramatic requirement is manifested in it. Throughout the eight hours of the play this element of the human drama forms a strong and very salutary strain of interest. By the human drama I mean the exemplification of the passions of thrift and avarice, of traditional religion, of love, of power and fear of revolution which combined to do to death the Saviour of mankind. Another leading strain of interest in this long play is the music, illustrated by the gait and gestures and songs of the singers. A third interest is the tableaux vivants—the still but living representations from the Old Testament which come between every act to illustrate and enforce the songs of the chorus. A fourth strain of interest, and, of course that to which all else is subordinated, is the grouping and recitation of the sacred personages—our Lord and the Apostles. His mother and the holy women. Perhaps I ought to mention a fifth, which is so closely allied to the tableaux vivants as to be almost one with it, the pageant of the populace of Jerusalem, which now and then passes across the stage as it is needed for the action of the drama. There are literally hundreds of men, women and children employed in the tableaux and to make the moving crowd.

The open theatre is so built, and the attendance of the peasant ushers so good, that the whole building can be filled and emptied in a few minutes. Four thousand seats are used, and the crowd standing inside the doors may number another thousand. Everyone is there by eight o'clock. The stage is supposed to be a street in Jerusalem. In the centre of it is the Temple, the open court of which forms the inner stage for the more important action. It is the scenery of this inner stage alone which changes in the course of the play. On one side of the larger stage is the house of the High Priest, on the other the house of Pilate. On either side of the Temple open out the streets of the ancient Eastern city. The coloring of the scenery is all subdued—colors of stone or clay. The chorus enters from both sides and stands along the front of the stage. Every step, every gesture, is solemn. The lines and rich colors of the robes are solemn. The grouping of the colors produces a very solemn effect—purple and crimson and blue, as of sky and sunset, grouped together without a fault in the toning; or again, brown and green and all the shades that are seen in red soil when the rain falls and the sky is dull. Each member of the chorus is clothed in only one color, pure and splendid, embodied in a long cloth toga. Each wears his or her natural hair flowing over the shoulders, held smoothly on the head by a plain gold crown. Essays have been written about the music, but I will only say here that its effect in solemnizing the mind and heart of the immense audience is very great. Without it the play must be comparatively irreverent; with it it seems the highest act of reverence. Before every act of the complex drama the chorus comes forth and sings its prelude. Two old men are its leaders on either side, and they advance till they meet in the middle of the stage. At a certain point in their song each wing of the chorus solemnly paces backward until they flank the inner stage on either side. The curtain which fronts this inner stage then rises upon the Old Testament tableau, which is the theme of the singing. While the curtain is up the meaning of the tableau is explained in the song. When the curtain drops again the chorus paces forward and resumes its long, unbroken line across the front of the stage. Here, as in the peasant folk songs, you get one voice and another in the long line breaking forth in sud
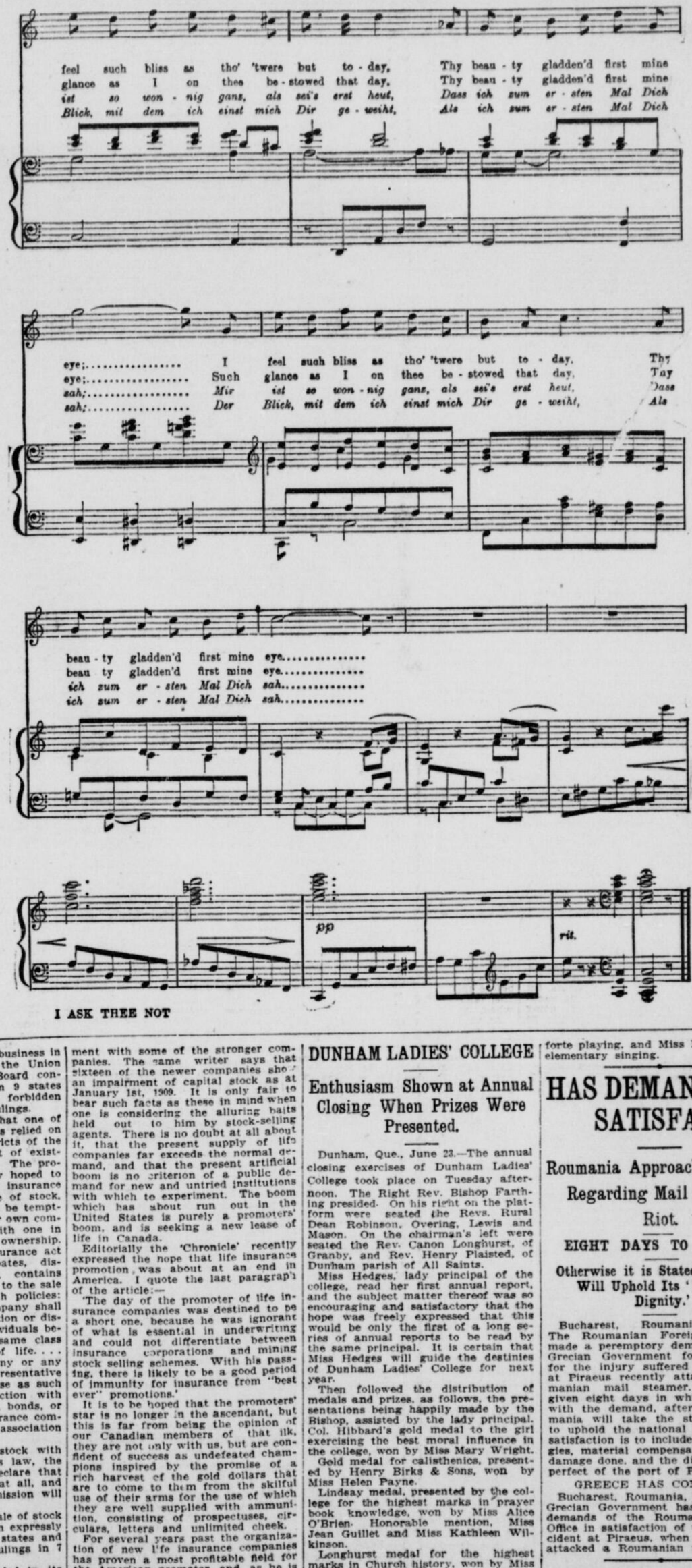
I ASK THEE NOT

(Ich Frage nicht)

M. MOSZKOWSKI.



Published by AMERICAN MELODY CO., New York.



I ASK THEE NOT

LETTERS FROM READERS.

INSURANCE COMPANY PROMOTION.

(By Theodore Langiois.)

While engaged in business in New York and Boston offices, I had frequent offers to join insurance promotion schemes. Nothing of this nature was offered me in Montreal until a few months ago, when the first Canadian proposition to promote a life insurance company was, with the ever present, 'There's millions in it,' arguments placed at my disposal.

This proposition, which I refused to entertain, was one of the kind that the United States Insurance Commissioners denounced at their late convention at Colorado Springs, and which led them to devise means and adopt many resolutions to legislate the promoters of them out of existence. Two of the resolutions unanimously adopted read as follows:—

'Be it further resolved that we pledge ourselves to put forth our best endeavors in all practicable and proper ways to put an end to this traffic, which we believe is pernicious and wholly indefensible and will result in widespread disappointment and financial loss to the public and the serious injury and demoralization of the legitimate insurance business, doing a special harm to the legitimate progress and development of the smaller and younger companies.

'Be it further resolved that we recommend the passage in the various States of laws requiring that the capital stock of all insurance corporations shall be fully paid-up in cash before a charter is issued, and prohibiting the licensing to transact insurance business of any corporation hereafter formed if the expense of its organization and of placing of its stock has exceeded 5 percent of the total sum contributed by its stockholders.'

Were such laws as are recommended in the above resolutions enacted in this country we would have prevented the organization of two companies that are now in formation in Canada, one of which I know has pledged twenty percent of the required amount of its capitalization to the promotor, leaving practically nothing for the purpose of securing business after the stock has been subscribed, which means that promoters will make a fortune if the stock is sold, and, well, that's all.

But laws are usually enacted as a result of long abuses, frequently when the fleecing process has run its full course, and muckraking about them has become very popular. The United States experienced every stage of the promoting process.

The public lost many millions, the promoters hold the cash, and the muckrakers are wallowing to their heart's content.

Our Canadian law makers have not met wild cat company promoters yet, and there is no legislative provision made for them here. Could not the press take this matter up? Surely it is within its domain. The symptoms of the disease are here, will not the press of the country apply the best remedy known to check its progress: publicity.

Data without end are at hand. I have scores of articles published in the leading weeklies and monthlies on the American Continent, and these are at the disposal of all who desire to examine them, and welcome.

'Moody's Magazine' for December, 1909, has the following to say in connection with the promotion of the life insurance company:—

'In view of the lax conditions under which the promotion of new companies are allowed to be carried on in this country, whereby the promotion expenses eat up a big percentage of the money contributed by the stockholders, the following account of the English law on the subject ought to be instructive:

'A company in England cannot issue a prospectus which is not signed by every person who is named therein as a director by his agent. What prospectuses of new companies shall contain is carefully defined, including the number of shares required as qualification of a director, the names and addresses of the venders of any property purchased or acquired by the company, the amount paid or payable as commission for subscribing or agreeing for shares in the company, the dates and parties to every material contract, and a reasonable time and place at which such a contract or a copy may be inspected, and full particulars of the nature and extent of the interest of each director in the promotion of the company. Whenever a company makes an allotment of shares it must file within one month with the public registrar a return of the allotments, with full particulars, and in the case of shares allotted for other considerations than cash a contract in writing constituting the title of the allottee to such allotment and particulars as to the consideration for which they have been allotted. If default is made in complying with these requirements, every director, manager, secretary or other officer of the company who is knowingly a party to the default shall be liable to a fine not exceeding £50 ($250.00) for every day during which the default continues.'—From 'The Policy Holder.' Manchester, Eng.

Imagine the shoving some of the life companies now being organized in Canada would make were they compelled to conform to this wise English law. In this connection it may be said that another English law bearing on this subject prohibits the payment of more than 5 per cent. for promotion expenses. The head promoter of one of the companies now being organized in Montreal is to receive up to 20 per cent. of the face value of the stock or practically all the surplus charged over the par value—surplus upon which the new company is supposed to depend to start business. It is a well known fact in insurance circles that a new company under modern conditions cannot obtain business for less than from 150 to 200 per cent. of the premiums charged the first year of its existence, and, in some cases, during the first three or four years following its date of organization.

A subscriber, inquiring as to the value of the stock of 'Everybody's Corporation,' a new life insurance company, is answered in the following manner in the March, 1910, Moody's Magazine:

'Everybody's Corporation is not a good investment. There is a perfect plague of new companies using floods of printers' ink to dazzle the susceptible public with visions of fabulous earnings, and "Everybody's Corporation" is one of the most audacious of these bluffing concerns.'

Here is what the West Virginia Insurance Department says about it in a recent bulletin:

'Everybody's Corporation: The literature that is being distributed by this company from its Chicago office is of such a character as to condemn it in the minds of those familiar with the earnings of insurance companies and subsidiary concerns. It is not deemed necessary to comment further upon the plans and inducements offered by this company, except to say that we sincerely trust the citizens of this state will investigate this stock very thoroughly before considering the purchase of same, as this department has not been able, so far, to satisfy itself that the chances will be even for a reasonably profitable investment."

I don't know what glowing promises of dividends 'Everybody's Corporation' promoters are circulating, for I have not seen any of their literature. But I have seen and read some of the manuscript intended to be matter for the prospectus of one of the local companies now in formation in Montreal, and the story of the thousands to be earned by the favorite holders of this new company's stock make the modern Baron Munchausen's story of the condensed dinners look like the work of a green amateur.

The Metropolitan and Prudential Life are two of the stock companies whose stockholder's profits are never omitted from promoters' prospectuses. It would relieve the monotony of this kind of literature somewhat if only some such statement as the following was added:

The great success attained by the Metropolitan and the Prudential is due to their stupendous industrial business amounting to hundreds of millions a year, a business calling for weekly payments on small policies on which the aggregate annual disbursements are about twice as much as is called for on ordinary forms of life insurance contracts. No dividends are paid policyholders on industrial policies or for that matter on any of the policies now issued by these industrial giants. These facts have led many promoters of similar companies to float other industrial companies during the past twenty or thirty years, and two out of more than a score of the new ones organized are still struggling for an existence. One of this pair, the Colonial of Jersey City, formed about thirteen years ago to imitate the Prudential, although carefully managed by experienced men, is still a very small concern, and its stockholders have not as yet received a penny on their investments.

For two or three years past there seems to be no end to the process of new company flotations south of the Canadian border line and the State of Texas probably furnishes the most remarkable of this kind of speculative fertility. It would seem from recent remarks of Insurance Commissioner Love, of Texas, that the sale of stock in new companies is found more profitable than the sales of policies and that many insurance men have left the latter occupation for the former. There were six companies dating their policies from Texas home offices two years ago. To-day the State has in one shape or another fully-fledged, half-fledged, or in the shell, no less than a score of concerns, all preparing to take advantage of the 'Keep your money at home' cry which has met with such a favor. 'Keep your money in your pocket' would be the saner cry, and the supporters of these superfluous, under any condition, companies would not have to be told to tighten up their purse strings did they know the percentage of the funds collected in payment of the shares of stock that was destined to line the promoters' pockets.

A promoter recently tried to justify his work by saying that a company organized 17 years ago had been successful. Insurance men know what company he referred to, but they also know that it is the only one out of about twelve companies that have entered the field for business in Canada during the past twenty years that has really reached a paying basis. This company was organized by a few capitalists, who kept the premiums charged on the stock almost intact so as to enable the institution to keep its head out of the flood of expenses which would threaten to drown it during its first four or five years' operations. That it reckoned wisely in doing this is shown by an examination of the Government Insurance Blue Book, for the company had to draw from its capital to continue business up to the sixth year, when it exhibited quite an impairment at the time. What would have become of this company had not its managers resorted to board contracts and special class policies now prohibited by the New Federal Insurance law, in force since May 4th last—it would be hard to predict. At least it may safely be said that neither new companies or old ones will find it possible to resort to similarly questionable means of securing business in Canada now—28 states of the Union have expressly forbidden Board contracts by statute, and in 9 states board contracts have been forbidden by insurance department rulings.

One of the pet schemes that one of the new Canadian companies relied on to help it in the rural districts of the province was legislated out of existence the 4th of last month. The promoter of this new company hoped to interest farmers in taking insurance in connection with a share of stock, and argued that they might be tempted to take insurance in their own company instead of dealing with one in which they could claim no ownership.

Article 87 of the new insurance act under the caption of rebates, discrimination, etc., forbidden, contains the following, which applies to the sale of stock in connection with policies: 'No such life insurance company shall make or permit any distinction or discrimination in favor of individuals between the insured of the same class and equal expectation of life. . . . Nor shall any such company or any officer, agent, solicitor or representative thereof give, sell or purchase as such inducement, or in connection with such insurance, any stocks, bonds, or other securities of any insurance company or other corporation, association or partnership.'

To combine the sale of stock with policies in defiance of this law, the promoter would have to declare that the stock was no security at all, and it is to be feared this admission will not be made at this time.

In the United States the sale of stock with life insurance has been expressly forbidden by statute in 26 states and forbidden by department rulings in 7 others.

The New York 'Chronicle,' in its issue of January 13th, 1910, referring to the arrest for illegal promotion of one Birch F. Rhodus, of Rhodus Bros., advertised as the best known life insurance experts in the country, says:

'It appears that the rats which have gone often to the trap are at last caught and actually must suffer imprisonment. The operations of the Rhodus Brothers for nearly twenty years past are by many deemed to indicate that there ought to be a sanatarium established for the safe keeping of financial perverts and degenerates, both for their own good and for the protection of other men.

There are not wanting others who could be candidates for treatment in such a sanatarium in company with the Rhodus Brothers.'

The firm referred to here probably organized more bogus life insurance, mining and security companies than any other house or individual in this field of operation. It was they who first practiced the effectively deceptive method of depositing all notes and cash payments received from subscribers for their stocks in a trust company, supplying their victims with a guarantee that the payments made by them would be returned if the amount needed to float the company was not fully subscribed at a given date. As the amount required to be paid to float the company was within the sum which they kept as their own commissions for promoting the scheme, they, of course, never failed to collect the notes and appropriate all cash payments made to the trust company on or before the date agreed upon.

One of the promoters of the new Canadian companies now in course of formation tells me that he intends to adopt this trust company method of inspiring confidence in connection with his project.

A writer in the New York 'Commercial' has collated a list of twenty-three companies (life) which, although organized since 1900, have already gone out of business, leaving their stockholders in the lurch. Their total capitalization was about $2,500,000, and a large part of this money must have been lost to the stockholders, although, owing to the operation of the legal reserve laws, the policyholders were fully protected in reinsurance arrangement with some of the stronger companies. The same writer says that sixteen of the newer companies show an impairment of capital stock as at January 1st, 1909. It is only fair to bear such facts as these in mind when one is considering the alluring baits held out to him by stock-selling agents. There is no doubt at all about it, that the present supply of life companies far exceeds the normal demand, and that the present artificial boom is no criterion of a public demand for new and untried institutions with which to experiment. The boom which has about run out in the United States is purely a promoters' boom, and is seeking a new lease of life in Canada.

Editorially the 'Chronicle' recently expressed the hope that life insurance promotion was about at an end in America. I quote the last paragraph of the article:—

'The day of the promoter of life insurance companies was destined to be a short one, because he was ignorant of what is essential in underwriting and could not differentiate between insurance corporations and mining stock selling schemes. With his passing, there is likely to be a good period of immunity for insurance from "best ever" promotions.'

It is to be hoped that the promoters' star is no longer in the ascendant, but this is far from being the opinion of our Canadian members of that ilk, they are not only with us, but are confident of success as undefeated champions inspired by the promise of a rich harvest of the gold dollars that are to come to them from the skilful use of their arms for the use of which they are well supplied with ammunition, consisting of prospectuses, circulars, letters and unlimited cheek.

For several years past the organization of new life insurance companies has proven a most profitable field for the American promoter, and, as he is no longer wanted south of our border, Canada has become his promised land. It will soon be our turn to see him in action. Our neighbors to the south declare that 'insurance company promotion became an infectious disease there, and that when the promoter had been inoculated with the deadly virus the disease seemed to lure him madly onward into promoting the greatest life insurance company that ever was, he develops symptoms that make it difficult to determine whether he is promoting something or something is promoting him. The symptoms are soon followed by intense ravings in the form of multi-colored prospectuses, from which you get the idea that you are the most fortunate of mortals to be allowed to simply put in a few dollars along with thousands of others who wish to leave their address that car loads of gold be dumped at their doors.

The dangerous nature of the contagion is never fully known until the expert on this special disease publishes the result of the diagnosis made at Insurance Department headquarters. Unfortunately, too many succumb before the specialist is called in. Unfortunately, too, for the suffering public the ethics of the business prevents the calling in of the learned specialist in the early stages of the disease. What the learned House of Parliament thinks of the infection in its early stages does not count, as evidenced by the promoter's certificate of incorporation, and this certificate is something with which the special expert of the Insurance Department is not allowed to concern himself.

LOCAL OPTION VOTE

To be Taken in Eight Municipalities in Welland.

Port Colborne, Ont., June 23.—This village has decided to take a local option vote next January. This makes eight municipalities in Welland County which will vote at the same time, as follows: Welland Town, Willoughby, Crowland, Bertie, Thorold, Port Colborne Village, Humberstone Township, Bridgeburg Village.

DUNHAM LADIES' COLLEGE

Enthusiasm Shown at Annual Closing When Prizes Were Presented.

Dunham, Que., June 23.—The annual closing exercises of Dunham Ladies' College took place on Tuesday afternoon. The Right Rev. Bishop Farthing presided. On his right on the platform were seated the Revs. Rural Dean Robinson, Overing, Lewis and Mason. On the chairman's left were seated the Rev. Canon Longhurst, of Granby, and Rev. Henry Plaisted, of Dunham parish of All Saints.

Miss Hedges, lady principal of the college, read her first annual report, and the subject matter thereof was so encouraging and satisfactory that the hope was freely expressed that this would be only the first of a long series of annual reports to be read by the same principal. It is certain that Miss Hedges will guide the destinies of Dunham Ladies' College for next year.

Then followed the distribution of medals and prizes, as follows, the presentations being happily made by the Bishop, assisted by the lady principal. Col. Hibbard's gold medal to the girl exercising the best moral influence in the college, won by Miss Mary Wright.

Gold medal for calisthenics, presented by Henry Birks & Sons, won by Miss Helen Payne.

Lindsay medal, presented by the college for the highest marks in prayer book knowledge, won by Miss Alice O'Brien. Honorable mention, Miss Jean Guillet and Miss Kathleen Wilkinson.

Longhurst medal for the highest marks in Church history, won by Miss Jean Guillet. Honorable mention, Miss Dorothy Allan and Miss Alice O'Brien.

Judge Lynch's medal for best essay on Canadian history, won by Miss Edith Jones. Honorable mention, Miss Jean Guillet and Miss Dora Harris.

The Archbishop Bond prize, presented by the college for general Scripture knowledge, won by Miss Dorothy Allan. Honorable mention, Miss Alice O'Brien and Miss Kathleen Wilkinson.

Mr. E. D. Watson's prize for exemplary conduct, won by Miss Mary Wright.

Watson prize for junior divinity, won by Miss Isabel Symonds.

Watson prize for legible writing, won by Miss Marion Guillet.

Lord Bishop's prize for highest marks in drawing, won by Miss Symonds.

Mrs. Harrower's prize for highest marks in the associated board examinations in pianoforte playing, won by Miss Bertha Sturton.

College prize for harmony, same examinations, won by Miss Helen Tomlinson.

College prizes for French — Senior won by Miss Evelyn Ginnings; junior won by Miss Bertha Sturton and Miss Mildred England.

College prize for best set of specimen work—Senior won by Miss Kathleen Miller; junior won by Miss Henriette Richards.

College prize for calisthenics, won by Miss Dora Harris for the seniors and

College prize for neatness in room, by Miss Frances Smith for the juniors, won by Miss Mary Wright.

College prize for needlework and embroidery, won respectively by Miss Payne and Miss Wright.

The lady principal's prize for diligence in practicing, won by Miss Bernice Blinn.

The Plaisted prize for satisfactory notes in church history and prayer book, won by Miss Evelyn Giddings.

Plaisted prize for prayer book knowledge in the model grades, won by Miss Alfrede Elliott.

Certificates of the associated board of examiners in pianoforte playing, harmony and singing, Miss Bertha Sturton; elementary pianoforte playing, Miss Bernice H. Blinn; lower division pianoforte playing and harmony, Miss Helen Tomlinson; lower division pianoforte playing and harmony, Miss Evelyn Talbot; lower division pianoforte playing, Miss Muriel Landers; elementary division pianoforte playing, and Miss Nesta Smith, elementary singing.

HAS DEMANDED SATISFACTION

Roumania Approaches Greece Regarding Mail Steamer Riot.

EIGHT DAYS TO COMPLY.

Otherwise it is Stated Roumania Will Uphold Its 'National Dignity.'

Bucharest, Roumania, June 23.—The Roumanian Foreign Office has made a peremptory demand upon the Grecian Government for satisfaction for the injury suffered when a mob at Piraeus recently attacked a Roumanian mail steamer. Greece is given eight days in which to comply with the demand, after which 'Roumania will take the steps necessary to uphold the national dignity.' The satisfaction is to include official apologies, material compensation for the damage done, and the dismissal of the perfect of the port of Piraeus.

GREECE HAS COMPLIED.

Bucharest, Roumania, June 23.—The Grecian Government has granted the demands of the Roumanian Foreign Office in satisfaction of the recent incident at Piraeus, when a Greek mob attacked a Roumanian mail steamer.

MASONS AND CATHOLICS.

Action Sequel to Article in the 'Croix.'

On June 11 the 'Croix,' a weekly organ of this city, published an article headed 'What makes the force of the lodges.' The article was signed by the proprietor of the paper, Mr. Joseph Begin, and one of the paragraphs read as follows: 'Most of the brethren have, deeply rooted in their hearts, insatiate hatred against God and all that pertains to God.' Another paragraph said: 'Our readers are requested not to confound Mr. A. L. Caron, of the firm of Caron Freres, who is a good Catholic, with Mr. L. A. Caron, accountant and a member of the 'Coeurs-Unis.'

As a consequence of that article, Mr. L. A. Caron has now entered an action for $199 damages against Mr. Begin, through his attorneys, Messrs. Desaulniers & Vallee.

The plaintiff alleges, in his declaration, that the person referred to in the above mentioned paragraph is himself, and that Mr. Begin knew it when he wrote his article. He complains that the publication of that paragraph is calculated to call upon him the wrath, hatred and contempt of his Catholic citizens, adding that he belongs to a lodge of an entirly private nature, called 'Coeurs-Unis' lodge, under the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of Quebec of free and accepted Masons, which lodge is under the English rite.

Mr. Caron further complains that the statement was published maliciously, with a view to injure him and to bring upon him the hatred, contempt and wrath of his Catholic fellow citizens and of those of his compatriots who are not Freemasons.

The declaration adds that the paragraph complained of was published jointly with the statement in which Mr. Begin declares that every Freemason entertains insatiate hatred against God and all that pertains to God, to show thereby and falsely lead to believe that the plaintiff is a man having hatred against God and all that pertains to God, which is the most forcible slander.

Mr. Caron claims to have suffered considerable damage through the article complained of, and he asks damages as above.

ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION RATES

—ALL IN ADVANCE—

DAILY WITNESS, $3.00.

WEEKLY WITNESS AND CANADIAN HOMESTEAD, $1.00.

WORLD WIDE, $1.50.

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

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

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

FOREIGN POSTAGE EXTRA to all countries not named in the above list, as follows: 'Daily Witness,' $3.60 extra; 'Weekly Witness, $1 extra; 'Northern Messenger,' 20 cents extra; 'World Wide' subscription price, including postage to foreign countries, only $1.50.

Sample and subscription blanks freely and promptly sent on request.

ADVERTISING RATES.

WEEKLY WITNESS—Casual advertisements, 20c per line per insertion. 'Farms to Rent. Farms for Sale,' can be inserted for 1c a word per insertion from subscribers. The lowest rate for non-subscribers is two cents per word. When replies are to be addressed in care of the 'Witness' Office an additional charge of twenty-five cents is made. In all cases the full price must accompany each order.

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

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

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

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

Remit—By Express or Post-Office Order, or register your letter for your own protection.

Post-Office or Express Money Orders can be obtained at the following rates:—$5.00 and under, 3c; over $5.00 and up to $10.00, 5c; over $10 and up to $30.00, 10c.

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

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

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

If this is not done such change cannot be made.

Address all business communications,

JOHN DOUGALL & SON,
Publishers.
'Witness' Building, Montreal.

SAMPLE COPIES.

Any subscriber who would like to have Specimen Copies sent to friends, need only send upon a post-card the name and addresses to which he would like papers sent.

EXPIRING SUBSCRIPTIONS

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

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

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

The Witness.

TUESDAY, JUNE 28, 1910.

When Mr. Rodgers, of Manitoba, made the charge that a judgeship had been hawked about for ten thousand dollars, and that the proceeds were intended for the Liberal campaign fund, and to be used against the Roblin Government, he had, as we are now plainly told, a specific charge in mind with names attached. The man alleged to have sold the judgeship, or alleged to have attempted such a sale, was Mr. Horace Chevrier, a prominent Manitoba Liberal, and the man who is alleged to have bought the judgeship, or whose name is intimately associated with the allegations, is Judge Prud'homme. Mr. Colin Campbell, Attorney-General for Manitoba, gave publicity to the name of Mr. Chevrier at the Conservative convention in South Winnipeg, and now Mr. Chevrier has brought an action against him for false and malicious libel and slander. Mr. Campbell has asserted that the man to whom the sale of a judgeship was made was his informant, while Judge Prud'homme declares that so far as he is concerned he has never been approached in the dishonorable way alleged. So the quarrel stands at present; but the country will not be satisfied until the bare facts are revealed, if it is possible to get at them. There must be no saw-offs or compromises. Such always amount, in the popular mind, to confession and condonation of guilt. Messrs. Roblin, Rogers, Campbell and others are concerned on the one side for the truth of their charges; and the honor of all Liberals is concerned on the other.

It is most earnestly to be hoped that the representatives of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company and their employees, who met yesterday, will be able to arrive at an agreement upon the matters in dispute. The position of the company is a strong one. The Board of Conciliation met and made certain findings. These the company agrees to abide by. The representatives of the men, however, decline to agree. It appears that some of the United States railways operating in the same territory as the Canadian Pacific have a higher wages scale than the latter company, and the representatives of the men insist upon that scale being now paid. The company, however, claims that the conditions of employment on the United States railways are different from those obtaining on its system, as well as earning capacity of the railways per mile; and that, while it is willing to pay proportionately to earnings as much as any other railway, it cannot meet the extreme demands of the representatives of the employees. Happily, it appears that the men themselves are against a strike, which may be charged with peril to their pensions as well as entailing current loss of wages. They remember what happened to the machinists who struck against the award in the arbitration proceedings, and who presently were glad to return to work at lower wages than formerly, and the loss of pensions to which they would have been entitled after a few years more of continuous service. On the other hand, the company, of course, stands to lose a great deal by a strike, and the country in general would be put to all sorts of inconvenience and loss. Therefore, we reiterate, it is most earnestly to be hoped that peace may somehow prevail.

The case of the two young men who took two young girls out at night on Toronto Bay in a gasoline launch, and when running seven miles an hour collided with a ferry boat, has been taken as the text for more than one discourse on the ignorance and folly of many who go down to lakes and rivers in boats and lure others to go with them. In this case, the ignorance shown was amazing, the young men not even knowing 'port' from 'starboard,' or what whistle signals and other signals meant from other boats, and they were persuaded that 'gasoline launches have the right of way.' Automobile drivers have the same persuasion about the right of way of the road, and they kill others constantly and occasionally themselves in this belief. Motor boat recklessness is now a feature of most pleasure resorts, and the danger on crowded waters has become so great that some system of regulation and license is urgently necessary. Young men more or less ignorant of the mechanism, or of boat-craft, will engage motor launches, and take out with them large or small parties, to the risk not only of themselves, but of other boats in the vicinity. More often than not these parties cannot swim, and to let them go out on the water at all often comes to the same thing as aiding them to commit suicide and murder others. The two young men who took out the two young women on Toronto Bay added the utmost cowardice to their recklessness and ignorance and left their female companions to drown without it seems, offering them a hand. Will other young women learn the lesson and require some experience on the part of those who invite them so temptingly 'out for a ride on the water.'

The Glenwood Farm, described in this paper, is carried on upon the very same ideals as the Boys' Farm at Shawbridge, with the exception of the somewhat generous lines upon which it seems to be run. It has been the calculation of those promoting the Boys' Farm that, with the money paid by government, or required in the case of boys not committed by the courts and with the product of the boys' labor on the farm and otherwise, the institution ought to meet its own expenses if the plant and equipment were provided by patriotic citizens. One would think that with its full quota of boys the Chicago institution would not have needed to go ninety-one dollars behind on each. There is this difference to be noted in the conditions which each institution has to confront, that whereas in the state institutions where boys are cared for in the United States the cost per boy is said to range from two hundred and sixty to three hundred dollars per year, the only institutions with which the Boys' Farm can be financially compared in this province have been costing the government from a hundred and twenty-five to a hundred and sixty dollars per boy. It is obvious that to make ends meet with fifty boys at the Boys' Home will require the strictest economy, and will not allow for the cost of betterments constantly needed in the case of a new institution. To meet the interest on the cost of the plant and equipment and to provide for improvements in conditions such as would make for the greatest economy, and such as every friend of the institution would regard as wise, there should be an annual income of ten thousand dollars until the cost of the institution, some fifty thousand dollars, is met, after which the annual demand should, according to the hopes of the promoters of the Boys' Farm, be reduced to what would need to be spent for necessary expansion.

The bootblacks of Montreal have expressed a desire to have rest from their labor on Sundays, as they have a natural and legal right to do. Twenty-five of them have petitioned the Board of Control to have the Sunday closing law put in force. Chief Campeau admits in a letter to the Board of Control that according to law bootblacks ought not to be let work on Sundays, but fears if 'shoe-shining 'parlors' are closed it would be 'a 'great inconvenience.' Chief Campeau's letter is said to have put the Commissioners in 'a quandary,' as they could not authorize the head of the police force to ignore a law, and yet, to put it plainly, they do not want to see it enforced. They have therefore sought to escape responsibility by referring the matter to the Legislation Committee of the City Council, with the suggestion that the by-law may be amended so as to make the cleaning of boots in 'shoe-shining parlors' legal. There is, of course, not the slightest justification of such action on the part of the Chief of Police and the Board of Control whose duty it is to enforce the law, not to wink at the breaking of it and the bringing of it into contempt.

We cannot believe that the philanthropic and well-to-do people of Montreal will allow so beneficent an institution as the Notre Dame Hospital to close its doors for lack of funds or almost literally to be starved to death. Yet that the situation has reached a desperate stage is revealed by ex-Judge Loranger. It is possible that the present building may be officially condemned as unfit for hospital purposes, and that the patients may be distributed among the other hospitals. As a temporary measure that could be endured, but on many grounds, chiefly, of course, humanitarian, the permanent passing of Notre Dame from the list of city hospitals would be most regrettable. If it is to be continued, however, there are questions of site, and money for a new building, and administration, and so forth, to settle, and it will take the best efforts of good men to perpetuate this hospital, which for twenty years has been such a blessing to humanity. Without Notre Dame Hospital the city would seem to have shrunk wofully in its large-hearted beneficences.

Inspector O'Keefe, of the Morality Squad, is of opinion that Montreal is now one of the most moral cities on the continent, and his opinion is entitled to the respect due to an earnest worker in the cause of morality, whose means of knowing moral, or rather, perhaps, immoral, conditions in this and others places are esoteric and not revealed to the ordinary. Readers of raids on houses and the conditions under which unfortunates are hauled to court and herded and tried there will not, however, take much pride in Montreal's present moral status, high as that may be as compared with other North-American big aggregations of houses and people. Anything more deplorable than some of the scenes in the Recorder's Court when poor wretches dragged there by the Morality Squad are being displayed to the coarse and vulgar gaze of that court's habitues it would be hard for the humane to imagine. The fault does not lie with Inspector O'Keefe or the Recorder, but with the inhumanity of the procedure.

Death has been very busy among us of late, and we have lost many of our foremost citizens, men whose names have been rich in association with large achievements and valuable public services. Mr. Richard White, proprietor of the 'Gazette,' was long a willing worker for Montreal and his fellow-citizens, he was one of the most prominent of the men of his day who helped in its growth, commercially, industrially, and otherwise, and he gave of his time and means to many philanthropic services. Of late years, ill-health has made it necessary for Mr. White to live retired from the stream of public affairs; but, though absent, he has not been forgotten by his former associates or the citizens to whom his presence and career were familiar. As a newspaper man Mr. White had great influence and power and he gave his paper force and dignity and literary quality. His passing is another reminder that a younger generation is succeeding to the responsibilities of public life and service.

In the 'Selborne Magazine,' Mr. James Buckland, the well-known naturalist, comes down upon woman, as it were, 'like a thousand of bricks,' because of her traffic in birds' feathers for millinery purposes. He ironically describes woman as having 'come down 'through the ages as embodied mercy, 'tenderness, and compassion; sculptors 'have represented her with the deep, 'maternal breast against which tearful 'little children nestle for succor and 'comfort; painters have depicted the 'poor and the oppressed fleeing to her 'for refuge from cruelty and wrong; 'writers have given her the semblance 'of Venus, the peerless goddess, who, 'because of her solicitude for the birds, 'would not permit victims to be offered to her, or her altars to be stained 'with blood': but 'what a travesty 'of this,' he exclaims, 'the world's reverent ideal of womanhood, is the be-'feathered Herodias of modern times!' Continuing Mr. Buckland asks: 'Is 'there in the wide world a more repugnant anomaly than the spectacle 'of modern woman—claiming to be 'more tender than man—transformed, 'at the beck of fashion, into a creature 'heedlessly destructive of bird life, and 'in practice as blood-thirsty as the 'most sanguinary beast of prey? It 'cannot be said in apology for her sin 'that she errs in ignorance. So much 'has been written and said about the 'brutal methods by which her feathers 'are obtained that the old subterfuges 'have become too battered to stand. 'Even those soothing emollients she 'was wont to apply to her conscience, 'artificial' and 'moulted,' have become 'too impaired by constant refutations 'to be of further service. She knows, 'no one better, that art cannot repro-'duce a feather, and she would toss her 'head in high disdain if asked to wear 'a moulted plume.' This is very hard language about My Lady's Plumes, but it is no more severe than what the Queen Mother and many eminent ladies have said about them and those who wear them, and some day such well-founded adverse criticism may have the effect intended.

RELIGIOUS LIBERTY IN SPAIN.

The clericals are threatening rebellion in Spain. The clergy there are at all times loyal to a government that obeys them. But when it fails to enforce their despotism they hold themselves absolved from their allegiance and threaten war. Once more Cardinal Merry del Val has revealed his lack of statesmanship by creating an impasse. He did this in France, and France shook off the Church and placed its properties in the hands of the laity of the parishes. Once more impossible advice came in and the papacy made war, not only on the Government of France, but on the people, by forbidding them the management of their own temporal affairs and claiming for Rome control of the church property. He has just brought about strained relations in Germany. He has forbidden the people of his own country Spain, who have come to see the reason of their nation's recent humiliation and present backwardness, to establish modern schools. In taking this stand he relies on the ignorance which exists wherever the educational system is ecclesiastical to resist any efforts at enfranchising the mind of the people. In so doing we must in charity assume that he is exercising a great act of faith in the ultimate victory of his ecclesiastical system, and is blind to the fact that the truth, and necessarily the victory, are on the side of those who wish the elevation of the intellectual standards of the people and who have no fear of their knowing too much. So long as religion is on one side and truth on the other—ignorance on one side and knowledge on the other—there can be little question as to which will win the day. The Spaniards are not to be blamed if they know little or nothing about spiritual religion, and associate religion with forms and ceremonials which cannot change men's nature. Certain it is that the martyred Ferrer and all others who are following their consciences and their best knowledge towards that which is best and noblest for their fellow countrymen are the nearest to the 'truth' which makes men and nations free, and to the way of God. The last demand of the Church of Rome is simply preposterous in this twentieth century, namely, that the old regulations forbidding the free and open exercise of other forms of worship than that of Rome shall be restored. It is a demand against which every sentiment of liberty revolts and which places in a most paradoxical position those sections of the Church under non-Roman Catholic governments who are incessantly demanding religious liberty.

THE CONQUEST OF THE AIR.

This is Montreal's 'Aviation Week.' In all ages men have envied the birds their power of flight and—typifying this longing—the heroes and demigods of the ancient world frequently took air trips on wings, winged sandals, winged horses, flying carpets or other such appliances. Various suggestions of flying machines are attributed to Roger Bacon and others during the middle ages, but there is no authentic record of a flight until late in the eighteenth century. It was, in fact, about 1783 that Montgolfier, with his brother, noted the soaring tendency of a petticoat hung to dry over a stove, and applied the principle to large globes of paper heated from a fire beneath. They made a number of ascents in these flimsy vehicles, which in some cases remained floating for three-quarters of an hour. Soon hydrogen replaced hot air, and rubber coated silk took the place of paper, and it was in a balloon of this make that Blanchard made his daring voyage across the English Channel in 1785. The steering of balloons was a greater problem than getting them to float, but, in 1852, Gifford constructed a steam engine of three horse power and weighing a hundred pounds. This he attached to a cigar shaped balloon, which was in some measure dirigible. During the siege of Paris Dupuy de Lome built one somewhat similar, but tried hand power—that of eight men—to drive the propeller. The German, Paul Haenlein, improved on this, his gas engine driving a propeller at forty revolutions per minute. In 1884 Captain Revard equipped the great air vessel 'La France' with electric power and made some notable flights. The petrol motor opened a new era in dirigible ballooning, and Santos Dumont, Lebaudy, Count Zeppelin and others have shown what can be done by great cigar-shaped ships of the air. They are roughly divided into rigid, semi-rigid and non-rigid types. Count Zeppelin's ships are of the rigid type, and they have been on the whole the most successful; in fact, the other day he flew three hundred miles at good speed, carrying twenty passengers. All of these lighter-than-air structures, however, experience the utmost difficulty in contending with heavy weather, and some of the most famous have been torn to pieces by storms or otherwise wrecked and ruined. Kipling's 'Night Mail,' was, however, carried by a powerful vessel of this type, and some genius may arise who will bring it to a high state of perfection.

Some thirty years ago Jules Verne concluded his 'Clipper of the Clouds' with the words, 'The future of aerial 'locomotion belongs to the airship, and 'not to the balloon, and it is for the '"Albatrosse" (Robin's 'Clipper') that 'the conquest of the air is definitely 'reserved.' Recent years seem to be fulfilling his prophecy. Hargraves, an Australian, invented the box kite, the superposed planes of which probably suggested those of the aeroplane. The heavier than air vessels may be divided into gliding machines, aeroplanes, orthopters and machines sustained in the air by propellers. Gliding machines and aeroplanes are essentially similar. Orthopters are an attempt to obtain the necessary buoyancy and propulsion by copying the flight of a bird. The aeroplane holds the field, or rather the air, to-day. Lilienthal was the pioneer of the gliding flight. He was a martyr to his invention, losing his life in an accident to his machine in 1896. Pilcher, an Englishman, made further improvements in gliding machines, but met his death in the same manner as Lilienthal. Then Chanute, Herring and Professor Langley performed some wonders in flying in the United States. The more recent work of Sir Hiram Maxim, Santos Dumont, Professor Bell, the Wright brothers, and others are in everybody's mind. Less than three years ago Henri Forman startled the world by flying 820 yards, but now the English Channel has been crossed and recrossed, we are beginning to look upon a flight of a hundred miles or so as nothing very extraordinary, and aerial navigators are even talking quite seriously of flying across the Atlantic. The most serious defect in the aeroplane to-day is said to be the difficulty of rising from or returning to the ground without danger. Doubtless this fault will soon be overcome. The future of aerial locomotion seems to be assured, and continued developments are certain. Serge Bolotoff anticipates a combination aeroplane and hydroplane, as much at home on the surface of the water as in the air. Mr. Edison expects that mails will be carried through the air at 100 miles an hour. Some, however, like Mr. Delagrange, think that the use of flying machines will be largely confined to sporting purposes. We may never 'put a girdle round the earth in forty minutes,' like Puck, but there is every chance of the rising generation seeing 'the heavens fill with commerce, argosies or magic sails, pilots of the 'purple twilight dropping down with 'costly bales.' The railway and steamboat have done much to erase national barriers, and there is little doubt that the air ship will do more. We shall have to 'keep our weather eye open,' however, or monopolistic privileges will be granted to all sorts of aerial companies and 'free as air' will become meaningless as a simile.

COMPANY PROMOTION.

This is a fine art. How to sell stock in such a way that the promoters will get ready money out of it, and in such a way that it matters little to them whether the enterprise undertaken shall prove a success or a failure, has been a study ever since joint stock enterprise came into being. How to protect investors against being duped in this way has been for some time the study of legislation. No country has needed such legislation more than England, and we have in Mr. Langlois's able and important contribution to this paper on the promotion of insurance companies a statement of the legal safeguards which have there been devised, and which should be made law in all countries that have become, or are liable to be infected with, what Mr. Langlois speaks of as the promotion disease. Promotion has its strength in promising untold profits. Of all the lines on which to hold out such promises of profit to shareholders, life insurance should be the last.

It is true that life insurance has in very many instances in the past been carried on as a business out of which to make money. Even mutual companies, whose profession is that they are managed exclusively in the interest of the policy-holders, have been so carried on that, what with salaries and fees, they have done fabulously for their exploiters. These are the facts which have been exposed in New York, and against which drastic legislation has been enacted. But what is much more important than the legislation, some of which will hardly hold, is the doctrine which has underlain all the recent assaults on the life insurance system, namely, that life insurance is not a business out of which to make money, but rather a public trust, whose profits, if any, belong to the policy-holders. So distinctly has this new doctrine come to the fore that it will certainly affect all future legislation on the subject of participating insurance. Of course in proprietary insurance, or when capital may be invested to guarantee the insurance, the rights of capital will always be respected.

It is true that successful life insurance companies have reached fabulous amounts of business, and that the immense public trust involved in them has warranted generous remuneration to those responsible, that being infinitesimal compared with the interests at stake. But it is also true that this prosperity has been reached after long years of struggle. Our most successful Canadian company was many years before it could pay to the shareholders whose money gave to it existence any dividends at all. It indeed required extreme care not to impair its capital. The experience of successful companies affords no warrant for promises of early and large returns. Still less does that of the great majority of companies which have failed to weather the inevitable period of stress. At the best the law as it now stands does not allow of the distribution to shareholders of more than ten percent of the profits. The best companies have not of late years distributed more than five percent, but it may be doubtful if these companies may not in the future have to give the full ten percent, owing to the very severe restrictions now placed upon the powers of investment allowed to companies. In the case of any of the multitude of new companies now coming into being, such profits will however have to be long waited for. The publicity recently given to the vastness of the business in few hands and the limits set upon the expansion of the giant New York companies have stimulated a numerous growth of new enterprises. Some of these have been set on foot in good faith, and have sought adequate capital, but it is to be feared that others are the work of promoters whose calculation is to assign to themselves big batches of stock, and to sell this off, thus leaving the company fatherless, while they are repeating the operation in some other line.

TWO OATHS.

The following, taken from a church paper, has been sent us by a clergyman as the oath subscribed to by Roman Catholic Bishops in the province of Quebec. He thinks its publication would be useful in connection with the controversy over the coronation oath:—

'That the Pope is the true and only head of the Catholic or Universal Church throughout the earth, and that by virtue of the keys of binding and loosening given to His Holiness by the Saviour Jesus Christ, he hath power to depose heretical kings, princes, states, commonwealths, and governments, all being illegal without His sacred affirmation, and that they may be safely destroyed. Therefore, to the utmost of my power, I shall and will defend this doctrine and His Holiness' rights and customs against all usurpers, especially, against the new pretended authority of the Church of England, and all adherents, in regard that they and she be usurpal and heretical, opposing the sacred mother Church of Rome. I do further declare the doctrine of the Church of England, of the Calvinists, Huguenots, and of others of the name of Protestants, to be damnable, and they themselves are damned, and to be damned that will not forsake the same. I do further declare that I will help, assist, advise, all or any of His Holiness' agents, in any place in which I shall be, in England, Scotland, and Ireland, or in any other territory or kingdom, and shall come to and do my utmost to extirpate the heretical Protestant doctrine and to destroy all their pretended power, legal or otherwise.'

It is possible that, like the King's oath, this one, were it to be made now, would be worded less fiercely. There is nothing in its declarations with regard to the Protestant faith that any of us need take umbrage at. These are the well-understood tenets of the Roman Church which its bishops are appointed to proclaim and promote. They are free to take what view they please of our eternal well-being, but the more they promote that view the more they will weaken their hold on those of their flocks who happen to know Protestants who are real Christians. What Protestants have to do to refute that doctrine is so to live as Christians that none can question their Christianity. That is the only answer worth anything, or that they need worry themselves about. The religion that brings forth the best fruits will be the one that will commend itself to the consciences of men and that will succeed. What is more significant in the above formula, if it really be that which the bishops have to use, and that for which we presume it is sent us, is the distressing position of alleged disloyalty in which it places those who take this oath. That there is no real disloyalty has been abundantly shown during the past month by the homage paid to the late and to the new King, all of which we cannot but look upon as genuine. These expressions no doubt put the bishops who have been subjected to them in an incongruous position in asking for a modification of the King's oath; yet perhaps no more incongruous than that in which the bans of the Royal oath place the King in claiming their loving homage. All the same, we are pleased to see them taking an open part in requesting and giving thanks for the change, as it shows that they no longer, as the oath quoted would seem to imply, account themselves aliens from the commonwealth of the empire, and that they frankly take their place as part and parcel of it, with a right to equal treatment as loyal citizens. In any case, we can take little interest in the discipline of bishops, with which we have nothing to do, compared with what we are bound to take in having removed from the pathway of the Sovereign any needless root of bitterness between him and any of his subjects.

A STARTLING QUESTION.

Are 'Dreadnoughts' useless? It seems of itself an idle question in face of the fact that Great Britain has spent so much and is spending so much upon them, and of the recent naval scare, when the doggerel 'We 'want eight; we won't wait,' was the hall-mark of jingo patriotism. Yet here is Mr. Arnold White, the well-known writer on naval subjects, and one who has preached the Big Navy earnestly and assiduously, suggesting that a great naval war may begin and end without the participation of a 'Dreadnought' on either side! Destroyers, submarines, mines, he says, must be the main factors in naval warfare in all narrow seas. Another, and this time a pre-eminent authority on naval and military strategy, Colonel à Court Repington, says that neither 'Dreadnoughts,' pre-'Dreadnoughts,' nor super-'Dreadnoughts' will a few years hence have any place in a naval war waged in such narrow waters as the North Sea, the reason being that the improvement of the torpedo and the development of submersibles and submarines since the last naval war have completely changed the position. He asserts that there will very soon be no place for anything but the airship, the torpedo, and the mine in naval operations in the North Sea, which will no longer be a place for a sea-going fleet: 'Our great and costly 'battleships and cruisers must (in 'time of war) be stowed away safely 'in some distant, safe, and secluded 'anchorage—Scapa Flow and Portsmouth to-day. Berehaven and Lough 'Swilly perhaps to-morrow. The North 'Sea in time of war will be a desert 'of waters, insecure to both sides, open 'to neither, commanded by none.' Some critics hold that Colonel Repington is too dogmatic, and that all his conclusions need not be accepted, but agree, nevertheless, that much of his argument is irresistible. But the writers quoted are ardent imperialists and the significant fact is that both should, as some one puts it, 'simultaneously make 'a powerful attack on one of the chief 'canons of the new naval orthodoxy.' Doubts as to the value of the 'Dreadnought' type, and its adequacy to the new conditions of naval warfare, are said to be widely held in other expert quarters, and the Admiralty is soon to be interrogated in Parliament as to whether it now shares such views. The naval battle of Tsushima, when the Russian fleet was destroyed by the Japanese, was held finally to have settled the superiority of the all-big ship with all-big guns over all other types, and the 'Dreadnought,' until recently, was assumed by the man in the street to be the last word in naval construction, which rendered all other battleships obsolete. Now comes the disconcerting question, 'Are "Dread-'noughts" useless?' and considering the millions it is yet contemplated to spend upon them, the doubt and misgiving now clouding the public mind of Britain cannot, if that is possible, be dissipated too soon.

POPULAR MONARCHY.

The unprecedented assemblage of crowned heads which was one of the most remarkable incidents of the obsequies of the late King Edward VII has been taken as the text for many an address upon the change in the attitude of the masses and thinking people towards the monarchy as an institution. There can be no doubt that the monarchy is now genuinely solid and popular in Great Britain, and that the feeling which was running somewhat strongly republican some fifty to thirty years ago has turned almost wholly into a monarchical stream to-day. The same is true of a large part of Europe, it would appear. The Balkan states have chosen to be ruled by kings; Norway, when she separated from Sweden, preferred a king to a president; Hungary now prides herself upon being a Constitutional Monarchy. Only among the Latin races does political unrest and king hate linger. Doubtless a very large part of the revived popularity of monarchy at large is due to the last two British sovereigns, who proved themselves to be model heads of states, effectually securing the stability of the British Crown, 'broad-based upon the people's 'will.' And as between the Monarchical and Republican forms of government, the world has had an object lesson, during the past half-century at least, of monarchies at their best and of republics giving the world many lessons in the art of 'how not to do it.' For instance, public life in the United States just now does not present such a picture of perfection even with Colonel Roosevelt as an asset that Canadians are tempted to desire the form of government under which it flourishes; nor do they find their own has so many drawbacks in comparison that they wish to change it. It is more or less true that the market in Republics is depressed. They have been tried now, as the 'Times' remarks, for a considerable time, and have not turned out so very much better, after all, than the hereditary monarchies which some superior people consider ridiculous and antiquated; while the monarchies have been shown to possess certain merits which had been overlooked. In this day when social work and social welfare are growing more and more to be the chief objects of public concern, it is found that monarchs are most powerful instruments in promoting such work and welfare, and recognize their duty towards them, and devote themselves with increasing earnestness to fulfill that duty. So the monarchs and the masses understand one another better with the changing view of life and its obligations, and the careers of Victoria and Edward have proved that so long as monarchs do their duty the people will see to it that they have their rights. It may still be true that the ideal government is no government at all, and the next to that a republic where the best man in it shall always be the head of the state, and all men shall grade in influence according to quality. But to state the ideal is to prove its unattainment, at least in the world of to-day.

OBERAMMERGAU.

For purposes of art, our age suffers from knowing too much. Every real form of beauty, whether in architecture, shipbuilding, painting, ceramics, or the drama, has been the development of a long pursuit of perfection, along a single line, undisturbed by confusing variety. The Indian canoe, the Venetian gondola, the lateen sail-boat of the Levant, was each of them a natural evolution. The last thing the builders thought of was to be different from their neighbors, except as each might do a little better than all before. Raphael, who was the culmination of the Renaissance in painting, made the same pictures that his master Perugino had made; only he made them better. He did not wander from the religious subjects that had inspired all the art that he knew. He had no thought of being original. The Venetian palaces that are the joy of the whole earth were built in one style. The Gothic cathedrals of Western Europe are largely replicas of each other, except as succeeding generations added what to them seemed good, often regardless of how it fitted. It remained for the nineteenth century, having no style of its own, to finish some of them, as in the case of Cologne, according to the original design. It was rather by constant repetition and improvement, and by better and better adaptation to their purpose than by invention that these majestic piles grew to the perfection which we adore but cannot emulate. Upon our age's needs in the way of buildings have converged all the arts of all the lands and of all the ages. Instead of developing structures to fit our purposes we devote ourselves, like hermit crabs, to fitting our purposes into the cast off shells of the past. In one decade we build all our institutions in imitation of the cavernous Romanesque that never was designed for them. In another our best wish for these is to pull them down and adopt another style which has since come into vogue. At present we are building our financial institutions like Grecian temples, and we may not be blamed for so doing, for we must build them some way, and we have postively no style that has developed out of the needs or out of the materials of our own day.

The reason why Oberammergau has become the Mecca of people of refined culture, the world over, is well set forth in Miss Dougall's account of it, which appears in this paper. It is not a production of this harlequin age; neither is it the passion play of the dark ages; but it is the latter refined and sublimated by reverent improvement, during many centuries, by people whose souls are in it, not to please men, or to capture their dollars, but to please God. It is what all the highest art is, an act of reverence. It is what all pure art is, a self-

evolution. The performers might make unlimited wealth by making a theatrical progress through Christendom, but they shrink from it as from the path to hell. Theirs would be the fate of the lady of Shalott, who left the loom and the web in which she wove the magic sights of fantasy and made three paces into worldliness, whereupon all she cared for was riven and lost. These peasants would indeed lose something far nobler than the culture of fantasy; they would lose the very essence and charm of their work, the beauty of holiness, the self-abnegation of divine service. What good people look upon on the banks of the Ammer with reverence would if transplanted to unconsecrated associations utterly shock them and become a sacrilegious amusement. There is in it, however, a lesson which this age will have to learn, and that is that the mighty power of dramatic representation can be and should be turned into the service of God and man. We have seen of late some happy ventures in this field of opportunity whose lesson should not be lost.

TECHNICAL EDUCATION.

The fact that a commission to investigate for Canada the question of technical education has issued under federal authority may be taken as a certain indication that federal aid to the movement will follow. Technical education is now, consequently, not only a public question, but takes rank, with transportation and scientific agriculture, among the most important practical questions of the day. The commission will begin its labors next month. It is of the utmost importance that these should prove educative. It is, therefore, not inopportune to correct the popular conception of technical education, which is that of mere training of the eyes and hands to some particular trade requiring skill. This conception of technical education is very far removed from the one which prevails in the country where it has made, and is making, its greatest triumphs. A much larger meaning is publicly and definitely given to the phrase 'technical education' in Germany. Many admirable statements of the German point of view are available, and one of the most succinct is to be found in an address at the University of Bonn by Professor Kayser in 1903, on the occasion of the celebration of the Kaiser's birthday.

The immediate subjects of Professor Kayser's address was the electron theory, but the introduction dealt with the relation of scientific theory to the practical development of a country. He was not only able to demonstrate that the vast progress of Germany in the manufacture of organic chemical products, of electrical machines, and so forth, was the direct outcome of the quiet work of the learned in the universities, but that the very freedom of research, investigation and discussion in the universities is largely responsible for Germany's industrial advancement. He cites the clear case of the difference between France and Germany in the export of chemical manufactures. Up to the middle of the nineteenth century France had led the world in science, and particularly in the science of chemistry. But science in France became confined to, or rather controlled by, Paris, and the Parisian savants actively opposed the atomic theory. Germany, on the other hand, welcomed it and developed it, and during the last half century has proved to the world that it is, at least, a working theory of vast power. The greater part of Germany's enormous chemical exports consists of synthetic products, which the atomic theory alone made possible. In 1900, Germany's exports in this line were more than three times greater than those of France, although France has the advantage in raw material.

It would seem to be a fundamental principle for Canada's efforts in the direction of technical education that emphasis should be given to the conception which has prevailed with such great success in Germany. It must become, if it is to be worth while on the large scale, essentially a deliberate intellectual movement. The end to be sought is one that requires the support of national purpose. The foundation cannot be other than the farther development of the country's higher science teaching and science research; the first output must necessarily be a larger number of highly trained engineers, chemists and physicists. Paradoxical as it may seem, it is just because the question of technical education is one of eminently practical importance that it cannot be entered upon as a national policy without a realization and recognition of the indispensable value of the pursuit of science for its own sake. Technical education is largely successful in Germany as a national policy simply because so many of the people of that country know that the assiduous refinement of research on the part of their scientific men, which sometimes amuses or perplexes other peoples, has immense practical bearings in the end.

ST. JEAN BAPTISTE DAY.

In all the roll of history there are few names as noble as that of St. Jean Baptiste, honored and loved as 'patron saint' by our fellow-Canadians of French origin. Simple, brave, strong, faithful, and withal profoundly human, his words and character have the bracing quality of the air of his own Judean mountains. Josephus tells us of John that he 'was a good man, and commanded the Jews to exercise 'virtue, both as to righteousness towards one another, and piety towards 'God, and so to come to baptism; for 'that the washing would be acceptable 'to him. . . for the purification of 'the body; supposing that the soul 'was thoroughly purified beforehand 'by righteousness.' He goes on to say that Herod 'feared lest the great influence John had over the people 'might put it into his power and inclination to raise a rebellion (for 'they seemed ready to do anything 'he should advise) and thought it 'best by putting him to death, to prevent any mischief he might cause.' The Biblical account of John's career agrees with this in its main features, but is much more vivid and inspiring. It also differs from Josephus in giving revenge of a wicked woman, rather than the fears of a tyrannous king, as the main cause of John's death. It is quite conceivable that both accounts may be correct and complementary. We know from the New Testament record that John was a child of promise; that he grew up with a growing consciousness of a peculiar mission; of a priestly family he felt impelled to take up the role of prophet and reformer. It was a period of intense political excitement. John, a true patriot, felt that to him it was given to announce the imminent coming of the kingdom which all true Jews longed for. At the same time he saw that political enfranchisement was meaningless without the foundation of personal and national righteousness. So, simply and directly, he urged his message to the many classes who flocked to hear him, and proclaimed a baptism as a sign of 'a death unto sin 'and new birth unto righteousness.' When Jesus came to the baptism it was borne in upon John that this was the coming king and saviour. John's chief mission was accomplished with pointing out the Messiah to his nation, and he was willing to retire into obscurity. He still remained the strong preacher of righteousness, however, and the weak, voluptuous king was, as such characters often are, both attracted and awed by the strong and noble prophet. 'He did many things 'and heard him gladly,' and then came the tragedy, and John's life went out in obscurity to shine for ever afterwards as one of the grand beacon lights of history. Well did the French-Canadians choose when they chose St. Jean Baptiste as their especial patron, and well may all Canadians learn to regard him as the symbol of the moral worth without which material prosperity is useless and ephemeral.

CONSTRUCTIVE IMPERIALISM.

There was more than a spice of constructive Imperialism in an address recently delivered by Mr. E. J. Duveen at the Hampstead Conservatoire. He touched on the dangers of Imperial disintegration which would result if certain present tendencies continued unchecked, and expressed the belief that a solution of the difficulties would be found in the creation of a dominating parliament of the Empire. He suggested that this imperial parliament might be composed of members selected by each of the parliaments of the self-governing states, and would represent the different parties in each. India, the Crown Colonies and the various dependencies would also be represented. The parliament would meet in annual session in London. Its scope would be limited to Imperial matters, such as naval and military and foreign affairs, so far as they concerned the Empire. Among other questions which he considered could be dealt with by this imperial parliament would be (1) the commercial relations of the empire to foreign countries; (2) treaty-making powers; (3) patent and copyright legislation; (4) coinage and currency; (5) mail services; (6) fisheries; (7) bureau of trade statistics; (8) naturalization; and (9) emigration. Others besides Mr. Duveen hold that some such Imperial Federation is the logical outcome of our Empire's existence, and that as a side issue it would go far to solving the vexed question of Irish Home Rule.

That the present Imperial Parliament is overburdened with work all agree, and there is little doubt that a measure of local government will be granted to Ireland, sooner or later, either by a Unionist or a Liberal Government. But it is still considered by many that it would be anomalous to grant such self-government to one member of the United Kingdom without granting it to others. An imperial parliament, however, would have to deal with questions affecting our Hindoo fellow-subjects, and our own flesh and blood from the British Isles, not only as they affected Canada but as they affected the empire. The objections to that naval ideal of 'one fleet under one flag,' would also be necessarily overruled, for questions of peace or war would then be decided by the voice of the empire speaking by its chosen body of representatives. Such an imperial federation, say its spokesmen, would, moreover, have a great influence in maintaining the peace of the world and could take up many social questions that can only be adequately dealt with by a broad-world-wide outlook.

But Mr. Duveen does not stop even here. He proceeds to tack provisions and qualifications on to his fine vision which go far to nullify its purpose and to render it a poor clattering absurdity. Such an imperial parliament as he suggested could, he says, only proceed from an alliance based on preferential agreements: 'He ridiculed the suggestion.—"We are told, 'that the empire must not be saved 'because preference, which is the 'only means for bringing about this 'result, involved the abandonment of 'free trade." If free trade were inconsistent with closer imperial relations, then away with free trade.' As a matter of fact, it is not the Free Trade of the Mother Country, but the exclusiveness of the unfilial daughter nations that hinder closer Imperial relations. Our mother's house has always been open to us, but the least move toward more hospitality to her on our part has ever been howled down by the party among us that makes its boast of loyalty. Little Colonials of one stripe or another, and not Little Englanders, are the real weakness of the empire—sacrifice and service, and not selfishness, has ever been the cement that has knit it together. We know the corruption and other evils engendered by a protective tariff. We see it at its best or worst across the line. Such a measure adopted by the Old Country would cripple her foreign trade, on which she ultimately depends, would inevitably plunge thousands over the border line of want into the pit of destitution, and would postpone, perhaps forever, any real measure of organized Imperial unity.

THE NEW LINE.

In his reference at Aylmer, Ont., recently to the extension of the Grand Trunk Railway to Providence, R. I., Mr. R. L. Borden would leave the public to infer that this move on the part of the Grand Trunk was an evidence of its intention to develop a new Atlantic port at the expense of Canada, through the Dominion Government's inability to control the traffic over the Grand Trunk Pacific for Canadian ports. There is reason to believe, however, that this is not the intention of the railway authorities, Portland, Me., being the chief winter port and likely to remain so, with Montreal, as now, the chief summer port. The extension to Providence is probably more with a view to getting into some of the principal manufacturing centres of the New England States for the enormous traffic they contain, and which now benefits only one railway and its close allies—the New York, New Haven & Hartford. The Providence extension would not only give the Grand Trunk Railway a big traffic in manufactured products for Canada and the Western States, but it would also greatly benefit the Central Vermont Railway, which the Grand Trunk controls.

As for Providence becoming a Grand Trunk Atlantic port, it would seem to be too far away as compared with Portland or Boston to become an important factor. Portland is 297 miles from Montreal, and Boston is 335 miles; while Providence via the proposed route from Palmer, Mass., will be nearly four hundred miles. The Grand Trunk now hands its Boston traffic over to the Boston & Maine Railway at White River Junction, Vt., 140 miles north-west of the Massachusetts capital, but its invasion of Providence, hitherto the exclusive territory of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railway, which controls the Boston & Maine, may result in strained relations with the latter and necessitate the building of a line by the Grand Trunk Railway from White River Junction into Boston. This would give the Grand Trunk another independent Atlantic seaboard outlet only about three hundred and thirty-five or three hundred and forty miles distant from Montreal.

Contrast these distances with those of the Grand Trunk Pacific and Intercolonial Railway from this City to St. John, N. B., and the irony of the whole G. T. P. contract shows itself. Being built primarily to develop Canadian winter ports, the Grand Trunk Pacific can hardly overcome the enormous difference in mileage from Montreal or Quebec to St. John—about 750 miles from Montreal and nearly 600 from Quebec, as compared with 481 miles via the C. P. R. from Montreal and St. John, and 297 from Montreal to Portland, and 335 or 340 miles from Montreal to Boston, via the Grand Trunk Railway. In addition to this the building of the Eastern Division of the G. T. Pacific may, and probably will, take practically all the traffic the Intercolonial Railway now obtains from the Grand Trunk at Montreal; and, to crown all this, the Government has paid half cost of double-tracking the Grand Trunk between St. Lambert and St. Rosalie Junction, a distance of thirty-one miles, for the mutual benefit of the I. C. R. and G. T. R., but which, as far as the former is concerned, as we have said, can be of little use as soon as the Grand Trunk Pacific starts to cut into the I. C. R. traffic.

The Government can hardly control the traffic over the Grand Trunk Pacific should a shipper route his goods, and this is where the criticism of the Leader of the Opposition will make itself felt in the minds of those who have all along claimed that the Eastern Division of the Grand Trunk Pacific was being built by the Government not for commercial but for political purposes. If in winter a shipper in Winnipeg routes his goods for export via the Grand Trunk Pacific and Grand Trunk, the goods will go via Portland; if in summer, they will come to Montreal, probably by the Great Lakes, from Port Arthur to Midland or Depot Harbor and Grand Trunk to Montreal. The same applies on westbound traffic. The Government can only control traffic that is not routed. The Hon. Mr. Fielding, however, believes that the patriotism of Canadian business men will furnish the line with lots of traffic; but patriotism is not likely to figure very much in the rapid transportation of goods. The Canadian business man, no matter how patriotic he may be, will hardly leave his goods unrouted if that means they must be hauled all the way from St. John, N. B., over the Grand Trunk Pacific, a distance of about 750 miles to Montreal, when by routing the goods via C. P. R. from St. John, he will save 269 miles, and from Portland, Maine, via the Grand Trunk, he will save 450 miles. This is not to say that the Eastern Section of the Transcontinental will be absolutely useless. As a means of opening up new territory, and in developing and catering to local traffic it may indeed abundantly justify itself.

TO-MORROW'S INVENTIONS.

Mr. Edison thinks that the chances for further great electrical inventions are greater now than before the telegraph, the telephone, the electric light and the electric motor were invented; while each of these things is far from perfect. Mr. Edison predicts that we shall have easily $50,000,000,000 of money in electrical service in 1925, and five times as many people will then be employed in electricity as now, most of them in branches for which we have not yet got a name. It is curious to recall that barely thirty years ago there was no dynamo in the world capable of supplying current cheaply and efficiently to the little incandescent lamps, and some of the keenest thinkers of the time doubted if the subdivision of the electric light was possible. Tyndall remarked in a public lecture, with a dubious shake of the head, that he would rather Mr. Edison should have the job than himself. But it is those that will work at the art in the next fifty years that Mr. Edison envies. 'We poor gropers 'of the last fifty,' he says, 'are like 'the struggling farmers among the 'bare New England rocks before the 'wide grain fields of the West were 'reached. The crops have been thin, 'without reapers or threshers to harvest them. We haven't gone very 'far yet beyond Franklin or Faraday.'

This will be surprising to many of us who have thought we have been going ahead at an almost alarming rate; but the 'Wizard' calmly says: 'Look at the simple chances of improvement in what devices are known 'to-day. They are endless.' About one hundred million carbon filament lamps are made in the Edison factory every year, much the same in all essentials as a quarter of a century ago. We must break new ground, the inventor proclaims. 'Lately the art has gone 'back to metallic filaments bringing 'down to one-third the amount of current needed for the same quantity of 'light. That is only a step. The next 'stage should be to one-sixth, and, as 'Steinmetz says, carbon is still in the 'game, for many of its qualities render it superior to metal. It is the 'same way with electric heating and 'cooking appliances, very ingenious 'even now, and better than any other 'means; but ten years hence they will 'be superseded and in the museums 'with bows and arrows and the muzzle-loaders. As for the electric motor, it will not be perfectly utilized 'until everything we now make with 'our hands, and every mechanical motion, can be effected by throwing a 'switch. I am ashamed at the number of things around my house and 'shops that are done by animals—'human beings, I mean—and ought to 'be done by a motor without any sense 'of fatigue or pain. Hereafter a motor must do all the chores.' Mr. Edison applies the same remarks to out-of-doors. For years past he has been trying to perfect a storage battery, and he has now rendered it entirely suitable to automobile and other work. There is absolutely no reason why horses should be allowed within city limits, he insists, for between the gasoline and the electric car, no room is left for them. They are not needed. The cow and the pig have gone, and the horse is still more undesirable. A higher public ideal of health and cleanliness is working toward such banishment very swiftly; and then we shall have decent streets instead of stables made out of strips of cobblestones bordered by sidewalks. 'The worst use of money is to make 'a fine thoroughfare and then turn it 'over to horses. Besides that, the 'change will put the humane societies 'out of business.'

One of the latest of Mr. Edison's inventive activities is house building, to which we have on other occasions referred. He was confronted with this situation: 'The most important item 'in the modern high cost of living is 'rent. The electric railway has been 'an enormous factor for good in distributing people so as to lessen congestion and lower rents. But homes 'and rents are still much too high in 'price because of the cost of construction.' Long ago he saw this coming and went into the making of cement, the cheapest and most durable building material man has ever had. Wood will rot and burn, but a cement and iron structure seems to last forever. Look at the old Roman baths. Their walls are as solid to-day as when built two thousand years ago. 'When I 'came to the close of some experiments 'on magnetic ore milling, on account 'of the opening up of the Mesaba 'Range—which will not last forever—'the insurance companies cancelled 'their policies because of the "moral 'hazard" on my idle buildings. I said 'to myself that I would construct 'buildings that did not have moral risk, 'and thus went into the Portland cement industry. I have already put 'up a great many large buildings of 'my own all of steel and concrete, 'avoiding this moral risk, and now I 'am rapidly developing the idea, in 'building with large iron molds, houses 'for poor plain folk, in which there 'is no moral risk at all, nothing whatever to burn, not even by lightning. 'When I get through, the fire insurance companies can follow the humane societies for the lack of material to work on. These houses can be built in batches of hundreds and 'then the plant can be moved elsewhere. When built these communities 'of poured houses can become flowered 'towns with wide lawns and blooming 'beds, along the roadways. Rats and 'mice and Croton bugs will have as 'much show in them as in the steel 'safe of a bank. Cement neither breeds 'vermin nor harbors it. There is nothing in all this that is not common 'sense and easy of practice. With a 'fair profit these houses should rent 'at ten to twelve dollars per month. 'Who would not forsake the crowded 'apartment or tenement on such terms 'for roomy, substantial houses, fitted 'with modern conveniences, beautified 'with artistic decorations, with no outlay for insurance or repairs and with 'no dread of fire or fire bugs?' No wonder Mr. Edison is enthusiastic on such a theme, but he is as enthusiastic about many others, all of which promise to make life cleaner and brighter and more interesting and uplifting.

AVE, ROOSEVELT.

The 'American' press is given to periods of fine frenzy, but it has outdone itself in bidding welcome to its hero, Roosevelt. Not Caesar returning from adding a new province to the Empire, not Napoleon after his escape from Elba, was welcomed with such acclaim. The self-called 'Canadian' 'Collier's' may be taken as a sample of this pyrotechnical literature. From its red, white and blue cover, with Roosevelt standing on the steamer's deck beneath a Bobdingnagian 'stars and stripes,' to its advertisements of guns and ammunition for big game, it is given up to the glorification of the new Nimrod. Its great feature is a double-page cartoon entitled 'Taking on the Pilot,' adapted from Tenniel's 'Dropping the Pilot,' and showing Uncle Sam, with open arms, welcoming 'Teddy' once more on board the ship of state. President Taft has not been an absolute success so far, but it does not betray a great deal of respect for the office of chief magistrate to give all this unbounded admiration to a private citizen. As to what Mr. Roosevelt has done while abroad to add to his laurels, it would puzzle his best friend to say. He has shot a lot of big game—which is not a very heroic thing after all. He has certainly escaped the African sleeping sickness, which some scientists prophesied would kill him. Since reaching the confines of civilization he has made some platitudinous speeches, and at least one which was indiscreet. Of course in an age when men are often too timid to have convictions, or are too polite to state them, it is refreshing to come across one who has the courage of his convictions and blurts them out, be they popular or unpopular.

But none of Mr. Roosevelt's recent audacities were as audacious as his defiance of the Silverites in Denver during his presidential campaign, and they are altogether inadequate to account for the extravagance of adulation which has greeted the returning chief. It is more than likely that the people of the United States are beginning to hope for some real, practical service from their hero, some such service as he rendered when as police commissioner of New York he took the force 'out of politics' and administered the department without fear or favor and with remarkable ability. Educated by many writers they have at length learned what an iniquitous bondage 'the-land-of-the-free-and-the-home-of-'the-brave' labors under through its 'protective' tariff. They confidently expected that Mr. Taft would throw his mighty weight into the scale of popular liberty, but they were doomed to disappointment. As yet no help is visible in the Democratic party, so they turn to this slayer of bears and lions, this stalker of the sphinx and pyramids, this lecturer of kings and kaisers, and look to him to add this dragon to his trophies. Whether he responds to the call remains to be seen. Meanwhile Mr. Roosevelt remains himself, only more so. 'Hear him but reason 'in divinity, and all admiring, with an 'inward wish you would desire the king 'were made a prelate; hear him debate on commonwealth affairs, you 'would say,—it hath been all-in-all his 'study; list his discourse of war, and 'you shall hear of a fearful battle rendered you in music; turn him to any 'cause or policy—the gordian knot of 'it he will unloose, familiar as his 'garter.' Great is King Theodore the First of the United States and the American Dominions overseas. And what shall be done with the man whom the people delight to honor?

FLOWERS.

Fairest of all earth's beauties
Are the flowers—
The scented, tinted flowers.

Fairest of all earth's flowers
Are the roses—
The regal, radiant roses.

Fairest of all earth's roses
Are the maidens—
The dainty, queenly maidens.

W. E. HUNT.

THE WINNER.

[A little piece of good-natured satire on present-day ideals, written without prejudice to the aeroplane. It may shortly have to be altered so as to read: 'She has married the man with the aeroplane.']

She has come from the church in a big motor car.
By the side of her gallant, her 'Lord Lochinvar';
I have seen her—a radiant, triumphant Lucile:
She has married the man with the automobile.

She has promised to love and obey, nothing loth;
And the ring 's on her finger, the pledge of his troth;
They are bound to each other, come woe or come weal:
She has married the man with the automobile.

There are many whose smile is a smile of the face;
There are maidens who gladly would sit in her place,
And who harbor a jealousy hard to conceal:
She has married the man with the automobile.

At the restless-tongued gossips she laughs in her sleeve;
She has done what they said she could never achieve—
Wed a son of the god who has wings at his heel:
She has married the man with the automobile.

So, my boy, if you'd win a fair maiden, eschew
The horse and the cycle constructed for two;
Forswear the slow cult of the rudder and keel:
She will marry the man with the automobile.

W. M. MACKERACHER.

COMPANY FINED HEAVILY

For Illegally Having Furs in Its Possession.

Toronto, June 25.—For having illegally in its possession 78 otter, 165 beaver and 1,960 muskrat skins, the Hudson's Bay Company, through R. C. Wilson, factor at Montizambert in the Thunder Bay district, has been fined $6,447.58, including costs. The fines were imposed by Police Magistrate W. W. O'Brien, at Port Arthur, and the confiscated furs reached the Provincial Department this morning. The capture of the Indians, to whose care the transportation of the furs was entrusted, and the apprehension of the company's factor, were the result of a long and thrilling chase by Constable Symons and a fire ranger, who passed themselves off as prospectors.

EXTRADITION OF CHARLTON

Hoboken Prisoner Will Likely be Tried for Murder in Italy.

SUSPECT IS EXONERATED.

Attempt May be Made, However, to Keep Prisoner in the United States.

New York, June 23.—Porter Charlton, husband of Mary Scott Castle Charlton, who was murdered and thrown into Lake Como in Italy, in a trunk on June 2, was arrested as he stepped from a German linen in Hoboken today. He came here under the name of Charles W. Coleman, and stuck to that for some time. Then at the Hoboken police headquarters he broke down and admitted his identity.

HAS CONFESSED.

New York, June 23.—Charlton confessed the murder.

New York, June 24.—Porter Charlton, whose wife, Mary Scott Castle was found dead in a trunk rescued from Lake Como, Italy by fishermen yesterday confessed to the Hoboken police, that he murdered the woman. He made a signed statement to the police in which, he asserted that he and his wife had been having supper together at the villa on Lake Como and that they had engaged in a violent quarrel. Charlton said his wife, who was one of the best women in the world, but had an ungovernable temper, called him some vile names, and that finally, when he could not stand her abuse any longer, he attacked her with a wooden mallet. He said that he struck her over the head three times, knocking her unconscious and killing her, as far as he knew. He told the police that he then stuck the body of his wife in a trunk and carried it down to the lake where he threw the trunk in the water. At the suggestion of an attorney, whose services he secured shortly after his arrival at the police station, Charlton added this postcript to his statement:

'I have been informed that C. K. Ispolatoff has been implicated and I wish to state that this gentlemen is absolutely guiltless. I have no defence to make and don't wish to.

'(Signed), Porter Charlton.'

OBJECTED TO MARRIAGE.

Charlton is only 21 years of age, and is a son of Judge Paul Charlton, law officer of the Bureau of Insular Affairs at Washington, and a class mate of President Taft at Yale. He married Mrs. Castle in Wilmington, Del., last spring, over his parents' protests. Charlton looked incapable of the crime he has confessed to. He is blonde and tall and slight, with a face rather weak, but by no means repellant. He had on a well-worn suit of blue serge, and appeared rather down at the heel. His entire baggage, consisted of two leather suit cases. Charlton's father arrived in Hoboken yesterday to look after his son's case. The young man will be arraigned as a fugitive from justice, and the disposition of his case from that time will probably rest with the federal authorities. As soon as Gustav di Rosa, the Italian consul at New York, learned of Charlton's arrest, he cabled his Government for instructions. He believes that he will be ordered to make application for extradition for trial in Italy. While life imprisonment is the severest penalty Charlton could pay for his crime under the Italian law, it is expected that his family will endeavor to keep him in the United States. While the international law on the subject is not clearly defined, attorneys here and in Washington think that in this they have a good chance of success.

WON PRIZES

Junior Canadian Marksmen Arrive on 'Corsican' Which Made Record Passage.

Cadet Liddy, winner of Lord Strathcona's cup and medal, and second prize holder in the rifle shooting competition for junior marksmen, held in England, arrived in Montreal on Friday on board the Allan Line steamship 'Corsican,' which, in reaching port at one o'clock, broke all her previous records for speed. Cadets Bates, Crawford, and Adjutant Tucker who won medals in the contest, were also on board. Liddy is a native of Dundas, Ont. He announced that their actual scores would not be declared for some weeks yet. They were kept quiet in respect to the late king. The cadets were pleased at the reception accorded them in England.

Sir George M. Sutton, ex-Premier of Natal, was a passenger on the Allan liner. He disembarked at Quebec.

DUKE IN MONTREAL

His Grace of Sutherland, Britain's Largest Landowner, Here.

Among the arrivals at the Windsor Hotel last Friday, was the Duke of Sutherland, the largest land owner in Great Britain. The Duke, who is accompanied only by three attendants, arrived from New York on the Rutland express, and took a suite of rooms at the Windsor. He was closeted for a time with Sir Thomas Shaughnessy, president of the C. P. R., and could not be seen during the morning. His Grace intends making a tour of the leading Canadian cities, and will spend a few days in Montreal before proceeding westward.

THIRTY-SEVEN KILLED

Four Cars of Mexican Train Broke Loose Going Down Grade.

Mexico City, June 24.—Thirty-seven persons were killed and as many others injured yesterday in the wreck of a troupe train on the Manzanillo line of the National Railways, in the State of Colima. Four cars of the train broke loose from the locomotive and dashed down a steep grade, jumping the track at a terrific speed. There were about 150 men in the four cars.

ACTION DISMISSED.

Quebec, June 24.—The action of the Harbor Commissioners against the Hon. Adelard Turgeon, Speaker of the Legislative Council, and Messrs. Dussault, contractors, for the recovery of beach lots at the mouth of the St. Charles River was dismissed with costs against the plaintiff in the Superior Court by Chief Justice Langelier this morning.

CARS TOPPLED SIXTY FEET

Six Fatally Injured in New York Scenic Railway Accident.

MANY OTHERS WERE HURT.

Mechanism Proved Defective While Cars Were Speeding Down Incline.

New York, June 22.—At least six persons were fatally injured and a dozen others seriously hurt early today when two crowded cars of scenic railway on the Bowery at Coney Island, running at terrific speed, jumped the track and dropped with a mighty crash a sheer sixty feet to the ground. Two cars of the big switchback was quickly filled when they were hauled up the incline and the party, laughing and shouting, plunged down the first steep grade. Up the next incline the cars shot to the high level of the scenic road and began the dive down at a mile a minute speed. Something went wrong with the mechanism, and as the cars were dashing around the first turn the rear car jumped the track dragging the forward one with it. Ten of the occupants were hurled from the cars and went crashing down amongst the scenery, falling to the ground, where they lay unconscious in a huddle. Six went down with the first car. They were pinned fast beneath the wreckage. These last were most seriously injured. The lives of all the half dozen were despaired of to-day at the hospital to which they were taken.

SCENIC RAILWAY DEATH.

Girl Killed During Picnic at Crystal Beach, Ont.

Buffalo, June 23.—Louise Koch, 17 years old, a junior of Masten Park High School, was fatally injured yesterday on a scenic railway at Crystal Beach, Ont., where the school picnic was being held. A steamer was starting for Buffalo on a record-breaking run to save the girl's life, but she died just as the boat reached the dock. Miss Koch's father, who had not heard of the accident, but who was expecting his daughter on the evening boat, was at the dock when her body was brought ashore.

TEACHERS' CONVENTION.

Programme for Annual Meeting to be Held in October.

The Provincial Association of Protestant Teachers of Quebec have prepared the following proposed programme for the annual convention to be held October 13, 14, 15, 1910.

Thursday, October 13.
Morning Session.—Reports.
Afternoon Session.—Addresses by:
1st.—Dr. Snodden, of New York, on 'How far is it possible to compare schools and school systems with regard to efficiency.'
2nd.—Dr. W. D. Tait, of McGill University, on 'Experimental Psychology and Education.'
Evening.—Address of welcome by His Worship the Mayor of Montreal.
President's Address.—Miss L. M. Ferguson.
Address on Music.—Dr. Perrin, of McGill University.
Friday, October 14.
Morning Session—Superior Section.—Inspector Parker, chairman. Addresses on School Course in History, on Julius Caesar, on the proposed changes in connection with geometry, and on writing.
Elementary School Section.—Mr. H. J. Silver and Mr. McOuat, chairmen.
English in the Elementary Schools.—Physical Exercises.
KINDERGARTEN AND PRIMARY SCHOOL SECTION.
Nature Study.—Prof. Carrie M. Derrick, of McGill University.
Reading.—Miss E. Morrow, of The High School for Girls, Montreal.
Physical Exercises.—Mr. C. B. Powter, of The High School, Montreal.
Arithmetic.—Mr. H. J. Silver, Sec.-Sup. Protestant Board of School Commissioners, Montreal.
AN EXHIBIT OF HAND WORK.
Afternoon Session.—Art in our schools by Miss Bonnie Snow, New York. Discussion by Dr. Sinclair, Prof. Dale, Mr Bain and others.
RECEPTION.
Evening Session.
1st.—Address by Mme. Bieler on 'The co-operation of mother, teacher, and child in French education.'
2nd.—Address by Dr. Falconer, Pres. of Toronto University.
Saturday, October 15 a.m.
Illustrated lecture, 'Pompeii,' Dr. Adams, of McGill University.

WORLD WIDE.

The following are the contents of last week's issue of 'World Wide':—

ALL THE WORLD OVER.
The Sobering Return—Comments Upon Mr. Roosevelt's Home-Coming—The 'Evening Post,' New York.
Thanks to Mr. Roosevelt for his Practical Speech—The 'Spectator,' London.
The Leader of the Egyptian Nationalist Party on Mr. Roosevelt's Speech—Manchester 'Guardian.'
An Impertinence and a Policy—The 'Nation,' London.
The Moroccan Frontier—The 'Sun,' New York.
France et Angleterre—Paul Bourget, in the 'English Review,' London.
A Silent Revolution—Russian Peasants and the New Land System—A. R. R., in the 'Daily News,' London.
A New Move for Woman Suffrage—H. N. Brailsford, in the 'Daily Chronicle,' London.
A Masterpiece of Missionary Organization—'Public Opinion,' London.
The Blessing of the Roses—The 'Academy,' London.
SOMETHING ABOUT THE ARTS.
A Japanese Artist in London—The 'Nation,' London.
Seymour Haden and Etching—'Evening Post,' London.
CONCERNING THINGS LITERARY.
'The Conquest of the Air'—By Harold Trowbridge Pulsifer.
The Conquerors of the Air—Kipling's Men, not D'Annunzio's—The 'Evening Post, New York.
Pan's Pipe—The 'Spectator,' London.
Dr. Goldwin Smith—The Manchester 'Guardian'; the Brooklyn 'Eagle'; the 'Outlook,' New York.
A Glimpse of Goldwin Smith—An Old Student Recalls his First Appearance at Cornell—The New York 'Times' Saturday Review.
Goldwin Smith's Prediction—The 'Sun,' New York.
HINTS OF THE PROGRESS OF KNOWLEDGE.
Exciting Incidents of the Wreck of the Aerial Cruiser—Agitation in Germany for a Court-Martial—'Evening Post,' New York.
The Girl's Higher Education—'Globe and Commercial Advertiser,' New York.
Utilization of Waste Products—The 'Morning Post,' London.
The Birth of the World and its End—The 'Nation,' London.
PASSING EVENTS.
THINGS NEW AND OLD.

So many men, so many minds. Every man in his own way—Terence.

'World Wide' is a weekly reprint of articles and cartoons from leading journals and reviews reflecting the current thought of both hemispheres.

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NEW FRANCHISE FOR QUEBEC ST. RY.--MORE LINES

Quebec, June 22.—The progress which has been made by the Quebec Railway, Light, Heat and Power Company, under the administration of Mr. Rodolphe Forget, M.P., and the other directors, will be greatly enhanced by a satisfactory agreement which has been reached with the town of Montcalm, in virtue of which the extension of the street railway service to the village of Sillery will be started without delay.

A thirty year franchise has been accorded the company, and the street along which the new line will run will be opened as far as the Belvidere road, which is almost half the distance of the entire extension.

The company is urging the proprietors to open the street as far as Sillery, as expropriation will only be resorted to for right of way, and although the company has no particular interest in this end it is understood that it is prepared to contribute its share to the maintenance of the street, should the different owners decide to open it. It is understood that the Sisters of Bellevue Convent are asking an exorbitant price for their land, and while the company is prepared to settle on an amicable business basis, they would not be agreeable to pay the same price for farming land as would be demanded for building lots in the city of Quebec.

The extension means the laying of two and a half miles of track, the work on which will be begun early next week, and if the work is not delayed by expropriation proceedings, it is expected that the road will be completed and in operation in the month of August.

The extension of the Street Railway has long been demanded by the people of Quebec and Sillery, who are greatly elated over the enterprise and determination of Mr. Forget, and the project is sure to receive general support.

DOMINION STEEL NEW BOND ISSUE

(Canadian Associated Press.)

London, June 27.—An issue is expected shortly of the Dominion Steel Company's $5,400,000 first mortgage 6 percent bonds at 102½. The bankers are Parr's Bank and the Western Canada Trust Company.

Railway in Nova Scotia Promoted by Trust Co. ---Lumber Business

(Canadian Associated Press.)

London, June 21.—At a meeting of the Dominion of Canada Trust Company it was stated that the company is already interested in the formation of a railway in Nova Scotia, and is also going to acquire the lumber business in connection therewith. The highest anticipations were held out for the company's success.

Toronto Stock Exchange Held Annual Meeting. ---Membership and Seats

Toronto, June 21.—At the annual meeting of the Toronto Stock Exchange, held this afternoon, President Buchanan, who has held office for two years, retired, and Mr. W. H. Brouse, vice-president, was slated for election. Mr. Gorden Osler will be vice-president, and Mr. E. Freeland will be secretary, while Mr. E. L. Ogden celebrates his 30th annual meeting as assistant secretary to-day.

The membership is 43. Two more seats are for sale, which will reach the present limit of membership of 45. The last seat brought $20,000.

Detroit United Earnings Show Considerable Gain

The earnings of the Detroit United Railway continue to show appreciable increases, as follows:

	1910	1909	Inc.
May gross	$795,380	$ 764,507	$ 30,875
Net	331,276	287,997	43,279
Sur. af. chgs.	167,908	133,065	34,843
5 months gross	3,512,595	2,940,573	572,022
Net	1,254,806	1,113,040	141,766
Sur. af. chgs.	511,911	402,610	109,301

BANK OF ENGLAND

London, June 23.—Following are the figures of the Bank of England statement issued to-day, with comparisons:

	This Week.	Last Week.
Circulation	£27,634,000	£27,702,000
Public deposits	27,869,000	27,533,000
Private deposits	40,017,000	36,284,000
Govt. securities	17,973,000	17,873,000
Other securities	33,865,000	30,561,000
Reserve	33,857,000	33,136,000
Proportion	49.85	51.90
Bullion	43,553,000	£2,700,000

GRAND TRUNK DOING WELL

The Grand Trunk Railway System traffic earnings from June 15 to 21, inclusive, show a splendid increase over the same week in 1909 as follows:—

1910	$331,844
1909	226,865
Increase	$104,979

C P.R. Increase

The Canadian Pacific Railway shows an increase in earnings for the week of June 14 to 21, of $445,000.

Granby Might Extend its Power in Franklin Camp

Phoenix, B.C., June 27.—It is likely that Granby will take options on some of the properties in the Franklin camp with a view to adding to the Granby ore reserves.

The McKinley and Gloucester are the particular claims which Granby has under consideration. The McKinley has a tunnel in about 250 feet at a depth of 175 feet, and 115 feet of drifting has been done there. Assays from this drift are stated to run ten percent copper, ten ounces of silver, and $1 in gold to the ton.

The Gloucester has a fifty-foot shaft with ore claimed to run 13 percent copper and $2.50 in gold and silver.

The Franklin camp contains numerous deposits of self-fluxing sulphide ores, with values runnig from $8 to $40 per ton, and is only 45 miles from the Granby smelter.

Activity in Steel Corp.

There was considerable activity in Steel Corporation this afternoon around 63 1-2. The rest of the market was dull.

WORK ON LA ROSE IS VIGOROUSLY GOING AHEAD

Cobalt, June 22.—The Lawson property owned by La Rose Consolidated is being aggressively opened up. A good production from the Lawson property was sent out last month. One lot averaged over 3,000 ounces and another lot between 2,000 and 3,000 ounces, to the ton.

The main Lawson veins, No. 2 and 8, are being drifted on at the 188-foot level. No. 2 vein carries high silver values. The No. 8 shaft is now down 138 feet. It will be continued down to the 200-foot level, with the second level at a depth of 188 feet. La Rose is at present employing 370 men, of whom 105 are at work on the Lawson claim. The company is also trenching on its Fisher-Epplitt acreage. A good surface vein has been uncovered for 250 feet, and a shaft will be sunk on it immediately.

The 'Princess' vien is being systematically exploited and progress, so far, gives every encouragement.

Earnings of Duluth Superior Show Expansion

The Duluth-Superior Traction Company is making an excellent record for June in receipts. The earnings for the third week in June are $22,836 an increase of $3,327 or 17.1 percent over the same week of last year.

Earnings for the month to date are $64,773 a gain of $8,597 or 15.3 percent percent over the crresponding period of last year.

Splendid Growth in Wheat and Oats is Purport of Canadian Pacific Report

Winnipeg, June 23.—That the weather generally has been beneficial to the advancement of the crops in Western Canada, is the pith of the information contained in the Canadian Pacific Railway weekly report just issued.

At Emerson, the wheat is ten inches high, and the weather is warm and favorable. No damage reported on account of heat. At La Riviere the weather has been warm, and rain is needed. Broadview says that the growth is good, and wheat being sixteen inches high in this district. At Medicine Hat and Moose Jaw the crops are reported to be in good condition, while at Calgary, where there has been no rain for the past week or so, no damage is reported.

Arcola writes: 'Three to four hours good rain, weather hot with local showers. Grain growing fast. Antler and Redvers report light hail, but no damage. Wheat in Arcola is fifteen to twenty-two inches high, while oats and barley are seven to ten inches high.

Lost Mountain says: 'About six hours good rain. Weather warm and some light showers. Wheat ten inches to a foot high. Nokomis reports wheat fifteen inches high. Conditions favorable.'

Saskatoon says: 'About three hours rain. Weather very warm. Wheat is in shot blade in Asquith. Good growth.'

Edmonton also reports satisfactory a similar remark applying to Lacombe, MacLeod and Crow's Nest.

Birkenhead Market

(Canadian Associated Press.)

London, June 27— John Rogers & Co., Liverpool cable on Saturday that business on the Birkenhead market was slack and prices weaker owing to there being both warm and wet coupled with the large quantities of lamb at present on the market. Prices showed a reduction on those last quoted of from 1-4 to 1-2c per pound, quotations being as follows:—Canadian steers from 14 1-2 to 15 cents per pound, and fed ranchers from 13 1-2 to 13 3-4 cents.

OTTAWA MARKETS.

Ottawa, June 27.—The prices on the market remain very much the same. Meats were much inevidence. Lamb still stands at from $1 to $2 a quarter. Beef, of which there was very little, sold for 8½ cents by the side. Veal stood from 7c to 10c the pound, and pork went for 13c the pound. The nicest thing in vegetables was green peas. These sold at 30c a gallon. Onions, radishes and lettuce sold at three bunches for five cents. Potatoes are still as high as 50 cents the bag. Oats stand at 40 cents, and rhubarb sold at two bunches for five cents. The spring chickens still take the same or higher prices. They now stand at $1.20 to $1.50 a pair. All other poultry stands at 20 cents a pound. Butter went for from 23 to 26 cents a pound, and eggs at 21 and 22 cents. There were plenty of strawberries, which sold at 10 cents a small pail. Hay sold for from $10 to $14 a ton.

New Leather Merger Co. Formed With Capital of $20,000,000—Facts

Toronto, June 27.—It is stated that the organization of a leather merger, capitalized at $15,000 stock and $5,000,000 bonds, which will control 75 percent of the leather business, will be announced shortly.

The new concern will be known as the Canadian Leather Company, Limited. Seven of the houses interested in the merger are situated in Montreal.

MONTREAL STOCK EXCHANGE PRICES

Reported by W. P. O'Brien, 57 St. Francois Xavier street. Tel. Main 611.

	Sellers	Buyers		Sellers	Buyers
Bell Tel. Co.	143	....	Dom. I. & S.	....	....
B.C.Pk.A.A	73½	73	" pfd	103¾	103
B.C.Pk.A.B	28	....	Duluth com	....	....
Can. Con.	40	37	" pfd.	....	....
Can.Pc-Ry.	192¾	192¼	Halifax Ry	124	121¾
Crown R've	2.98	2.95	Hav. Elec.	....	....
Detroit Elc.	54½	53½	" pfd.	....	....
D. Coalcom	64¾	....	Mex.L.& P.	79	77
" pfd.	112	110	" pfd	....	....
Ill.Trac.	99¾	99	M&St.Paul	137	135
Int.Coal.	55	....	pfd. xd.	....	....
Int.C.C'm	....	....	Mt.L.H.&P	133	132½
Int.Port.C	....	....	Mont.St.Ry	241¾	241¼
L.W'ds.com	....	....	New St.Ry.	....	....
" " pfd.	120	....	Mont. Steel	....	....
Laur.Paper	145½	139	" pfd	118	....
" pfd.	....	....	Mont. Tel.	....	150
Mackay com	....	86	Nipissing	....	....
" pfd.	....	....	Sao Paulo	....	....
Nor.Ohio.	37	....	Shaw W&P	101	100
N.S. Steel	80½	80	St.John Ry.	....	....
" pfd.	....	....	Toledo	14	....
N. W. Land	....	....	Toronto	118	116½
Ogilvie com	130	....	Tri City pfd	....	....
" pfd.	128	127	Twin City	110¼	109¼
Penma's L'd	60	59	West India	75	60
" pfd	90	....	Winnipeg	....	....
R. & O. Nav.	84	82½			

BANKS

B. N. A.	....	....	Nationale	....	....
Commerce	....	....	N.w Bruns'k	....	....
Dom.	....	....	N. Scotia	....	....
East. T.	....	....	Ottawa	....	....
Hamilton	....	....	Quebec	123½	....
Hoch'laga	145	144	Royal	242	240
Imperial	....	....	Standard	....	....
Merch.	....	175	Toronto	....	....
Molson.	201¼	200	Union	....	142½
Montreal	250	....			

COTTONS

Can. C. Cot.	60	54	Dom Tex. pf	103¾	101¾
D. Tex.com	68¼	68	Montreal	....	....

BONDS

Bell Tel.	5	....	....	Ko'w'n M'g	104	....
Can.C.Co.	6	100¾	....	L. of Woods	....	....
Can.Con.	6	....	....	Lau.Paper	6	110¾	108
Cable	....	....	....	Mag. L.D.	6	....	....
Dom.Coal	5	97½	....	Mex. E. L.	5	84	82
Dom. Cot.	6	104	103¾	Mex. L.& P.	5	....	85
D. I. & S.	5	95¾	94	M.L.H.& P.	4	99¾	98
Halifax T.	5	....	....	Sao Paulo	5	....	....
Hav.El.R.	5	....	....	St.John R.	5	....	....
Mt.St.Ry.	4	100¾	Textl' S. A	6	96¾	95
M. Wareh	4	....	....	" " B	6	100	99½
N.S.S.&C.	5	....	....	" " C	6	95	94¾
N.Sco.C'n	6	....	....	" " D	6	95¼	94
OgilvieM'	6	....	112¾	T.Y'k.Ra	5	....	....
Series B.	6	....	112	Wes India	5	....	....
Price Bro.	6	105	100	Win.Elec	5	103½	102
Rio de J'n	5	....	....	Win Hot'	4	97	94

COBALT OUTPUT OF SILVER FOR WEEK VERY BIG

The Cobalt camp output for the week past is unusually heavy. Eleven mines are named in the list and they shipped during the week, 1,808,869 pounds, or 904 tons. Nipissing consigned 483,540 pounds, heading the list. The Kerr Lake property continues to ship largely, being second in the list, with 470,159 pounds. La Rose came third with 272,790 pounds of ore.

Following shipments of ore in pounds for week ending June 24:—

Chambers-Ferland	124,300
Coniagas	58,100
Crown Reserve	124,170
Hudson's Bay	55,000
Kerr Lake	470,150
La Rose	272,790
Millerette	57,240
Nipissing	483,540
Right of Way	60,990
Silver Cliff	42,480
Temiskaming	60,000
Total for week	1,808,869

CROWN RESERVE SILVER SOLD TO GERMAN GOV'T.

Colonel John Carson, on his return yesterday from a visit to the Crown Reserve mine at Cobalt, made the statement to the 'Witness' that the company has just closed a large contract with the New York agent of the Prussian Government for the delivery of 1,000,000 ounces of silver, on advantageous terms, to the Crown Reserve people.

'I consider,' said the Colonel, 'that it will mean a good deal to Crown Reserve to have such customers as referred to above.'

Speaking of the mine and plant in general, he remarked that he found everything in splendid shape, and that with the work of development going on rapidly, rich veins were being continuously opened, while the output consists principally of the highest grade of ore.

OUTPUT FROM COLLIERIES TO BE DOUBLED

That the Dunsmuir Collieries, recently taken over by the Canadian Northern Railway, are to be exploited to the fullest extent, and are likely to prove a very profitable source of revenue to the new owners, is the deduction drawn from an examination of what has taken place since the change of ownership.

A despatch from Winnipeg states that Mr. Wm. Mackenzie, president of the Canadian Northern Railway, state that under the new management, the output of the Dunsmuir Collieries, at present three and a half millions tons per year, will easily be doubled.

The Canadian Pacific Railways will take 25,000 tons, it is stated.

LEMONS UP $2 ON SCARCITY ---OTHER FRUIT

Lemons have been advanced two dollars per box to-day as a result of scarcity and large demand. Local wholesale fruit dealers state that a further advance will probably be made next week. They are selling at six to eight dollars in New York at present.

California fruits are arriving in good condition, and the general trade is fairly brisk.

Following are f.o.b. prices, subject to market change without notice, according to the Peterson Fruit Company:—

Late Valencia oranges, 150 to 200, $4.75; California plums, $2.50 per crate; peaches, $2.25; cherries, $2.75; cantoloupes, $6.50, and apricots, $2.25.

Pineapples, very fine, 18, 24, 30, 36, per crate, $3 to $3.25; Grapefruit, 48, 64, 80, per crate, $7; Cocoanuts, 100 size, per bag, $4.25; Dates, Hallowee per pound, 4¾c; New, in one-pound packages, per package, 7c; Figs, new, 2¾ inches, per pound, 10c.

Bananas, Jamaicas, green, loose, per bunch, $1.75 to $2; Jamaicas, packed, per crate, $2 to $2.50; Tomatoes, Mississippi Flats, 4 baskets, per crate, $1.50; Lemons, 'Marconi' Verdellis, fancy 300's, per box, $4.50 to $5; Potatoes, new, per barrel, $3.50; Watermelons, each, 50c to 60c.

Onions, Egyptians, in bags, per pound, 3c; Cabbage, new, per crate, $1.75; Asparagus, in baskets, per basket, $2; Cucumbers, per basket, $2.25; Limes, per 100, $1.40; Strawberries, Canadian, per box, about 12c.

Crops the Big Factor

New York, June 24.—The situation in the north west is still the biggest factor in Wall Street. So far there is no news of any rains of importance having fallen there. General business conditions are no better, and I still favor selling stocks on strong spots.

Hamiltn Quoatioons

Hamilton, June 27.—White wheat, per bushel., 92c; red, 90c. Peas, 80c to 90c. Barley, 55c to 60c. Oats, 37c to 39c. Corn, 60c to 63c. White wheat flour, per barrel, $3.75 to $9.00. Strong bakers, $4.00 to $4.25. Dressed hoggs, per cwt., $9.50 to $10.00. Potatoes, per bag of 90 lbs., 60c to 75c. Butter, in rolls, per lb., 20c to 22c. Eggs, per dozen, 22c to 24c.

CHICAGO CATTLE PRICES.

Chicago, June 27.—Cattle receipts estimated at 22,000; market weak to 10c lower; beeves, $5.25 to $8.50; Texas steers, $5.30 to $6.90; western steers, $5.25 to $7.30; stockers and feeders, at $3.60 to $5.45; cows and heifers, $2.60 to $6.70; calves, $6.00 to $8.50.

Hogs, receipts estimated at 33,000; market 5c to 10c lower, light, $9.30 to $9.60; mixed, $9.15 to $9.55; heavy, at $8.85 to $9.40; rough, $8.85 to $9.05; good to choice heavy, $9.05 to $9.40; pigs, $9.15 to $9.60; bulk of sales, $9.35 to $9.45.

Sheep, receipts estimated at 16,000; market steady; native $2.75 to $4.80; western, $3 to $4.85; yearlings, $5.25 to $6.25; lambs native, $4.75 to $7.90; western, $5 to $7.50.

LIVE STOCK MARKET, JUNE 21.

About 1,000 head of butchers' cattle, 250 calves, 750 sheep and lambs, and 600 hogs were offered for sale at the Point St. Charles stockyards this forenoon. The offerings of live stock at this market during the week were 2,300 cattle, 1,200 calves, 750 sheep and lambs, and 1,500 hogs.

The warm, muggy weather had a depressing effect on trade this forenoon, as the butchers seemed to require less meat than usual, while the supplies were large, this state of things led to lower prices all round. Prime beeves sold at from 6 1-2c to 7 1-4c per lb.; pretty good animals, 5c to 6 1-4c, and the common stock, 3 3-4c to 4 3-4c per lb. Calves sold at from 3 1-2c to 6c per lb. Sheep sold at 4c to41-2c per lb., and the lambs at $4 to $6 each. Good lots of 9 1-2 to 9 3-4.

DROP IN WHEAT PRICES COMES AS A REACTION

Wheat prices yesterday took a hurried drop, which was only exceeded by the rise of yesterday. In the United States market the decline was on an average of two cents per bushel, and in Winnipeg the course of the market was as follows:

	Wheat. July.	Wheat. Oct.	Oats. July.	Oats. Oct.
Close	96⅝S	92⅞B	32⅞B	33¾B
Open	95S	92⅛S	35¼S	34⅛B
High	95⅛B	.....	.....	.....
Low	93⅞B	90⅛B	.....	.....
Noon	94⅛B	90⅜B	32¾A	33¾B

This turn in the market was brought about as a natural reaction from yesterday's boom, and a decided improvement in weather conditions both in Canada and below the forty-ninth parallel of latitude.

The Chicago weather despatch read: —Temperatures decidedly lower northwest, but only a few scattered showers Dakotas and Minnesota. Forecast: — Showers northwest, also Nebraska.'

The Winnipeg despatch said: 'Heavy local rain last night; clear and hot this morning.'

Receipts of wheat at Port Arthur and Fort William this morning were 26cars northern No. 1, 34 northern No. 2, 5 northern No. 3, and 6 of O. G., making a total of 71 carloads as against 70 last year. Receipts of oats were 63 loads; barley 8, and flax 2.

Stocks of wheat on hand at Fort William are 1,732,606 bushels; at Port Arthur, 1,562,676; a total of 3,335,272, as against 1,659,373. This is a decrease of 237,636 from last week.

Reduction in Prices of Pork Products

Prices of pork products are slightly reduced on account of increasing supplies. Following are quotations, according to the Laing Packing Provision Company:

Heavy Canada short cut mess pork, 35 to 45 pcs., $30; half brls. do., $15.25; barrels Canada short cut back pork, 45 to 55 pcs., $29.50; half barrels short cut back pork, $15; barrels bean pork (small pieces but fat), $25; barrels flank pork, $31; barrels pickled rolls, $30; barrels heavy clear fat backs (very heavy all fat), 40 to 50 pcs., $32.50.

Extra plate beef, $9.25 per 100 pounds; barrels, $18 per 100 pounds, and tierces, $26.50 per 300 pounds.

Extra pure lard—Tierces, 375 lbs., 16c; boxes, 50 lbs. net (parchment lined), 16 1-8c; tubs, 50 lbs. net, grained (two handles), 16 1-4c; pails, wood, 20 lbs. net (parchment lined), $3.30, or 16 1-2c; tin pails 220 lbs. gross, $3.15, or 15 3-4c; cases, 10 lb. tins, 60 lbs. in case, $3.15, or 15 3-4c; brick lard, 1-lb. packets, 60 lbs. in case, 17c.

Hams—Extra large sizes, 25 lbs. upwards, 17c; 18 to 25 lbs., 18c; medium sizes, selected weights, 13 to 18 lbs., 19c; extra small sizes, 10 to 13 lbs., 20c; hams, bone out, rolled, large, 16 to 25 lbs., 19c; small, 9 to 12 lbs., 20c; breakfast bacon, English boneless (selected), 20c; brown brand English breakfast bacon (boneless thick), 19 1-2c; Windsor bacon, skinned (backs), 22c; spiced roll bacon, boneless, short, 17c; picnic hams, 7 to 10 lbs., 17c. Wiltshire bacon (50 lbs. side), 18c.

Flour Situation Better

A much improved tone is noticeable in the flour market. Although orders are not large, both city and country buyers have more confidence, and are ordering more freely. There has been some demand from European buyers, and the volume of business booked for export was fair at acceptable prices.

Spring patents, in bags, $5.40; seconds, in bags, $4.90; strong bakers, in bags, $4.40; winter patents, in barrels, $5.00; winter patents, do., 90 percent, $4.75; in bags, $2.10 to $2.20; extras, $1.90 to $2.00.

A Large Cotton Crop

New York, June 24.—Major J. F. Henson, president of the Central of Georgia Railroad Company, is quoted by the New York 'Commercial' as predicting a very large cotton crop, and intimated that with a continuation of favorable conditions he would not be suprised if it proved a record breaker.

TORONTO CATTLE PRICES.

Toronto, June 23.—Trade, slow; prices, weak; 87 loads in to-day including 854 cattle, 1083 sheep and lambs, 1900 hogs and 402 calves. Export cattle, choice, $7.25 to $7.50; do., light, $6.50 to $6.75; do., medium, $6.00 to $6.50; do., bulls, $5.25 to $5.50; do., cows, $5.00 to $5.50; butchers' cattle, choice, $6.50 to $7.00; do., medium, $6.00 to $6.25; do., common, $5.50 to $6.00; do., bulls, $5.00 to $5.25; do., cows, $4.75 to $5.00; short keeps, $6.00 to $6.25; feeders, steers, $5.75 to $6.00; do., bulls, $3.00 to $3.25; stockers choice, $5.00 to $5.25; do., light, $4.25 to $4.50; canners, $1.50 to $1.75; milch cows, choice, each, $40 to $65; do., common and medium, $25 to $40; springers, $40 to $60; sheep ewes, light, 5c to 5¼c steady; heavy, 4c to 4½c steady; bucks, 3½c to 4c steady; lambs, 8c to 9c steady; calves, 3c to 6½c steady; hogs, f.o.b., $8.90; fed and watered, $9.15.

FARMERS MARKET PRICES

June 24.

There was a lively time in the vicinity of the old Bonsecours market this forenoon, nearly all the available market space in that quarter being occupied by produce loaded vehicles, while the basket brigade, who come by sail and boat, nearly filled both of the market halls, and the buyers crowd crowded the platforms. Seasonable produce of all kinds were in abundance, but the chief feature of to-day's market was the enormous quantities of strawberries in sight. There were about 500 crates of this fruit in sight, containing about 26,000 small boxes; the prices asked ranged from $3.50 to $4.25, the crate of 54 small boxes. Oats were very plentiful and about ten cents per bag lower than last week, selling at 80c to 85c the bag; buckwheat 24 do; potatoes 40c to 50c the 80 lb. bag; American new potatoes are $3.00 the barrel; American cabbage $1.25 the crate; celery $1.00 to $1.50 the dozen radishes 8c to 10c the dozen bunches; rhubarb 15c to 35c do; lettice 10c to 40 c do; Cucumbers 40 c to 50c the dozen; asparagus 10c to 15c the bunch; dead turkeys and chickens 18c to 20c the lb.; live fowls $1.75 to $2.25 the pair; spring chickens, 60c to 90c do; tub butter 22c to 24c the lb; print butter 22c to 26c do; eggs 22c to 25c the dozen; cream, 25c the quart; apples, $3.00 to $8.00 the barrel; peaches $2.00 the box; plums 60c the small basket; tomatoes 50 do; oranges $2.50 the case; lemons $3.00 do; bananas, $1.60 to $2. 25 the bunch; ley 10 to 12 the 100 bundles of 15 lbs; straw, $4 to $5 the 100 bundles of 12 lbs.

NEW INVENTIONS.

The following Canadian patents have been recently secured through the agency of Messrs. Marion and Marion, Patent Attorneys, Montreal, Canada, and Washington, D. C.

Any information on the subject will be supplied free of charge by applying to the above named firm:—

Numbers 126,365—Percy H. Letchford, Kemnay, Man., bag holder; 126,424—Carl G. P. de Laval, Stockholm, Sweden, method of extracting iron and apparatus therefor; 126,437—Joseph C. Gagne, Willow Bunch, Sask., pole tip; 126,438—Joseph Gelinas, St. Barnabe, Que., harness attachment; 126,471—Etienne W. Kuhn, London, Eng., manufacture of fermented beverages; 126,486—Friedrich C. Mayer, Berlin, Germany, parachutes; 126,495—Alfred Muller, Berlin, Germany, firing mechanism for fire-arms; 126,503—Guillaume W. Piche, Upton, Que., reclining chair.

SEVERE EARTHQUAKE REPORTED.

London, June 25.—Mr. J. J. Shaw, of West Bromwich, reports that the largest earthquake ever recorded by his seismograph began at 1.32 o'clock yesterday afternoon. The preliminary tremors lasted six minutes. The seismograph was disarranged by the magnitude of the shocks. Mr. Shaw estimates that the 'quake was 12,000 miles away, either in Italy, Southern Spain or Iceland.

CANADIAN CABLES.

OVERSEAS INSPECTION.

(Canadian Associated Press.)

London, June 21.—In the House of Lords yesterday Lord Lucas stated that the Overseas Dominions would be asked at the next Imperial conference whether they approved of the idea of inspection of their forces by the commander-in-chief of the Mediterranean forces. Earl Crewe emphasized the fact that there was no question of this country of sending an officer, however eminent, to inspect the self-governing dominions' forces except at the request of the respective governments. The impression at the last colonial conference was that there was a real desire as far as possible to obtain uniformity of equipment and character of the forces through the different parts of the Empire, and the colonies would welcome such inspection as suggested. It would not necessarily be a periodical inspection.

CANADIAN TREATIES.

London, June 21.—In the House of Commons yesterday Colonel Seeley stated in respect to Canada's commercial treaties, that they were made with the full knowledge and consent of the Colonial Office, and said the same course would be adopted with respect to other self-governing dominions.

RECEIVED EARL GREY.

London, June 21. — The King and Queen received Earl Grey, governor-general of Canada, yesterday.

CANADIAN HONORED.

London, June 21.—On behalf of the Canadian Battlefields Commission, Lord Strathcona to-day presented a piece of plate to Mr. Frank Lascelles, who was master of the pageantry at the Quebec Tercentenary in 1908.

HANDS ACROSS THE SEA.

London, June 21.—'Canadians from one end of the country to the other are bound to preserve Canadian trade for the Empire,' says Major Stephens, president of the Montreal Board of Harbor Commissioners, in a letter read before the Bristol docks committee, 'and want the Mother Country to realize that their hands must meet in carrying out this great project.'

WORKMEN COMING.

London, June 21.—One hundred fitters and engineers emigrate to Canada this week from Liverpool. They all have situations to go to.

WILL DESIGN CORONATION MEDAL.

London, June 21.—Bertram McKennal, an Australian, will design a coronation medal for new coinage, and will be the first Overseas Briton to do so.

VISIT OF 65TH TO LONDON.

London, June 22.—It has practically been arranged that the coronation of King George will take place about the middle of May, 1911. Immediately after the ceremony the Duke of Connaught will proceed to Canada to assume the office of Governor-General.

Toronto, June 22.—That the visit of the 65th Regiment of Montreal to the King's coronation next year will be an excellent thing for Canada, is the view held by Sir James Whitney, who thought the same of the trip taken by the Queen's Own bugle band, and the trip which will be taken by the Queen's Own in a few weeks.

'I am very glad to see that Mr. Rodolphe Forget is going to send the 65th Regiment to the coronation,' said Sir James yesterday. 'No doubt the splendid example set by Sir Henry M. Pellatt has borne fruit. I believe that good results will follow to Canada which can hardly be measured. In the meantime Mr. Forget deserves the thanks and acclamations of the people of both provinces for his patriotic intention.'

JOSITION FOR LORD KITCHENER.

London, June 23.—In view of the probable appointment of Sir W. Nicholson to the command in Ireland, it is suggested the way will be clear for the appointment of Lord Kitchener as chief of the Imperia, General Staff.

NO CONFLICT WITH CANADA'S LAWS.

London, June 23.—In the House of Commons, Col. Seeley, the Under Secretary of State for the Colonies, informed Sir Kinlocke Cooke, the Conservative member for Devonport, that the emigration arrangements of the Canadian Government did not conflict. Emigration facilities were specially provided for by several acts of parliament, but the new regulations which imposed certain restrictions on child emigration were not made known here in sufficient time to enable agents in all cases to adapt their arrangements to the new conditions.

CECIL RHODES'S INFLUENCE.

London, June 23.—Speaking at a Rhodesian dinner last night, His Excellency Earl-Grey referred to the work of the late Cecil Rhodes, and remarked that it was Mr. Rhodes who had said that if only the federation of Australia, South Africa and Canada could be secured the way would be paved for the federation of the Empire. If Rhodes had lived he would have been another Alexander Hamilton in Empire influence. Cecil Rhodes, Earl Grey said, had been an inspiring influence on his life.

Edinburgh, June 23.—N. W. Rowell, K.C., of Toronto, has been elected a member of the Continuation Committee of the World's Missionary Conference.

London, June 23.—The 'Times' says: Miss Beatrice La Palme, the Canadian artist, in 'Le Nozze di Figaro,' attacked the difficult music of Susanna with remarkable vocal skill.

CLAIMS SHARE IN REGULATIONS.

The Hague, June 23.—Continuing his argument yesterday before the Fisheries' Tribunal, former Senator Turner, for the United States, outlined the negotiations preceding the treaty of 1818. He pointed out that the treaty was almost entirely conformable to the draft presented by the American negotiators, and the contents of the treaty implied that the Americans' right to fish, existing in the treaty 1783, was maintained in perpetuity by that treaty. The United States had not renounced its fishing rights in all the bays of British possessions, but only territorial bays. In respect to the regularization of fisheries Mr. Turner held that the United States should regulate the fisheries by common agreement with Great Britain, and should have a share in the enforcement of such regulations. Great Britain had no right to limit American fishermen in regard to time or the manner of fishing.

Mr. Turner argued that the treaty gave the United States certain advantages in perpetuity which were not subject to control, diminution or restruction, and cited numerous authorities in support of his argument.

In his argument to-day Mr. Turner again dwelt on the claim of the United States that it had the right to exercise equal sovereign power with Great Britain over the fisheries, and in support of this Mr. Turner quoted largely from legal works in the United States, and insisted that the right to fish subject to the will or pleasure of Great Britain was no right at all. He asserted that Great Britain would never be allowed to set at defiance the wishes of the United States.

LORD BRASSEY COMES TO CANADA.

London, June 23.—Earl Grey and the Hon. Clifford Sifton called on Lord Brassey yesterday. Lord Brassey is visiting Canada at the end of July and will make a tour of the lakes in his yacht 'Sunbeam.' He will go through the Straits of Belle Isle.

THE 'RAINBOW' WAS TESTED.

London, June 24.—The 'Rainbow,' which is to form the nucleus of the new Canadian navy on the Pacific, is now completed, and has carried out satisfactorily gun and steam trials at Portsmouth.

CHURCH AID NEEDS £300,000.

London, June 24.—At an inaugural meeting of the British Columbia Church Aid Society, Bishop Stepney said the sum required was £300,000, which, spread over fifteen years, would make the Church secure.

WM. J. BRYAN IS ABROAD.

London, June 24.—Among the passengers which sailed from Bristol yesterday on the Canadian Northern liner 'Royal George' was Mr. William Jennings Bryan.

HAS SAILED FROM LONDON.

London, June 24.—Among the number present at Euston Station to wish bon voyage to the Hon. Clifford Sifton and Lieut. Sifton, who sailed to-day on the 'Virginian,' were Lord Strathcona and Mr. J. S. Henry.

KING GEORGE IS PATRON.

London, June 24.—Mr. H. J. Warde, secretary of the Navy Mission Society, says the society is endeavoring to answer the call from Canada to send missionaries on the Grand Trunk Pacific and other large works of construction. King George has consented to become a patron of the society.

PENNY POSTAGE ENTAILS LOSS.

London, June 24.—In the House of Commons yesterday afternoon, Mr. H. L. Samuel, the Postmaster-General, said that Imperial penny postage now entailed a loss of £150,000, which would be increased to £400,000 if the same rate was extended to European countries.

REDUCTION IN CABLE RATES.

London, June 24.—In the course of a discussion on the Post Office estimates yesterday, Mr. Henniker Heaton urged the necessity of a reduction in cable rates. Captain Norton, assistant postmaster-general, who replied, said the whole system of telegraphy was in a changing condition, and if state-owned system of cables was to be undertaken, the department would be embarking in competition with private interests, and there would be considerable difficulty with the self-governing colonies. A committee had been considering the question, and its recommendations were under consideration by the department.

INTERNATIONAL SERVITUDE.

The Hague, June 24.—At the continuation of argument before the Fisheries Tribunal, former Senator Turner, of the United States, pointed out that Great Britain had admitted to the French the right to fish in Newfoundland, but the Anglo-American's right was in the nature of 'servitude,' so that the sea where the French exercised their right was not merely the territorial water of Newfoundland, but part of the high sea.

Sir Charles Fitzpatrick, on behalf of Canada, asked if the right to fish was a 'servitude' as it was understood in Roman law?

Mr. Turner replied that the analogy between 'servitudes' in civil law and international law could not be strained to excess. Mr. Turner said several writers had especially quoted the American fishing right as an example of international servitude. He would read from those passages in the course of his argument.

FISHERIES DISPUTE.

The Hague, June 25.—Former Senator Turner continued his argument in the North Atlantic fisheries' dispute before The Hague Tribunal to-day. He declared that the fishing rights enjoyed by the French on the coast of Newfoundland remained as international 'servitude' after the conclusion of the agreement of 1904. That agreement specified the local laws to be observed by the French, and therefore, those fishermn could not be subjected to restrictions in the exercise of their rights by any regulations other than those enumerated in the agreement.

Mr. Turner stated that Professor Pitt Cobbett, who had been quoted by Sir Robert Finlay in his argument on behalf of Great Britain, was an English author who had written on the subject of American fishing rights after the question had been submitted to the Court of Arbitration, and declared that his observations were distorted by national prejudice.

BANQUET TO CANADIANS.

London, June 25.—Mr. W. L. Griffith, secretary of the Canadian office, gave a dinner last night in the Devonshire Club, in honor of the Messrs. W. S. Fielding, A. S. Fisher and William Paterson. Among those present were Lord Strathcona, Sir William Mulock, Sir Robert Perks, Sir Charles Lucas, Mr. J. G. Colmer, Mr. George McLaren Brown, Mr Thomas Skinner (both of the C. P. R.), Mr. F. C. Wade, Mr. Donald Smithers, Mr. K. N. MacFee, and representatives of many important Canadian interests in London.

ASIATIC LABOR BARRED

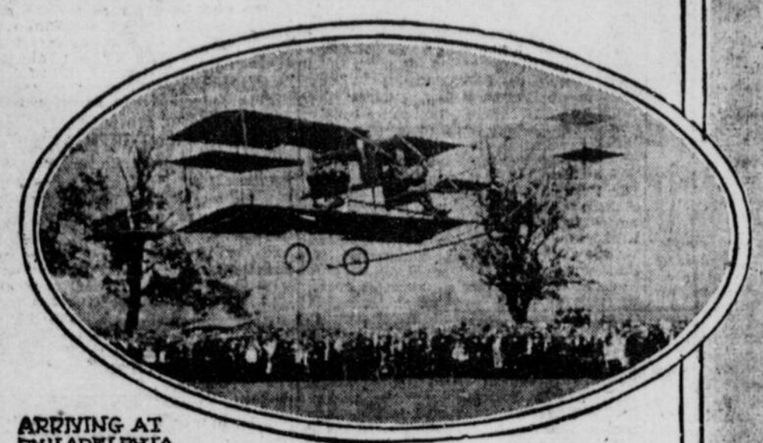
In Clause Inserted in British Columbia Railway Contract.

Victoria, B.C., June 24.—Attorney-General Bowser yesterday completed the formal execution of the various legal documents embodying and implementing the guarantees granted by the province

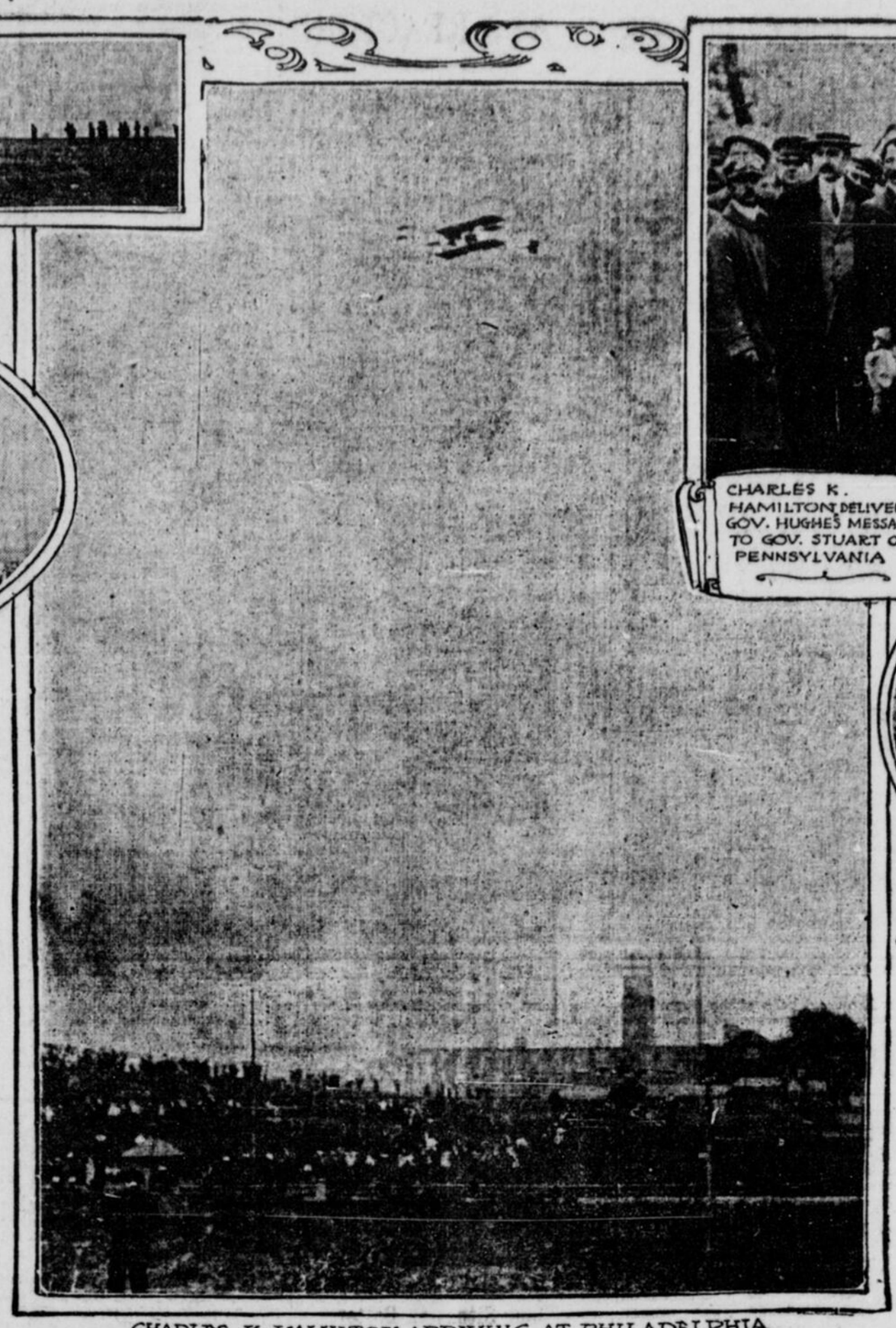
THE MOST RECENT FEAT IN AVIATION.



LEAVING GOVERNORS ISLAND



ARRIVING AT PHILADELPHIA



CHARLES K. HAMILTON, ARRIVING AT PHILADELPHIA



CHARLES K. HAMILTON, DELIVERING GOV. HUGHES MESSAGE TO GOV. STUART OF PENNSYLVANIA



CHARLES K. HAMILTON, JUST AFTER HE ALIGHTED IN PHILADELPHIA

Charles K. Hamilton, the famous aviator, set another mark in aeronautics by making a flight from New York to Philadelphia and return, during the journey on one of which he had to make repairs to his machine in a swamp. It is believed that Mr. Hamilton would have made the journey in record-breaking time. During the greater part of the journey Mr. Hamilton outdistanced in speed a fast express train running between New York and Philadelphia. Other aviators have made longer cross-country flights, but never before has an aeroplane taken a railroad's schedule, following the line of steel rails and telegraph wires and flying over cities and villages, wherever the iron road led the way. In picturesque and popular interest probably the flight never has been equalled in the history of human flight. It was a feat that brought the flying machine to the attention of the world in a new light. It was something that merged fiction into fact. All along the route, at railroad stations, in the streets, in the highways and in the fields men and women gazed upward, in wonder at this new creation of civilization as it swept over their heads, with the railroad train thundering onward in her chase.

HOW IT FEELS TO FLY

Vivid Description of an Ascent in an Aeroplane With Mr. Paulham.

MOTION DISPELS DIZZINESS.

In the afternoon I climbed to the passenger's seat. M. Paulhan took his place. Masson seized the propeller blade and gave it a twist. There was no response from the engine. Again the fates seemed to be conspiring, amusing themselves with that clumsy joke, 'toujours demain.' It was necessary to put on new spark plugs before there was a single explosion.

But at last it came, the most expressive human gesture, I think, that I have ever seen. M. Paulhan thrust his arms straight out from the shoulders, with the palms of his hands turned backward. The little push he gives in the air is so slight that it is hardly perceptible. It seems to express all that is involved in launching off into space upon frail wings—delicacy, poise, complete separation from all that is behind, absolute confidence in what lies before. It is M. Paulhan's signal to his assistants that all is right, to release the machine. He might use any other sign, but nothing would tell the story as this does. I have seen him scores of times, and the gesture never fails to bring a thrill, just as the moment when the machine leaves the ground is always an unexpected miracle, no matter how many times one has seen it.

We were off. After that sweep of Paulhan's arms, you know that he is bearing you skyward. There is no further possibility that the machine might not leave the ground. I waited intently for that instant, so impressive from below, when the great bird lifts its feet and almost seems to fold them for the flight. It is hardly perceptible to the passenger. The wheels transmit very little vibration to the frame of the machine, and as a matter of fact, the lifting sensation begins before the upward angle is taken. It is only when the eye records the fact of being clear of the ground that the experience of flying begins.

Suspended between heaven and earth by the single fact of motion, one seems to have taken a leap into the cosmic. We had become inhabitants of the universe, having lost terrestrial identity. I have never made a balloon trip, but I cannot imagine that it would be at all the same. There, something pulls you up or lets you down; with a pair of wings you jump off into space and are free.

STRANGE EXHILARATION.

The swiftness of motion undoubtedly has something to do with this strange exhilaration. The sense of inertia in contact with things material is gone. In its place comes a sense of being a part of that phenomenon of motion of which light waves, sound waves, molecular energy, everything that is known of the universe is a part.

With a conscious effort I brought myself back to observe some physical aspects of the journey. We had barely risen to flying height from the ground when a ravine opened before us. For a fraction of a second I looked to see Paulhan take some action, and then I remembered that the contour of the earth had no significance. A sense of the character of the earth's surface is one of the instinctive things always with us. If you walk across the street the cerebellum is ready to lift a foot over the curb. If you run, at the edge of a ditch you slacken speed or jump. In the air your pathway is as smooth as the courses of the stars.

As we lifted higher into the air and gained speed I looked backward to see if I could not encourage a little sense of fear or danger. It was not there. The sense of motion or momentum allays all such impressions. It is one of the primal laws of the universe that a body set in motion will continue until motion is overcome by resistance. The resistance of the air which lifts you does not reach the consciousness. For that reason you feel that you will fly forever if you choose. In this there is no fear, but only blissful contemplation.

NO SENSE OF SPEED.

In the air I find a great distinction between the impression of motion and that of speed. Speed has a relation to the ground and means very little away from its surface. In this brief journey in air the only thing that gave an impression of speed was turning the head. The draught of air drawn away from the nostrils astonished me, and I quickly faced about to the front to get a full breath. Aviation should offer a splendid means of lung development. The nostrils are forced wide open, and the lungs are forcibly inflated as a balloon is filled. I have ridden at sixty miles an hour in the open air without getting the effect. I could only explain it by the suction of that fan directly behind, which seemed to be drawing air straight through a sieve.

On the first circle M. Paulhan made a grand detour, out over the fences and the fields. We came down the course above the automobiles and the grandstand. People were waving their hands and looking up. It should have been very impressive, but I must confess it was not. People, what they are doing, and things below are blurred in an atmosphere of unreality. I have sometimes wondered at Paulhan's air of aloofness from the applause and admiration of the crowd, but it is more easily understood after a voyage. I should almost expect the first of the coming race of aviators to display an unconscious contempt for mundance events and associations.

There is a temptation to try to right the ship as it swings on the turns of the course, and tilts its wings. I gathered from a little motion of M. Paulhan's head that he anticipated this action on my part, and wished me to sit as unconcernedly as any part of the machine. In a canoe or on a bicycle it would be natural to use the body. In an aeroplane there comes a new sense of security in catching the poise from the wings.

I wrenched my attention away from the fascination of flying to look across at the mountains, the city and the sea, but that was only a matter of looking down from a high elevation. It was not dizzing as it is to look from the top of Eiffel Tower or the Washington Monument. Motion dispels all that.

Having passed the grandstand, M. Paulhan kept well out over the long line of people filing down toward the street cars. The aviator's hand was resting idly on the lever. I tried to imagine the engine stopping and the people scurrying away from below, but it was too improbable. I knew, too, from what I had seen of the machine as it glided to the earth from a height, that it would simply swing back into the course and touch the ground like a feather. It was impossible to gather a single thrill of danger.

On the second circuit of the course M. Paulhan made a turn across the centre of the field, and headed out toward the beach. He is so volatile that I thought he might be going back to take another look at those 'poissons' (fish) he told me he had seen on the trip with Mme. Paulhan. As he reached the last pylon on the course, however, he made a sudden turn to the left. The craft veered instantly and listed to starboard. It was one of those moments in a yacht when you slack away quickly on the main sheet and prepare for the boom to jibe. The biplane slid away on the slant without a quiver.

I expected to descend at the end of the second lap, but was surprised at the plunge we took just before we reached the grandstand. It was like a rude awakening from sleep to find that we were shooting toward the earth at an angle of forty-five degrees. I had often watched the descent, and marvelled at its ease and grace. M. Paulhan sometimes glides from an altitude of several hundred feet, and at an angle of forty-five degrees until within a few feet of the earth. He often seems to be coming too straight down when you are below, but from above it seems straighter still. It was with genuine regret and a new and discouraging sense of impotence that I climbed down from the seat—regret that the trip was over and had seemed so short, impotence in having to depend on any other method of locomotion.

AVIATION DIFFICULT.

It did not seem as simple to grasp the art of aviation, in spite of that sense of security, as it had before I went up. If my hand had been on the controlling lever and the throttle I should have felt like a blind man running at top speed along the extreme edge of a precipice. That forward elevator plane of the Farman machine, to Paulhan, is like antennae to an insect. He feels his way up and down and balances himself on the turns without touching anything. This feeling one's way, with nothing to touch, is uncanny. Paulhan also seems to be en rapport with that marvel of an engine behind him. After he has listened to see if any of the seven cylinders are missing, he pauses still another moment to get some telepathic communication that it is in perfect tune. It is a finer sense than that of seeing or hearing, apparently.

No one can tell how soon flying may become a common experience. It will hardly be for some time yet, although present developments are startlingly rapid. As the human mind becomes accustomed to the idea, the intensity of the impressions on a first flight may be lessened. For my first flight I can say without exaggeration that it ran quite beyond the range of limitations which seems to have been fixedly imposed by the principals of time, space, and cause and effect. When you feel these things vanishing into unrealities and yourself still confident and secure of independent being, you take a long look over into the realm of immortality. These pictures of angels on wings may, after all, be more literally symbolic of a future existence than we have realized.—R. H. Willson, in the Los Angeles 'Times.'

'OUT OF THE MOUTHS——'

(By Sylvia Brett, in the 'Westminster Gazette.')

'It's so sudden,' said the boy.

He was standing on the brink of a great sorrow; what I mean is that he was on the pavement staring at a black-rimmed, black-lettered poster, and by his side was another boy, who was stronger and taller than he. They both belonged to that mysterious profession, when a bell rings, a voice commands, and a figure is sent upon an unknown errand. Sometimes it is love that he carries in his pouch, sometimes the tidings of death; but he, the bearer, never knows what it is. That is why to be a messenger is to be mysterious. For how many of us really know these messenger boys? We may think we know them, but in reality they are whole worlds wiser than we are.

In the country it was the time of sweet air and of drowsy wood-doves cooing from the trees. Not a leaf moved, not a cloud shaped in the sky. . . . That was the country. In the city all was desolation, and the long streets moved with black.

'It's so sudden,' repeated the little boy, and looked beyond the poster at his own future; for he had once been touched by the hand of death, and there was a mark left in his lung. There was a kind of sublime gravity about his poor pale face, as if he had guessed shrewdly that he would never be a man. Yet he was only twelve years of age.

The other boy nodded. He was strong and beautiful in a way, with cheeks like red, ripe apples, and a beaming smile. He kept his hand on the little boy's shoulder.

They stood silent for a moment, wrapt in a kind of philosophy of their own. They were trying in the customary way of boys to probe deep down into the very heart of the matter. Then the little boy spoke again.

''Ee was a great man,' he said. 'I wonder' . . .

''Ee ain't 'ad a chance yet,' broke in the taller boy impetuously. 'Wait till 'ee's 'ad 'is chance, then you'll see.'

'I wonder,' said the little boy again.

'See 'ow 'ee gets at the people,' continued the other. 'Do you remember 'im comming down our way, in an ulster and a bowler, and an umbrella that looked as if 'ee'd caught it by the throat. That wus 'is way of getting at us—it wus grand.'

The little boy pointed to the black notice. ''Ee 'ad sich a smile,' he said, and his voice trembled.

'This one's smile don't reach as far,' replied the taller boy. 'But 'ee's got it right enough.'

'It's a pity 'ee's so little,' commented the little boy, measuring his own diminutive shadow with a sigh.

'You wait,' replied the other with the grandiloquent meaninglessness of youth.

'But 'ee can't grow now,' argued the little boy anxiously.

'Nothink will ever make 'im big.'

The taller boy raised his head, his red cheeks glowed. 'You take my word for it, 'ee'll do,' he replied, and his tone was final.

They began to move away after that, silently from the silent notice, both absorbed in their own speculations. 'Tell me,' said the little boy as they parted company, 'is 'ee a good man?'

Now here was the question the whole country was putting, and was unable to find an answer, and yet this young boy answered it. One life had ended, and the whole masses of the world had turned an inquiring gaze upon the new one; yet this boy's eyes were clear. The reason of this was that he was loyal and loyalty is real; if any man or woman has it, he or she can thank God for a rare gift and a good one. It was as much part of this boy as his coat or his hat. It belonged to him; that was why he was enabled to see clearly and to speak earnestly.

'That's just it,' he replied, and the words came slowly, for he was very shy. These were the thoughts he had held tightly to himself, and he felt a little awkward at expressing them now. 'That's just it,' he repeated. 'That's just exactly wot describes 'im—'ee is a good man.' Then, wiping the perspiration from his brow, he bolted into Piccadilly-circus.

Thus it was that King George V. first received the title of 'The Good,' from the mouth of a child.

QUEEN'S CURIOUS PERQUISITE.

(From the London 'Daily News.')

The Welsh captain who caught a sturgeon in Pwllheli harbor and offered it to King George was doing no more than his duty. His Majesty is entitled to every sturgeon landed in the United Kingdom, and one of them, caught in the Thames, graced the festive board at Queen Victoria's wedding banquet. The King also has the right by statute to the head of every whale caught on the coasts of his kingdom.

The tail of the whale is Queen Mary's perquisite, the object of this curious division being that Her Majesty shall always be well supplied with whalebone, although singularly enough the whalebone is the King's half. Among other things which the King is entitled to receive are a pair of white doves, a pound of cumin seed, a pair of scarlet hose and a silver needle from his tailor.

SOLDIER WAS KILLED.

Member of Queen's Own Regiment Thrown from Horse.

Toronto, June 21.—John Reginald, son of Sergeant Major Thorn, Devenport Roard, is dead as a result of being thrown, and rolled on by his horse at Queen's Own Pageant last night. Mr. Thorn was a private in the Queen's Own, and as such was taking part in the pageant. He was riding his horse, playing the part of Joseph Sheppard, one of William Lyon Mackenzie's rebels.

VOLUNTEERS RECALLED.

Lima, Peru, June 21.—Peru has accepted the suggestions of Brazil, Argentina and the United States, the mediators in the dispute between Peru and Ecuador over the boundary line. The 15,000 volunteers who had been mobilized on the frontier have been recalled.

KNIGHTS TEMPLAR PARADE.

Annual Conclave is Now in Session in Buffalo.

Buffalo, N. Y., June 21.—About 1,500 members of the 32 commanderies of Knights Templar of the state of New York, and commanderies from Montreal, Toronto, Brantford, St. Catharines ande Niagara Falls, Ont., paraded Buffalo streets to-day. The parade was one of the features of the two days' programme of the 97th annual conclave of the Grand Commandery of the order being held in this city.

CANADA'S TRADE INCREASES.

Ottawa, June 20.—During the month of May there was an increase of $14,276,236 in Canada's trade, the total for the month being $59,137,977. The total increase in trade for the first two months of the fiscal year has been over twenty millions.

MILLER ACT CASES FAIL.

Toronto, June 21.—The cases against three local morning newspapers of violating the Miller Act in publishing race odds, and in reporting races, was dismissed in Police Court this morning, the Magistrate holding that the law did not apply. The charge against the publication called 'The Daily Racing Information' was laid over for a week.

COMPLETED IN 1912

Mr. S. N. Parent Speaks of Transcontinental Railway.

Quebec, June 21.—In an interview here, this morning, Mr. S. N. Parent, chairman of the National Transcontinental Railway Commission, who is here on an inspection tour, announced that by the end of 1912 the Transcontinental will be complete from Winnipeg to Moncton, and that while waiting for the completion of the Quebec bridge, a car ferry will be employed to cross the St. Lawrence. 'I have the greatest confidence in the future of Quebec,' said Mr. Parent, and referring to the construction of the terminals and the erection of the Union station, he said that the plans would be drawn up as soon as the contract with the city relative to the purchase of the Champlain Market site is signed.

REFERS TO ROOSEVELT.

London Board of Trade President's Pointed Remark.

London, June 21. — Sidney Charles Buxton, president of the Board of Trade, opened the International Congress of Chambers of Commerce today. Incidentally, the British Cabinet member gave a dig to Mr. Theodore Roosevelt, recently the guest of the city and nation. Referring to the differences in national fiscal systems, Mr. Buxton concluded his comment on this subject with the remark: 'But not being a former President of the United States, I am not going to tell you how to run your shows!'

INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS.

During Month of May 376 Occurred in Canada.

Ottawa, June 20.—During the month of May industrial accidents occurred to 376 individual work people in Canada. Of these 133 were fatal and 243 resulted in serious injuries. In May, 1909, there were 93 fatal and 185 non-fatal accidents.

The total number of trade disputes during May was 21, five more than in April, and five more than in May, 1909. Definite settlements were made in the case of nine disputes. About 328 firms and 4,220 employees were affected, and the loss of time was 71,830 working days, as against 96,350 in May, 1909.

PRINCESS DEAD.

Karlsruhe, June 21.—Princess Feodora, of Schleswig-Holstein, Germany, the youngest sister of Empress Auguste Victoria, died suddenly to-day from heart failure. The princess was born July 3, 1874.

FOR PRESIDENT.

Dayton, Ohio, June 21.—A plank carrying a presidential endorsement of Governor Harmon will be inserted in the platform which will be laid before the State Democrat convention which opens here to-day.

RACING STABLES ABLAZ

Eight Horses Burned to Death and Owner Injured.

Ottawa, June 21.—The Central Canada Exhibition buildings were again last night visited by fire. Mixed alarms delayed the brigade in getting to the scene, with the result that the stables, in which a number of valuable trotting horses were kept, were destroyed. In attempting to rescue the well known trotter Waterloo, Frank Putnam, the owner, was seriously burned, and was taken to St. Luke's Hospital. All the race horses but eight were safely removed. The stables were frame structures, so that the loss will not exceed $15,000.

AEROPLANE FELL.

Bavarian Aviator Hurled to His Death.

Stettin, Germany, June 18.—Robl, of Munich, who in June, 1902, won the hundred kilometre bicycle championship of the world, and who had many other championships to his record, was killed to-day while making an aeroplane flight. Robl was driving a Farman bi-plan in a competition at the Pasewalk race track, when the machine fell from a height of two hundred and fifty feet.

SULTAN STARTS TOUR.

Manila, June 20. — The Sultan of Sulu, who once offered his hand in marriage to Miss Alice Roosevelt, is to visit the United States. He announces that the chief object of his trip abroad is to dispose of a collection of pearls valued at something like $250,000, the proceeds from which will be devoted to improving the condition of his people. He will be accompanied by fourteen prominent Moros. He has already sailed for India., and will make stops at several European cities.

PURE FOOD LAW CASE.

Hamilton, Ont., June 20.—At the Police Court this morning a local firm was fined $10 and costs for exposing for sale pineapples in an unfit condition for food. It was the first case of food inspector Shain, who made the seizure, after he had been on the job for less than an hour.

WON WENTWORTH PLATE.

Hamilton, June 21. — Denham, the Valley Farm colt, won the six furlong spring to-day in 1 min. 11 4-5 secs., beating Jack Atkin. Fountain Square was third. The race was for the Wentworth plate.

WALTER ROSS EXECUTED.

North Bay, Ont., June 21.—Walter Ross was executed at seven o'clock this morning. He met death smilingingly, still protesting that the shooting was in self-defence.

Ross was found guilty of murdering Percy Parkinson at Ramvere on Dec. 9 last. Ross, in his evidence, claimed Parkinson threatened him with an axe and he used his rifle in self-defence.

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THE SERMON.

REALITY OF SALVATION.

The Rev. C. R. Raymond, of Flushing, preached in the Clinton Avenue Congregational Church, on 'The Reality of Our Salvation.'

His text was from Hebrews ii., 3, 'How shall we escape if we neglect so great salvation, which, having at the first been spoken through the Lord, was confirmed unto us by them that heard,' and from Hebrews ii., 18, 'For in that he himself has suffered, being tempted, he is able to succor them that are tempted.' Mr. Raymond said, in the course of his sermon:

The assumption that underlies this word 'salvation' is a great offence to many a liberal thinker. Our age is tolerant and liberal. But there is a liberalism which is tolerant because nothing matters, which says we are all in the upward swing of evolution and that education is our only need. To such a liberalism our Christian faith, with its assumption about the reality of our salvation, breathes an offensive intolerance. The Mayor tells a Christian minister not to preach to Jews, the religious heirs of those to whom this 'Epistle to the Hebrews' is written, because, as he said, 'They have a good religion of their own.' Other men criticise foreign missions because the Christian missionary invades the homes of other ethnic faiths. And others, approving of the Salvation Army for the slums, deeply resent the assumption that they personally need salvation.

The objector asks us why our Christian salvation, if it be so great a reality, is not a more self-evident fact. Christians and non-Christians, we are told, look very much alike. But this seeming obscurity is because of four easily forgotten facts which ought always to be remembered when men deny that the salvation which is in Christ is a great and abiding reality, the supreme force in human history.

The first of these facts is our loose use of the word 'Christian,' as when we speak of a Christian nation and make Christendom mean merely the modern world. Mr. Roosevelt, in his recent speech at Cairo, illustrated this use of the word when he said: 'It is of no consequence whether the assassin be a Moslem or a Christian, or a man of no creed.' Think of a Christian assassin! This unthinkable expression is possible only because we use the word 'Christian' with this general application to all the members of a so-called Christian nation. But if we are thoughtful we shall remember how thin is the veneer over our savage ancestry, and how brief a time separates us from paganism. Some of us call ourselves Anglo-Saxon, by which we mean that forty generations—1,200 years, at most—carry us back to the Anglos, who were the worst of the Teutonic pagans, and to those old sea pirates, the Saxons. Or, if our forbears were Celts, we should remember that the Romans called them also Picts, because they were painted savages! And twelve men, each a century old, touching hands, reach back to these marauding, pagan ancestors of ours. No wonder that our civilization is as yet a poor picture of Christianity.

And, in the second place, there are many merely formal Christians. Some have mistaken rites for religion, and others have confused creeds with the Christian faith of which they were the flower. So, because it is easy to observe forms and recite creeds, men become unconscious hypocrites. Such formal Christians do not connect religion with life. In former days they resented pulpit teaching on slavery as 'politics.' To-day they figure in the sugar frauds and graft investigations, and urge ministers to stick to the 'simple gospel' and not meddle with muckraking and politics.

The third fact to be remembered is that there are always many inconsistent Christians. We all fall short of the glory. The best of us are but Christians in the making. Paul counted himself not yet to have apprehended.

And the final and most important reason for the obscurity of the reality of salvation is that salvation is an inner fact seen in its fruits, to be sure, but it is not the same thing as its fruits. It is not always the season for fruits. The apple tree is not less an apple tree in blossom-time or in the winter season than in fruit time. There are times in the history of the Christian when the fruit is not in evidence. The life is an inner fact, in the last analysis not to be demonstrated beyond the possibility of doubt. The late King of England was the official head of the Established Church of England, but he, like his humblest subjects, could possess this great salvation only as an inner fact to be known by his own soul and God, and only by his soul and God. We do not wear our heart upon our coat-sleeve and into the holy of holies of our soul the onlooker cannot idly enter. There is an obvious and a necessary obscurity about this supreme fact of the human soul. It is a 'great salvation,' 'confirmed unto us,' 'spoken through the Lord.'

The second question raised by the objector to the universal assumption of Christianity touches the heart of the problem. After all, is this great salvation a real need? Do we need to have anything done to us or for us to save us? Is not all this talk about salvation mere mysticism? Does it touch life? And for this question I find a double answer.

First, there is a real need for something. The most fundamental thing we know is the consciousness of sin and guilt and our consequent need. This is more than the problem of evil and pain. We can find some disciplinary value in suffering, perhaps, but the problem of sin is something more fundamental. Because of this, every race of mankind has raised its altars. We are not religious as men because of the priests, we have a place for priests in every tribe because we are religious. We are religious because we are conscious of our need for salvation. We need to be freed from our sense of failure and guilt. The humblest, most degraded savage, who has never heard of Calvary, has a need which is strangely met by the Cross of Christ. That Cross fits the human heart as the key fits the lock for which it was forged.

This consciousness of failure, which is universally met among the lowly, does not fade as the light of learning illumines the race. The loftiest souls feel the problem of sin most keenly. Paul cries out, 'Oh, wretched man that I am! Who shall deliver me out of the body of this death?' And John, the beloved apostle, declares, 'If we say that we have no sin we deceive ourselves and the truth is not in us.'

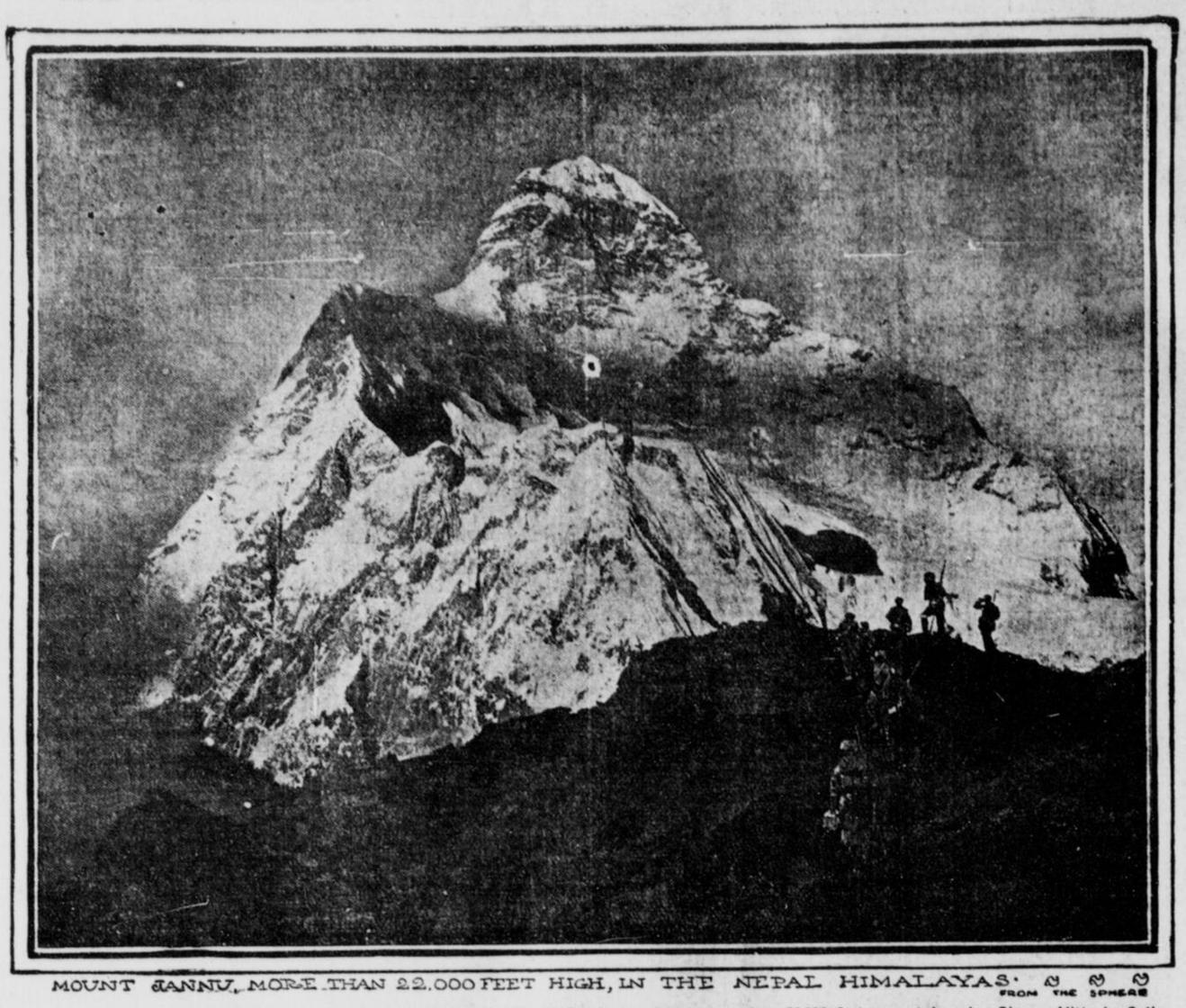
If it is said that this universal need for betterment is not a need for saving but for training and culture, I add, in the second place, these four reasons for putting salvation before education as the supreme need of the human race.

First, we all need culture. A tree that bears good fruit needs pruning and spraying. Christianity has no quarrel with culture. But secondly, a bad kind of fruit is only cured by replacement when a new kind of life is grafted into the tree. It is no use to prune until after the new life has been grafted into the old root stock. Therefore, I say, thirdly, that despite all the rosewater philosophy of a specious monism, sin is not good in the process of becoming. There is something radically wrong with the sinner. And, so I add finally, that in salvation there is a real contact with the Eternal, an alliance with God. 'He is able to succor them that are tempted.' This is the power of salvation. This is the power of the evangelist. Where mere culture is impotent the power of the divine life is omnipotent.

We easily realize this re-enforcement for the human soul in the case of the dregs of humanity, when we read such books as Begbie's 'Twice-born Men.' We need also to realize that no amount of culture can take the place of life. The slums need cleansing. More light and air are needed in the tenements of the poor. Our congestion of population is the shame of a so-called Christian age. But great houses and spacious lawns, clean clothes, books, and music, all the culture that Greece could give and all the wealth that New York heaps together, cannot make one soul clean before God or strong in the hour of temptation. Christ has but one and the same message for the man of culture on Clinton avenue and for the hopeless ragged flotsam of the Bowery. The word comes to every man of us from this unknown writer of the first Christian Century and from the experience of all the Christian centuries: 'How shall we escape if we neglect so great salvation?' and 'He is able to succor them that are tempted.'

In the absence of Dr. A. J. Lyman, who gave the baccalaureate sermon at Amherst College yesterday, the morning sermon at the South Congregational Church was preached by Mr. Raymond. His theme was 'What Think Ye of Christ,' from the text in Matthew xxii., 42.

ONE OF THE GREAT VIRGIN WHITE PEAKS OF THE HIMALAYAS.



MOUNT JANNU, MORE THAN 22,000 FEET HIGH, IN THE NEPAL HIMALAYAS. FROM THE SPHERE

This notable photograph of Mount Jannut, a great peak of the Nepal Himalayas rising more than 22,000 feet, was taken by Signor Vittoria Sella, a member of the Duke of the Abruzzi's expedition last year, when the Duke established a new record in climbing the Himalayas. The incline stratification of the rocks forming the summit can be plainly seen. With two guides the distinguished explorer at the head of the expedition reached an altitude of 24,583 feet. This is the world's record in mountain climbing. When it was attained the Duke was within five hundred feet of the summit of Bride Peak. Dense fog, wind and snow prevented the climbers from going further, otherwise the Duke would have realized his ambition to reach the level of 25,000 feet above the sea, but he had to be content with the record.

BRITISH NEWS.

ENGLAND.

A letter from the Pope was presented to King George by the Duke of Norfolk.

A petition requesting that the investiture of the Duke of Cornwall when he becomes Prince of Wales take place at Cardiff is to be presented to the King by the Cardiff Cymmrodorion Society.

A maid was killed during fire-escape practice at the Junior United Service Club, London. Projecting nails in her boots ripped the canvas chute, and she fell through the rent to the pavement.

Mrs. Garrett Anderson, Mayor of Aldeburg, whom it was expected, the Corporation would elect to an aldermanic vacancy, only received one vote, a gentleman being elected by a large majority. Before the voting Mrs. Garrett Anderson left the chair.

Bricklayers are in great demand in the North of England. At Workington 3,750,000 bricks are to be laid in the erection of 150 colliery coke ovens, and if labor is not soon forthcoming from the southern counties. Belgian workmen may have to be brought over.

An action brought against the authorities of Holloway Prison by Mrs. Meredith McDonald, a Suffragist, who, while exercising in the prison yard, slipped on some ice and broke her leg, has been settled by the payment of £500 and costs to Mrs. McDonald.

A Fulham doctor who inadvertently gave strychnine to a lady patient, who died in consequence, was sued for damages by the husband. The jury awarded £214 in all, of which the husband's share was £50, the rest going to the three children and in expenses.

A Sheffield gentleman, while walking with his terrier in the Peak district, fell down a disused lead mine and was killed. The dog returned alone two days afterwards to Castleton, where the gentleman had been staying, and led out a search party, who found the body.

The Rev. Lionel Ford, headmaster of Repton, has been appointed headmaster of Harrow in succession to Dr. Wood. After being president of the Cambridge Union and playing golf for the university, he was an assistant master at Eton for twelve years. He married a daughter of the Bishop of Southwark.

An old torpedo, believed to have been lost from the ironclad 'Glatton' about thirty years ago, was found by a Portsmouth fisherman in the Solent. Although so long submerged, the torpedo is well preserved. The propelling machinery is in good condition, and when found there was still 50-lb. air pressure per square inch in the air chamber.

The Court of Appeal decided that a van on wheels from which refreshments are sold is an 'erection' within the meaning of a by-law prohibiting the erection of booths, tents, sheds or other erections on the foreshore at Weston-super-Mare without permission. The plaintiff and his parents had for sixty years been accustomed to sell refreshments in this way, and the question has been litigated for nineteen years.

Mrs. Pankhurst attempted to address a meeting at Cambridge arranged by the University Men's League for Women's Suffrage, but a large number of disorderly undergraduates gained admission and interrupted with comic songs, whistling and general noise. As Mrs. Pankhurst was leaving the platform some students rushed on and seized a flag, which they broke. The police were called in, and a free fight lasted for some time before the hall was cleared.

A resolution, affirming that the time had arrived for the nationalization of the railways in the interests of the whole community, was adopted at the thirteenth annual conference of the Railway Clerks' Association, at Hull, on Saturday. Laughter greeted the seconder's hope that before long all would be free to travel on railways without taking tickets, but he reminded the delegates that people formerly had to pay for walking on roads.

Birmingham will become the second largest city in the Empire under an extension scheme, the Local Government Board provisional order for which has been received. The scheme provides for the inclusion in the city of the borough of Aston Manor and the urban and rural district councils of Handsworth, Erdington, Yardley and King's Norton. The area of the city will thereby be increased from 12,639 to 39,089 acres, the population from 558,357 to 874,837, and the rateable value from £2,915,506 to £4,175,915.

About £600,000 an ounce is the present price of radium, the demand for which greatly exceeds the supply. Although the British Radium Institute is nearly completed, the firm which contracted to supply the radium is unable to obtain anything like the quantity required, which is five and a half grammes, or about one-fifth of an ounce. There is said to be not more than a gramme in the country at present. A special safe made for the British Radium Corporation by Chubb & Sons has an interior lining of three-inch lead, the only metal which will withstand the penetrating power of radium emanations; and an outer coat of three-inch steel. To prevent the escape of a ray of light the door is a 'dead' fit, and includes a contrivance for remedying any wear and tear caused by opening and shutting the door.

SCOTLAND.

The West of Scotland Agricultural College has arranged for fourteen forestry excursions this summer.

Kirkcaldy associated butchers have advanced the price of butcher meat 1d. per lb. They state that the rise is necessary on account of the higher price of live stock.

Probably very few people know that King Edward was actually a clergyman, being prebendary of St. David's Cathedral, receiving a salary of £1 a year, which entitled him to preach a sermon in the cathedral pulpit.

Wireless telegraph apparatus has been installed on the Midland Railway Company's steamers on the Heysham-Belfast service, and for a penny a word telegrams can be sent from or to any of these ships whilst they are at sea.

The unfermented wine case from South Ayrshire came before the General Assembly recently. The Synod's judgment was that it was not competent for them to compel a minister to use unfermented wine at the communion.

Four deaf and dumb persons—the bride, the bridegroom, the bride's brother, who gave her away, and the best man—took part in a wedding this week at St. Leonards, and an interpreter of the deaf and dumb language aided the clergyman.

The restored Auld Brig of Ayr, which was made immortal by Robert Burns in his famous poem of 'Tam O'Shanter,' was formally opened on June 10 with interesting ceremonies. The Earl of Rosebery was the principal speaker. The event was attended by representatives of historical and literary societies throughout Scotland.

Forty men were injured in a riot at Bo'ness, near Glasgow, where the timberyard workers are on strike. About 350 men were sent from Glasgow to take on the work, but a large body of strikers and their women folk burst into the yard through a guard of fifty policemen and attacked the newcomers, many of whom were unmercifully beaten.

Negro barbers are common in America, but a writer in the 'Chronicle' was surprised to find in Peckham Road an Australian aboriginal engaged in the business. 'Silent Bob' has a history. A quarter of a century ago his tribe had a quarrel with another. Bob was taken prisoner, and his captors cut his tongue out. He eventually escaped, got to Adelaide, and 'stowed away' on a sailing ship bound for San Francisco. There he learned the barbering business, and arrived in London four years ago.

Mr. Thomas Hardy, the novelist, is seventy years of age. One paper puts it this way:—'He stands alone at the age of three score years and ten. Looking back across the years to his great contemporaries—Tennyson, the Brownings, Dickens, Thackeray, Charles Reade, Trollope, Lytton, Rossetti, Ruskin, and Meredith—all have passed away, and he alone of his generation of giants survives.' Mr. Hardy is a writer who rarely visits London, preferring the seclusion of his Wessex home, and the attempts of the various clubs and coteries to secure him as the guest of the evening do not meet with success.

The matter of the new postage stamps showing the head of King George is now receiving the attention of the authorities, but it would not appear that definite arrangements have been made for a designer, though the work may be entrusted to Mr. Emile Fuchs, who did the stamps for the reign of the late King. It may be assumed that King George will actively interest himself in the matter, His Majesty being a keen philatelist, with one of the biggest and best stamp collections in the kingdom. The collection was begun in the King's seafaring days, and it has been regularly added to ever since, many of the additions being worth hundreds of pounds each.



FULL SIZED MODEL FOR LARGEST MARBLE LION IN THE WORLD, NEW YORK PUBLIC LIBRARY.

New York, June 17.—Leo Rex, plaster model of a great marble lion, which, it is believed, will be the largest of the kind in the world, has been placed on a pedestal in Fifth avenue, in front of the New York Public Library.

He and his companion, who has not yet made his debut, when transmogrified into marble, will crouch on guard at either side of the broad steps which form the approach to the library. The creature is from the studio of Mr. E. C. Potter and is one of the best works of that able sculptor. The pair are to be carved by the Piccirillis, and within a few months they will preside over the outer regions of the library. This leonine visitor is twelve feet in length, and his height, as he is lying, is five feet from the plinth on which he rests to the top of his lordly head.

Leo Rex is three feet longer than the famous lions in Trafalgar square, but he is not quite so large, it is believed, as the great lion of Lucerne, which, however, is being carved out of the living rock.

GLADSTONE'S UNFORGETTABLE FACE.

Who can ever forget that unforgettable face of Gladstone—the beaked, strong, and yet perfectly proportioned nose, giving with its slight aquiliness an impression of strength, of domination, and of scorn; the face white as ivory and yet not fragile; the large, sinuous mouth, that seemed to be as quick to express every emotion as though it were an Aeolian harp; the strong, square chin; the eyes, brilliant and shining, and as pure black as a piece of coal shining in the darkness; and, lastly, the melodious voice that could give every tone, every half-tone, every semi-quaver of a long gamut of perfect elocution? And then the wondrous vitality of the man! I would give a word of counsel to young orators, which is that their effectiveness in speech, as in every other pursuit of life, is largely dependent on their state of health. I have seen very fine speakers quite ineffective, below their ordinary level, simply because they were tired and their vitality was exhausted. To be able to vitalize others you must be vital yourself; and a part, at least, of the enormous power of Gladstone as a speaker was that inexhaustible strength of lung and limb and nerve which lay behind that strangely pallid and white skin.—T. P. O'Connor, in London 'T. P.'s Weekly.'

OF DOUBLE INTEREST IS THIS LETTER

It Reports a Remarkable Cure of Kidney and Bladder Disease From Belleville, Ont.

Also Recalls Mr. D. M. Waters' First Purchase of Dr. A. W. Chase's Kidney and Liver Pills and Ointment a Quarter of a Century Ago.

When you read this letter you will readily understand why it is of special interest to us, for the druggist who sold the pills in this case gave his first order in 1885.

For twenty-five years Mr. Waters has watched the growth in popularity of Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills and other medicines and can now point to hundreds of cures in Belleville and vicinity resulting from his recommendations of these well-known medicines.

If you are tired of experimenting why not use a medicine which has proven its undoubted control over diseases of the kidneys and liver? Let this letter convince you or send to us for records of hundreds of other cases.

Mr. Mark Ottrey, Bay Side, Ont., writes:—"I purchased two boxes of Dr. Chase's Kidney and Liver Pills from my druggist, D. M. Waters, Belleville, Ont., and the amount of satisfaction my wife obtained from their use has led me to ask my druggist to send you this letter.

Mrs. Ottrey suffered considerably with kidney and bladder trouble, causing great pain at times. The urine was very heavy and of a bad color. After taking a few doses of these pills she felt better and when she had used the two boxes she was entirely well."

The definite, direct and specific action of Dr. Chase's Kidney and Liver Pills on the liver, kidneys and bowels enables them to bring about cure in the most complicated cases. One pill a dose, 25 cents a box, at all dealers or Edmanson Bates & Co., Toronto.

CALIFORNIA AND THE JAPANESE.

(New York 'Evening Post.')

The decision of the California Labor Bureau that Japanese immigration is necessary to the welfare of that State, comes as a striking commentary on the anti-Japanese agitation of two years ago. The protest at the time seemed to be unanimous. The Legislature was prepared to pass a whole series of restrictive laws, ranging from the total exclusion of Japanese laborers to the segregation in schools of all Japanese children. But at the eleventh hour pacific influences from Washington prevailed, and the proposed legislation was withdrawn or defeated. Perhaps no one will ever know the exact way in which the Washington authorities secured their end.

But the apparent solidarity of California against Japanese immigration was an illusion, as apparent solidarities usually are. The anti-Japanese element was organized and vociferous, while the pro-Japanese element was unorganized and quietly busy about its work. The Legislature was induced to compromise the issue by ordering an official inquiry wherein mere lung power would lose its customary advantages. A canvass of the whole State was undertaken by means of circulars. Employers of Asiatic labor were invited to say which kind of Asiatic they preferred, and why, and to enumerate the benefits and the drawbacks of the different races. The result was a foregone conclusion. A similar inquiry had been made previously, though upon a narrower scale, and the answer then was the same as it is now: the California rancher must employ Asiatic labor because no white labor is available; and while in a great many instances he prefers Chinamen, he is well content with the Japanese. A California 'solid against the Japanese' is therefore translated into a California that depends upon the Japanese for crops and general prosperity. Once more we see city and country at loggerheads, and the prejudice of the city shown in its proper measure by the unemotional process of the official circular.

The net effect of the agitation was an undertaking on the part of Japan to keep her coolies under her own control—in Manchuria and Corea, for example—pending a general reconsideration of the existing treaties. To what extent she will now feel that her case has been strengthened by the report of the California Labor Bureau remains to be seen; but if she refrains from playing that card at its full value, it will be evidence that her diplomatic hand has lost its cunning. How can you ask us, she will say in effect, to keep our coolies out of California, when California herself, through medium of an official inquiry, asks for their admission and confesses that she cannot do without them?

The fact remains, however, that opposition to Japanese immigration will continue as determined as ever, with all its noise and intimidation, and with a better organization. And the Legislature will be fully as amenable as before to the blandishments and the threats of a labor unionism that is more aggressive than elsewhere in the country. San Francisco is opposed to Japanese immigration for the simple reason that the Japanese workman in that city is in direct competition with the white man, while elsewhere he is his very obedient and humble servant, doing necessary work that no one else will do. Los Angeles is comparatively indifferent to her own Japanese, and is inclined to make light of the complaints of her great rival. In San Francisco the Japanese is a laundryman, a boot and shoe repairer, a house cleaner, a janitor, and an elevator attendant. He does the work that the white man wants to do, and he does it not only cheaply, but with unvarying and smiling good temper. He will join no labor union, and the only evident rule in his own organization is that the white man must be underbid at any cost. That is the reason why the labor unions demand that he be expelled, bag and baggage.

But what will happen if the report of the Labor Bureau stimulates organized labor to further efforts? What will happen if the Washington authorities should show any of their former disposition to advance somewhat more than half way to meet Japan? That the San Francisco labor unions will acquiesce in the views of their bucolic neighbors is unthinkable; and their influence upon the Legislature will be as great as ever. Consolidation of anti-Japanese sentiment in San Francisco has progressed steadily during the last few years, and with a direct view to the approaching session of the Legislature. It is the intention to revive all of the measures that were postponed before, and no art of the agitator and the politician will be spared to pass them. Thus, instead of pacifying the anti-Japanese feeling, the report of the Labor Bureau may inflame it. It is to be feared, therefore, that we are on the eve of another period of agitation, unwholesome to California, and not without its peril to our international relations.

CHEATING THE COWS.

(New York Tribune.)

The cow stable was electrically lighted.

'With these lights,' the dairy farmer said, 'I cheat my five hundred union cows. I add a hundred minutes or more to their union day.

'Cows, you know, have a very strong union spirit, especially in the matter of the morning milking. They don't want to be milked before daylight; in fact, they won't be milked before daylight. They insist on getting their full night's sleep.

'Now, when I went in for co-operative farming, it became necessary for me to milk earlier than before, so as to catch the milk train. But my cows, roused up in the dark, angrily refused to give down their milk. Can a cow hold back her milk? Yes!

'So I introduced electricity. A half hour before milking time I turned on these lights in their ground glass globes. The cows rose, yawning and stretching. They thought the grey dawn had come, and they gave down their milk freely.

'Great thing, electricity — the only thing that will make a union cow work overtime.'

OF INTEREST TO ANGLERS.

(From the 'Forest and Stream.')

A judge in Monroe County, Wisconsin, has handed down a decision of more than passing interest. An angler in pursuit of trout waded a stream through private property. The owner brought suit, alleging trespass.

The court held that a landowner has no right or title to a stream passing through his land or to the fish in that stream; that the streams and the fish in them belong to the Commonwealth, and that the public has a right to navigate these streams, either in boats or by wading. It was further held that so long as a person following the stream refrained from setting foot on the banks no charge of trespass could lie.

A 34-INCH SOLDIER.

(From the 'Strand.')

'Julien Touchard de Mauves, le plus petit conscrit de France.' Such was the announcement placarded upon the windows of a shop on a fete day in the town of Argentan in France during last summer. By paying a small charge one might enter and look upon this extraordinary little man.

By English calculations he is 34 1-2 inches in height and weights 44 lbs. Although he appears like a child of four, yet he is over twenty years of age. On the latter account he has necessarily to respond to the call of his country.

READABLE PARAGRAPHS

A MILD MAN.

Fritz, the gardener, was a stolid German who was rarely moved to extraordinary language. Even the most provocative occasions only caused him to remark mildly on his ill luck. Not long ago he came back from the city in the late evening, after a hard day in the market place. He was sleepy, and the train being crowded, the baggageman gave him a chair in his roomy car.

Finally the train reached Bloomfield. Fritz still slept as it pulled in, and his friend had to shake him and tell him where he was.

'I tanks you,' said Fritz, as he rose slowly to his feet. The open door of the car was directly in front of him. He walked straight out of it.

The baggageman sprang to look after him. Fritz slowly picked himself up from the sand by the side of the track, looked up at the door, and said, with no wrath in his voice:

'There should here be some steps.'—'Youth's Companion.'

The Pill That Leads Them All.—Pills are the most portable and compact of all medicines, and when easy to take, are the most acceptable of preparations. But they must attest their power to be popular. As Parmelee's Vegetable Pills are the most popular of all pills they must fully meet all requirements. Accurately compounded and composed of ingredients proven to be effective in regulating the digestive organs, there is no surer medicine to be had anywhere.

JUST LIKE MEN

(New York 'Sun.')

'I had thought that it was peculiar to human nature to regard that which one has as of less value than which one has not, but I had reason to change my opinion the other day,' said a visitor to the zoo.

'A keeper tossed four pieces of meat into the den of two grey wolves. One piece landed on the roof of the shelter house and a wolf with a lame foreleg passed over the pieces on the ground and standing on its hind legs tried and tried to get that on the roof, which was just out of reach.

'The other hungry wolf gave his attention to the pieces on the ground and disposed of all three. Going over to the house he sniffed for a moment and then sprang upon the roof, ate the fourth piece and stretched out for repose.'

Clean Stomach, Clear Mind. — The stomach is the workshop of the vital functions, and when it gets out of order the whole system clogs in sympathy. The spirits flag, the mind droops, and work becomes impossible. The first care should be to restore healthful action of the stomach, and the best preparation for that purpose is Parmelee's Vegetable Pills. General use for years has won them a leading place in medicine. A trial will attest their value.

NAMES TO CONJURE WITH.

They were about to part.

'By the way, old man,' said the tall one, 'when you are down my way peek in some time.'

'Where are you living?' asked the short one.

'Why, Pekin, Ill.'

'H'm! Getting to be a wit in your old days? Well, when you are down my way drop in and have a bite.'

'Where are you located?'

'Sandwich, Ill.'—Chicago News.'

Patron (to busy waitress) — 'You haven't any sinecure, have you?'

Waitress—'Sorry, sir; but we just served the last order.'—Boston 'Transcript.'

Pain Flees Before It.—There is more virtue in a bottle of Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil as a subduer of pain than in gallons of other medicine. The public know this and there are few households throughout the country where it cannot be found. Thirty years of use has familiarized the people with it, and made it a household medicine throughout the western world.

Usher—'Ladies, the audience wishes you to keep still during the performance.' Ladies—'Is it possible that the audience hasn't heard this old opera before?'—Cleveland 'Leader.'

'It takes nine tailors to make a man,' said the quotation fiend. 'Yes,' replied Reginald; 'but how do you get so many to trust you?'—Washington 'Star.'

In the causes of infant mortality, cholera morbus figures frequently, and it may be said that complaints of the bowels are great destroyers of child life. If all mothers would avail themselves of so effective a remedy as Dr. J. D. Kellogg's Dysentery Cordial many a little one could be saved. This Cordial can be given with safety to the smallest child, as there is no injurious substance in it.

Loafer—'I wish I 'ad a easy job like yours, mate.'

Sandwichman—'Easy! Yer dunno wot you're torkin' abaht. Easy! Look at the strain it puts on a bloke's mind! If I leave orf thinkin' for 'arf a mo' I gits the 'and pointin' the wrong way—then where do you reckon 'arf the population o' Lunnon 'll git to? Easy!'—'Punch.'

Citizen—'Why don't you go to work?' Tramp—'Don't have to. The world owes me a living.' Citizen—'Then why don't you collect it?' Tramp—'Can't. The world has too many preferred creditors.'—Chicago 'Daily News.'

As a vermicide there is no preparation that equals Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator. It has saved the lives of countless children.

SMARTER STILL.

Small Tommy—'My pa's awful smart.'

Little Elsie—'What does he do?'

Small Tommy—He's a mechanic and makes locomotives.

Little Elsie—'That's nothing. My pa's a commuter and makes two trains every day.'—'Chicago News.'

No matter how deep-rooted the corn or wart may be, it must yield to Holloway's Corn Cure, if used as directed.

THE RETORT COURTEOUS.

A young woman had fallen upon the ice covered pavement, and a man stepped forward to offer his services.

'Allow me'—he began, but his feet slipped and he fell flat upon his back.

'Certainly,' responded the young woman, gravely.—'Lippincott's.'

BEFORE MARRIAGE.

'Do you know, I felt sad at reading something to-day, dear,' said the sweet young thing.

'And what was that, sweetheart?' said the man to whom she was engaged.

'Why, I read that only about one out of every thousand married couples lives to celebrate its golden wedding.'—'Yonkers Statesman.'

AGRICULTURAL.

COMING EVENTS.

Alberta Provincial Exhibition, Calgary, July 4-9, 1910.

Prescott Fair, September 6, 7 and 8.

AGRICULTURAL LITERATURE.

Professor H. H. Dean suggests the compilation of an agricultural library as one of the prime requirements of a great agricultural country. 'The medium of speech,' he says, 'is powerful but limited, and lacks permanency in results, especially with reference to agriculture. The medium of writing as a means of moving men to do better and nobler deeds, may be classified into transient, semi-permanent and permanent. In the first class may be placed the newspapers and various periodicals. Their effect is largely transient. In the next class may be placed bulletins, reports, etc., which are partly transient and partly permanent in their effects. Very few of these grip the life of the agricultural classes. A well-written, accurate, life-giving, thought-stimulating, book has a permanent effect upon thousands of readers. It forms a part of the home library and of the public and circulating libraries.

'At present we have few books in Canada that may be classed as agricultural literature. Why is this? One reason is that few men in Canada who know the why and the how of agriculture have time or ability to write a book. Secondly, we are flooded with cheap American books, which may, or may not be suitable for Canadian conditions. Thirdly, the discouragement of an author who writes a book on agriculture is such that few men ever try to write more than one book. We could name several men who have entered the field, but who have withdrawn after one attempt. Having pointed out the need and discouragements of writers in agriculture, we beg leave to suggest the following as a means to stimulate writers of books which shall be of permanent value to Canadian agriculture: Let there be a board, academy, or body of critical reviewers established whose duty it shall be to eliminate, propagate and stimulate agricultural thought and writing. Most men who have the ability to write books, need encouragement—mental and financial. All books before being published shall be passed upon by this board, who would arrange for their publication if it be considered worthy. They should also have the right to offer suggestions as to how the matter might be improved. In this way only the best and most worthy thought would come before the Canadian people.

'Authors would be saved the humiliating experience of having their writing submitted to publishers who refuse to consider it at all, or who exact terms that no self-respecting author can accept. This plan would also insure fair returns for the brain-worker, instead of having the profits all gobbled by greedy publishers.

'There would be no difficulty in securing a board of competent reviewers among the many bright minds in connection with Canadian agriculture. The professors of our agricultural colleges, the Deputy Ministers of Agriculture in the various provinces, editors of agricultural journals—all these are men who are accustomed to weigh and consider the writings of agriculturists in the making, or already made.

Such a scheme would require some financial backing at the start, but after the plan was on a working basis, the profits of the business would pay running expenses. To get a start we suggest the following:

1.—Appropriations by the Federal and Provincial Governments for the purpose of developing an agricultural literature. This money to be expended in prizes for the best books relating to general and special agriculture. We see no reason why public money may not be spent legitimately in this way.

2.—Money gifts by corporations directly interested in agriculture, such as railways, steamship, express and other transportation companies as well as boards of trade in towns, and cities. The money would come back in a short time as a result of more business, and it would be increased a hundred-fold.

3.—Subscriptions by public-spirited wealthy citizens of Canada. Recent events have shown that we have a large number of such among Canadians. There ought to be no difficulty in securing their co-operation for such philanthropic and national work. All these men are directly or indirectly interested in agriculture.

WESTERN BREEDERS WANT SHEEP.

The Saskatchewan Sheep Breeders' Association decided at their annual meeting in March that the great scarcity of sheep for breeding purposes, and the unprecedented demand for them makes it desirable that two or three car loads of pure bred sheep should be imported from the East and sold by auction in November or December next at a number of important points in Saskatchewan. Before engaging in so important an enterprise it is desirable that the farmers who are in the market for breeding stock should express an opinion as to the quantities they require, the breeds they favor, and whether or not they would be prepared to endorse this action by the Sheep Breeders' Association. Correspondence is therefore invited from persons desirous of purchasing sheep for breeding purposes as well as from those in the province that have them for sale, as the association does not wish to take any step that will prejudice the interests of any sheep breeders.

The secretary of the Sheep Breeders' Association is F. Hedley Auld, Regina, and Mr. Auld will be glad to hear from Saskatchewan farmers in regard to this question. Interested persons would do well to write to-day and tell the secretary what they want or what they can supply.

A GOOD WAY TO HEAL SORE LEGS.

Bathe the horse's legs every night with water as hot as your hands will bear. Rub quite dry. Then saturate cotton with a mixture of carbolic acid one ounce, glycerine three ounces, pure raw linseed oil seven ounces and lay over the ailing parts and then apply a light bandage over all. Give him daily exercise and before taking him out to drive remove the bandage and apply some oxide of zinc ointment.

TO CURE SORE ON UDDER.

Try using a wash composed of an ounce each of sulphate of zinc and boric acid dissolved in one quart of boiling water. This can be kept and used daily until used up. In case you see no improvement after a week, use citrine ointment on it daily. Any druggist will prepare this for you.

BOER GIRL IN CANADA.

Miss Jeanette Van Duyn Here Learning Domestic Economy.

A young woman always optimistic, keen to notice all of an educative nature, and enthusiastic over anything Canadian, and not afraid to show it, is Miss Jeanette C. van Duyn, the Dutch girl from the Transvaal who is now studying at Macdonald College at Ste. Anne de Bellevue, and will go to Guelph Agricultural College during the fall term. This young woman represents the pioneer educating influence in the establishing of a system of domestic economy among the agricultural classes of the Dutch in South Africa. She has come to Canada as the special representative of the Agricultural Department of the new Government of the Transvaal.

'Dutch people, the women of the farming classes especially, are most backward in everything pertaining to household economy,' Miss van Duyn declared. 'That is the reason I was sent here. I had read a great deal of what Canada was doing for her agriculturists at Macdonald College and Guelph, so I got my Government to take up the idea, and they commissioned me to study conditions. I will be in this country nearly two years, then I return to the Transvaal to teach what I have learned. My special object will be to organize a system of women's institutes, which seem to be doing so much for the women who live on the farms of Ontario. It is these women of my country who need looking after; for all these years they have been pitiably neglected.

'Am I native Dutch?' she paused to answer the interjection. Then she laughed one of those infections laughs. 'Oh, yes. Call me a Boer. Indeed, when the war ended I could not speak one word of English. But I soon learned that it would be essential to my future; and I was one of the first to learn the tongue. Finally I got along so well that I was used as translator of important Government documents.

'Canada is so lovely that I cannot realize it at all,' she laughed, in answer to a question. 'I never saw snow until this winter. And, do you know, when I used to look out of my window in the mornings across the beautiful white fields and far up the ice-locked Ottawa River, all covered with the clear, white crystals, I had to pinch myself to make sure I was not in fairyland. It makes me want to keep on staying here—for we have nothing that can compare with your scenic beauties. At least I have one firm resolve: The minute I return to my native land my whole ambition will be to start at once to save money for another trip, and soon, to Canada.'

Miss van Duyn is undoubtedly the popular girl of the college term. Save for a slightly noticeable accent, a somewhat broken English, there is little to tell the stranger that this young woman is Dutch. She is now quite Canadianized in views and manners. 'Snowshoeing! It is great. Skating! It is delightful.' Her only complaint is that there is so much to learn that she will not be able to master all before her return.

Miss van Duyn has proved one of the brilliant science students of Macdonald College this term. She has just been appointed by the Ontario Government to go on a lecture tour of the Women's Institute of the province during the present month. Then for a few weeks she will study conditions in the Department of Agriculture in the Parliament buildings, and with the fall term will enter Guelph Agricultural College.

FRUIT PROSPECTS.

The prospects for fruit are good, according to the first report of the fruit division, issued on May 31. Some damage from frosts in the early part of May was due to early blooming varieties of fruit in some sections,' but, on the whole, fruit seems to have 'set' well. On nearly all varieties of apples there has been an abundant blossom everywhere. The prospects from all districts are for a good to large crop.

In all districts pears blossomed heavily, though damage from frosts is reported from Nova Scotia, the Essex peninsula, and the inland counties of Ontario.

Plums, peaches and cherries all bloomed profusely, and promise well, though late frost has caused damage in some districts, especially to plums.

Small fruits will be good on the whole, though in several districts the first bloom of strawberries was killed by frost.

Aphids are not so prevalent as last year, but some of the other insect pests are more numerous.

In the Middle West States there will be a light apple crop, but in the Pacific States and those in the East prospects are good.

POTATO CHIPS.

Weight for weight, bread is six times more nourishing than potatoes.

The potato thrives best in Portugal, where the average yield is twelve tons to the acre.

The potato is three-quarters water and is deficient in nitrogen besides. Hence it is not in itself a perfect food. But eaten with meat the combination is ideally perfect.

The gum on the back of postage stamps is made of farina extracted from potatoes.

The Dutch make a molasses-like syrup of potatoes, and potatoes form the starch that stiffens the world's shirts and petticoats.

A very powerful brandy is made of the humble potato.

The potato but too often adulterates cocoa, potted meats, honey, butter and tapioca.

Potato spirit, a very pure alcohol, is used to fortify wines, and it is prophesied that this spirit will supplant gasoline as the motive power of automobiles.

From potato leaves cigarettes are made and from potato pulp, buttons, combs and penholders are produced.

HONEY INCOME IN B. C.

'I have estimated that the gross income of the Province of British Columbia from honey produced is in the neighborhood of $100,000, or something like fifty cents a head for the whole population. This is based on calculations which, so far as my personal investigations have been conducted, have so far proved correct.' This is what F. Dundas Todd, the Provincial Government bee expert, stated recently. Mr. Todd has been lecturing on bees at different points on Vancouver Island, and also on the smaller islands adjoining and has found the people intensely interested.

VERTERINARY NOTES.

One who has a mare that is troubled with strained tendons will find it a good plan to use some strong liniment about the fetlock. If this does not give her relief apply a good blister.

PASTURE GRASS.

The need of a better pasture grass in the mixed farming districts of Alberta is being discussed in the 'Alberta Homestead.' As the season progresses, it is said, this need becomes more apparent. In an early spring such as we have had this year there is usually a period of about ten weeks between snow and rain. Our native prairie grasses and timothy make little growth during that time, and what growth they do make when undisturbed is checked if pastured. They are, therefore, of little use for spring pasture.

Brome grass starts early and stands pasturing well, but it has several objectionable features. It spreads rapidly and makes its appearance where its presence is not desired. It is difficult to eradicate, and as soon as the frost strikes it in the fall it turns purple in color and is no longer relished by any kind of stock. This is a serious objection; besides brome is noted for the quantity of the feed it produces rather than the quality, and a feed of high quality is necessary in order to grow animals of good quality.

It is, therefore, desirable and important that some sort of pasture grass be discovered that will be free from the objectionable features of both timothy and brome.

In the eastern provinces and in many of the United States, blue grass is looked upon as being without a peer for grazing purposes; but will it prove successful here? It is well worth trying. Horse and sheep growers and breeders can well afford to risk the use of a few acres in order to ascertain this fact. Dairymen, particularly those who are supplying a city trade, are especially concerned in securing a better pasture grass than we now have, and a few dollars devoted to experimenting along the lines indicated will be money well spent. Our agricultural college could also render much valuable information if they would also take the matter up, and the provincial department of agriculture could well afford to co-operate with all these by granting assistance in securing good seed on condition that the experiments be conducted as recommended by his department. It is not yet too late to do something this year, and the sooner the work is begun the better.

NEW CORN PLANTING METHOD

It is said that a new method has been discovered for planting corn. This has been found by C. P. Hartly, plant physiologist of the United States Department of Agriculture. At present corn is either checked in squares or planted in rows. In this manner the corn plants are too close together for the roots of the plants to get the full benefit from the soil. When planted in rows too much hoeing has to be done, while if planted in squares the stalks are so close together that the plants cannot grow to full size. The new method is to sow the seed by the checking system so that cultivation can be carried on both ways. However, all the seeds are not placed in one spot, but are located, one at each corner of a five or eight inch square. In this way the roots get more space to development. Plants are like people and cannot thrive when they are overcrowded. It is claimed that this new method will, if followed, be the means of adding annually to the corn, crop of the United States about 50,000,000 bushels. Now it is up to the manufacturers to invent a machine that will accomplish this purpose, for it would be a big pile of extra work to have to plant 20 acres of corn in the manner suggested, if the work were to be done by hand.

ALFALFA OVER ALL CANADA?

Will alfalfa some day be grown as far north in Canada as the agricultural area of the Dominion extends?

A discovery recently made by one of the crop explorers on the staff of the United State Department of Agriculture indicates that this is possible. There are in the employ of the American Department of Agriculture a number of experts whose chief duty it is to scour the world's out-of-the-way places in search of plants that give promise of being able to add to the agricultural wealth of the United States.

One of these explorers, according to an article in the June magazine number of the New York 'Outlook,' recently made a most important discovery. This is nothing less than that a species of alfalfa thrives in a wild state at a point so far north in Siberia that the thermometer freezes solid. It is believed by the author of the article quoted from that this plant, crossed with the luxuriant alfalfa of the southwestern states, will give a hybrid, of good productive power, that will not winter kill even where the thermometer registers forty degrees below zero.

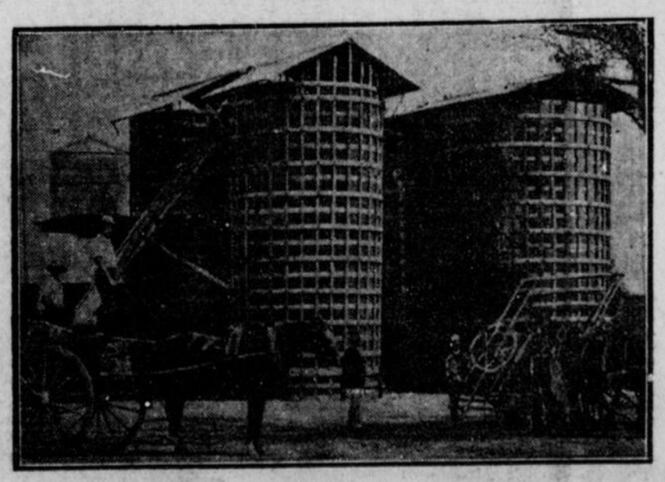
If the story as given is verified by subsequent developments, the find is one of the most important in an age that startles us almost daily with some revolutionary development. If a crop is about to be produced which will yield three to five tons of hay per annum, with a feeding value that is practically equal to that of bran, that does not require re-seeding more than once in five years at most, and that can be grown all over Canada, it will render possible a fabulous addition to the agricultural wealth of the Dominion.

WHAT CULTIVATION DOES.

'Few, even among the best-informed farmers, seem to comprehend clearly the objects of summer cultivation. These are: First, by deep cultivation, to render the soil more permeable to plant roots, and to compel deep rooting; second, by preserving a loose mulch of dry soil to check upward capillary movement of moisture, and thus conserve it by protecting it from evaporation; third, to aerate or ventilate the soil; fourth, to destroy weeds. The latter object should be accomplished incidentally. The purpose of aerating the soil and conserving moisture is to provide conditions favorable to the liberation of plant food. In addition, large quantities of moisture are necessary to carry the plant-food solutions up to the leaves. Hundreds of tons of moisture are thus used and evaporated in the production of one ton of dry plant tissue. Excessive cultivation may, by causing rapid and complete disintegration of humus, exhaust the soil out of proportion to the net benefit obtained, leaving it in poor condition to produce subsequent crops, and causing it to run together and bake. Cultivation should be three or four inches deep at first, decreasing to one or two inches, say, when the corn is in tassel. Six or eight stirrings should usually be given the soil in a cornfield, but four or five of these may be advantageously and speedily accomplished with a weeder, which, if used rightly, is one of the most profitable implements one can employ on a farm.



HEREFORD BULL 'SUNNY JIM' 25808.
Bred and shown by Mr. P. Coats, Sheepcote, Clifford.—'The Farmer and Stockbreeder.'



FOUR SILOS ON AUSTRALIAN IRRIGATION FARM.
Total capacity over 500 tons. Antipodean farmers are not behind in the matter of providing ensilage for fodder.

CHEESE AND WARM WEATHER

Western Ontario cheese, up to June 1, with few exceptions, says the 'Farmers' Advocate,' has been of fine quality. 'When everything is going along smoothy, we are liable to get a little careless; then warm weather suddenly comes on, difficulties immediately arise, and we have some of the old troubles to contend with, and perhaps a few new ones. It usually takes some little time to adjust ourselves to the changed condition. The milk from some patrons arrives at the factory overripe and tainted; some open, off-flavored cheeses are reported, and we suddenly wake up to the fact that these difficulties must be met and overcome at once if we are to keep up the quality of our cheese during the hot months. Nature does so much for us in cool weather in the way of cooling the milk, preventing taints, heated cheese, and so forth, that we hardly realize the necessity for greater care during warm weather, until we are brought up short with complaints on quality.

'Build a milk-house, containing a tank preferably of cement, in which to cool the milk. It will cost very little, and will save much time and worry. Cool the night's milk as quickly as possible to 60 degrees, by placing the cans in the tank of cold water. As soon as milking is finished, put the covers on the cans. Milk does not require dipping or pouring. Immediate cooling every night is the important point. If you cannot afford a milk house, at least provide a tank or tub in which to place the cans, surrounded with cold water. If you have ice, use in the water; if not, change the water a sufficient number of times to insure proper cooling. Use a thermometer; it costs very little, and will pay.

'Encourage your neighbor to follow these methods. Point out to him that when the milk arrives at the factory it must be mixed, and that you do not intend he shall lower the quality of your milk by neglecting his.

AN ONTARIO FOX FARM.

A novelty in Ontario stock raising may be seen out in Plympton, in Lambton county, where T. L. Borrowman is raising black foxes. Mr. Borrowman secured his foundation stock in Rainy River and in Wisconsin. He keeps his stock enclosed by means of a closely woven wire fence sunk deep in the ground. He recently sold a pair of his youngsters for $2,000, and he has out individual for which he says he would not take $2,000.

THE DAIRYMAN.

It is not the way cream is separated from milk, but the way it is handled after being separated which determines the quality of butter it will make. If kept until it ferments it will make poor butter.

USE MODERN METHODS.

Does every cow in your herd return you a profit? You cannot know unless you have tested the milk and keep a record of the yield. Use the best modern method and be assured of results.

LOSS OF BUTTERMILK CURD.

Los of curd from buttermilk can be saved by straining through a very fine meshed cheesecloth or by adding a small quantity, about one-fourth sweet skimmilk to three-fourths buttermilk. Let the mixture stand overnight at a temperature of about sixty degrees. Then heat the next morning to about a hundred and twenty degrees and let stand one hour.

DAIRYMAN MUST KNOW HIS COWS.

The successful dairyman must be a student of the task before him. He must know his cows, know how to care for them, know how to handle their product and know how to breed for better stock. This, of course, he cannot do unless he has the pure bred bull to breed from. This is one of the prime requisites of the profitable dairy farm.

MAIN POINTS IN DAIRY COW.

In judging the qualities of a cow as to whether she will prove profitable first look at the head. It should be comparatively small, clean cut in outline and thin. The neck should be small and tapering and quite narrow immediately back of the head. Her eye should be clear and prominent. This indicates nerve force and energy. The body of the cow should be slightly wedge shaped, with good, ample heart girth. The udder is the third point of great importance. It should be well developed, not fishy, and well veined. These are the main points in the dairy cow, but they do not guarantee a good milker by any means, though it is always well to consider them.

FARM AND GARDEN.

A hive of 5,000 bees produces about 50 lbs. of honey per year.

The United Kingdom now imports nearly one-half of the eggs consumed.

Eighty-seven in every hundred Canadian farmers own their own farms.

The ash is very injurious to vegetation under its shade, while hardly any plant will grow under a yew.

Steamers arriving at Montreal from Great Britain are bringing high-class breeding horses for the Western provinces.

Not too much heating food now for poultry. They are hot enough already. Just give them free range and all the milk and water they need, and they will get a good share of the other stuff they need, but don't forget to look after the supply of grit.

Cream should never be churned when less than twenty-four hours old; it should be let to sour or ripen before churning, and fresh cream should never be added to that already ripened when churning. The cream should be kept at a certain temperature.

Dairy farms are most progressive when all manure is put back on the land. Some dairymen are now making one acre produce as much as two did heretofore.

DANGER IN SMALL SHEEP PASTURE.

Small pastures, or even large ones, used over and over again from year to year, become infected and are one of the most common causes of communicating intestinal troubles to sheep, says Farm Stock and Home. Low pastures where moisture gathers are the finest sort of breeding ground for worms, as are poorly drained feed lots. Those quarters of any sort where the faeces are deposited and where worm eggs develop, contribute materially to the spread of the disease. The only sure place for profitable sheep raising is on high, well drained fresh pasture land on which they have not been for at least one year, as in that time any worms that may have developed there will have died for want of a host on which to feed.

NEW PERCHERON SECRETARY.

Geo. W. Stubblefield, who has been for several years secretary of the Percheron Society of America, has resigned the office, and Prof. Wayne Dinsmore, of the Iowa State College, at Ames, Iowa, has been appointed to the office. Prof. Dinsmore announces that he will be unable to give his undivided attention to the work of the society until August, after which date his address will be the Union Stock Yards, Chicago. Prof. Dinsmore, it is confidently believed, will make a very strong secretary for the society, and a decided acquisition to Percheron interests in America.

Percherons and Clydesdale are the leading breeds of heavy horses in the prairie provinces of Canada. Clydesdales are the dominant breed in Canada, and no doubt will continue so to be. Percherons come next in line in the West, followed by Shires, Suffolks and Belgians. There were 132 pure-bred Clydesdale stallions registered in Manitoba in 1908, 111 in Saskatchewan, and 95 in Alberta. Of Percherons in the same provinces there were 52, 33 and 52. These figures are significant. The American immigration into Alberta and their fondness for Percheron horses is responsible for the large proportion of the blood of that breed in the sunny province.

THE WESTERN OUTLOOK.

In his annual spring trip throughout the west, Dr. Wm. Saunders, Director of Experimental Farms of the Dominion, says that conditions are gradually improving on the farms. Better methods are being employed and the vast majority of settlers are making a success of their farms. Dr. Saunders has just returned from this trip and finds that the greatest damage was done to the barley and oats rather than the wheat. In northern Saskatchewan, barley and oat plants were noticed to be discolored and withered, but it is thought that favorable conditions will mend matters. In southern Alberta the winter frosts, the driving sand and the drying wind have done considerable damage to the winter wheat. A larger acreage has been sown than in former years and the Director looks for a greater harvest than ever from Canada's west.

ONE WAY TO MAKE THE COW BREED.

Try feeding her good oats for grain feed and a tablespoonful of the following powder mixed in: Common salt, two pounds; powdered charcoal, one pound; powdered nux vomica, eight ounces. Mix well together. Give twice a day.

WARTS ON THE HORSE.

A good way to rid the horse of warts is to treat them with strong nitric acid or strong acetic acid, using a small brush or end of feather to apply it, being careful to apply only to warts. One or two applications of either acid will remove them.

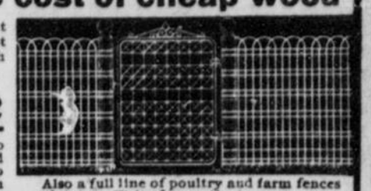
The breeder is nearly as considerable a factor as the breed in most branches of live stock raising.

As handsome as the best iron fence at less than the cost of cheap wood

Here's a neat, strong, durable fence that will add to the appearance of the handsomest city lawn and is cheap enough, close enough and strong enough for the farm. The

Peerless Lawn Fence

is made of heavy No. 9 steel spring wire, so it can never sag. It is carefully galvanized and coated with white enamel paint. No investment you can make will add so much to the appearance of your property.



Also a full line of poultry and farm fences and gates. Write for particulars.

THE BANWELL HOXIE WIRE FENCE CO., LTD., BOX J HAMILTON, ONT., WINNIPEG, MAN.

NOTES BY THE WAY.

Grape vines in Ontario are looking well and are coming out into full leaf, many of them are in blossom. In view of the cool, wet weather, it will be necessary to spray the vines with bordeaux as soon as the bloss m goes off, and again at later intervals throughout the season.

A report from the Niagara peninsula says: The 'curl leaf' in the peach is beginning to lessen but this will not restore the dropped fruit, and undoubtedly this fungus disease has taken about half the crop. Most small fruits are looking well, and this promises to be a banner year for the small fruit industry.

The exhibition under the auspices of the Royal Society of England, will be held at Liverpool, from June 21 to 25.

The warm and sunny days we have had lately are helping the strawberries, and early ones have made their appearance on both the Hamilton and Toronto markets. The first home-grown strawberries of the season were offered for sale on the Hamilton market on June 7 by R. H. Emory, of Aldershot, and sold at 18 cents per box. Last year no berries made their appearance on the market until the 16th of June.

APPLE EXPORTS.

The apple exporting season of 1909-10 is now ended. The following figures will prove interesting:

Atlantic American ports (Boston, New York, Portland), shipped in 1909-10, 893,023 barrels; shipped in 1908-09, 636,136 barrels; shipped in 1907-08, 1,344,087 barrels.

The Canadian Atlantic ports (Montreal, Halifax and St. John), shipped in 1909-10, 1,005,055 barrels; shipped in 1908-09, 926,468 barrels; shipped in 1907-08, 1,147,229 barrels.

Total of Atlantic ports:

1909-10, 2,198,078 barrels; 1908-09, 1,562,964 barrels; 1907-08, 2,491,316 barrels.

During the season just over Nova Scotia exported over 800,000 barrels of apples, the total crop of that Province being estimated at about 1,000,000 barrels.

HORSES BRINGING HIGH PRICES.

Horse dealers report a better trade during the past week than usual, with prices as high as ever. 'We sold several teams this week for $600,' said one dealer. Considerable buying is being done by Ontario men at present. It looks as if they were preparing for the harvest. Many have sold their horses and now must buy to complete the season's work. One or two loads have gone west and several buyers are preparing to take a few loads in that direction about harvest time. Trade is very good for this season of the year. In the Montreal district dealers are holding out to make their own out of the horses but the buyers feel that they can not afford to pay these high prices. For this seasons trade is at a standstill.

WIRE WORM WORKING.

Farmer—1. I have planted potatoes new ground (having taken two crops off), and I find that wire-worms are working at the seed. How shall I treat it to destroy them? 2. I purpose sowing buckwheat and turnips in the same field. Will wire-worms affect these crops? 3. What preparation would you soak turnip seed in and how long to secure safety of plant?

Ans.—1. You cannot now do anything on a large scale to protect your potatoes from wire-worm. 2. Wire-worms will attack both buckwheat and turnips, but not to the same extent as most other crops. Its injury to buckwheat is usually very slight. 3. No soaking of turnip seed will protect the plant.

GOVERNMENT FARM AT TRURO

The 'Eastern Chronicle' says: For the past five or six years the splendidly situated farm at Truro, known as the Government Farm and run in connection with the Agricultural College there, has been rapidly improving in appearance, until to-day it is one of the beauty spots of the province and in cultivation a striking instance of what can be done with a run out piece of ground. It is not so long since its broad fields glittered in gilded poverty, the result of a preponderance in growth of yellow mustard seed; now, it is a veritable garden, a pleasing picture to the eye. It would be unfair to say that the same transformation should be worked out on every farm in Nova Scotia, for in this instance the Government work was done under the supervision of that expert agriculturalist, Professor M. Cumming, but that such a change is possible is clearly shown and could be put into effect more slowly of course, on many of our so called run out and even vacant farms.

On a recent visit the writer met at the Farm, both Prof. Cummings and Dr. Standish, V.S., and was shown over it. It was a day to be remembered. An abundance of crops are in the growing with every promise for bountiful harvest. The live stock are in the pink of condition and in quality are superior. In the stallion barn are four representatives of the Standard Bred, Clydesdale, Thoroughbred and Hackney. They have four fine work teams and on the pasturage along the Salmon River are running a number of brood mares and colts. The cattle owned at the farm represent the Jersey, Holstein, Aryshire and Shorthorn breeds and are the best to be had. In every instance they were carefully selected from the best strains in the world. The swine herd is complete. The poultry, always a source of attraction, is in charge of Mr. J. P. Landry. Recently he was given new quarters for his pets and now Mr. Landry has poultry houses and runs equal to the needs of such a farm, with ample room for expansion.

We believe affairs have reached that state of proficiency on the Provincial Farm that they can show profit in all their undertakings and can give the farmers of the province practical demonstration of the shortest and best route to profits in almost any kind of farming. Its influence for good is bound to be felt and tillers of the soil should pay heed to the lesson it teaches. In a few days the farmers of Pictou County will make their annual pilgrimage to the farm. The trip is of greater interest now than ever before on account of the high state of efficiency reached in all departments. We trust the trip will be participated in by a large number, as the farm cannot be brought to Pictou County, the farmers of the County must go to the farm to pluck of its tree of knowledge.



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ONTARIO WIND ENGINE & PUMP CO. Limited
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RURALISMS.

The dominant constituent of a country's welfare is agricultural prosperity.

It is the potash that makes business healthy.

It has been shown that the best system of manuring potatoes is a combination of farmyard manure and artificials.

Where pease will grow well and fill in the pod, they make into one of the best feeds for horses, cattle, and pigs.

In 1908 Argentina supplied Great Britain with £13,112,215 worth of wheat, or about 34.2 percent of the total importation.

Anything that prevents the fat globules from coming in contact with each other delays the churning and decreases the yield.

It is estimated that the cow, of all animals, should have good and pure food. The flavors and germs taken in the feed pass off to a great extent in the milk.

As soon as a milk utensil begins to rust it should be discarded.

Water is lighter than milk, and skim-milk is heavier than pure milk.

Of the 147,723 boxes of butter exported by Argentina in 1909, 147,663 went to Great Britain.

Out of 258,177 horse-hides exported by Argentina in 1909, 500 were shipped to United States, and 257,677 to Germany.

Carrots and mangolds are amongst the best roots which can be fed to horses in work.

Poor ventilation predisposes to lung trouble, and many a simple cough or cold develops into inflammation of the lungs just because the patient is standing in a poorly ventilated stable.

Charcoal is a good blood purifier, and a good thing to leave lying about where the pigs and cows are.

It is recorded by the 'Live Stock Journal' that a crossbred ewe in Huntingdonshire dropped seven lambs, five of which were born alive.

Teach the boys and girls that there is plenty of use for brains on the farm, and that in application there is a sure reward.

Insist on having seed cleaned before it goes into the drill; it is easier to pick out the weeds from the seed than to eradicate the weeds from the crop.

It is said that the decreasing demand for whiskey in Scotland has thrown 200,000 quarters of last season's barley on to the market.

It is a bad thing to put the hay-rack so high that the horses have to reach up for it. They are apt to get the dirt and rubbish in their eyes, with serious results.

In 1874 the first wire-binders were manufactured. The string-binder came along in 1879, and 3,000 of them were in use in 1880.

Do not work a sick horse. A rest for a day or two, and a wash, with a change of diet, will often put the animal right; if not, have the veterinary along as soon as possible.

There was never yet a dissatisfied farmer who was putting all his energies and some of his brains into everything he did on the farm.

A good supply of phosphate manure has been shown to be important.

Potash is essential since the potato is a starch-making plant.

There are no physical characteristics in the bull that may be taken as infallible indications of his ability to produce females of milking merit.

Records of his female ancestry is the surest way to a possible accurate determination of the possibilities of the bull as a sire of milk-producers.

Argentina despatched 2,751,870 carcases of mutton and lamb, and 2,584,301 quarters of beef in 1909, all of which, with the exception of 700 carcases of mutton and 10,992 quarters of beef for Mediterranean ports, went to Great Britain.

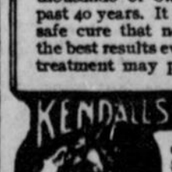
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is the remedy you can depend on. No other preparation has done so much for the horse and the horseman.

Kendall's Spavin Cure has saved **millions of dollars** for thousands of owners during the past 40 years. It is the quick, sure, safe cure that never fails to give the best results even when all other treatment may prove a failure.

KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE

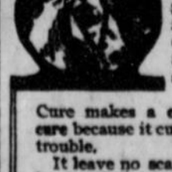


cures Spavin, Curb, Splint, Ringbone, Swellings, Bony Growth, Cuts, Sprains, Bruises and all Lameness.

Kendall's Spavin Cure makes a **complete and lasting cure** because it cures the **cause** of the trouble.

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POULTRY

CONDUCTED BY

MR. F. C. ELFORD.

POULTRY NOTES.

During the month of June Macdonald College has been visited by excursionists. Those interested in poultry find their way to the poultry department, and most of them are able to give considerable information on poultry matters. A breeder from Carlton County has been running an incubator. As long as she followed the instructions laid down by the manufacturers the results were good. Becoming more expert, however, she imagined these instructions could be improved on. The next hatch was begun with certain variations which proved anything but advantageous. She is convinced that an incubator can be handled by any intelligent farmer or farmer's wife, and in future she will be satisfied to follow the instructions sent out with the machine.

Mr. R. Grant, of Hazeldean, Carleton County, has been interested in poultry for years. He claims that a farmer who works 100 acres should not be satisfied unless he keeps several hundred hens. He says his hens are the least paying department of the farm. He never sells his chickens on the market for less than $1 each, likewise his ducks. They are, however, not in an unfit condition. His eggs and dressed poultry bring the highest price because they are reliable, and the best he can supply.

Mr. Grant has had best results from his incubator when running for the first few days a little low, say 100 degrees. This year he has had some trouble with brooder chicks. He thinks the Government should carry on an investigation work in order to find out the cause and remedy for chick mortality.

A poultry pathologist is certainly needed. No one knows how much loss is occasioned by the mortality among chickens, not to mention that among other poultry. It is quite safe to assume that millions of chickens die annually that ought to be reared to maturity, and would be if the trouble were understood, as it might be. Work of this kind can only be done by the Dominion Government, but should receive immediate attention.

Dr. Higgins, Dominion pathologist, has been most obliging in this matter, but he has not the time to do more than make an occasional examination of specimens sent to him.

It will be necessary to have a man trained as Dr. Higgins is, who can put all the time required on the matter; who can find out how the trouble originated, what will cure, or, better, how to avoid it altogether. For this purpose he should know under what conditions farm chickens are bred and reared. A plant should be at his disposal. It might be necessary for him to kill a few hundred chickens every month. Indeed, if the destroying of a thousand chickens a day will show the country how to save the millions, by all means let the thousands go. Poultry men throughout the Dominion are asking why the Government does not assist in this matter. This question came up in the House during the last session, and the Hon. S. A. Fisher, Minister of Agriculture, promised to look into the matter. Possibly something will be started before another season.

CO-OPERATIVE SYSTEM.

This latest co-operative movement will be watched with interest all over Ontario. If it succeeds in Peterboro, and there is every prospect that it will succeed, the movement will quickly spread over a large part of the province.

The idea behind the scheme was, as stated, obtained from Denmark. In Denmark almost all branches of agricultural enterprise are carried on in the co-operative way. Imported feed is bought co-operatively; butter is made and sold co-operatively; the same system is largely followed in the production and selling of bacon, and it has, naturally enough, been applied to poultry products as well. The London Monthly Review of February, 1904, declared that Danish butter, bacon and eggs, sold in England in 1902, fetched over $8,000,000 more than a corresponding quantity of like products sold by other countries in the same market. This higher price was due to superiority of product, and superiority of product has been brought about by co-operative effort. Production has also vastly increased under co-operation. The average annual export of butter from Denmark in the four years ending with 1875 amounted to $6,500,000; the figure for 1908 was $45,750,000. Average exports of bacon and lard in the four years ending with 1879 were $750,000; in 1908 exports in this line aggregated $26,500,000. The co-operative system was first applied to egg production by the Danes in 1895 and there are now 57,000 co-operators in this line, with an export trade of $6,600,000 a year, and Danish eggs bring about one and three-quarter cents a dozen more in the English market than other eggs because of their superior quality—a superiority due to co-operation.—'Weekly Times.'

POULTRY IN THE HAY FIELD.

(By H. de Courcy.)

If wire netting, which makes a comparatively cheap fence for poultry were more freely used on our farms, the poultry would at once become more profitable than it is, and a very great source of annoyance and loss to the farmer would at the same time be removed. There can be no doubt that poultry of all kind interferes seriously with many of our farming operations, and that while on pastures they are more beneficial than injurious, the damage which they can do to meadows and growing corn is incalculable. Let a few ducks or geese have free access to a field of new grass or young corn, and they will make lanes through it, and trample so much of it under foot that in the end it will be scarcely worth cutting. The same is true of hens and turkeys, although they do not cause quite as much damage as do ducks and geese. Farmers, of course, are aware of this, and many of them have good reason for their deep rooted prejudice against poultry.

But for all evils there is a remedy, and it is nothing short of folly to allow poultry of any kind to run on meadow or tillage land when the grass and corn are growing. On the other hand it is almost as foolish to shut the birds up closely in houses, during the whole summer, and thus prevent them from laying at a time when eggs ought to be produced in great abundance, without any great expenditure for food. Poultry kept in this way cannot yield a profit, and it is better not to keep hens at all than to keep them at a loss, yet this is what hundreds of Irish farmers do, and in England the same practice prevails, though not to quite the same extent. The remedy is, of course, to keep the fowls in their proper place, and not to allow them to run all over the farm, injuring our own crops and trespassing upon those of our neighbors, and the proper place in which to keep them is on the pastures. Here they must be fenced in, if there is a hay crop or a corn crop adjacent, but if there are several fields of pasturage in a group the birds will generally remain content in them and will not trespass in forbidden ground.

A meadow is an excellent place in which to keep poultry, and so is a corn field, but not until after the grass and corn are cut. Then these fields can be utilized without injury, but with positive benefit as runs for both old and young stock, and farmers may rest assured that the birds can do no damage to their fields, but that they will clear them of insects which may be injurious, and at the same time the young birds will grow apace, on the fresh ground, and the old hens will recommence laying with renewed vigor. This means an increase of profit to either the farmer or his wife, and the opportunity of utilizing the fields to make profit from poultry, after the crops have been mown, ought not to be neglected. We are now well into the hay harvest, and according as the grass is mown, no time should be lost about turning the fowls and chickens, ducks and turkeys on to the bare fields. There is no necessity for waiting until the hay has been saved and removed, although if it were it would, of course, be necessary to wait for this, but fowls will wander amongst newly mown hay and do it no injury.

I may point out that there is no place in which chickens will thrive so well as in a meadow, because poultry has not been kept in it for a considerable time, and it is teeming with insect life—beetles, grasshoppers, butterflies, moths and flies, and grubs of innumerable species, and on these dainties the chickens will almost support themselves during the long days of summer and autumn. The coops for both young chicks and those which have been weaned, should accordingly be moved to the meadows at the earliest opportunity, and it is advisable that they should be distributed over as large a space as possible. There will be some extra trouble in attending them when they are distributed over several fields, but time can be found for this when the days are long and fine, and the more widely the birds are scattered the less hand feeding they will require and the fewer times each day it will be necessary to visit them.

It is advisable that adult fowls and chickens should as far as possible be kept in different fields, and also that young and fairly old chickens should be kept apart, because fowls of different ages cannot be satisfactorily fed together, and there is considerable trouble about feeding the young birds as often as they ought to be fed, if there are old fowls running in the same field.

It is satisfactory to note, that among farmers the prejudice against keeping poultry in the fields is everywhere dying out, and that fowls are kept much more extensively in portable houses now than in years gone by. When travelling in various parts of the country, I have seen many portable houses from the trains, and this may be regarded as a sign of the progress of poultry keeping. Those who keep their fowls in this way on pastures assert that the fowls have done very well and nothing would induce them to return to the old custom of keeping the birds in yards about the farm buildings. Now there will be a further opportunity of keeping fowls with profit for as soon as they can be moved to the meadow land the egg yield will undoubtedly increase, and with less cost for food, a larger number of eggs will be daily collected.

Another class of poultry which thrives in a remarkable manner in freshly mown meadows is the turkey. Everywhere large flocks of these birds are to be seen, and now that they have passed the danger line and there is little fear of their catching colds, roup, cramps, etc., they can be given the freedom of the meadows, in the same way as the fowls and chicks. After the red head has made its appearance in turkeys they are exceedingly hardy birds and may be allowed to roost in any kind of old shed which will keep off the rain or even in the branches of trees. On no account should they be confined to small, stuffy houses, and, barring the danger of their being taken by foxes, the place for turkeys in summer weather is certainly the open air by night as well as by day. Turkeys will walk a long distance to and from their feeding ground, and if they are turned into the meadows in the morning, after a light meal or even, without food, they will support themselves during the day and will return at night to the farmyard, where they should get a good meal of whole corn, to encourage them to come home to roost.

THE EGG BUSINESS.

Egg production and marketing form at once one of the easiest and one of the most difficult lines along which co-operation can proceed. It is a line in which all farmers are engaged, to some extent at least; the amount at stake is not very great; the system of account keeping can be reduced to the simplest form; the market is near at hand and all transactions can be carried on, as in the case of a cheese factory, under the eyes of those interested. On the other hand, because the business is small and so easily handled, and is in so many cases made the means of drawing trade to those engaged in others lines of merchandising, co-operators will find themselves subjected to constant attacks intended to destroy their organization.

Nevertheless, despite the difficulties in the way, co-operation ought to succeed, and it will succed if determined and wise efforts are made to this end. The present system—with eggs passing through the hands of three to six middlemen, and with a loss of some seventeen percent in stale and rotten goods—is condemned by its results. The Danish system, in which there are practically no middlemen, which ensures a return in the ultimate market of nearly two cents a dozen above average prices, besides saving to producers the losses in handling where middlemen are multiplied, is justified by its results.

But, if the results of the Danish system are to be duplicated here the Danish system must be adopted in full. There will be required not only honest and efficient management on the part of those at the head of co-operative organizations, but the most careful attention to details and scrupulous honesty on the part of producers as well. The complete elimination of the male bird from the laying flock is the first thing called for; gathering from known nests, twice daily, more particularly in the heated term, is another requisite; keeping the eggs in a cool place, and away from foul odors is equally necessary; finally there must be, in summer at least, semi-weekly shipments. In no case—save with cold storage stock—should more than a week elapse between the time the egg is laid and the time it is placed on the consumer's table. With all these things provided for, under co-operation, and with reasonable care in breeding, feeding and selection, the poultry business ought to be, in proportion to capital invested, the most profitable branch of Ontario agriculture.—'Weekly Sun.'

ARE BROWN SHELLED EGGS RICHER THAN WHITE.

Brown-shelled eggs ought, says the 'Irish Homestead,' to be superior to white-shelled eggs, for the following reasons: Experience shows that white-shelled eggs are, as a general rule, laid by those small-bodied, non-sitting breeds which commence to lay at a very early age, and keep right on, day after day, with but occasional intermissions. On the contrary, brown-shelled eggs are laid by the larger breed of fowls, which do not lay so many eggs in the course of a year, and seldom lay at the rate of more than two eggs in every three days, and which, moreover, spread their laying operations over almost the entire year. Although it has not been proved whether this theory is right or wrong, one is inclined to the belief that 'there is something in it,' for the reasons given above.

EGG AND POULTRY PRICES.

	New laid Eggs.	Ch'ks.
This week..	19c	30c
Last week..	19 1-2c	..
Two weeks ago..	19c	..
Same week 1909..	20c	18c
1908..	18c	..
1907..	19c	25c
1906..	18c	30c
1905..	17c	14c
1904...	15 1-2c	..
1903..	14c	15c
1902..	14c	28c
1901..	11 1-2c	..

THE EGG MARKET.

Receipts during the week were 9,142 cases against 76,582 cases for the same week last year.

There is an easier feeling in the egg market, as supplies are still accumulating and the trade have had to reduce their prices. The demand has been good, but the quality is beginning to show the effects of the warm weather. Western shippers have all they require for their fall and winter trade, and are freely offering their surplus supplies on this market. Sales of straight receipts have been made this week on the basis of 18c. While selects are commanding 21c in round lots. There has been a good many seconds coming into the market from the Lower Provinces, the quality of which is said to be very inferior. These eggs are selling 13c to 14c per dozen.

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.

PLOD.

Miss Effie A. Johnson, Truro, N.S., has again come to the assistance of one of our correspondents, by sending a copy of the following poem, asked for by E. G., Alberta.

Of the wise and holy Maker, of the good and gracious God,
Men can ask few higher blessings than the power and grit to plod.
Showy gift may be attractive, glibly talk of 'going to do';
But it takes the solid lifting of old Plod to 'put her through.'
He is mightier than all genius, greater than all boasted skill,
Having for his inspiration an indomitable will.
Genius is a passing meteor; Plod a never-setting sun.
Where all else hath failed and fainted, Plod has just gone on and won.
He hath reared the mighty cities, with a strength Godlike, sublime;
Made a highway for the nations through the ancient hills of time.
He hath made the lightning serve him, counted stars and measured space;
Wealth and genius fairly beaten in the middle of life's race.
Hard to rouse and slow to action, but when Plod once says 'I will,'
He is just as sure to do it as the lightning is to kill.
He was busy at the building of the pyramids of old,
And, tho' kings sought deathless mention, 'tis of Plod their fame is told.
Never yet hath wandering pilgrim 'neath their gloomy shadows trod
Without feeling and believing the omnipotence of Plod!
He hath yet beheld no mountain where his flag he dared not plant,
Just because he didn't whimper, and sit down and say, 'I can't.

In the sober days of plodding, thirty, forty years ago,
We had more of solid progress, less of tinsel and of show.
Our old mothers taught their daughters how to scrub, sew, churn and bake,
How to take a turn at haying, on the load or at the rake;
Milk and drive the cows to pasture, catch and harness up old Bill;
Crack the whip and take the produce to the market or the mill.
Never smarter, wittier lasses traded at the country store;
And they more than matched the saucy, smooth-tongued pedlers at the door.
Handsomer they were and nobler, in the neat and simple dress,
Than the modern lady strutting in a ruffled wilderness.
They would rather go to meeting, sitting with a happy smile
In the old pung racked and broken, than to go in debt for style.
Not a dollar would they squander, not an extra ribbon get,
Till the parlor had been furnished, and the farm was out of debt.
They'd have scorned the thought of sitting, dressed in frills and boughten curls,
While the house was run to ruin by a pack of hired girls;
Or to be accomplished ladies, make an organ squeal and moan,
While their mothers, late and early, worked their fingers to the bone;
Yet with all this sober plodding, nature had no richer charms
Than she gave the happy maidens, on the grand New England farms.
But this age of great inventions, deeper thought, and clearer light
Has produced a patent lady, and Dame Fashion holds the right.
Not content with sober plodding, tired of loafing, and unrest,
All the boys are taking tickets for the prairies of the West;
And they need but small persuasion to pull up their stakes and go
To where nature yields a harvest if she's tickled with a hoe.
But I've somehow got the notion that a lad, with prospects fair,
Failing in New England valleys, is a failure anywhere.
He may have the mildest climate, he may have the richest sod,
But it just amounts to nothing, if he hasn't got the plod!
It may be the age is giving birth to more enlightened views;
But it doesn't do to farm it in a pair of patent shoes.
And it simply stands to reason that a man can't till his ground,
If one-half the time he's loafing, and the other—riding round.
Barns well shingled, thriving cattle, stoneless acres rich and broad,
Come from nothing else, believe me, but the steady, sober Plod!

THE REV. ALFRED J HOUGH.

HORSE POWER OF ENGINE.

A Saskatchewan Subscriber.—What is meant by so many horse-power capacity in an engine? Ans.—Horse-power is the name given to the unit in terms of which engineers measure the power of steam engines, waterwheels and other prime motors. It is defined to be the rate at which an engine works when it does 33,000 foot pounds per minute, a foot pound being the amount of work necessary to raise the pound weight a foot high.

SOUTH AMERICAN PEOPLE.

R.H.—Can you give the latest census of the population of South America? Ans.—The 'World' Almanac, published in New York, gives the population in round numbers at 45,000,000.

LORD STRATHCONA'S ADDRESS.

W.R.C.—What is Lord Strathcona's present address? Ans.—Canadian High Commissioner's Office, 17 Victoria St., London, S.W., England.

LEGAL

QUEBEC.

MINISTERS AND MARRIAGE.

Old Subscriber.—Can a Protestant or Catholic clergyman, who is an American citizen, resident in the United States, and pastor of a congregation there, legally perform a marriage ceremony in any of the provinces of Canada? Ans.—In the Province of Quebec, all priests, rectors, ministers and other officers, authorized by law to keep registers of acts of civil status are competent to solemnize marriage. The law of Ontario requires that the clergyman should be resident in Canada in order that he may legally solemnize the marriage ceremony, and the same is probably the case in most if not all of the other provinces.

ONTARIO.

ESTATES TAIL.

Mrs. I. D. S.—1. Is the law of entail still in force in Ontario? 2. If not, when was it abolished? 3. Is it possible, under any circumstances, to buy progerty that has ever been entailed when there is next of kin living? Ans.—1 and 2. It is. 3. Yes.

A DAUGHTER'S WAGES.

G.J., Ont.—A father left his daughter, who is three years old, with relatives, who gave her a common school education. She was then employed as cook and waiter for about five years. She is now twenty-one. Can the father claim anything in lieu of wages for these five years? If so, how much? Ans.—We do not see that he is in a position, legally, to do so.

TESTAMENTARY.

A Subscriber, Ont.—H, an heir, after hearing his father's will read, claims that his father had told him that his share would be more than is mentioned in the will. And afterwards insinuates that another heir to whom the father had felt indebted, and given his share during his lifetime, has taken part of H's share. 1. After the will has been proved can he taken legal action to secure the amount he thinks he ought to have? Some time previous to the father's death when H asked him what he was going to give him the father replied that he was not aware that he was indebted to him for anything.' The division of property is not to take place till after the mother's death. 2. Is the one accused compelled to submit to lie under the charge of dishonesty or fraud when innocent? If not, how can he defend himself? 3. Would it make any difference if the one accused had written the will at the father's request? Ans.—1. Not with any reasonable prospect of success. 2. We do not see that there is anything he ought to do in the way of legal proceedings. 3. It is merely a circumstance, and not, of itself, of great importance.

CUSTODY OF CHATTELS.

Equity, Ont.—A married daughter, D, living in the same city as her parents, keeps taking articles, rugs, etc., to their own home, and placing them there of her own accord. On the death of the father, she wisher them all back, but claims being too ill to see after them all, but comes and takes some. The mother has the house rented from another member of the family, and in a month's time leaves for another home 1. In case any of D's articles remained in the house can she take proceedings against either her mother or the owner of the house, the key of the house having been given to her husband once so that she could get her belongings, and afterwards to her herself 2. Was it in her mother's place (aged between 80 and 90) to carry home said articles? 3. The giving of these articles extended over a period of ten years or more. The mother thought the articles brought were gifts. Could she have kept them if so inclined? 4. Could the mother be made to pay for them, not having brought them, nor wished them brought, but simply allowing them room when they had been brought? 5. Or could she be made to pay for the use of them while in her home? Ans.—1. Not successfully. 2. No. 3. Probably not. 4. No. 5. No.

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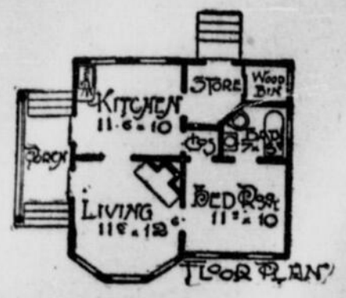
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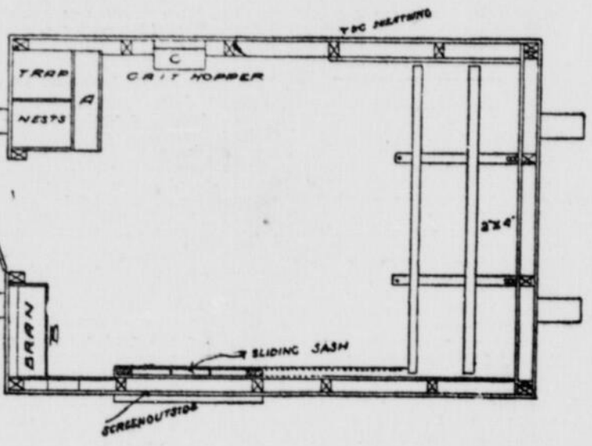


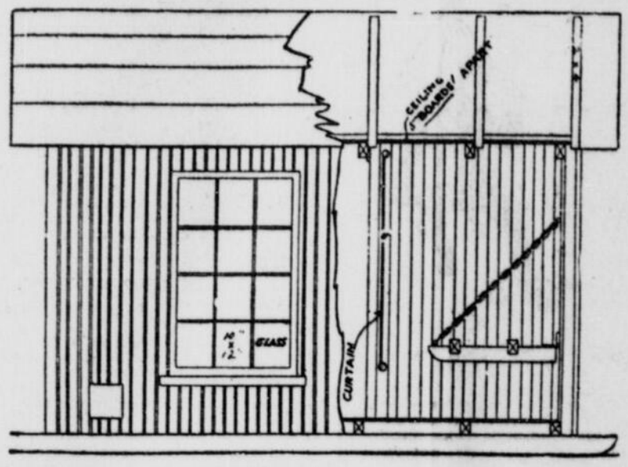


DESIGN ILLUSTRATED, NO. 100.

We herewith present a very attractive little one-story cottage, suitable for a farm, lake shore or city dwelling, as such has been provided with bath room, chamber, living room and kitchen. It is built upon brick piers, with wood lattice filling between same. The rooms are all finished in pine and the living room has a Colonial mantel of plain design. The storage room and wood bin at the rear provide for the necessity of storing fuel, etc. It has a nine-foot story height. The width of this dwelling is 29 feet by 24 feet in depth. Estimated cost, $650. Price of complete working plans and specifications, $10; blue print plans, $6.50. Bill of materials, $6.00. No change from design as here shown can be made in blue print plans.

The 'Witness' has secured a series of plans of country houses and bungalows costing from $500 to $4,000, and will publish them weekly, believing that readers who contemplate building will find them of great value. In each case the cost is estimated as closely as possible, but will vary, of course, according to locality. Working plans, specifications and details can be supplied by the 'Witness.'





COLONY LAYING HOUSE AS USED AT MACDONALD COLLEGE.

The house is 8 feet by 12 feet, and holds twenty-five hens in the winter, and from thirty to forty during the summer. The extra houses are used in the summer for brooding chicks from four to six old hens, or two to four brooders are put into each house.

CARLTON PLACE SPRING SHOW

The Poultry Association of Carleton Place held its first show on June 7th and 8th, which were the dates of the local horse show, an annual event. I think this is the first time a poultry show has been attempted at this time of the year in this part of the country. The entries, which consisted of between 200 and 300 birds, were entirely made up of old stock. Many of the birds, as was to be expected at this time of the year, showed the effects of the breeding season, and were shown in a rather ragged condition, many broken feathers being in evidence. The display was very creditable despite these disadvantages, and should encourage the association to renewed effort. There were no turkeys or water fowl shown, and very few bantams, the utility breeds, however, being strongly in evidence. The judging was done, and all prize cards displayed on Tuesday afternoon, the doors being opened to the public in the evening, so that everything was in good order for Wednesday, the big day of the horse show. The members of the association worked hard, and had a nice, clean show, and as they now own their own coops, we will expect to hear of other shows at Carleton Place in the future. Mr. G. Robertson was the judge.

MAKE FRIENDS WITH THE HEN

Some farmers, and it may be there are more of them than we know anything about, don't like hens. They never say a good word for them. They throw clubs at them and keep them in torment all the while they are anywhere near them.

One great reason for this is because they have not learned to manage hens right. The hens are all right; who does not know that, when he looks at the price of eggs and meat? The trouble is, the hens are not where they belong. They get into the barn—a perfect dread to some neat farmers. They go out into the growing grain, and at harvest time they are out on the shocks of grain, eating all they want and treading under foot what they do not eat.

Now, what the man who does not like hens ought to do is to buy a lot of fine wire netting and make a good fence all around a good big field and keep the hens in that inclosure. Then they cannot come to the house and barns. They will be out in their own domain and in no way interfering with the sense of propriety which these nervous farmers dwell upon.

This inclosure ought to be large enough to afford free range for the fowls, without which they will not do well. This also allows them needed exercise and a chance to get many insects and other food materials, thus lessening the expense of keeping.

It is fully as much the fault of the farmer as of the hen that he does not like her. Here is a good recipe for making friends between these two farm folks.—E. L. V.

WATCH FOR IT!

Canadian Pictorial

FOR JULY

WILL BE

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early in the season, and thus cut off a large proportion of the summer crop.

THE BOY'S PAGE.

A Long Holiday.

(By E. M. Crossley.)

The long, dull day stretched before him interminably. He had wakened early that morning with a sense of grey emptiness, and the brilliant sunshine seemed an additional injury. Breakfast was a thing of misery, with father abstracted and worried, little Effie wide-eyed and inclined to be tearful, and Bob as boisterous and clamorous as usual.

'Is it likely to be showers, to-day, Effie?' asked Mr. Cameron, eyeing his eight-year-old daughter with concern.

'Mooney brushed all my hair, hard,' said Effie with a quivering mouth, 'and said it wasn't going to be a holiday at all to-day 'cause mummie's ill. Did mummie say it wasn't?'

'Why "is" mummie ill?' demanded Bob, helping himself to two cookies at once, and Dick, with the superior sense sixteen years, was forced to see again how little fun a 'holiday' was going to be with two 'babies' to look after.

'You can take the children out if you like, Dick,' said Mr. Cameron before he went, 'and perhaps Mrs. Maloney could put up a lunch for you if you care about the park. I shall have to spend the morning with your mother at the hospital, of course, and it's impossible to spare the afternoon from the office again. I shan't even be able to get home for lunch. Sorry, my boy, about your disappointment.

'You'll 'phone how mother is, won't you, sir?'

'Certainly, as soon as I get to the office. Here's fifty cents to brighten up matters a bit with any kind of jollification you like. I'm glad I can trust you, Dick. Mrs. Maloney will do her best, I know, but don't let the kiddies worry her.'

As Dick saw him go he felt that Atlas had a small burden as compared with the one that lay on his shoulders. He turned from the door to find the first attack on his forces already being made. Mrs. Maloney had the drenched form of Bob in her determined grasp.

'It's the milk, Master Dick,' she explained. 'He've spilled the whole jug over him trying to drink from the spout, and off all them clothes has got to come, when they'm hardly more than just on him, so to speak.'

'Let me go, Mooney,' said Bob. 'I'll suck the milk out. It just tastes of clothes; and then they'll all dry up.'

'Cut along Bob, and let Mooney make you dry.'

'Will you take us out if I do?' bargained Bob.

'Not much. But I won't do something else I "was" going to do, if you don't.' On one thing Dick had decided. Take the two children out tagging after him, he would not. He had given up his picnic for them; given up a 'shine' the other boys were even now on their way to enjoy, but trail out with a couple of kids, he would not. Effie watched him seriously.

'Are you and Mooney both going to be cross all day?' she asked. 'And it "was" going to be a holiday, too. It "was" going to be first of July, and Dominion Day. It "was" going to be a car ride 'way 'way out for Bob and me and mummie, and now Mooney says it's got to just not be a holiday 'cause of mummie, ill in a hospital.'

This long recital of very real woes gave Dick for the first time a look out on the situation from the two children's point of view, and it was a very hearty response of sympathy and emphatic repudiation of the intention to be cross all day that stayed the threatened recurrence of showers. When Bob returned Dick was even generously ready to put up with his roistering ways and to let him into the plans he and Effie had been making. Those plans, however, did not include an outing; on that Dick had quite made up his mind.

The morning was spent in one game after another. Up on the spacious field of the playroom floor there was ample room for drill and warfare of all kinds. Lunch was a break in the day that was not unwelcome, and Mrs. Maloney so far relented on the question of allowing this to be a holiday that she left nothing to be complained of in the supplies. Dick and his two charges returned to the playroom, comforted with word that 'mummie' was getting better and with a good supply of cookies, too, to ward off any attacks of hunger that might threaten during the afternoon. But how long the hours seemed to stretch out! By three o'clock Bob had become tiresome on the question of going out, but Dick would not give in.

'Here, we'll sit at the window and watch who goes by. That will be next best to going out,' he said.

The house was a high, narrow one of four stories, set in between others of its class, old-fashioned, on a quiet, almost forgotten street, and the playroom was right at the top of the house. The broad window seat accommodated the two children easily, and Dick, having hoisted them up to position and keeping tight hold of both, looked out from between them. There was very little going on, too little, in fact, to amuse the children long, and Effie leaned out suddenly with a carelessness of her exalted station that made Dick's jerk of her into position again very sharp.

'I only wanted to see into our hall window,' she explained in response to his rebuke. 'It's just a little way along the gutter from here.'

'Well, you can't sit up at the window any longer,' he said decidedly. 'Once more leaning out like that and I mightn't be able to hold you.' So they were promptly hauled down, although Bob wailed loudly.

'I wanted to see the woof,' he said, 'and I want to sit up in the window.'

'Now don't you be a crybaby, Bob. There wasn't anything to see out of the window anyhow; just the other side of the street, and there's nobody on it.'

'I "heard" somebody on it,' urged Bob. 'I heard a boy shooting off bangs for a holiday; and it's a holiday, too, and mummie's ill in a hospital!' The sense of the terrible that Dick had been staving off all day was sweeping in full force again over Bob's soul.

'Hush, Bob! stop that yelling, or Mooney will be up to see what's the matter. I'll shoot off bangs, too,' he promised desperately. 'I'll go out and get some firecrackers now, if you'll stop crying. Firecrackers and peanuts and candy,' he added, as he saw the storm abating, 'and we'll set them off up here right on the fireplace.'

The bribe was sufficient. The tears stopped, and Bob was willing to listen to reason. Dick cautioned Effie to take good care of Bob, not to let him go down to 'Mooney,' and not to tell 'Mooney' about the firecrackers if she did come up. He had his doubts as to Mrs. Maloney's approval of the firecrackers even although Dick contemplated the mildest kind, and knew there was no danger, taking into consideration the bare floor of the playroom and the setting of them off by the grate. But his promise had been given in a moment of very real stress, and he must redeem his pledge now. Leaving Effie holding Bob tightly by the belt, Dick shut the playroom door and ran down and out on his errand.

He was gone at the most ten minutes, but returning on the run down the street with his parcels he caught sight of the neighbor who lived opposite, a little Frenchwoman, moaning and wringing her hands in the greatest of distress on her doorstep. Following her upward gaze of horror, he stopped as if he had been shot. There on the playroom window ledge stood Effie with her back to the street and her two little hands grasping the window's gable roof. As she tiptoed up to get a better view, the terrified little woman below shrieked in horror, and Effie glanced down at the sound. Looking over her shoulder, she saw Dick. 'I'm looking at the roof, Dick,' she explained, in a clear, shrill little voice.

'Go in at once, Effie!' he shouted up, 'and mind you go carefully!'

Flinging open the house door and tearing upstairs, as he never thought it to have been possible to mount them, he reached the playroom door, but it was impossible to open.

'Open the door! Bob! Effie! Open the door!' he cried, feeling his hair on end with the horror of the possibilities.

'I can't open the door. Effie hooked it up and I can't open it.' It was Bob's careless voice that replied. 'Effie's sitting on the window ledge looking out.'

Dick rushed at the hall window, tore it open and looked out. The two little dangling legs at the other window were so much assurance at least.

'Why don't you go in, Effie?' he asked.

'I can't, Dick, 'cause my dress is caught on a naughty nail what's tearing it.'

Her calmness was exasperating in one way, but it at least showed she was not likely to fall from fright.

'Then sit right there where you are, still as still, until I come to take you off,' he commanded. She kicked her little black shoes against the bricks and agreed. Dick rushed back to the playroom door and pushed against it his hardest. The hook from within held firm. 'Bobbie,' he pleaded, 'can't you reach the hook? Try again.'

A chair was dragged to the door and Bobbie mounted it, but the little hand fell short of the hook, as Dick's straining ears could tell.

'Effie could,' said Bob, "cause she did to lock me in, not to go down to Mooney. Effie's sitting on the window ledge still, and I can't get up too.'

'Don't you dare do it!' commanded Dick, faced with a new horror. 'I won't shoot off any crackers or give you a single peanut if you even try!' Dick's tone was tense with his feeling, and Bob, sliding down from the chair on the other side solemnly promised to obey, adding, 'Did you get lots of bangs?'

Dick didn't stop to reply, and he was back at the hall window in a moment. Just to see Effie swinging her little legs yet put some amount of heart into him. To go to Mrs. Maloney was useless, and worse, he knew. Visions of fire reels and ladders and some such form of rescue flashed into his mind. But who was to go and summon any help whatever? He dare not leave Effie there and go; and through it all the necessity of not waking the child to any sense of real peril was forcing Dick to speak and think calmly. As he leaned out of the window watching those little dangling legs, his eyes fell on the gutter, and a possibility of its giving him some little help in reaching the other window suggested itself. Repeating his command to Effie to sit still, he told her he was getting ready to play a new game, one they had never played before, and it would all be spoiled if she didn't sit still. A search in the nearby storeroom rewarded him with a good strong rope, and, fastening one end of this to the post at the head of the stairs in the landing, he tied the other firmly round his waist. Taking a large stick, he leaned out and pushed against the gutter with it to see how far he might trust to its assistance. It seemed strong, and at least somewhat trustworthy, and Dick determined to try.

'Shove easily along the ledge, Effie, so as to give me good room. I'm a gallant fireman coming to rescue you.' He bowed his head on his arms on the window ledge one moment and then let himself cautiously out and over. He did not by any means trust to more than a touch on the gutter, but held himself up as far as possible by his left hand on the frame of the hall window. The distance was little from the one window to the other, but the courage to traverse it had to be forced. There was one step of transition when the cling of his hands and knees on the sloping shingles was intense, while his toes felt the gutter give slightly. Then his right hand grasped the frame of the playroom window with a thankfulness that was consuming. It was not in reality five seconds from the leaving of the hall window until he hoisted himself up on the playroom window ledge, and had his arm around Effie, but it seemed an age. Not stopping to release the imprisoned dress, he dragged her with him as he slipped over onto the playroom floor, and then sinking down with the rope still around his waist and the child in his arms, he cried with the heavy deep sobs of a man in extremity; sobs that choked him almost as they came, and the children watched him in silence as he strove to restrain and conquer them. Effie's two little hands crept up to his cheeks, and she patted them softly.

'I don't like your new game, Dick,' she said. 'It makes you cry.'

Dick kissed her passionately and held her in his arms as if he would never let her go. 'Oh, Effie,' he said, 'you must never, never play it again; it was just horrible. Never, never climb up on the window ledge again. How can I make you promise never, never to?'

'I won't Dick, true, I won't,' she answered in an awed tone. 'No, I won't, never again, never, never.' She evidently did not understand yet the reason for the promise, but it was enough that Dick wanted it so badly.

'But what did you see on the woof, Effie?' asked Bob.

It was in 1749 that two Scotch scientists first used kites for the investigation of atmospheric conditions at great heights above the earth's surface by means of attached thermometers. Their successes were soon followed by the well-known experiment of Benjamin Franklin, who by means of a kite flown in a thunderstorm drew from the clouds some of their store of electricity. From then on, the kite has been taken seriously, and its limitations and possibilities considered.



A GROUP OF MAN-LIFTERS.

Many a boy, however, has flown his kite without a thought as to why or how it has risen, or failed to rise, and for the sake of the boy who has given the kite his interested amusement rather than his interested thought, a word here as to what makes the kite rise may be forgiven by the boy who knows it all. Stand in a fair wind with a board one foot square held straight across the wind. If it be blowing twenty miles an hour the pressure on the board will be two pounds and the harder the wind the greater the pressure. Tilt the board, and instead of the merely onward pressure there will be upward lift; not to the full amount of the earlier pressure, of course, as the board does not present a full surface to the wind. The boy who has been careful to give his kite a tail, has been merely endeavoring to make sure that it will offer this inclined surface to the wind, but a really well made kite should be able to dispense with a tail and present a well proportioned surface to receive the pressure of the wind equally. The would-be aeronaut cannot start out better than by making a kite that he can trust.

A step further is the flying of tandem kites. Every boy knows that there comes a limit to the height to which the best made kite can rise, the weight of the string and the pressure of the wind, which is as surely on string as on kite, preventing its further ascent. But when the line of the first kite begins to sag a second kite with a short cord may be attached to the main line, and its additional lifting power will relieve the first kite of a certain amount of the string's weight, so that both will rise. Several more kites may be added in the same way, but it must be remembered that the pull of the wind on the kites is very great, and the size and strength of the main line will have to be increased in proportion to the number of kites being flown.

Kites in their first stage of real usefulness were used not only for meteorological observations in the upper air by means of attached barometers, but also for the taking of photographs, real 'bird's eye views,' the attached camera and its shutter both being controlled by means of small cords passing down to the operator on the earth below. Kites have also been used in engineering for conveying wires or cables across difficult obstacles, and for carrying ropes ashore from vessels, but perhaps most largely for signaling.

The first authentic actual ascent with the help of kites was made by Major-General Baden-Powell, of the British Army (but not the Baden-Powell of Boy Scout fame), who invented man-lifting kites in 1894 and made several ascents in the years that followed. In 1895 Mr. Lawrence Hargrave, of New South Wales, the inventor of the cellular type of kite, rose sixteen feet above the ground beneath four of his kites. Lieut. H. D. Wise, of the United States Army, was the first to make such an ascent in America, and some years ago he described his then noteworthy feat in the 'Youth's Companion,' from which the accompanying illustrations are taken:

'On January 22, 1897, with four powerful cellular kites of the Hargrave type,' wrote Lieut. Wise, 'I succeeded in making the first voluntary kite-ascent in this country, using four kites which were respectively twelve feet, nine feet, six feet, and four and one-half feet high, and which, in the aggregate, contained three hundred and twelve square feet of lifting surface. They were held by a one-half-inch Manilla rope, which was wound upon a large iron windlass.

'I sat in a swing seat beneath the line. The rope was run out until I was forty-two feet from the ground, where it was checked. I remained there for some minutes, and was then wound down.

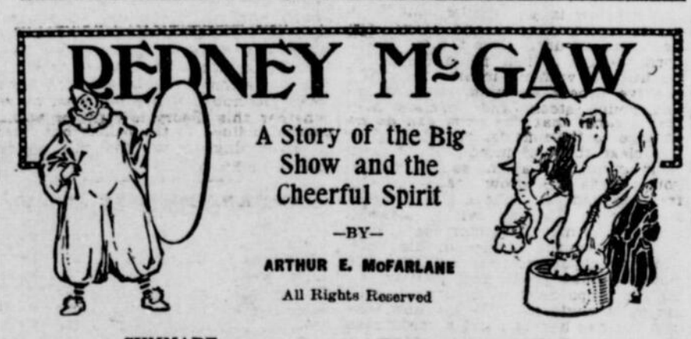


LIEUT. H. D. WISE ON HIS FIRST ASCENT.

'Of course I could have gone higher, but I did not care to run the risk, for my apparatus was merely for experiment, and I did not feel sure of its strength.'

AEROPLANE COMPETITION

Announcements of awards in the Boys' Model Aeroplane Competition, closing June 28, will be made as quickly as possible after the judging.



SUMMARY.

The previous chapters introduced Redney McGaw, who started out, with a healthy ambition and good natured common sense as his sole stock in trade, to make his way from street life in New York to farm life in Iowa. His escape from the guardianship of the two hobos, Fat and Cut Nose, is followed by his admission, after due testing, to membership in the Big Show. He meets 'Elephants McNally' and Coakeney. Big Heinie, and several others, and is rescued from the clutches of Fat and Cut Nose, who have come up with the show. The two hoboes are given a lesson which they threatened to pay Red and his friends for, and the show moves on its way with Red as a regular member of one of the 'dish wash' teams. In Cleveland Red is again rescued, this time by 'Elephants,' from the two tramps, and although nothing is seen of them for some time, some remarkable accidents that are met with during the show's progress convince Red they are still bent on revenge. Red himself becomes a general favorite, and even a hero, when his quick thought saves Mrs. Muller from being killed by the black panther, but the praise turns his head and he is inclined to boast a bit. His shame when the G.M. overhears him is great, but a chance comes to prove himself really brave, for he defends the track along which the circus trains pass against an attempt of 'Fat' to wreck them, and receives not only the gratitude of all, but the hearty praise of the G.M. himself. The storm that strikes the big show at one point liberates the animals, and Red is carried off on the back of 'Deva,' who escapes with the other elephants. Catching an overhanging tree branch he gets off and reaches a lonely hut, where he is found next day by McNally and Coakeney.

CHAPTER XVII.

AN ELEPHANT HUNT.

McNally and Coakeney, a buckboard and a cooked ham; latest and approved methods of stalking 'unparalleled performing pachyderms' in Michigan.

They had a bag of oats behind them, and a cooked ham and two loaves of bread in a box. And they were in for an elephant hunt which, McNally said, might last a week!

That was enough for Red. His porridge went unfinished. And it was no use for Coakeney to doubt whether they had the authority to take him along. 'Heh,' he said, 'ain't I been in charge of them elephants right up to here?' They might just make room for him, and drive ahead, and tell him what had happened since he'd left the lot.

Much of what had happened has now been told, and space can be given only to one or two of McNally's comments. When he had left, the three lions were still wandering about loose. But, as he viewed it, 'A thing like that is good for a town now and again, you know. It keeps people from gettin' up too early for a while.'

As for Cut Nose's affair, 'And that's a funny thing, too,' said Elephants, reflectingly; 'it's funny, because it touched him off the way it did. But you never can tell what'll scare a man, can you, Coak, old boy?'

Then Red heard about Big Heinie, and Micky and the milk. 'I want to say, too,' McNally ended, 'if I know that big feller, he ain't going' to hang on much past Chicago. If the G. M. 'll give them their release, it'll certainly be good-bye to The Big Show for the Muller family now. No jokin' about it this time.'

'Aw, say, now?' said Red.

'That's right.'

It was an announcement that gave Red's heart a sudden sense of emptiness. He hadn't known till then that he liked those Mullers quite so much. He fell into silence, and did not speak again till they had reached the bridge where Deva had left him and the road together.

The two German-American keepers were waiting for them there. One man took the bridles of both teams, and the rest of them pushed a little way into the swamp. And then even Big Heinie could not longer hold first place in Red's thoughts. He saw that on the bank of that little creek the great tracks came completely to an end!

'Skids!' he said, 'there ain't any quicksand or anything, is there?'

'Quicksand your ear!' answered McNally. 'Those beasts are simply doin' just what they'd be doin' at home if they'd never seen a white man in their lives. They're goin' to keep followin' this creek bed, or portage over and follow others, as long as they're in here. They won't leave much more trail than a musk-rat.'

They returned to the buckboard and climbed in again.

'If we'ad a cl'y bottom to work on,' Coakeney took it up, 'we'd 'ave some chance, but these black swamp creeks won't tell you anythink at all. We know'd they'd strike for the runnin' water. And as soon as we saw what the runnin' water was like 'ereabouts, we saw that all we could do was to drive the roads till we 'it the trail good and fresh. They'll keep on goin', but they'll have to cross the roads when they come to them. And there's where they'll print us our fingerposts.'

Elephants had managed to get hold of some county maps, which showed that it was a thirty-five-mile circuit around that swamp alone. But the 'animal men' did not seem to regard that as anything out of the way. The other buckboard had gone straight ahead. And now McNally turned his team off to the left at the first soggy concession line.

'We'll meet them on the tother side an' compare notes,' he said. 'If we hit the trail again before dark, we'll be doin' well for to-day. And now it's time we were gettin' a little somethin' to eat.'

They filled a tin pail at the next spring, and got out their bread and boiled ham. And, as they cut off big slices with their jack-knives, they expanded on the nature of the contract ahead of them.

According to McNally, elephants being big animals, once they start out fast, their momentum is bound to carry them a long way. Even after they have forgotten what has stampeded them they will keep on going just on general principles. Out in Nebraska, he said, in the middle of a farming country, too, an elephant hunt after a railroad smash once lasted ten days! For the beasts seem to have an instinct that keeps them to the water whenever it's anyway possible, in order not to leave any trail behind. . . . You could be pretty sure, too, continued McNally, that they'd never do any travelling between sun-up and sun-down. In the daylight they'd make for the thickest bit of woods they could find and lie doggo there. But then, again, in the case of elephants, you never could tell, you never could tell. If it looked like it might be to their interest, they might do anything at all!

It must have been seven or eight miles to the next road which paralleled that taken by the runaways. It was an abandoned logging trail, almost overgrown. But the team was a good one, and McNally pushed them into it and let them take their time.

And it was the middle of the afternoon when all three occupants of the buckboard raised a cry at once. Through the roadside and across the road itself were tracks that could not be mistaken for any but elephants', even by one who had seen elephants only in picture books.

They all jumped out. The horses were willing enough to rest. And with Coakeney leading, the three pushed their way into the prickly thickset mass of evergreen. There was still a vague, balsamy aroma of bruised and broken cedar twigs. And if it seemed impossible that the great animals could have gone through there, as McNally put it, an elephant is just a pig in a good many ways; and he will go through where only the pig kind can.

Within another hundred yards they struck water again, and the trail disappeared at once.

Shielding their faces, they got themselves back to the road. McNally tore a page out of his notebook, wrote a line of instructions to the other two keepers, spitted it on the end of a branch, and followed Red and Coakeney into the rig.

'And there's no danger of their gettin' past it,' he said; 'so now all we can do is turn around and begin another loop.'

That night they stayed in an old lumber camp. The long-deserted stable furnished them hay for their bedding, and they built a smudge fire to keep off the mosquitoes. For a time they sat around it and talked. Strange night noises came in to them. And McNally, with his experience of almost every species of wild thing, was able to tell what most of those night calls were. . . . Red was, at any rate, mighty glad that they were now about twenty miles away from where the three lions had escaped.

Led by that, by degrees his thoughts went wholly back to The Big Show.

'How long d'yuh think they'll wait for us?' he asked.

'Wait for us nothin'! We got to catch up to them. They're playin' in Bay City to-day; and to-morrow they'll be in Grand Rapids. We'll likely make connections again in Chicago. A circus don't wait for anything, son. It plays right ahead to its circuit, even if it has to leave all its elephants behind, playin' to the bull frogs.'

They fixed a screen of old boards, edge up, between their hay shake-downs and the fire, put more wood and smudge on the blaze, and stretched out. And McNally and Coakeney, at least, were soon fast asleep. If you start out to catch elephants in Michigan, you can make sure of success only by taking lots of rest as you go along.

(To be Continued.)

THE FLAG.

Salute the flag, boys! See it wave,
The emblem of the free,
And think what many a true man gave
To guard its crosses three.

Salute the flag, and bare your head
To honor such as these;
The flag that waved o'er our brave dead
Flies proudly on the breeze.

Salute the flag! God guard its folds
From every breath of shame!
Who calls himself a Briton holds
A part in its fair fame.

Salute the flag, boys! Let the hand
You raised in homage be
Forever pledged to serve your land
And keep her nobly free.

THE RED THREAD OF COURAGE

(By Mildred Welch.)

Many years ago the English troops in India were fighting some of the native tribes from the hill country. They knew little about their enemies except their desperate courage, but they had noticed one peculiar custom. Whenever one of the chieftains was killed in battle, the hillsmen marked his body by tying a red thread around the right wrist, as the highest honor they could show a hero.

The English, however, had found the common men of the tribe hard enough to fight, they were so fearless and so clever in laying ambushes.

One day a small body of English had marched a long way in search of the enemy and in the afternoon they found themselves in a part of the country strange even to the guides. The men moved forward very slowly for fear of an ambush. The trail led into a valley with very steep, high rocky sides, and topped with thick woods. Here the soldiers were ordered to advance quickly, though quietly. After a little they came suddenly to a place where the path was cut in two by a great boulder. The main line of men kept to the right, while to avoid crowding the path, a sergeant and eleven men took the left, meaning to go around the rock and meet the rest beyond it. They had gone only a short distance when they saw that the boulder was not a single rock at all, but an arm of the left wall of the valley and that they were marching into a deep ravine with no outlet except by the way they came. On either side of them towered sheer walls of rock and in front of them the ground rose in a steep hill bare of woods. When they looked up they saw that the top was barricaded by the limbs and trunks of trees and guarded by a strong body of hillsmen. While the English hesitated at the mouth of this death-trap, a shower of spears hurled by hidden foes fell from the crest of the hill. The officer in command saw the danger and signalled to the sergeant to retreat. By some awful mistake the men took it for the signal to charge. Without a moment's pause straight up the slope they charged on the run, cheering as they went. The spears hurled from the cliff killed some almost at once, others were stabbed as they reached the crest and fell backwards over the precipice, but a few got to the top and fought there hand to hand with the enemy. They were outnumbered seven to one, but when the last Englishman lay dead, twice the number of hillsmen lay dead around them.

When the relief party came later in the day they found the bodies of their comrades full of wounds lying stiff within the barricade or crushed on the rocks below. They were stripped, mutilated, bloody. But around both wrists of every British soldier was bound the red thread. The hillsmen had given their heroic foes the highest honor they paid their own brave dead.

The 'red thread of courage'—what does it mean to you, boys? Many of you already are thinking of what you intend to be. The future is bright with promise of wealth, power, fame, and they beckon you to follow—but the other narrow path, the Path of Service, it does not look attractive, does it? It seems hard and cold and right across it stands the great stone of self-sacrifice. And yet boys, that way gleams the red thread of courage. gleams the red thread of courage.—'The Christian Observer.'

Each member of the Chinese cavalry receives about four dollars a month, and out of this he is required to furnish fodder for his horse. In case of the death or disability of the animal, he must supply a new one at his own expense. The Chinese cavalier is therefore careful of his horse.

Indoor and Outdoor Department

The Muskrat.

(Duncan Kennedy, Whitechurch, Ont.)

[The following obtained honorable mention in the recent competition for a description of animal life.—Ed.]

I thought I would write about the muskrat, as I have been trapping them and have observed a few things. The muskrat's head and body are from thirteen to fifteen inches in length. The tail is nine or ten inches long, two-edged, and for two-thirds of its length is rudder-shaped and covered with scales and thin short hair. The hind feet are slightly webbed, making the muskrat a good swimmer. Its color above is brown with dark stripes, and below it is an ashy color.

Muskrats are nocturnal in their habits, but are often seen feeding and swimming in the daytime. Their natural food is grass and roots, but they will eat corn, oats, wheat, apples, some kinds of vegetables, clams, and even flesh. They thrive best in sluggish streams, bordered with grass, flags, and bullrushes. They build their houses out of grass, hay, flags and bullrushes. These houses are dome-shaped and rise as high as five feet. The entrance is at the bottom, under water, so that the inside is not exposed to the air. About ten muskrats live in each house in the winter time. Many of these houses can be seen on a marsh or meadow, where these animals live.

Muskrats can go about fifteen rods without breathing. They have a curious method of swimming long distances through the water under ice to their feeding grounds. They take a breath when starting and swim as far as they can, then rise to the ice and breathe the air out of their lungs. The air remains in bubbles against the lower surface of the ice, taking in oxygen from the water. The muskrats then breathe in again the freshened air, and go on until the operation has to be repeated. One way to get muskrats is, if the ice is transparent, to skate along above the muskrat to prevent his stopping for breath, and he will soon die from the loss of air. You can break the ice and then get the body.

In summer, muskrats live in the bank of the stream or pond, and sometimes they live there in winter. Muskrats breed very quickly, bringing forth from six to nine, three times a year, and the first kittens also bring forth young ones in August.

The fox, otter, mink and owl are enemies of the muskrat or musquash, as it is sometimes called. When trapping, one should have a spring-pole to take them out of the reach of their enemies.

The muskrat is found in nearly all parts of North America. There is a great demand for his fur now. His fur is best in January and February. Muskrats dig tunnels from one pond to another. When I find a tunnel I set a trap at the entrance, and always get a muskrat. I bait my traps with grain, apples, carrots and turnips. One should set a trap so as to get the hind paw caught instead of a front one, for a muskrat will gnaw or twist a paw off if he can reach it, and get away, so that all you get is his foot. I trap skunks and minks and sometimes I kill a weasel. I go with my older brother when he traps, and he shows me a lot of things in the way of setting traps.

The way I kill muskrats is by hitting them behnd the ears.

If you put anything near the creek that wasn't there before, the muskrat will go and have a look at it. I had two traps set at one place and sometimes I got two muskrats, but I always got one at least.

TERMITE FIREWORKS.

At least two Brazilian travellers have described an extraordinary phenomenon connected with the nests of white ants, or termites. Dr. J. S. da Fonseca, who saw the exhibition on the headwaters of the Rio Verde, describes the appearance as that of tiny stars, giving the nest the look of a miniature tower brilliantly illuminated. When the nest was struck with a stick the lights went out, only to reappear again little by little. Castelnau, in the middle of the last century, beheld a similar spectacle near the city of Goyaz. He says that the lights were produced by an immense number of small phosphorescent larvae, which withdrew into the galleries of the mound when an attempt was made to capture them. Prof. J. C. Branner, of Stanford University, remarks that this exhibition is probably confined to some particular species, or to some special occasions or conditions of termite life, since he has lived and travelled ten years in Brazil without seeing it.—'Youth's Companion.'

JACK THE CHARITY WORKER.

In a fine large case in Waterloo station stands a lifeless dog fully equipped with the working harness by which he raised hundreds of dollars during his long and busy life, writes Jessie Ackermann in the 'World Evangel'. A hollow saddle was strapped over his back, upon which may be read in bold characters, 'London Jack, Collector for the Railroad Employees' Orphan Asylum.' An opening in the case provided a means of contributing to the cause and helping in the support of the hundred and fifty children who are deprived of a father's care through accident in the service of the public.

While travelling not long since, as our train steamed into the station, before it came to a full stop, the face of a great black dog appeared at the open window. As we moved slowly along, he kept up with the train, repeating his clever trick of looking in at first one window and then another. Each jump was emphasized by a sharp, quick bark, repeated three times. By the time the train had halted he placed his front paws upon the ledge of an open window and shaking his body in somewhat violent fashion, a noisy clash of moving pennies told his mission.

This was London Jack the Second, also collector for the orphanage, leaping and bounding from coach to coach, compelling attention, that any intelligent person would instantly interpret as an appeal for the helpless.

It seemed to me that dog fully understood what he was about. I stood and watched him for some time. When trains are about to move out, the regular five-miniute notice is given. Passengers take their places in the coaches and the door is shut, but the windows being still open, Jack is heard of again, for it would take more than a closed door to dampen the ardor of this orphans' friend. Again his face is seen at the windows and his well-known bow-wow is pathetic, if not strong enough to hold up a train.

Before the day is done the saddle becomes quite a burden, for by night it is usually pretty well filled. As this train steamed out of sight the panting, excited dog walked over to a bench upon which was seated a woman who seemed to have him in charge. She removed the bank, counted the contents and found that a little over thirty-five dollars had been collected that afternoon.

It was interesting to see how seriously this dog takes himself. It is said that 'we brand ourselves with our own trademark.' This wise animal has stamped himself with his own value, and nothing could be more suggestive of brute instinct than the dignified deportment of Jack at the close of a day's work.

I chanced to pass the orphanage a few days after, and through the interest awakened by Jack, I looked in upon the wellhoused, well-clad hundred and fifty happy youngsters, and as I saw the contrasting condition to that of the thousands of slum children I felt sorry that every group of one hundred and fifty helpless children did not have so true and so beloved a friend as London Jack.

BAITS FOR SURF FISHING.

The most popular baits for bass and drum are menhaden, shedder crab, skimmer clam, and squid, although various others are used in different localities. The squid is used around Martha's Vineyard and Buzzard's Bay. The skimmer and shedder are most used along the Jersey shore. Farther south in Carolina and Florida they employ the mullet and conch. To hook menhaden, first cut to the bone from the shoulders, right down to the tail, taking the flesh from both sides; then place the hook between the two slices, tying the tail ends with fine wire to the top of the hook shank, so that the bait will not slip down to the bend. It should also be hooked and tied with wire at the bend, taking care that the point and barb are free; of course, the skin should be on the outside to imitate the natural fish.

For baiting with shedder crab, a quarter of the body—with legs entire—is usually enough; if the fish are running of a large size, half the crab is not too much; therefore wrap the legs around the shank and wire the half crab to fit snugly in the bend so that the point of the hook is barely seen. Skimmer clams and squid are treated in the same manner.—Louis Rhead, in 'Outing.'

FOR RATTLESNAKE BITES.

The treatment of a rattlesnake wound resolves itself into the application of a few very simple rules. In the first place, a person wounded by a snake usually does the very thing he should not do—that is, goes tearing off at top speed for the nearest human habitation, thereby increasing the circulation and disseminating the virus through the system more rapidly. The man should sit calmly down and bind his handkerchief around the limb (if it is a limb), break off a stout twig and insert beneath the handkerchief, producing a rude tourniquet, and twist until the circulation is effectually shut off.

With a sharp knife make an X incision over the wound, taking care to penetrate deeper than the fangs have done. If he has good teeth and no canker in his mouth, he may now suck vigorously upon the wound. It does no good to suck the original wound. It is quite difficult to get any virus back through an opening not greater in calibre than a fine needle.

If all this is done without delay, the chances are that the patient will suffer no greater inconvenience from his experience. If he chances to have handy a stick of silver nitrate he can cauterize the wound thoroughly. Failing that, a brand from the fire will serve. After a time he may release his tourniquet somewhat and permit a portion of the retained blood to enter the circulation; the system is capable of taking care of a great deal of poison if it is allowed to flow into the blood gradually. Dr. Chas. S. Moody, in July 'Outing.'

THE MOST USEFUL ANIMAL.

The 'Petit Parisien' recently organized a competition to discover the animal most useful to man. The horse won by a small margin, obtaining 1,269,872 votes, against the 1,243,117 of the cow, placed second. Then followed the dog with 1,203,473, the chicken and the bullock being separated by 300 votes for the next place.

Puzzles

BEHEADINGS.

Behead the first word in each of the following and leave the second.

A drinking vessel and a girl.
A timekeeper and found along canals.
A piece of furniture and part of the head.
A cereal and something very cold.
What we want in winter and wrath.
Part of a man's toilet and to hold.

WORD SQUARE.

(Sent in by F. H. M.)

One, a knot, lazy, sorrow.

NUMERICAL ENIGMA.

My 1, 12, 8, 7, is untamed; my 3, 10, 14, 2, 7, is highly colored; my 11, 13, 9, 8, is actual; my 5, 6, 13, 3, is a name in Canadian history; my 4, 13, 10, 7, is a quarrel. My whole is the name of a great Canadian statesman.

ANSWERS TO LAST WEEK'S PUZZLES.

Additions.—M-ay. C-lock. M-an. V-end. I-slam. I-deal. I-rate.—1908.

ENIGMA.

V, e, n, t; vent.

CHARADE.

Pan, a, ma, panama.

Correct answers to two of last week's puzzles have been received from Jean Cartier, Montreal, and Jessie Dobbie, Montreal.

Correct answers to the puzzles of the previous week have been received from John MacLean, Charlottetown, P.E.I.

One of the puzzlers in the recent competition is afraid that the publishing of the answers the week following the publishing of the puzzles gives a chance for cheating. We have never received answers from city competitors after the answers were given by us, although answers may have arrived just too late for prompt acknowledgment. As for the out of town competitors, we have considered circumstances carefuly and have never had reason to doubt their honor in any case. We do not think that the results of the competition show any reason for apprehension on this score.

FROM A PRIZE WINNER.

Perth, Ont.

To the Editor of the Boys' Page.

Dear Sir,—I received the book which you sent me as a prize for the recent puzzle competition.

I was delighted to get it, and think it was very beautiful. I thank you very much. Your sincere friend,

COLIN FARMER.

JUST SPLENDID!

That's what our young folks think who have received that fine package of the invisible post cards for selling ONLY SIX copies of the 'Pictorial' at ten cents a copy. So easy, you know! Almost any boy or girl reader could sell six copies among their own friends, especially of the splendid Aviation Number. (See advertisement.) And the secret writing outfit is really fine. You enjoy writing the cards, and your friends are delighted at receiving them. Read the 'ad' on another page, and send at once for the six copies to sell. A post card is all you need send us. Address Dept. B., 'Pictorial Publishing Co., 142 St. Peter street, Montreal.

THE ORIGIN OF AEROPLANES—KITES AND EARLY EXPERIMENTS.

Emphatically is the aeroplane a thing of to-day, and perhaps some among the more hard to convince of mankind will declare even a thing of to-morrow, but anyhow so widely is aviation the subject of talk and experiment to-day that any wide awake boy can give at least a superficial description of the various types of monoplanes, biplanes, etc., that have turned the practical experimenter's attention so largely from the balloon. Many boys have even made their own more or less air-worthy gliders, perhaps taken something more than a flight of imagination on them. But in order to get the clearest idea of the why and wherefor of the modern heavier-than-air machine that will be to-morrow's means of locomotion we must look back first into yesterday's primitive attempts at making use of the kite.

The kite, that friend of the small boy for so many years and in so many lands, first received the respectful attention it deserves as a pioneer about the middle of the eighteenth century.

The Canadian Bisley Team, Which Sailed on the 'Tunisian'

On Friday, June 17, the Canadian Bisley team left for England to compete in the most famous shooting tournament that the world knows. Since the first body of shots left Canada years ago to distinguish themselves at the butts in England, the men from Canada have been looked on as worthy rivals by the competitors at Bisley. They made a name for themselves early in the game, and almost every team that has been sent across has added to the glory of Canada.

'What are the prospects this year?' a 'Witness' reporter asked Major Hutchison, of Ottawa, adjutant of the team.

'Good. Very good. We seem to have a rather better than average body of



LIEUT.-COL. M. B. EDWARDS,
St. John, N.B., Commanding Bisley Team.

men this year, and in addition to this, every man who was invited has accepted. This is a record, I think, and to the quality of the men.'

Reports from all over the Dominion show that members have been spending much of their time on the ranges, 'keeping their eye in,' and preparing for the big events which are ahead. The rifles are oiled and the little whims of their guns are known to the men.

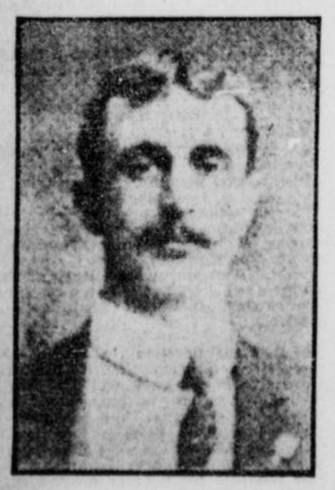


MAJOR HUTCHISON,
Ottawa, Adjutant Bisley Team.

On Thursday the men met to drill at the drill hall on Craig street, and at night they said good-bye and went aboard. Major Hutchinson was very busy all morning seeing to the comfort of the men and doing everything possible to ensure their enjoyment of the trip. With him was Col. John Tilton, of Ottawa, chairman of the executive of the Dominion Rifle Association. Together they attended to all the details, and everything has been arranged.

The team is composed of the following men:

Sergt. G. W. Russell, G. G. F. G., Ottawa.
Capt. W. H. Forrest, 6th D. C. O. R., Vancouver.
Sergt. D. McInnes, 19th A. M. R., Edmonton.
Pte. W. J. Clifford, 10th R. Grenadiers, Toronto.



SERGT. H. GREET,
Queen's Own Rifles, Toronto.

Lance-Corp. H. Whitehorn, 10th R. Grenadiers, Toronto.
Capt. C. R. Crowe, 30th Regt., Guelph.
Pte. W. L. Latimer, 10th R. Grenadiers, Toronto.
Pte. F. Bibby, 77th Regt., Dundas.
Sergt. F. A. Steck, 78th Regt., Truro.
Capt. W. Hart, McHarg, 6th D. C. O. R., Vancouver.
Sergt. F. H. Morris, 46th Regt., Bowmanville.

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SERGT. T. W. SHARPE,
2nd Canadian Artillery, Montreal.

Staff-Sergt. T. Mitchell, 13th Regt., Hamilton.
H. Greet, 2nd Q. O. R., Toronto.
Sergt. E. A. Eastwood, 90th Regt., Winnipeg.
Gunner G. W. Sharp, 2nd C. A., Montreal.
Lieut. G. J. Rowe, 46th Regt., Bowmanville.
Lieut. W. Drysdale, 11th Regt., Montreal.
Pte. J. A. Steele, 30th Regt., Guelph.
Col.-Sergt. James Freeborn, 30th Regt., Hamilton.
Pte. D. McKie, 30th Regt., Guelph.
Adjutant, Major Hutchison, Ottawa.



CAPT. W. H. FORREST,
6th D.C.O.R., Vancouver.

Commandant, Major Edwards, St. John, N.B.

A glance at the records of the men, which are appended, shows that there are a number of exceptionally good shots among them, and that every member of the team may be well proud of what he has done. They should without doubt uphold the name which Canadians have made on the butts at Bisley.

CAPT. W. H. FORREST.

Captain W. H. Forrest, of the Sixth Regiment, 'The Duke of Connaught's Own Rifles,' one of the Vancouver representatives on this year's Bisley team, and the second man on the list, has been a devotee of shooting since he had strength to hold up a rifle. As far back as 1884, when a very young man, he won a place on the Wimble-



PTE. W. J. CLIFFORD,
Grenadiers, Toronto.

don team. He was then a junior lieutenant in the 8th Royal Rifles, Quebec. Since that time Capt. Forrest has been eligible for Bisley no less than eight times, and this visit will be the fifth he has made to England as a representative Canadian rifleman. At Bisley he has shot on the Kolapore and McKinnon teams, and last year took third place in the Prince of Wales match, which ranks next in importance to the King's.

Capt. Forrest is undoubtedly one of the best all-round shots in Canada, is always a safe man on a team, and is particularly strong in aggregate shooting. At Ottawa he has headed the Bisley aggregate twice and been second three times. He has always represented his regiment on regimental and provincial teams, and has won many individual prizes. Capt. Forrest is the holder of nineteen medals and



CAPT. HART McHARG,
6th D.C.O.R., Vancouver.

several cups. He is paymaster of the Sixth Regiment.

CAPT. W. HART-McHARG.

Captain W. Hart-McHarg, of the 6th Regiment, 'The Duke of Connaught's Own Rifles,' Vancouver, did not take up rifle shooting until after his return from the South African war in 1901. Since then he has shot at Ottawa six times, and has been eligible for the Bisley team four times, but with the exception of this year has only accepted a place once before, in 1907. During the matches that year he shot on the Kolapore and McKinnon teams, and on his return to Ottawa shot for Canada in the Palma Trophy Contest, in which American, Australian and British teams competed. The following year Capt. McHarg won the Governor-General's prize at the Dominion Rifle matches, Ottawa, and in 1909 he carried off the grand aggregate and extra



SERGEANT F. A. STECK,
78th Regiment, Truro, N.S.

series aggregate in the British Columbia provincial matches. He is the owner of many medals and cups for individual and team competitions, and when at the Ottawa meeting has always shot for his provincial team in the London Merchants match. In private life, Capt. McHarg is a barrister-at-law. He is the author of 'From Quebec to Pretoria,' the story of the Royal Canadian Regiment in South Africa.

SERGT. McINNES.

Sergt. McInnes, Nineteenth Alberta Mounted Rifles, who is a member of the 1910 Bisley team, is one of the crack shots of the Dominion, and has a splendid record extending over several years. In 1902 he won a place on the Bisley team, and during the con-



LIEUT. F. H. MORRIS,
46th Regiment, Bowmanville.

tests finished 45th in the King's hundred. He was at Bisley again in 1906, and shot for Scotland in the international match. The following year at Ottawa he won the Governor General's prize, shot on the Canadian team for the Palma trophy. In 1908 he was again a member of the Bisley team and shot for Canada in the Olympic international match and also in the McKinnon and Kolapore team matches. Last year at Bisley Sergt. McInnes tied for third place in the final of the King's prize and was also on the McKinnon team. During last season in Ottawa he won the Governor-General's prize for the second time, making a record score. He holds three bronze crosses for the grand aggregate at Bisley.

SERGT. E. A. EASTWOOD.

Sergt. E. A. Eastwood, of the Ninetieth Regiment, Winnipeg, is only 25



SERGEANT G. H. RUSSELL,
Governor-General's Foot Guards, Ottawa.

years of age, and was born in Marmora, Ont. He went to Winnipeg in August, 1904, and joined the Ninetieth Regiment in 1905, and he was promoted to sergeant in 1907. He won a place on the Manitoba Ottawa rifle team in 1907, 1908, 1909, and he was the only rifleman from the Prairie Province to win a place on this year's Bisley team. He won the fifth place and Lieutenant-Governor's silver medal in the Manitoba provincial matches in 1909; was a member of the best shooting section in the Canadian School of Musketry here in 1907, and won the championship of the Ninetieth Regiment in 1909.

SERGT. G. W. SHARPE.

Sergt. G. W. Sharpe, of the Second Canadian Artillery, has attended the province of Quebec Rifle Association matches for a number of years and has always stood high in the aggregate. He has represented his province for the London Merchants' Cup at the Dominion Rifle Association matches on several occasions and possesses quite



SERGT. A. E. ASTWOOD,
90th Regiment, Winnipeg.



CAPT. CHAS. R. CROWE,
30th Regiment, Guelph.

a number of medals and badges won as trophies at different times in shooting contests. This is, however, his first time on the Bisley team, but as he is an experienced shot he no doubt will give a good account of himself. He has been well up in the aggregate at the D. R. A. meet several times before.

CAPT. CHAS. CROWE.

Captain Charles R. Crowe, of the 30th Regiment, of Guelph, has been a member of the Bisley team seven years since 1901, and has won his place on the team for the past eight years. For the past eight years he has been a

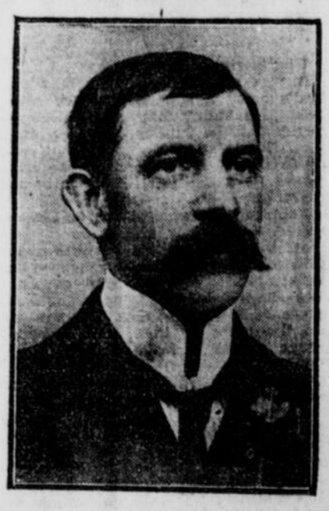


PRIVATE W. LATIMER,
Grenadiers, Toronto.

member of the Ontario eight at Ottawa. He was first in the Ontario aggregate in 1903 and second in 1909. In 1905 he was second in the grand aggregate at Ottawa and third in the Governor-General's last year. He has three Bisley grand aggregate badges, two N.R.A. badges, and has been twice a member of the winning Kolapore eight. Captain Crowe is surely one of the veterans who will steady the team this year.

LIEUT. F. H. MORRIS.

The trip to Bisley will be no new thing for Lieut. F. H. Morris, of the 46th Regiment, Bowmanville. It is his fourth trip to the big tournament, he having been a member of the team in



D. McKIE,
30th Regiment, Guelph.

1907 and each year since. He began shooting in 1905, and at once his ability was manifested. Two years later he qualified, and he has kept going ever since. He has led the team in the money won during the last two years, and in 1908 won the grand aggregate and gold cross. Last year he finished third in the King's match, winning the Standard of Empire Shield, given to the colonial finishing highest in this match, won the London small arms competition, and was a member of the winning Kolapore and McKinnon teams. In 1908 he also won the St. George bronze cross and various other lesser prizes. Lieut. Morris was a member of the Ontario provincial team which won the London merchants' cup at Ottawa last year. He has won many medals in provincial and Dominion competitions.

SERGT. F. A. STECK.

Sergt. F. A. Steck, of the Seventy-eighth Regiment, Truro, is also an excellent shot and won tenth place in



SERGT. D. McINNES,
19th Alberta Mounted Rifles.

and he entered its ranks. Since then he has won a series of cups, and is the proud possessor of three or four medals.

CORP. H. WHITEHORN.

Corp. H. Whitehorn, of the 10th Regiment Royal Grenadiers, Toronto, is a native of Newfoundland. For the past ten years he has been in the Queen City, and has been connected with the Grenadiers. He has been one of the stand-bys in the Ottawa competitions. Last year he was fifth in the aggregate competition for the Bisley team, and high man in the 'pop and dodge 'em' competition. His score of 32 has been beaten but once, and that by two points only. He is 34 years of age, and regarded as one of the best shots in the Toronto regiments. Before leaving for Montreal he spent the last two days at the ranges with Clifford and Latimer, preparing himself to scoop in everything in sight. He is an admirer of the Ross rifle, but clings to



COL.-SERGT. JAMES FREEBORN,
30th Regiment, Hamilton.

the Enfield for rapid firing off-hand, at which he is an expert.

PRIVATE BIBBY.

F. Bibby, of Dundas, is another member of the team who has a fine shooting record. His western friends feel particularly proud of his shooting this last season, as he has carried off all the honors in his own regimental matches and in Toronto took first place with a possible in the McDonald match and first place in the Tait Brassey, besides being high up in all other matches. At the Dominion Rifle Association meet here his luck stayed with him and in the Governor-General's match he won marked distinction. In the first stage the 200, 500 and 600 yards, he made 102 points and won the D.R.A. silver medal. This score for those ranges was never beaten. In the second stage at the 800 he made a possible, but at the 900 he made an unfortunate miss which caused him to drop his lead. He, however, won $150

LANCE CORPORAL H. WHITEHORN,
Royal Grenadiers, Toronto.

in cash and the silver medal and won his way on the Bisley team, capturing the ninth place. He has acquired his skill by hard work and regular practice, and is deserving of every honor.

PRIVATE D. McKIE.

Private D. McKie, of the Thirtieth Regiment, Guelph, comes from good fighting stock, and is from Hawick, Scotland. Five of his brothers have worn the King's uniform and have proven themselves to be crack shots. Three times our subject has won the bronze medal of the National Rifle Association of England at the Border Rifle meetings in Great Britain, and he has had the distinction of having shot in the Scottish team against all England. He has also been in the King's and St. George's finals and was the only Hawick member of the Border



PTE. F. BIBBY,
77th Regiment, Dundas, Ont.

Rifles team which won the Wolseley Cyclists cup in 1900 when forty miles were ridden in Wales and eight rounds fired. He is also a life member of the National Rifle Association of Great Britain and holds a long service medal. Two of his brothers, Sergt. J. J. McKie and Col.-Sergt Alex. McKie, have figured in the King's and the St. George's finals at Bisley and are also long service medalists. Private McKie holds two bronze crosses for the grand aggregate at Bisley, and also a bronze medal in the all-comers' aggregate.

PRIVATE W. LATIMER.

Flesherton, Bruce County, is the home of many good rifle shots, but none more justly famed than Private W. Latimer, of the Royal Grenadiers, Toronto. He is known all over the Province of Ontario as one of the 'fellows that seldom miss.' He has silverware sufficient to stock a small jewellery store, and a number of gold and silver medals. Among the prizes which he prides is one for the free-hand shooting, which he won four times in succession, being the first to accomplish this series of wins. He has been nine years with the Grens, and maintains his connection with it on account of the competition among the shots, of whom there are a very large number.

PRIVATE W. J. CLIFFORD.

Private Clifford, of B Company, 10th Royal Grenadiers, was born in Brampton, Ont., 32 years ago, and all his life has been accustomed to the 'gun.' He became connected with the 'Grens' of Toronto less than four years ago, and his first trails at the ranges directed the attention of the officers to the accuracy of his shots. He is regarded as one of the best shots in the Dominion.

BOYHOOD OF GENERAL NOGI.

His Early Hardships in Trying to Get an Education.

General Nogi, the Japanese soldier, belongs to the cosmopolitan army of self-made men. His account of his boyhood, except in the details, has the familiar earmarks of such stories the world over.

'My father could not give me the education other boys in the clan were receiving, he writes in 'Nihon no Shonen.' 'I had to stay at home. But one day I said to myself: "Come what may I must learn while I am young. Life without some sort of achievement is not worth the living.'

'So I pleaded with my father and at last prevailed upon him to send me to a dormitory known as the Shudoba, from which I was able to attend the Clan School.

'My days at the dormitory were days of hardship. It was under the control of the Clan Government and sheltered about sixty boys, all under 18 years of age, for in those days a boy was supposed to reach manhood at 18, and what "man" would live in a dormitory?

'Things have much changed since that time. In those days the boys brought their own unhulled rice to the dormitory and pounded it for themselves in the mortar provided for their use, there was not a shop in the place where you could buy hulled rice. The boys too had to cook their own rice for themselves and to collect their own fuel from the neighboring woods.

'There was also a stable attached to the dormitory and it was the duty of the boys to groom the horses. As the poorest lad in the dormitory a great deal of this work fell upon my shoulders. I pounded rice for the others, I went into the woods to gather fuel, I cooked the meals and I groomed the horses.

'There were no currycombs or clippers in those days. I had to singe the horses' coats with improvised torches made of dry twigs and to chop the straw for their bran mash as well as I could, and all this for want of labor-saving contrivances entailed much expenditure of time and trouble.

'In addition to all this manual labor I had the usual school lessons to attend. Never very strong, I found my double task a severe strain on my powers of endurance, and I began at times to doubt whether I should be able to go through with the task I had set myself. But I never allowed myself to lose heart.'

THE COURT OF THE WORLD'S PEACE.

Opening Remarks of President Lammasch, of the Fisheries Tribunal.

(From the official protocol of June 1.)

Ten years have elapsed since the Permanent Court of International Arbitration has been established by the first Conference of the Peace which has met under the reign of a glorious and well beloved Queen in this charming town.

In those few years already this novel institution has done a great deal of good all over the world. It has shown that, instead of appealing to brute force with all its casualties, cruelties and injustices, differences, important differences between mighty states, may be adjusted according to the laws of equity, justice and humanity.

Tribunals instituted in virtue of the convention of 1899 and 1907 have decided disputes touching all four continents, divided in various realms, differences which have arisen in the north of Europe, in Northern and Southern America, in Japan, in Arabia, and in Morocco.

The greatest powers of the world have submitted by their free will to this court and nations of minor forces have found their protection before it.

Governments which once had appealed to this high court have entrusted it a second and a third time with the decision of their conflicts; arbitrators who had been chosen in one case have been nominated to decide other affairs, certainly the most convincing evidence I think, that parties have been contented with the work that has been done here.

Matters of great importance have been adjusted in these modest provisional rooms, some of them involving the most delicate questions of sovereignty and national pride, all implicating intricate problems of international law.

But perhaps never till now has there been entrusted to an arbitral tribunal a question of such gravity and of so complex a nature as in the present case of almost secular standing. Many of the documents in this case are prior to the independence of the United States of America; some of them go as far back as the seventeenth century. Upward from 1818, during more than ninety years, the questions implicated in the present arbitration have been the subject of almost uninterrupted diplomatic correspondence and transaction, and more than once they have brought the two great seafaring nations of Europe and America to the verge of the extremities of war.

And now these two nations, to which the world is indebted for so much of its progress in every sphere of human thought and action, have agreed to submit their long standing conflict to the arbitration of this tribunal.

In doing so they have expressed their full confidence in this peaceful mode of resolving international differences, which the first conference of 1899 has recognized as the most efficacious and at the same time the most equitable method of deciding controversies which have not been settled by diplomatic means.

TO THE LOAF-MAKER.

By a Song-Maker.

(The Archbishop (of York) . . . . . mentioned that he was very much touched the other day by receiving from a journeyman baker towards the building of a church in his parish the sum of £500, the savings of a lifetime, along with a letter in which he said he gave the amount as a small thank-offering for the benefits God had given him ever since his baptism.—Yorkshire 'Post,' April 21, 1910.)

Oh, my brother, my brother, I would I could do as much!
Every day thro' the heat and stress
You made your loaves for the Lord to bless—
Loaves you could see and touch—
To feed the hungry or help the faint,
Bring needed life to sinner and saint,
Like the sun, who thro' all the journey's length
To the just and the unjust giveth strength!

Oh, my brother, my brother, I would I had always made
At daily cost of the oven's heat
Such holy loaves for the folk to eat—
Served as the Master bade—
Still counting even the counter-pelf
A trust from the Lord of Life Himself,
And feeding the folk with the best of good
Made quick in the fires of brotherhood!

Oh, I have striven, have striven, to earn my right to my bread,
Were it only to lift with joyful song
The bitter days that should make men strong,
Or give in love's own stead;
A call to battle, a passing breath
Of courage and hope in face of death!
I made the loaves, but the loaves were few,
And I often failed, as the Master knew.

You, my brother, my brother, were crowned with a ceaseless toil,
Till out of your faithful, laboring life—
The furnace flush of your oven-strife—
You won a thrifty spoil,
You, who have laid on the altar-stone
A double gift for the Lord to own—
The daily bread that is life-bread good,
And the Bread of the Spirit's Brotherhood!

You who have fed men's bodies to work the will of the soul—
Faithfully serving, won in the end
To helping the soul itself, my friend,
The body's life to control,
Soul-hunger's agony to redress,
And man with the Bread of Life to bless,
So heartening singers, who with bent head,
In self-scorn bent, have tried to make soul's bread.

Annie Matheson.

—Westminster Gazette.'

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HOME DEPARTMENT

A Home Song.

I turned an ancient poet's book,
And found upon the page:
'Stone walls do not a prison make,
Nor iron bars a cage.'
Yes, that is true; and something more:
You'll find, where'er you roam,
That marble floors and gilded walls
Can never make a home.
But every house where Love abides,
And Friendship is a guest,
Is surely home, and home, sweet home;
For there the heart can rest.
—Henry Van Dyke.

Mrs. Jenkins's Housecleaning.

(Lilian Margaret Houts, in the 'Youth's Companion.')

There was great excitement in the little village of Brownsville, where Elvira Jenkins taught school. Someone had set fire to the schoolhouse. An early passer-by had observed smoke pouring from the windows one morning, and before he could bring help, the neat little white building was in flames. Only a part of the books and furniture could be saved.

Poor Elvira sat down and cried bitterly when she heard of the disaster. For had not the work of the last three months been consumed in the conflagration—the prize essays to be read on the last day of school; the drawings so carefully constructed by each class; the kindergarten work of the little ones, an innovation in the neighborhood, but her especial pride? And now they could never be replaced, for it was only a week until school would be out. It was a great blow to the little schoolmistress.

'Cheer up, Miss Elvira!' said Deacon Spired, one of the 'committee.' 'We all know you ain't to blame. We'll have the closing exercises, anyway. Mr. Matthews has offered the town hall, and Squire Jackson says every boy that wrote a composition shall have a jack-knife and every girl a new doll to compensate for not gettin' to read 'em the last day of school.'

So Elvira dried her tears, and she and the older scholars set to work at once to make the exercises as successful as posible under the circumstances. It was decided, as the time was so short until the end of the term, not to try to hold any more sessions, but simply to have the closing exercises in the town hall on Thursday evening, two days later.

All passed off well. The speakers declaimed with fire and expression. The songs rang out joyously; and the kindergartners covered themselves and their teacher with glory. Elvira was proud and happy, and all the parents were pleased.

The next morning saw her on her way homeward.

'I'll just give Mary Ellen a little surprise,' she said to herself as the train rolled along. 'There's nobody else at home, and I can get some one from town to take me out. There's no use of troubling Jonas to come after me, anyway, when pa's gone and he's so busy.'

She had no trouble in finding a neighbor driving toward the Jenkins place, and as she stopped at the gate she realized afresh the meaning of 'Home, Sweet Home.' How pleasant to come back! How fresh and green and pretty everything looked! The dear old flowers! Surely they never grew so large or fragrant anywhere else.

Mary Ellen must be keeping all the dust out while her mother was gone, for the windows were down and the shades drawn. She ran round to the back door, but it was locked, and the only sign of life in the yard was Old Speckle clucking discontentedly in her coop, while the little Plymouth Rocks ran here and there after bugs and flies.

Away on the other side of the field back of the barn-yard she could see Jonas ploughing. She ran along beside the fence, her foot slipping now and then into the fragrant newly turned earth.

'Jonas! Jonas!' she cried. 'Where's Mary Ellen?'

'Well, of all things, Elviry, when did ye come home?' exclaimed Jonas, as he leaned on his plough-handle and mopped his face with his big blue handkerchief. 'Nobody's lookin' for ye home yet this week to come.'

'I know, Jonas, but the schoolhouse burned down. Somebody set it on fire. So I thought I'd give you a little surprise.'

'The schoolhouse burned down! Well, I swan! Mary Ellen? She's gone to your cousin Roxy's, over to Pine Grove, and she won't be back till next week. There's some big doin's amongst the young folks over there to-morrow evenin'—party, or some such commotion— and she lit out yesterday, hard as she could go. You'd better stay over to Miss Meeks's till she gets back.'

'All right, Jonas, but first I'll go up to the house and see how everything looks. I suppose the key's under the step.'

Elvira entered by the kitchen door and went over the little dwelling where her childhood had been spent. Everything was just as usual. The old eight-day clock, with the picture of a shepherdess and sheep painted on its face, ticked on in the same dignified way that it had ever since she could remember. Her father's paper lay on the mantelpiece in the sitting-room, where he always put it, the one piece of untidiness in which he persisted.

The only sound was a bee buzzing against the window, impatiently trying to get out. Elvira lifted the sash and released him.

How well everything looked, she thought. Her mother was always such a good housekeeper. And how worried she was because she had had to go away without having done her spring housecleaning. Mary Ellen wrote that it almost kept her awake at night. Things looked ever so clean, but her mother would never rest until they went through all the motions, anyway. Would it not be fun if she could clean house? Mary Ellen was too young, of course, but she could do it, she knew, so that her mother would be satisfied.

'I'll just get 'Phrasy and 'Phemy Hines to come over and help me, and then we'll get it done in a jiffy, and I can go over to Cousin Roxy's, too.'

Elvira was a person of action, and she had no sooner made up her mind than she proceeded to carry out her plans. She went to the barn, and in a few minutes hitched up Old Gray, whom she found lazily sunning himself in the yard.

'Phemy and 'Phrasy Hines—christened by their parent Euphemia and Euphrasia—were twin sisters of uncertain age, who supported themselves by doing various kinds of work in the neighborhood. Luckily for Elvira's plans, they were not busy that day, and readily consented to go home with her and help clean house. Jonas had taken it for granted that Elvira had gone to the neighbor's, as he had suggested, so they were not troubled by his presence.

'I must say, Elviry, that your ma's a pretty good housekeeper, if she has been sick all winter,' said 'Phemy, as they proceeded with their work. 'Or Mary Ellen, rather, for she's had most of the charge of things lately. 'Pears like this place doesn't need very much cleaning.'

But they went over it all painstakingly and conscientiously being women who did with their might what their hands found to do, and by the middle of the next afternoon they pronounced their task completed. Elvira was not disposed to linger over it, and was soon on her way to Pine Grove.

Jonas, who had come to town Saturday afternoon on some business of his own, was rather surprised, as he stood in front of the railway station, meditatively chewing a long straw, to see Mr. and Mrs. Jenkins alight from the west-bound train.

'For peaceable and law-abiding citizens, the Jenkinses is doin' considerable kickin' over the traces lately,' observed Jonas to himself. 'First here comes Elviry racin' home afore her folks expects her, and now her pa and ma descends onto us unlooked for.

'Howdy, Mis' Jenkins!' he said, as he sauntered up to them. 'Ain't ye a little ahead of time, pullin' in this evening? The girls wa'n't lookin' for ye for the next week or ten days.'

'Couldn't keep her any longer!' sighed Mr. Jenkins. 'We were having a fine time among all the old folks, but nothing would do but she must go home and look after things. We've brought along Rosy, Brother 'Bijah's girl, though, to make us a little visit and kind of help along,' he said, with a wave of his hand toward a stout, shy-looking girl who stood in the background.

'Guess ye won't find anybody at home,' ventured Jonas, after they were all seated in the waggon and driving toward home. 'Mary Ellen she went over to Pine Grove last Thursday, and the next day here come Elviry. Schoolhouse over to Brownsville burned down; and she lit off over there, too. Guess they'll be back the first of the week.'

'There!' ejaculated Mrs. Jenkins. 'I just knew something would happen. The girls'd never stay at home and tend to things if I went off. I suppose the place is all covered with dirt, and the chickens half-starved, and—and—' and Mrs. Jenkins stopped, appalled at the picture her own imagination had drawn of the probable disorder into which things had fallen, as the result of her having deserted her post of duty.

'There, there, ma, I guess everything'll be all right,' said Mr. Jenkins, consolingly. But his wife would not be comforted until they found, as they drove into the yard, that at least Old Speckle and her brood had escaped the general destruction.

The cleanliness and quiet which reigned within the house served still further to mollify her.

'Well,' she admitted at last, after he had been in every room and could see nothing with which to find fault, 'it isn't so very bad, after all. But I'll never rest till the house is cleaned from top to bottom. I'm feeling better now, and Rosy'll help me, and we'll set to work Monday morning, and have it all done before the girls get home.'

The remonstrances of her husband had no effect upon her, and finally, concluding that it would do her less harm to be busy than to sit still and fret, he let her have her way.

Tuesday evening a merry party of young people stopped at Mr. Jenkins's front gate about dusk, and the two girls ran up the walk.

'For the land sakes, Elvira, I do believe ma's come home!' exclaimed Mary Ellen, as they both spied the familiar form by the side door, giving a parting shake to a rug. 'How glad I am I cleaned house before she came.'

'You cleaned house, Mary Ellen!' almost screamed Elvira.

'Well, girls, I think it's about time you were coming home!' called their mother, as she just then caught sight of them. 'And I've got the house all cleaned at last!'

THE VACATIONLESS SUMMER.

(By Grace Dickerson.)

It is high time a good word was said for the vacation-less summer. A great deal has been written and spoken about the value of vacations, their joys, their re-creative power, in fact, their absolute indispensableness for young and old, rich and poor, men, women and children. Now, we subscribe to all this; we have nothing against vacations either in theory or practice; indeed, we have practiced them faithfully for many years. All we say is that it's time somebody said a good word for the summer without a vacation. There come such summers to most individuals and families—and they are not nearly so black as they are painted. They are full of pleasant possibilities; possibilites which we have quite ignored while we were baskng on ocean beaches, or climbing mountains or skimming over blue waters, or lighting camp fires. Of course, the pleasures of a summer at home are different from those, very different; but they are none the less real. In the first place there is the pleasure and freedom of being at home—the joy of sitting on your own front porch quiet and unmolested, instead of watching a dizzling procession of hotel 'guests' tramp back and forth before you; there is the pleasure of just doing nothing when you want to, instead of taking a hand at some game in a stuffy parlor 'to oblige Mrs. Shetland' because 'the gentlemen are so scarce, you know'; and if you are a woman there is the comfort of slipping on your old, thinnest muslin for dinner, instead of your best respectability of clean dresses three times a day. When it's hot there is the pleasure of the porcelain tub and of roaming through a whole house hunting the breeze; and perhaps the luxury of choosing one's bed-room at night. If it's cold and it rains for three days, there is the wood fire and quiet therewith. Yes, my vacationer, you who are dripping in camp, or shut up in a boarding-house parlor or a mountain hotel, reduced to worsted work or bowling, while the children romp and quarrel, think of the joy of a wood fire in the living-room at home, of the peaceful luncheon, of the contented children off in the nursery and the chance of real or snooze in a room where all the shoes are not moulding and sheets are not clammy with dampness? There's the pleasure of sleeping at night, too, when you want to; without listening to the piano and the dancing below, or to the fussy lady packing her trunks above your head, or to the other fellow's baby crying next door; without the arousing presence in the heart of nature of the black fly and wood-ticks, or the still, small, unanswerable voice of the blood-thirsty mosquito. Ah, yes, there are compensations in the summer at home.

Not to be passed over is the luxury of clean clothes; think of it! you poor creature whose 'washing' is gone for a three weeks' stay. Think of the joy of putting on clean duck trousers or a fresh shirt waist when you need them! Oh, we all remember what we have suffered from the hotel laundry that empties the pocket-book and makes the clothes as blue as their owner, and from the country 'washer-woman who 'cal'ates to wash 'em clean,' even if she washes away all the buttons and large sections of the garments as well; or from the 'agent,' in more remote regions, into whose railway basket we reluctantly cast our collars and shirts, knowing that like bread upon the waters they will return to us only after many days or perhaps not at all. At home we do not need to 'do up' all the handkerchiefs and 'iron' them on the window panes and mirrors.

Among all the pleasures of the home summer, however, the greatest perhaps is the pleasure of eating. Might 's well say it right out—the pleasure of eating a square dinner every night in the week. We agree perfectly with President Elliot when he includes among the pleasures of a happy life that of eating. He frankly admits that he is partly animal and says that while he remains so he expects to enjoy good food. He seems to think it has a beneficial effect upon mankind in general and himself, in particular. With ill-concealed glee he tells the story of the pious old lady who was visited on her death-bed by her minister. 'My good woman,' asked the clergyman solemnly, 'as you look back over your life, in what have you found your greatest pleasure?' and without a moment's hesitation she replied: 'My victuals.' Honest old soul! She was never deluded into spending many summer vacations away from home! We all remember the resorts where the fresh eggs and garden 'sass' are sent to the city, where the cream is saved for cheeses, and where we strive in vain to make the huge doughnuts take the place of chicken and roast beef.

Poor wretch, looking hungrily for a raspberry or a juicy peach, and trying to get fat on the 'view,' what wouldn't you give for a chance to sit down at the home breakfast table with the well-iced melons and the fragrant coffee? And how about the roast chickens for dinner and the peaches and cream—real cream! Mr. Dooley knew what he was talking about when he said: 'the place to be ain't where all the good things comes from, but where all the good things goes to.' Not that we have anything to say against summer vacations, remember. We have all taken them, and we'll take them again—whenever we get a chance, of course. That's all right. But there's a thing or two in favor of the summer at home. If you can't go away, don't think you're suffering awful privations. Remember how we've dragged out a weary existence during a week's rain in camp,' how we've gasped on the humid shores of inland lakes, fought all manner of 'critturs' in mountain forests, and starved in well-advertised resorts on the coast. Reflect upon these things and admit that staying at home has its compensations, and that, after all, there are worse things in life than the vacation-less summer. — 'Northwestern Christian Advocate.'

MATER ET FILIUS.

(By Walter H. Brown.)

Sometimes in the hush of the evening hour
When the shadows creep from the west,
I think of the twilight songs you sang,
And the boy you lulled to rest,—
The wee little boy with the tousled head
That so long ago was thine.
I wonder if someimes you long for that boy,
O little mother of mine.

And now he has come to man's estate,
Grown stalwart in body, and strong.
And you'd hardly know that he was the lad
Whom you lulled with your slumber-song,
The years have altered the form and the life
But his heart is unchanged by time
And still he is only thy boy as of old,
O little mother of mine.
—Wesleyan Literary Monthly.

THE NERVOUS CHILD.

The nervous child is to be found in many nurseries throughout the land; and usually he is a source of great anxiety to his parents. There is no reason why this should be so, however, if proper pains are taken in his upbringing. Very often the nervous child develops in after life into a man or woman of more than ordinary distinction. Nervousness in children is usually accompanied by an extremely vivid imagination and a highly sensitive organization. The child needs 'managing' in a far greater degree than the ordinary robust boy or girl. Grown-ups are so apt to imagine that the moods and whims of a nervous child are due to 'original sin' or to bad temper. Generally, they are due entirely to temperament, and can only be overcome by exceedingly wise and careful training. It is when she comes to select a school for the nervous one of her flock that a mother finds herself confronted with the most difficult problem of all. She knows by heart all the temperamental peculiarities of the beloved child, and she wonders how he will fare when removed from the tolerant and kindly atmosphere of home. She realizes how likely it is that he will be misunderstood both by teachers and pupils, and she looks forward with foreboding to the separation from her little one. As a matter of fact, however, there is no need for her to feel like this. There are many preparatory schools, which cater particularly and exclusively for children of this disposition—schools in which the pupils overcome the idiosyncrasies and peculiarities of their natures, and are made fit to face the wider life of the public school. Some mothers, in the fondness of their hearts, would like their nervous little boy to be educated at home. This is a mistake, however. It is by mixing with his fellows that the child is able to develop normal and healthy qualities.—'The Gentlewoman.'

HERBS.

An authority says regarding the sweet and savory herbs so easily grown in kitchen gardens and which are indispensable to good cooking: Parsley, tarragon and fennel should be dried in May, June and July, just before flowering; mint in June and July; thyme, marjoram and savory in July and August; basil and sage in August and September; all herbs should be gathered in the sunshine, and dried by artificial heat; their flavor is best preserved by keeping them in air-tight tin cans.

JUNKET VARIATION.

That time-honored dish of the invalid, junket, would scarcely be recognized when prepared with an egg.

Heat the milk until lukewarm, then stir in a lightly beaten egg to every pint. Pass through a strainer and add the rennet in the usual way. Sugar, vanilla or other flavoring is added to the milk before rennet.

This gives consistency enough to turn from cups as a custard. Heap top with whipped cream in coils or roses by passing through a pastry tube.

FOR THE HUNGRY AUTOISTS.

Sandwiches for the quick luncheon by the roadway when a touring party has an all day journey and no surety of lunch at the right place, are worthy of consideration by the hostess. Meat sandwiches are seldom good for roadside lunch. There may, of course, be the small basket of fried chicken or thinly sliced ham, but women generally prefer the nut or cheese or lettuce sandwich—it is fresher and more refreshing.

When cream cheese is used for the sandwich it should always be creamed with the butter—not spread separately. Three parts of cheese to one of butter is the right proportion. With this as a basis, minced nuts of any kind may be sprinkled on the paste, or minced olives, minced Spanish peppers and onions, minced pickles or tender lettuce leaves that have been cooled and wiped perfectly dry. Walnuts alone make a toothsome sandwich filling without any accompaniment except butter.

A good filling with lettuce leaves is the yolk of a hard-boiled egg, creamed with butter, mustard, and a dash of paprika and salt.—Commercial Advertiser.

Selected Recipes

Savory potatoes.—Grease some small patty-pans and strew them with bread-crumbs. Mash some potatoes with milk, and season with chopped herbs, lemon-rind, cayenne, and salt. Fill the patty-pans, and place on each a small piece of butter. Bake a nice brown, and serve very hot.

Orange custard fritters.—Put a pint of flour into a basin and gradually stir in a pint of milk and two well beaten eggs. Turn the batter into a saucepan and stir over a moderate fire for fifteen minutes without letting it come to a boil. Then move it to the back of the stove and mix in two tablespoonfuls of powdered sugar, one of finely chopped orange peel, a pinch of salt and the beaten yolks of two more eggs. Pour the custard into a buttered dish or meat platter to about one inch in thickness, and when it is cold cut in pieces, dip in a beaten egg and finely grated bread crumbs and fry in butter to a golden brown. Serve hot.

GARDEN TALKS

This department is conducted by Mrs. Annie L. Jack, Chateauguay Basin, Que., to whom all questions should be sent. All questions answered through the 'Witness.'

O sad my heart as swift the days
Go by, while all the birds attune
And clover bloom in meadow ways
Breathe of the fragrant hours of June.
For roses drop their petals sweet,
And opened buds of lilies white,
Tell that midsummer soon will greet
The passing of this dear delight.

The birth of June roses is like the dawning of a new day and no after-bloom compares with these fragrant queens of loveliness, especially when they first open for us their shy petals. There is a wonderful charm in the flowers this month and we find pleasure in the gleam of heavenly blue on the Larkspur and the decorative Peony. The morning light is perfect when the far sunbeams glint over the dewy flowers, the perfume is wafted to us with the matins of many birds, it is like a voiceless prayer that finds response in the listening soul, waiting for a message of peace.

Then on through the day the blossoms grow hot and weary, their strength fails, even as life's flowers wither in the noontide of this world's strife.

The beloved old-fashioned wreath roses have gone by, they were the flowers of our affection bringing their annual message of remembrance and memories, the moss roses linger yet, and the sweet white roses, that recall folded hands, and the face of one who loved them more than all the garden flowers.

There are diverse phases for those who frequent these haunts, where one can see visions and dream many dreams in the silence of the shaded walks.

When evening brings lengthening shadows over the blossoming earth, there is a charm in the stillness broken only by the drowsy twitter of birds among the trees, or the sighing of the wind in unison.

At such a time one cannot help thinking of that earthly Paradise where was heard—'the voice of the Lord God walking in the garden in the cool of the day.' Nor has the heart of man changed through all the centuries, for we are still ashamed when in the presence of the Lord, still know that we have been reaching after evil, have disobeyed the Divine commands, and listened to the voice of the tempter.

The darkening shadows fall, it is moonlight over the garden, another day has glided by with its petty cares, its pressing anxieties, with the effort of the day's duties, and the heart's bitterness, woven with its pleasures in the web of our lives.

Let us enjoy the remnant of June with all its dear delights, for like all earthly things, it will soon be but a memory.

WATER HYACINTH.

Reader.—Instead of growing your water hyacinth in a pot, it is necessary to give it a small tub, for it is one of the most interesting South American plants cultivated. It floats in water by its curiously inflated leaf stalks that resemble bladders filled with air, the leaves radiate from a common centre, and one well developed plant will form a floating rosette of shining green, while a mass of feathery blue roots grow downward, and if there is a little soil at the bottom of the vessel it helps as anchorage. From the centre of the plant shoot up spikes of the most exquisite flowers, resembling the hyacinth in form, but beautiful and delicate as orchids, and lilac rose in color, with blotches of golden yellow.

If your plant is small when cold weather comes, you can take it in as a window plant, put into a glass vessel filled with water, and with a shell or two at the bottom and a small amount of soil. In this way it becomes quite interesting, and a wonder to those to whom it is unfamiliar.

HER FAMILY FLOWER.

Estelle says she has read that in ancient days the Scotch clans each adopted a flower, and asks what flower was claimed by Clan Gordon. It was the 'Ivy.' The Duncans claimed the 'Heather,' the Camerons the 'Bearberry,' Mackay the 'Broom,' Logan the 'Whin,' Campbell the 'Bog Myrtle, Grand the 'Pine,' Macdonald the 'Heath,' Ogilvy the 'Hawthorn,' Ross the 'Juniper,' Drummond the 'Holly,' Macfarlane the 'Cranberry,' Fraser the 'Yew,' Stewart the 'Thistle.' There are many others, but this is all my memory can recall just now.

GRAFTING THE CHERRY.

E.S.B.—It is no use to encourage grafting of the cherry for an amateur, as it is more difficult to make grafts live than on an apple tree. The outer bark is very thing and tough, and runs around instead of straight with the inside bark and grain of the wood.

A sharp knife must be run down this outer bark, down as far as the split is to be made, to receive the graft. Do not split more than is necessary to receive the wedge part which should be three-quarters of an inch in length, and always put two grafts in each limb.

Experts say that the cherry should be grafted very early in spring, as early as the first part of April. Cherries are an uncertain crop, and fail to thrive in many localities, probably on account of some fault in soil.

They should be grown on gravelly or clay loam, not too rich a soil, as too much nitrogen in the land causes too rapid a growth, and often causes trees to split during freezing weather. It is best to plant sweet cherries in the autumn, encasing the trunks in burlap for a season, till their root system is established.

ASPARAGUS.

Planter.—If the season is favorable, and plants in good condition, an asparagus bed may be made in late September. Select strong roots of even age and size, and set in shallow trenches, four or five inches deep, and wide enough apart to cultivate easily with a hoe.

The plants should be a little more than a foot apart in the rows in this small bed, and much depends upon whether the taste is for green or blanched asparagus, the green being lately in demand in the market, but much inferior to quick grown blanched stalks, that are tenderer, and free from rankness. The French, Dutch and Spanish growers earth up their asparagus much more than we do, and would consider the greenness a sign of inferiority, and a mark of ignorance as to quality.

It must be understood that this plant forms its buds for the following year during the summer, and for this reason the cutting must not be continued too late, the end of June being as late as it is safe to take off a crop.

Then the bed must be kept cultivated, and will take any good fertilizer procurable with a dressing of salt to keep down weeds. A small bed will suffice if well cared for, and last many years.

COVER CROP FOR SPANISH IRIS.

Mrs. McG. complains that she has a clump of Spanish Iris that have narrow grass like leaves, and after they have done blooming she has been told it is not a good plan to cut off the foliage till it ripens, consequently they are always in the way. She asks if there is anything that will fill the ground, and though it is rather late, it might be quite safe to sow Portulacca over the ground, covering lightly with a little fine soil, and it will later give a carpet of gay color that will give pleasure if good seed is sown.

ANTS ON PANTRY SHELVES.

'Housekeeper' does not find that trapping is quite satisfactory in destroying ants, and asks if there is any other way to rid her pantry of these enemies. It nas been recommended to purchase a few cents worth of tartar emetic and place in dishes of sweetened water near their haunts, as they are sure to leave for parts unknown.

It is a trouble to housekeepers this warm weather to have to wage continued warfare on these troublesome pests. Sulphur and borax mixed together, and placed along the shelves, will often prove effectual in banishing them.

A TEA ROSE.

E.M.M.—The leaves of tea roses are apt to become spotted at this season, and I think yours has done well if it has borne ten roses by the middle of June. If the new growth does not spot, you had better take off and burn the spotted leaves, and instead of putting copperas in the soil it would be a good plan to dissolve it, and water the plant every day with the solution.

The Datura seed will germinate more quickly if it is soaked a while in soft, lukewarm water, though it is not a plant at all difficult to raise by this method.

POINSETTIA.

J. McM.—The fiery leaves of this plant only come to color perfection from December till February. If you plant yours in a separate box or pot and take care of it all summer it will well reward you at that season.

Being a native of a hot climate it requires plenty of warmth at all times in order to do its best. It is a native of Mexico, and was discovered there by Joel Poinsette in 1828, and named after him.

The Climbing Asparagus only needs plenty of water and air in order to grow rapidly.

PLANT TROUBLES.

C.D.—The Begonia is quite easy to see infested with scale insects, and of course they are taking the life from your plant. Look close, and you will find the brown scales over it at the joints; they are even on the leaves you sent. Take off and burn affected leaves, wash with good strong soapsuds, after picking off the insects that are visible.

Re-pot the Oleander and take off all brown leaves; it may have scale on the stem, too, for one plant will soon infect another. A good plan would be to dip them into your suds on washing days, then rinse with clear water.

RHUBARB FROM SEED.

R.R.—It is a common practice to raise roots of rhubarb from seed, but seldom gives satisfaction, as the plants will not come true when they are propagated in this way, for you never know what you will get when the plants are of bearing age.

It is much better to procure clumps or roots of named varieties, Victoria being reliable, and plant them on rich soil. The plants should not be allowed to run to seed; it must be cut off as early as it makes an appearance.

FOR THE TENT CATERPILLAR.

Farmer.—Spraying with arsenates is the best remedy for destroying the tent caterpillar, but it must be done early in the season as a preventive, the next best thing being to destroy both caterpillars and nests by fire.

A piece of cloth attached to a long pole, and saturated with kerosene, can be used, or a common tin torch, which is always ready and more easily applied. Early in the morning or a cloudy day is the best time for application, as then the worms are all in the nest. The ravages of the tent caterpillar and other insects is not sufficiently understood in many localities, for driving through country roads at this season there can be found plantations of forest trees already stripped of foliage, and individual trees loaded with webs. Unless there is some concerted plan of operation there will be mischief done that cannot be repaired, before the season is over.

FLOWERING ALMOND.

Subscriber.—You are quite right in saying that we seldom see the Flowering Almond in gardens, and I doubt its hardiness as far north as Quebec. Its proper name is Amygdalus, and it is a very beautiful early flowering shrub, its slender branches bending under their load of pink and white roses, in miniature.

Perhaps with leaves heaped around it, and a covering of evergreen branches, it might winter with you, and is well worth a trial; in fact, where there is plenty of snow, these tender plants often succeed if once acclimatized.

NIGHTINGALES FROM CHINA.

(London 'Daily Mail.')

An interesting attempt to acclimatize the Chinese nightingale in Vienna was made last week, writes our correspondent, when thirty of the pretty green birds were set at liberty in the city park, where it is hoped they will take up their abode.

At the end of the week the park keeper counted twelve of them still in the neighborhood of the tree where they had been liberated. The remainder apparently are exploring Vienna. Reports of their visits have been received from several public gardens. If the birds stand the variations of the Viennese climate and agree to live in the parks a large number are to be imported.

LONG SERPENTINE WHARF.

(From the 'Scientific American.')

One of the longest wharves in the world, almost a mile in length, or to be exact, 4,700 feet, is at Port Los Angeles, Cal. It extends into the Pacific in a long serpentine curve.

The reason for this construction is that it offers better resistance to the strong currents and the buffetings of the waves than if it were perfectly straight. Until the nearby harbor of San Pedro was developed by the Federal Government the big wharf at Port Los Angeles was a very busy place, but of late it is comparatively seldom used except by the Japanese fishermen, who have formed a colony along the adjacent beach.

"I HONESTLY BELIEVE 'FRUIT-A-TIVES'

The Greatest Cure For Rheumatism In The World"

KNOWLTON, QUE., Oct. 12th, 1909.

"For many years I suffered from severe Rheumatism, and the attacks were very distressing and prevented me from doing my ordinary work. I tried many remedies and physicians' treatments, but nothing seemed to do me much good, and I was becoming very anxious for fear I would become a permanent cripple from the disease.

"I tried 'Fruit-a-tives,' and this medicine has entirely cured me, and I honestly believe it is the greatest Rheumatism cure in the world."

E. E. MILLS.

Such a statement could not be bought from a man like Mr. Mills. He thinks too much of his good name to sell it or sign it to an untruth. Mr. Mills tried "Fruit-a-tives" after all other treatment failed—and "Fruit-a-tives" cured him of Rheumatism. In the goodness of his heart, he wrote the above letter in order that sufferers in all parts of Canada would know that there is one remedy that actually does cure Rheumatism. This testimonial was entirely unsolicited on our part. We did not know that Mr. Mills was taking "Fruit-a-tives" until we received the above letter.

It is a case like Mr. Mills' that proves the marvellous powers of "Fruit-a-tives" in arresting and curing disease. It may be stated, without fear of contradiction, that "Fruit-a-tives" will positively cure Rheumatism when properly used.

"Fruit-a-tives" is the only medicine in the world made of fruit juices and is the greatest Rheumatism cure known to modern science.

50c. a box, 6 for $2.50, or trial box, 25c. Sold by all dealers or sent, postpaid, on receipt of price by Fruit-a-tives Limited., Ottawa.

FOOD PRICES IN 1823.

An Old Journal With Figures That Are of Interest To-day.

(Cincinnati 'Commercial Tribune.')

That prices of food in Cincinnati were not always as high as they are now is the testimony of a little musty volume of poems and facts compiled by Moses Gust, who came to Cincinnati from the east in 1823, and when he got here took careful note of many things he saw, including the market. He jotted his observations down in his journal, which was later published by Looker & Reynolds of this city. The journal was resurrected by Philip Hinkle and this interesting bit of information culled from its pages:

'Markets in this (Cincinnati) city are abundantly supplied with the best kinds of meats and vegetables. Beef, mutton, and veal sell for from two to four cents a pound, pork from one and a half to two and a half cents, butter, twelve and a half to eighteen and three-quarter cents; cheese, six to eight cents, and eggs, four to ten cents per dozen. Wheat flour costs from $1.25 to $1.75 per hundredweight, buckwheat costs the same, cornmeal, eighteen and three-quarters to twenty-five cents per bushel; wheat, forty-five cents to fifty cents; corn, eighteen and three-quarters to twenty-five cents, and oats from twelve and a half to eighteen and three-quarter cents. Chickens sell for ten to twenty-five cents per pair; turkeys, for three to four cents per pound, potatoes, twenty-five to thirty-seven cents, and turnips, eighteen and three-quarters to twenty-five cents per bushel'

The same little journal states that the Cincinnati waterworks were operated by horses and that the really astonishing thing about this town was the nine-story steam flour mill on the river front, with walls from nine to ten feet thick and having a capacity of fifteen thousand bushels. This might well be compared with the elevator now at Lawrenceburg, eighteen miles down the river, the capacity of which is the modest amount of five hundred thousand bushels.

BJORNSON'S ESTATE.

Björnstjerne Björnson was not a wealthy man when he died, and his widow has just suffered a severe loss by the destructive floods in Norway. The author's country seat, Aulestad, has been swept by torrents bursting through a dam, and so much damage has been done that Mme. Björnson cannot pay for the repairs, and has determined to sell the property. This is the second time that Aulestad has been inundated, and the last time it severely crippled Björnson's resources, as he generously assumed responsibility for damage done to other property than his own.

Surprise is expressed at the smallness of Björnson's estate, but it is explained that he spent large sums on the maintenance of Aulestad, where he kept open house, while his illness in Paris was very costly. Mme. Björnson's future is secured in a moderate way by royalties on her husband's books, and the Norwegian Storthing has expressed its willingness to continue to the widow the so-called poet's State pension of $450 annually.—New York 'Sun.'

MEN OF THE SEA.

There is that in the sea life which can ennoble the roughest material, though, as Fielding observes, the sailor should be seen on his own deck and not ashore, where, owing to the too sudden relaxation of the discipline that is his daily portion, he is not seen at his best. The seamen is born not made. He is none the worse for having run away to sea, for any little irregularities in his character will speedily be tamed by life before the mast. His spirit, if it is the right one, chafes against the narrow limits of the village and even suffocates in the wider streets of cities. His eyes strain after far horizons that symbolize the Infinite. Not far nothing is he called 'seadog,' for his is a dog's life. Yet for him the sea has a lustre that its wolfish cruelty never dims.—F. G. Afialo, in the London Morning 'Post.'

THE HOPE OF SINGAPORE.

(From the 'Weekly Consular and Trade Reports.')

The hope of Singapore is for a great trunk line railway running from this southern point of the Malay Peninsula northward through Siam to Burma and on to India, and a branch line through Cambodia into China. Some day that hope will be realized. Within a radius of 2,000 miles of the little island on which Singapore is built there is a population of 700,000,000.

Just Six Minutes to Wash a Tubful!

This is the greatest washer the world has ever known. So easy to run that it's almost fun to work it. Makes clothes spotlessly clean in double quick time. Six minutes finishes a tubful.



Any woman can have a 1900 GRAVITY WASHER On 30 days' free trial.

Don't send money. If you are responsible, you can try it first. Let us pay the freight. See the wonders it performs. Thousands being used. Every user delighted. They write us bushels of letters telling how it saves work and worry. Let the 1900 Washer pay for itself. Just send us 50 cents each week out of the money it saves you. Write to-day for our Free Washer Book. It explains the "easy payment plan." Tell us your nearest freight station. Address me personally for this offer.

W. H. D. BACH, Manager
The 1900 Washer Co., 357 Yonge Street
TORONTO, CANADA
The above offer is not good in Toronto or Montreal and suburbs. Special arrangements for these districts.

BRIGHT LITTLE ONES MAKE HOME BRIGHT

Babies that are well, sleep well, eat well and play well. They sleep naturally and wake up good natured. The child that is not rosy-cheeked and playful needs prompt attention, for it is not well. A sickly child can be restored to health with a few doses of Baby's Own Tablets, which cure colic, indigestion, constipation, teething troubles and the other disorders from which young children suffer. Mrs. Thos. Whiting, Waterferd, Ont., says: "I have used Baby's Own Tablets in my home for some years and would not be without them. I find them just the right medicine for little ones." Sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

LITERARY REVIEW.

THE ETHICS OF JESUS.

The germination of the seeds of truth is oftimes slow. One of the impressions left after the perusal of this study is that even his own professed followers are only beginning to realize the 'unity, the sweep, the depth, and the inspiration' of the principles of life enunciated by the Great Teacher at the beginning of his era. The author of 'The Ethics of Jesus' is Dr. Henry Churchill King, of Oberlin College (The Macmillan Company of Canada, Ltd., Toronto, $1.25 net). Dr. King wishes it to be clearly understood that while he has made the ethical aspect of the teaching the one problem of the work, there is no separation between the religious and ethical teaching of Jesus as he himself presented it. Seven successive studies are undertaken. Schmiedel has selected nine passages in the recorded teaching of Jesus, 'whose contents could not have been invented,' and which he calls 'foundation pillars.' Working on the material found in Mark and in the document from which Matthew and Luke are supposed to have drawn, Burkitt has culled a list of thirty-one (as he calls them) 'doubly-attested sayings.' Omitting those already given by Schmiedel, and those that are non-ethical, seventeen are left. On these passages of Schmiedel and Burkitt, Dr. King bases his first two studies. Two are from the points of view of Mark and the common source of Matthew and Luke; two from the points of view of material peculiar to Matthew and of material peculiar to Luke, and a concluding study of the Sermon on the Mount. Among the inferences drawn from a study of Schmiedel's passages may be mentioned the earnestness of the life of Jesus, the absolute genuineness of that life, its true inwardness and spiritual independence, its principle of reverence for the person, the ethical conception or religion, his deep compassion, insight, sense of unique relation to God and men, and the impression of authority. The teaching of Jesus was in marked contrast with the religious spirit of the times, shown plainly in its three great principles of the unity of life, its complete integrity, and the independence and inwardness of the moral life. Dr. King believes that just here lies the message of Protestantism to the world: 'Jesus knows no moral or religious life that can be called genuine at all that is not the man's own, the expression of his own insight and his own choice.' He knows no life that penetrates from without in, but only the life that grows from within out. We may not be so sorely in need of the following words of wisdom as some of the generations who have preceded us, but with church union so prominently before us this sentence is not inapplicable—'There may be an unwise conservatism—such as has been manifested again and again in the history of the Church—that, striving to hold to the old forms, really loses the true spirit.' 'The originality of the teaching of Jesus does not consist primarily in mere discernment of this or that or the other truth as one among ten thousand, but in his unerring judgment as to the proportions of truth, and his dominating sense of the supreme place to be given to certain truths as compared with others.' The supreme test of Jesus as to the worth of institutions of whatever kind was the test of service to men. Dr. King thinks that it is the greatest glory of our own generation that we are applying this test more rigorously than it has ever been applied before. 'Not even the best institution is an end in itself; it must serve.' The teaching of the Master regarding wealth is another matter that closely touches the conditions of the present age. Jesus was no ascetic and never advocated asceticism; but he realizes 'the perilous problem of conquering wealth, more perilous than the problem of conquering poverty.' Wealth is good only as it is 'made a servant of self-forgetful love.' Another conviction of the writer opens to us a larger hope for our own times—'We are fast coming to see,' he says, 'that the teaching of Jesus is not only not impracticable, but is the only teaching upon which any civilization, that our reason and conscience can recognize as justifiable, can be built.' Another burning modern question is the treatment of the child and of the wrong-doer. After centuries of blundering our lines of reform are beginning to lie in the direction of the spirit of Jesus in using the mightiest of all forces, faith and love to help the criminal to self-conquest. Is a new spirit coming into social and civic life? Are we daring to 'trust the forces which Jesus himself dared to use?' The perusal of the 'Ethics of Jesus' is like watching the unfolding of a glorious flower. The author is almost forgotten as the reader watches the unrolling of the marvellous scroll of wondrous possibilities opened up for the individual and the race in this study of the life of love.

A MESSAGE TO THE WELL.

This health volume is one of the Inner Life Series by H. W. Dresser, Ph.D. (G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York and London, $1.25 net). It has been prepared partly in answer to responses called out by 'A Physician to the Soul,' recently published. Some of the chapters have already appeared in various periodicals. The writer is not a partisan of any therapeutic cult, but writes as a student of these popular movements of thought. The second half of the volume is concerned with the questions raised by the Emmanuel Movement, and is an attempt 'to differentiate the various types of essentially mental healing and lead the way to the interests which are of most permanent value, namely, the religious and the educational.' The principle of spiritual healing laid down is that it is always founded on the conviction that the wisdom and love of God stand first.' One 'has no personal success to achieve.' The one who prays asks for what he needs rather than for what he wants, and trusts the Higher Wisdom to grant it even if it should be suffering, struggle or failure. This ideal of spiritual healing works along the conviction that health is natural and right. Dr. Dresser combats the idea held by many mental healers that the emphasis should be laid on thought or that prayer is merely auto-suggestion and sub-conscious response. While acknowledging the fact of many cases of cure by all systems of mental healing he holds that 'in the realm of spiritual healing in our own time there are works accomplished that could not be wrought by any merely mental process known to man.' He considers that the best explanation is one that connects this power of spiritual healing directly with the activities of the environing spiritual world, however these activities may be interpreted. While not denying 'the psychological factors, such as auto-suggestion, faith, and expectancy, it classifies them as secondary to the inmost or spiritual state, and puts the first emphasis on the life that descends into man. In a word, the efficiency is not human suggestion, but divine love. Love is the law of Christian healing.'

HAND AND BRAIN.

The importance of handwriting in the development of the intellectual power is the subject of a very enthusiastic and impassioned 'manifesto' entitled 'Handwriting and Brain Building,' by John Jackson, F.E.I.S. (Simpkin, Marshall, Hamilton, Kent & Co.). It is 'an argument exhibiting two-handed upright penmanship as 'the fundamental basis and the most energizing force in the education and development of youth.' The points brought forward in support of this contention are endorsed by quoted opinions of leading physicians, psychologists and educators. They are briefly these. Both brain hemispheres and both hands are identical in structure and ought to have similar development. At present the left hemisphere of the brain and the right hand are almost exclusively exercised in education. Hand culture develops brain cells and the most constant and intellectual training is writing. The brain development is most effective between four and sixteen years of age. Between these ages both hands should be trained not only for practical efficiency but for the most perfect intellectual development. 'Hand writing to be pre-eminently effective in brain development must be vertical in character and two-handed in practice.' The active speech area is in the left brain, but when this area becomes diseased or destroyed the other may become effective by training, especially in children. Therefore ambidextral training increases efficiency in language. Man's other organs are used equally, it would be of great practical value to have equal use of both hands. It would prevent writer's cramp and pathological conditions induced by sloping writing. The advantages of vertical writing, from the teacher's point of view, are classified under four heads: (1) Hygienic, as demanding a straight posture and equal use of the eyes; (2) Calligraphic, as increasing legibility, individuality, uniformity and excellence; (3) Economic, as involving least labor, space and expense; (4) Educational, allowing of better organization of classes and better discipline, as demanding less space per pupil and being scientific and energizing in character. The writer aims to awaken the English educational authorities to the importance of this much undervalued department of the training of youth. He battles with 'ignorance, indifference and prejudice, the triple-headed enemy of all real progress.'

BOOKLETS OF VERSE.

Two little booklets of verse, of local interest, are published by Wm. Briggs Toronto. 'The King, Canada and Empire,' by Jane Sewell, is full of imperial sentiment from a Canadian standpoint, but contains more patriotism than poetry. 'Sea-Room,' by A. N. St. John Mildmay (50 cts. net), also patriotic, a 'Vancouver Empire Song,' it has considerable 'swing' though the rhythm is as free and easy as most Western things. The refrain runs—

Sea-room! Sea-room! for the vessel is under way,
Bearing the British banner to the confines of the day,
For West is East, and East is West, and the best is yet to be—
Star of the night, fling far your light,
Vancouver, star of the sea!

The booklet is illustrated by some fine reproductions of photographs of British Columbia scenery, notably the Twin Falls, Yoho Valley, and a walk in Stanley Park, Vancouver.

AN UNOFFICIAL LOVE-STORY.

This is a short story by Albert Hickman, (The Musson Book Co., Limited, Toronto). Its central figure is a Canadian girl, clever and ambitious, and having but a single aim in life—social advancement. The story lays bare the methods by which this modern daughter of Eve accomplishes her ends and the discomfiture not so much of her enemies as of the social set in her own town, who would not tolerate her, and were jealous of her beauty, her attractiveness, and her host of admirers. 'For ways that were dark and tricks' that did not prove 'vain,' Miss Marjorie Dyer was the equal in her particular line of the immortal heathen Chinee. The scene of action is a certain small Canadian city, 'quietly gone to seed' and 'filled with old families.' The essential difference between their social standing and that of Miss Dyer was that 'their fathers had retired from business or were dead, and Miss Dyer's father was still in business and was alive.' Some readers of this rather amusing study of feminine means used for the attainment of a feminine end will be relieved to feel that reading and ridiculing the letters of discarded lovers is a method of winning the desired one that few women would stoop to use.

ALSO RECEIVED.

'The Rod of Justice,' by Alice and Claude Askew, (London: T. Fisher Unwin); 'A Life for a Life,' by Robert Herrick, (Toronto: the Macmillan Co. of Canada, Ltd.); 'John Sanderson the First,' by Camilla Sanderson, (Toronto: Wm. Briggs); 'The Governance of Empire,' by P. A. Silburn, D. S. O., (London: Longmans, Green & Co.); 'The Dop Doctor,' by Richard Dehan; 'Simon the Jester,' by William J. Locke; 'The Book of a Bachelor,' by Duncan Schwann (Toronto: Henry Frowde); 'Students and the Present Missionary Crisis,' (New York: Student Volunteer Movement); 'Canada, the Land of Hope,' by E. Way Elkington, F.R.G.S., (London: A. and C. Black); 'The Pall Mall Magazine.'

PANGS AND TORTURES OF A WEAK STOMACH

Prompt Relief and Cure Can be Obtained Through Dr. Williams Pink Pills

Indigestion is a condition in which the stomach is more or less unable to digest the food. Even a light case of indigestion means much misery, but when the trouble is at its worst, the life of the sufferer is one of constant and acute misery. Indigestion is recognized by a burning sensation in the stomach, bloating, an oppressive feeling of weight, belching wind, pains in the region of the heart, often vomiting and nausea, and a dread of food for the misery it causes. Dieting and the use of pre-digested foods may give some relief, but will never cure indigestion. The work of indigestion depends upon the blood and the nerves, and the only way to cure indigestion is to so tone up the stomach that it will do the work that nature intended. The best way to cure a weak stomach is through a course of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. These renew the blood, strengthen the nerves and thus give tone to the stomach, and enable it to do its work with ease and comfort. No one suffering from indigestion in even the slightest form should neglect the trouble for an instant; to do so means that it obtains a firmer hold, and daily the misery and suffering is increased, and the cure made more difficult. At the first approach of the trouble take Dr. Williams' Pink Pills and it will speedily disappear. These Pills will cure even the most obstinate case of indigestion, but naturally it takes longer to do so. Mr. Philip Lafleur, St. Jerome, Que., says: "After I left college, when I had studied hard for four years, I suffered so much from indigestion that I found it difficult to earn my living. I was troubled with terrible pains, a bloating feeling, and a soreness in the stomach. This led to a loss of appetite, and I began to show signs of a nervous breakdown. I tried several different treatments without finding any apparent relief, and my nervous system had grown so shattered that I could not work. A priest who was interested in me advised me to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills and I followed his advice. It was not long before they began to bring me back to health, and in the course of a couple of months my stomach was as sound as ever; my nervous system strong and vigorous, and I have since enjoyed the best of health. I owe all this to Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, for which I shall always feel grateful."

Sold by all medicine dealers or by mail at 50 cents a box or six boxes for $2.50 from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

LITERARY NOTES

THE ROYAL LETTERS.

We have received from Raphael Tuck & Sons Co., Ltd., a copy of the popular edition of the fac-simile letter of Queen Alexandra, to the people of the British Empire, published by Her Majesty's command. The allegorical border is designed by Sir Edward J. Poynter, Bart., president of the Royal Academy, while the entire proceeds of the sale of this fac-simile letter are reserved for a charity to be selected by Her Majesty the Queen Mother. The letter will be issued to the public in two methods of reproduction at fifty cents and ten dollars each, respectively, while a limited number of proof etchings are issued at fifteen dollars and twenty-five dollars respectively. The striking allegorical border, designed by Sir Edward J. Poynter, typifies the mourning of a nation. Above, on each side, is a winged figure drawing aside a curtain and displaying the touching letter of the sorrowing Queen. On the left, the design represents Britannia mourning her loss. The harp with the broken string and the broken, withered branch of the rose suggest the severing of the thread of the life which played so important a part in the harmony of the Empire, and the breaking off of its joys and activities. While no part in the handsome design is without its significance, there is nothing to detract from its grace and continuity. The London 'Times' gives the following announcement of a similar publication of King George's message to the nation:

His Majesty the King has commanded Messrs. Raphael Tuck & Sons, the art publishers, to publish a fac-simile of His Majesty's letter to the nation of May 22 for sale to the public. The entire proceeds of the sale of the fac-simile letter will be given to an institution selected by His Majesty.

The designing of the border for the letter has been entrusted to Sir Lawrence Alma-Tadema, R.A. Messrs. Tuck & Son hope to issue the fac-simile to the public in about six or seven weeks. The price to the public will be the same as that of the fac-simile letter of the Queen Mother; the phototype edition will be sold at 50 cents per copy, and the photogravure edition at $10 per copy. There will be a limited number of artist's proofs and publisher's proofs. Orders may be placed with all stationers and booksellers throughout the world.

FAR AND NEAR.

Another one of the popular fairy-lands of the imagination, one for the unlocking of the gate to which Kipling has been responsible, has been lately invaded by the stern realist and its pretty scenes discovered in the prosaic light of real day. Mr. J. C. Grew is the despoiler in this case, and his findings in the cause of fact against fiction are given place in his book on 'Sport and Travel in the Far East' (Boston: the Houghton, Mifflin Co.). Perhaps even yet the poetry of its name may save for Mandalay some of the delusion that lives in the fairy tinkle of light poetry, but it will be a hard struggle against such prose as this:

There is nothing romantic about the 'road to Mandalay'; at least certainly not about the railroad which we took in preference to the slower flotilla steamers, thus avoiding the trip by the old 'road' between the rather desolate banks of the Irrawaddy; nor was there, to our minds, much that was romantic about Mandalay itself. In Eastern cities one expects age above all, and this perhaps accounts for Mandalay's lack of charm. For the capital of King Mindon Min dates only from 1856, and is laid out in the regular symmetrical blocks of New York or the Back Bay of Boston, and the streets and avenues, or 'roads,' bear such prosaic names as '84th street,' or 'B road.' It impresses one chiefly with the glare of its unsheltered, dusty, white expanse.

Again the warning is rather earnestly given to the Christian missionary in the East to sow the seed with all diligence, but to keep 'hands off' and allow God to give the increase rather than risk what in all likelihood would prove hurtful interference. This time the word comes from the Rev. Lord William Gascoyne-Cecil in his study of 'Changing China' (London: James Nisbet & Co.). This book, in which he has been assisted by his wife, Lady Florence Cecil, is not the outcome merely of the author's two rather brief visits to China, for the history of the Gospel's advance in this country has been always closely followed by him. The immediate cause of the book's publication was the question of the establishment of a Western University in China for which the sympathy of the Chinese government has been desired and sought. From the temper of Lord William Cecil's words, the project may be absolved from any charge of undue interference. The author is hopeful of the triumph of Christianity, but not sure as to the form it will take:

China and Japan will, if they are conquered by Christianity, be neither Protestant nor Catholic any more than we are Nestorian or Eutychian. Their divisions, their dangers, their struggles will arise from a wholly different set of circumstances. I fear the dangers will come from an effort to incorporate Buddhism and Christianity in one religion. This is all the more probable as it has doubtless happened before. Nestorianism and Buddhism are the probable parents of the present Chinese Lamaism. It is, however, not given for us to see into the future, but we can look back into the past, and we can see that our predecessors in the faith nearly invariably made the mistake of supposing that the old dangers were going to recur, and of therefore depending on the old measures of defence. The future Church in the Far East must fight her own battles. She must solve her own problems. All we can do is to hand over to her the truth in all its fulness, and teach her to look for divine guidance, to forget such words as Protestant, Roman Catholic, Nonconformist, and Anglican: to learn merely the word 'Christian' and the word 'Love.'

While the immediate present gives little cause for real concern as to the conditions of the closer quarters of the larger Canadian cities, yet there can be no security in the fact of their twentieth century growth against the entrance of evils such as distress the old world cities. Such a book as Lawrence Vieller's Housing Reform' published by ehe Charities Publication Committee for the Russell Sage Foundation may be safely commended to the consideration of all city fathers and social workers, and 'its lessons are not drawn primarily from the old sore of the long studied European cities, but more particularly from the modern instance of the question as New York is now facing it. Mr. Vieller's experience as a settlement worker, and as a member of various commissions gives his word the force of authority and this is his verdict:

In no city of Europe, not in Naples, nor in Rome, neither in London nor in Paris, not in Constantinople, nor in St. Petersburg, nor in ancient Edinburgh, nor modern Glasgow, not in heathen Canton nor Bombay, are to be found such conditions as prevail in modern, enlightened, twentieth century, Christian New York. In no other city is the mass of the working population housed, as it is in New York, in tall tenement houses, extending up into the air 50 or 60 feet, and stretching for miles in every direction as far as the eye can reach. In no other city are there such appalling conditions with regard to light and air in the homes of the poor. In no other city is there so great congestion and overcrowding. In no other city do the poor so suffer from excessive rents; in no other city are the conditions of city life so complex. Nowhere are the evils of modern life so varied, nowhere are the problems so difficult of solution.

GEORGE IV. AND CANNING.

When the Duke of Wellington, in 1822, visited George IV. to overcome his resistance to the appointment of Canning as Foreign Secretary, 'Good God, Arthur,' said the King, 'you don't mean to propose to me that fellow as Secretary for Foreign Affairs! It is impossible! I said, on my honor as a gentleman, he should never be one of my ministers again. You hear, Arthur; on my honor as a gentleman.' 'Pardon me, sire,' the duke replied, 'I don't agree with you at all. Your Majesty is not a gentleman.' The King was startled, but the soldier-duke held his ground, and continued: 'Your Majesty, I say, is not a gentleman, but the Sovereign of England, with duties to your people far above any to yourself; and these duties render it imperative that you should at this time employ the abilities of Mr. Canning.' George IV. was a constitutional monarch, and with a long-drawn breath replied, 'Well, if I must, I must,' and Canning became Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs. Tories and self-styled Unionists who are working themselves into a fluster about the use of the King's prerogative need to be reminded of this incident. The Duke of Wellington knew the Constitution a good deal better than they do. He knew that the occupant of the Throne is neither a gentleman nor a personality, but an institution.—Liverpool 'Daily Post.'

CLEOPATRA'S BURIAL PLACE.

Where is that lovely serpent of old Nile, Cleopatra the Queen, buried? Not in Egypt, they say, but in a melancholy bit of garden in Paris, a garden shut in on three sides by the buildings of the Bibliotheque Nationale and on the fourth by railings along the Rue Vivienne. This, we are told, is accessible to none save the Keeper of the Printed Books, and it is doubted if he has ever set foot there. It is believed that the remains of Cleopatra have lain in the spot for forty years, an hypothesis which is disclosed by the London 'Daily Telegraph' in the following statement:

'Under the glass case in the cabinet of medals of the Bibliotheque Nationale is an Egyptian sarcophagus, and Egyptologists are positive that the inscriptions upon it prove it to have contained the body of Cleopatra. The sarcophagus was brought from Egypt to Paris more than forty years ago by a French savant, who placed it in the National Library. After some months it was found impossible to preserve the mummy which it contained, and the question arose as to what should be done with the remains of the Queen of Egypt. It was at last decided to bury her quietly, without pomp or publicity, in the old bit of garden enclosed in the building, where she was accordingly laid secretly in the earth forty years ago.'

As the author of this statement remarks, to lie buried in modern Paris in the Rue Vivienne, which leads to the Bourse, is for Cleopatra almost as incongruous a fate as to 'stop a hole to keep the wind away.'—New York 'Tribune.'

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WORLD'S WELFARE

THE CHURCH OF THE HEAVY LADEN.

A Look Into the Rev. Chas. Stelzle's Project i nNew York.

(By George J. Anderson, in the Boa 'Congregationalist.')

'Church of the Heavy Laden!' Yes, that is what I should like to christen the enterprise just started on New York's East Side by Superintendent Stelzle, of the Presbyterian Department of Church and Labor. Perhaps, however, he has an even better name in his own 'Labor Temple,' which dignifies both the church and the working man. To tell you his idea without more ado, here is the platform from its little sheet of hymns: 'The Labor Temple believes in the working man. It also believes in the church. Can the working man and the church co-operate? Come and see.' Many a public speaker, albeit with more rhetoric and flourish, has said just that before, and yet the hearers have been tempted wearily to think, with Hamlet, that the fruit has been only 'Words, words, words.' But here is an undertaking, highly successful in the first few weeks of its life, which bids fair to be a practical experiment on a national scale.

THE MEN AT THE HELM.

Indeed it is just this national significance which interests Mr. Stelzle. He frankly told me that otherwise he could not afford the time. As a matter of fact this inventive and aggressive Presbyterian worker is largely a key to the whole idea. To the readers of the 'Congregationalist' Mr. Stelzle needs no introduction. The story of the immigrant boy's rise, up through various stages of toil, from the mechanic's bench to the leadership of a great Christian work need not be recounted here. But it is interesting to hear him tell how the Labor Temple represents the definite shaping of an ideal. Fifteen years ago, as a machinist on the same East Side, he had his own idea of a working man's church. Not until this spring has appeared the most favoring circumstances for his experiment.

The building which houses the Labor Temple is the old gray Fourteenth Street Presbyterian Church. For years it had been steadily losing ground. Situated in a community largely alien, with Jews, Italians, Hungarians, Germans, and a scattering of all the nations shifting around it, for years its problem has been looming large. Its diminishing congregations have been recruited largely from New Jersey and other parts of Greater New York. As long as a decade and a half ago, Dwight L. Moody was challenged by its pastor to fill its pews by confining his advertising strictly to the East Side. After a month of services the famous evangelist found himself unequal to the task. Since then, of course, the situation has grown steadily more difficult to meet. Finally the Fourteenth Street congregation uniting with its neighbor on Thirteenth street, threw down the gauntlet to Mr. Stelzle, who has ever been outspoken about down-town desertions.

Here was a chance for his working man's church, and down went Mr. Stelzle to the Babel of the East Side. A part of the late Kennedy bequest made the start a little easier. After the first plans were carefully made, the ready Superintendent already had in mind an associate who would fit into the scheme even as a round peg into a round hole. He went boldly out to Toledo, straight into the leading Presbyterian church, and drafted Dr. Geo. Dugan. Here was a pastor serving one of the most aristocratic congregations in the city, who had already declined a $5,000 position with the Chamber of Commerce, and yet he heeded the polyglot call of New York's East Side. To him, also, even as to Mr. Stelzle, the call brought back sympathies of the old days. A native of Ireland, he had come early to America and had worked in the textile industry near Philadelphia. Within him, too, the impulse to rise was strong, and soon he was a graduate of Princeton, both college and seminary. Then followed pastorates at Troy, Philadelphia, Chicago and Toledo, supplemented several years in the Y. M. C. A. field. And so we find Dr. Dugan a man after the Superintendent's own heart, vigorous in body, aggressive in mind, sympathetic with the sympathy to be gained only by 'having been there.'

GETTING THE PEOPLE IN.

Before the Labor Temple advertisements were inserted in seven New York dailies, Mr. Stelzle went around to see about propping up the floors of the old structure. He was received rather incredulously, but it was just as well that he took the precaution, for the pews held a bigger audience on the opening Sunday night than they had for fifteen years. In the first four weeks the attendance totalled about 15,000. Re-enforced though they were, the old timbers must have creaked in some surprise.

'All very well,' you say, 'but new things have started popularly before. How is the interest keeping up, and who are the people in the audience?' This is a fair question, and I was just coming to it after the newspaper advertising. The two leaders of the Labor Temple, like the good business men they are, have been studying the results of their advertisements. They found, by quizzing their audiences, that a few came as a result of the notices in the amusement columns of the newspapers, others from chancing upon one of the folders widely distributed, but a majority of three-fourths were attracted by the signs outside the church! Add to this a survey of the cards signed with addresses and left in the pews, and it is apparent that the attendants of the Labor Temple are exactly those for whom it was inaugurated. It is drawing its constituency from the two crowded thoroughfares, Second Avenue and Fourteenth street, and from the surrounding neighborhood. Accordingly the two pastors have put up a big electric sign and illuminated their bulletin boards. Each evening, when the theatres begin to flash their lure to the strolling crowds, the Labor Temple turns on the soft glow of its lights with nearly equal attractiveness on its busy corner.

I said 'each evening,' for my Church of the Heavy Laden is a seven day institution, not a seventh day merely. To be a pastor there means both long hours and late hours. The meeting each evening and the one on Sunday afternoon, for like a true working man's church there is no service on Sunday morning, make eight events to be supervised. Mr. Stelzle and Dr. Dugan have each taken four, and so far as such work can actually be classified, the former takes the social sessions and the latter the religious. While the specific features are of course varied from week to week, the schedule remains a regular quantity, as shown herewith.

A WEEK AT HE LABOR TEMPLE

Sunday, 3.30 p.m.—Men's mass meeting.—Discussion of social and economic problems by the world's best speakers, followed by questions.

Sunday, 8 p.m.—People's popular service.—For men and women, with address and special music.

Monday, 8 p.m.—Illustrated lecture and moving pictures.

Tuesday, 8 p.m.—Social problems.—Addresses and debates on vital human life problems, with questions and discussions by the audience.

Wednesday, 8 p.m.—Young people's night.—Inspirational addresses and success talks by men and women who have 'made good' in various walks of life.

Thursday, 8 p.m.—Social and reception.—For mutual acquaintance and the cultivation of sociability. Light refreshments will usually be served.

Friday, 8 p.m.—Discussion on the English Bible.—The people's Magna Charta. The best scholars and teachers available will lecture on the Bible, from the social, economic, ethical and religious viewpoints.

Saturday, 8 p.m.—Concert, folk dances, impersonations, readings, recitals, theatricals, etc.

The Sunday afternoon meeting differs from that on Tuesday evening, not merely as one for men only, but in being a more popular discussion of larger social themes. On the week night the subject is apt to be more technical and definitely related to the individual's own problems. An interesting programme for the Thursday meeting in the early weeks has been the 'National Nights.' Hungarians, Russians, Italians, Bohemians and others have had an evening set apart for them on which they were told of America's debt to their race, an interesting mixture of patriotic and educational appeal. It is interesting also to note Friday, given over to the Bible, and while the earnest lecturer may sometimes be disconcerted by the fire of attack, fair play is always the rule. The Saturday evening programmes, with their music and moving pictures, have proved so popular that the audience has voted to tax its membership five cents for admission!

SAMPLING THE MEETINGS.

But perhaps you would be interested to go to a characteristic meeting of two. If we wind our way down crowded Fourteenth street on Sunday afternoon, past the rows of wide-open theatres, and enter the Labor Temple, we find even on this sunny May day a large and expectant gathering. A smiling working man leads us to a pew in the rear. To-day the men's mass meeting has been thrown open to all, and a considerable proportion are women. Yet men predominate, likewise the young of both sexes. Indeed it may be remarked here that the preponderance of men is another sign of the idea's success, for at nearly all the meetings the men are in a majority of three-fourths or more. On the wall behind the platform is the pertinent text, 'Come unto me all ye that labor and are heaven laden, and I will give you rest.' As you glance around the auditorium, you are struck by the well-groomed appearance of the assembly and with the distinctly intelligent faces. The attendants seem emphatically to represent the more alert and progressive portion of the strolling crowds without.

As Mr. Stelzle makes some preliminary announcements, you feel how readily he is able to transport himself back into the hard grind of the East Side environment. And then the audience, quiet and yet alert and appreciative, listens to a talented recital of The Servant in the House. Now those of you who have seen this play know that even with all the aids of stage setting and careful actors, it is primarily a thoughtful drama. Hence imagine the calibre of a wage-earners' audience which remains intent for nearly an hour and a half while one man on a pulpit platform, finished artist though he be, carries the whole piece. The 'curtain' never fell to heartier or more prolonged applause. No wonder, then, as we walk up Fourteenth street with Mr. Stelzle in the late afternoon, he speaks proudly of the intelligence of his Labor Temple congregation!

Perhaps if we were to return on Tuesday evening, we should share in an even more characteristic session. As we enter, Dr. W. D. P. Bliss, editor of the 'Encyclopaedia of Social Reform,' is describing Germany's efforts for her working men. Safe and sane Socialist as he is, his utterances are frequently applauded. At the close, there is a scattered volley of questions, with varying accents and unvarying keenness. A small, quick-spoken man scores the wisdom of spending millions of dollars on foreign missions when so much could be done for the East Side. Immediately, Dr. Bliss, born of missionary parents in Constantinople, pays a striking little tribute to the work, and the answer was applauded, even as the question had been. The tariff, capital, liquor, all come in for buffeting. Finally, Mr. Stelzle notes the late hour and closes the discussion. But some are not easily persuaded, and a young man, one of several making frantic gestures from the floor, shouts his contribution and takes his departure, Mr. Stelzle bidding him 'Good-night!' as he goes.

After the meetings the superintendent and the pastor are surrounded by working men, young and old, some seeking advice and others proffering it on the affairs of the Temple. One and all receive the same kindly attention, for these are the pillars of the Labor Temple. They are made to feel that the responsibility for the success or failure rests upon them alone. In the near future will be formed a Brotherhood of the men which will largely direct its affairs. Although the chief attention just now is to the adults, there is a children's problem which must be grappled with later.

The two devoted leaders are plainly gratified at the progress thus far. When they see the men, especially, crowding into the meetings, the young people participating in wholesome entertainment rather than in low dance halls and theatres, when they see the walking delegate of the bartenders' union regularly in his place on Sunday afternoons, they rejoice and look forward. I mentioned at the beginning that Mr. Stelzle—and Dr. Dugan, too—is interested in the national significance of his experiment. He is anxious to demonstrate that what will succeed in the complex conditions of the East Side in New York can be carried out in any large city of America. I have small doubts as to the success of the Labor Temple. What I saw there seemed to indicate only partially the possibilities when it becomes an established institution in its melting-pot of a community.

But can the idea be transplanted? Not merely the attractive schedule of meetings, or the able speakers drawn from the resources of a great city, or the highly favorable location on two popular thoroughfares will be finally responsible for the success in New York. Beyond these are the personalities in charge, men trained in the one school that will give the point of contact between church and working man—the wage-earner's experience itself. If the experiment is tried elsewhere by less seasoned workers, another thing should always be in mind. 'The Labor Temple,' said Mr. Stelzle, 'is not an institutional church, but a working toward spiritual democracy.' This attitude represents a significant policy. The cry of the working man is not for charity, but for justice.

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SUGGESTIVE QUESTIONS ON THE SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON FOR THE INTERNATIONAL NEWSPAPER BIBLE STUDY CLUB.

(Copyright 1910, by the Rev. T. S. Linscott, D.D.)

July 10, 1910.

Review.

Golden Text.—'The words that I speak unto you, they are spirit and they are life.'—John vi., 63.

The following may be used as a new and complete lesson or as a review of the thirteen previous lessons.

The date and tile of each past lesson, where found, the Golden Text, and one question from each lesson follow.

April 10.—The Mission of the Twelve. Matt. ix., 35; x., 15-42.

Golden Text.—Freely ye have received freely give.—Matt. x., 8.

Verse 42—What is the reward of a smile, a kind word or a generous act to a child?

April 17.—The question of John the Baptist. Matt. xi., 1-19.

Golden Text.— But the witness I have is greater than that of John: for the works which the Father hath given me to accomplish, the very work that I do, bear witness of me, that the Father hath sent me. John v., 36. (R.V.)

Verses 2, 3—Does any kind of doubt on the part of a good man, necessarily imply sin? Why?

April 24.—Warning and Invitation. Matt. xi., 20-30.

Golden Text.—Come unto me all ye that labor and are heavy laden, and I will give you rest.—Matt. xi., 28.

Verse 22—How far will the lowest man in heaven be from the highest man in hell?

May 1—Two Sabbath Incidents. Matt. xii., 1-14.

Golden Text—I will have mercy and not sacrifice. Matt. xii., 7.

Verses 1, 2.—Why is it either right or wrong, to walk, or drive for pleasure on the Sabbath Day?

May 8.—Temperance Lesson. Prov. xxiii., 29-35.

Golden Text.—At the last it biteth like a serpent, and stingeth like an adder. Prov. xxiii., 32.

Verse 32—Why is it, that God has so arranged nature, that some of the most dangerous things look so pleasant and taste so sweet?

May 15—Growing Hatred to Jesus. Matt. xii., 22-32, 38-42.

Golden Text—He that is not with me is against me, and he that gathereth not with me scattereth abroad.—Matt. xii., 30.

Verse 22.—What are the indications that Jesus will finally conquer the Devil and destroy sin?

May 22.—The Death of John the Baptist. Matt. xiv., 1-12.

Golden Text—He that is slow to anger is better than the mighty, and he that ruleth his spirit, than he that taketh a city. Prov. xvi., 32.

Verse 1—To what extent is the 'fame' or the sayings, or the indirect influence, of a good man, instrumental in doing good, as compared with his direct influence?

May 29—The Multitude Fed. Matt. xiv., 13-21, xv., 29-39.

Golden Text—Jesus said unto them, I am the bread of life. John vi., 35.

Verse 14—What is the master passion of a great and good man?

June 5.—Jesus Walks on the Sea. Matt. xiv., 22-36.

Golden Text—Then they that were in the ship came and worshipped him, saying, of a truth thou art the Son of God. Matt. xiv., 33.

Verse 24—Why does God permit his children to be 'so tossed with waves' when they are on the voyage he has sent them?

June 12.—The Canaanitish Woman. Matt. xv., 21-28.

Golden Text—Great is thy faith; be it unto thee even as thou wilt.—Matt. xv., 28.

Verse 28.—Give a reasoned opinion as to whether Jesus' method helped this woman much more than if he had received her kindly and granted her request at the first. (This question must be answered in writing by members of the club.)

June 19—The Parable of the Sower. Matt. xiii., 1-9, 18-23.

Golden Text.— Wherefore, putting away all filthiness and overflowing of wickedness, receive with meekness the implanted word, which is able to save your souls. James i., 21.

Verse 9—Is it a fault, or a misfortune, to have dull spiritual ears?

June 26.—Parable of the Tares. Matt. xiii., 24-30, 36-43.

Golden Text—Then shall the righteous shine forth as the sun in the kingdom of their Father. Matt. xiii., 43.

Verses 25, 38, 39—What was the effect of tares among the wheat, and what is the influence of bad men in the church and in the world?

July 3.—Pictures of the Kingdom. Matt. xiii., 31-33, 44-52.

Golden Text—The Kingdom of God is not meat and drink, but righteousness and peace and joy in the Holy Ghost. Rom. xiv., 17.

Verses 45, 46.—What is it, when found, which gives more joy than all else besides?

Lesson for Sunday, July 17th, 1910. Peter's Confession. Matt. xvi., 13-28.

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON.

July 10, 1910.

REVIEW.

Golden Text.—The words that I speak unto you, they are spirit and they are life. John vi., 63.

(Davis W. Clark.)

When St. Francis of Assisi heard this Scripture read, he threw away script, stick, and shoes, and vowed himself to perpetual poverty. Saintly and beneficent his career! Yet it does not prove the instructions of Jesus to the Twelve to be universally and permanently applicable. His case is rather the exception, which proves the contrary. In the current Laymen's Missionary Movement it is as if Jesus was sending out his disciples of to-day to preach a kingdom at hand. The avowed purpose is to evangelize the world in this generation. There have been Women's and Students' movements but this is distinctively a Men's movement. A business men's propaganda which will put effete methods on the dump, where they belong, and apply to the whole undertaking the modern spirit, way and rule.

* * *

Matt. ix., 35—x., 42.—Christianity does not so much need defence as propagation. Its effects are its defences. Its best arguments are in boots—not in books, at desk and bench and counter, in parlor, mart, and thoroughfare—not on library shelves. The guileless tongue, chaste eye, sympathetic ear, helpful hand, pure heart—these are the seals to the divinity of the religion of Jesus. To every inquiring embassy we can say, 'Go tell what you see.'

* * *

Jesus' only answer to both timid faith and unreasonable fault-finding was the axiom 'Wisdom is justified by her children.' So in effect Jesus says, 'My doctrine and myself are justified against all cavil, dissent, and distrust.' 'How justified?' 'By my children.' In this, to us uncommon saying, Jesus uses an every-day phrase to those who heard him, for a master's disciples were commonly called his children. Christians are the best argument for Christianity. The changed life is the best evidence of the divinity of the doctrine of Christ.

* * *

On the golden thread of the Sabbath the Pharisees strung the empty, worthless beads of their traditions. Of set purpose, and in conspicuous manner, Jesus crushed the baubles, but he never harmed the really precious thread. By his course he even made it more conspicuous and added lustre and value to it. By his course, instead of destroying the institution, he made men more willing to be bound by it than ever.

* * *

Prov. xxiii., 29-35.—No truly philanthropic spirit can push this direful picture aside. No Christian can do so, unless his Bible permits him to say, 'I'm not my brother's keeper.' But if neither philanthropist nor Christian, whether he will or not, the citizen must, from self-interest, sooner or later give attention to this mirror which Solomon holds up before our times. There is a blood-spot upon the hand of our American civilization. It will not 'out.' 'Here's the smell of blood still; all the perfumes of Arabia will not sweeten this hand.' Self-interest and defence will soon compel the Government, aside from all suggestions of humanity, to take a stand against this traffic, which produces a deteriorated manhood, insanity, pauperism, crime, and death.

* * *

Whole libraries have been written on the sin against the Holy Spirit. It has usually been conceived as something specific and arbitrary. Many poor souls have tormented themselves with having inadvertently committed it. A simply and entirely sane view is now maintained, namely, that it is no specific act, but rather a state in which the party is indurated by courses of sin, knowingly persisted in until the spirit of the man is made insusceptible to the Spirit of God. It is a trophy of the soul—impenitence becoming incapacity for repentence.

* * *

A character in which there is no balance-wheel of principle is despicable. When such a one reaches a position of power it is public calamity. 'As a roaring lion and a raging bear, so is a wicked ruler over the poor people.' * * * Some who would be lavish in their upbraiding of a social outcast are singularly mute before sin while it is shrined in wealth, luxury, and power. John Baptist was not of that order. * * * No station in life is so lofty as to lift the occupant above the reach of the pains and penalties of sin. They can pass even palace-doors and fall with their full weight upon kings' hearts.

* * *

It is a fearful thing to deliberately cherish hatred and revenge in the heart. It is the seed of murder, and is sure to bear its crimson fruit. * * * Five crackers and two dried herring—talk of feeding five thousand with them! But add to the crackers and fish the almightiness of Christ, and the proposition ceases to be ridiculous. The resources of the Church for spiritual sustenance for the thousand millions of earth are palpably inadequate, until the Saviour's power and blessing is added to the equation. Then there is enough and to spare. * * * The heavenliness of this miracle is evident in its orderliness. There was no unseemly scramble, inequality, or waste. All was precision, method, order.

* * *

Matt. xiv., 22-36.—This picturesque scene is designed to be, it is an acted parable. To his dying day each disciple must have remembered and treasured it. Not only so, but the Church collectively and individual believers to the end of time, in their personal experience, will find cheer and help in it for the most appalling catastrophes. * * * Charles Sumner, in an impassioned period, once exclaimed: 'In the universe of God there are no accidents. From the fall of a sparrow to the sweep of a planet he orders and governs all!' * * * The storms of life are no accidents. They are sent, and we are sent into them for a wise and beneficent purpose.

* * *

Phillips Brooks once deprecated what he called the 'passion of immediateness.' The forcing of maturity—effort to reach ends without use of means—is to be reprehended, of course; but there is a good 'Passion of immediateness' also. Peter showed it when, sinking, he cried, 'Lord, save!' The Syrophoenician woman is also a striking example. * * * Faith was found in a most unlikely quarter. It was a 'great' faith, too. This heathen apprehended the 'wideness of God's mercy.' The Messiah was not just barely enough for the Jews, but enough and to spare for all—children at the table, and dogs under it.

* * *

Fate of seed is fate of soil. Does the hearer allow the gospel seed to be carried away, withered or choked, such will be his own destiny. So will the Lord of the harvest deal with his soul. * * * As there is seed and soil, so must there be a sower. Angels might covet the work. In the universe there is not a nobler undertaking. The deliberate, intelligent, loving transfer of truth from its garner in the Scripture to the soil of the human heart—that is sowing the seed!

* * *

'Let both grow.' What rivers of blood would have remained unshed had the Church always been guided by the teaching of this parable! One who belongs to a Church that has not always been free from the persecuting spirit has said, 'Zeal for the extirpation of heretics, not regulated by these words, allows no time for one to grow strong in goodness or the other to forsake evil courses.' * * * The evil of attempting to uproot tares is illustrated by the history of all religious persecutions. The lesson is, be patient toward all men.

* * *

There is a growth of the kingdom in organized form, to which great perils are incident. It is a secularized ecclesiasticism, creating modern, scribes and pharisees, who have edged up to emperors' thrones and bishops' seats and warred about the date of Easter, been guilty of simony and worse. Periodically it seems to be necessary to begin all over again in the humility and poverty of the mustard seed and leaven.

HOME READINGS.

Monday, July 4.—Matt. ix., 18-31.
Tuesday, July 5.—Matt. xi., 20-30.
Wednesday, July 6.—Matt. xii., 22-3; 38-42.
Thursday, July 7.—Matt. xiv., 13-21.
Friday, July 8.—Matt. xiv., 22-36.
Saturday, July 9.—Matt. xv., 21-28.
Sunday, July 10.—Matt. xiii., 1-9; 13-23.

GOOD FATHERS IN THE MAKING

Helping Neglected and Dependent Boys to Become Dependable Men.

THE SCHOOL AT GLENWOOD.

(By V. P. Randall, in the 'Standard,' Chicago.)

Among the many social problems that confront us, there is none that is of greater importance, than the so-called 'boy problem,' for if it is true that the boy is father of the man, it is also true that the boy problem is father to many other social questions concerning men.

In order to help any boy, the first thing that we must do is to rightly understand him. We must know why he desires to do certain things before we can aid him to overcome his desires to do them.

Environment plays a larger part in the development of a boy than anything else, and in many cases as we see and deal with him we realize that he reflects his mental and physical home surroundings. Every influence of his young life helps to shape and mold his character, the few hours spent in school in securing what we commonly call an education being but a detail of that education which he is daily receiving in the larger school of experience.

The regulation tenement, with its foul air and overcrowding, its poverty, filth and misery, and its entire lack of any inspiring or uplifting influences, may be looked upon as a classroom where boys are learning certain lessons that mean much to them as individuals and also to society as a whole. Parents often add to the problem, and desertion, divorce, immorality, crime, and especially drunkenness, create abnormal and unwholesome home surroundings, which in turn give the boy a false concept of life, its responsibilities and its vital facts. On the other hand there are those conditions which are caused by accident, sickness and misfortune. Neither parent nor boy is responsible for these, yet they have their effect.

The cheap theatres, with their reproduction of crime, their display of vulgarity and their exciting influence, are always open to the boy, and at a price within his reach, while on the other hand, clean, wholesome recreation and amusement are almost impossible to secure. The cigarette habit, with its vitiating and demoralizing influence, plays a part in destroying young manhood, and later on the saloon, if it has not already blighted the boy's home, reaches out its hand and endeavors to lay hold on him.

The Dependent Boy.

Now, these conditions, along with others equally well-known, tend to produce a distinct class of boys known as the dependent, that is, he is dependent upon society for something which he requires in order that he may become the sort of a man our country needs. This is not a difficult thing to supply, either, for in the majority of cases what he most needs is simply to be removed from his unwholesome, unnatural home influences, placed in new surroundings, given a new view of life, and started on the right road. Neglect this boy and in the majority of cases he becomes either the delinquent or the juvenile criminal who horrifies us with his crimes, or else he joins the army of ignorant, unskilled, jobless, helpless, and often vicious men of our cities. Help him until home conditions change, until a foster home is provided for him, or until he becomes independent and able to make his own living or contribute to the support of his family, and society will have a valuable and profitable citizen.

The dependent boy constitutes a distinct phase of the boy problem, and in the Illinois Manual Training School Farm, commonly known as Glenwood, is found an answer that for twenty years has been proving its worth, not by attractive theories, but by positive results, and results are what the world of to-day demands.

This practical and resultful solution to the problem of the dependent boy is located on a 300-acre farm, twenty-four miles south of Chicago, and about one mile west of the village of Glenwood, from which place the school takes the name by which it is usually known.

Since its foundation, in 1887, Glenwood has trained, educated, encouraged and started toward better things, 6,000 boys, and to-day there are 350 boys here, this being the normal capacity of the school. Of this number 75 percent has been committed by the courts of Cook and other counties. The remainder have been placed there by guardians or relatives who are unable properly to care and provide for them at home. None of these boys is delinquent, yet some of them, through their street training, have become what many people who lack patience and understanding call 'bad boys,' but Glenwood starts out with the assumption that the boy is in reality good, and that any evil which is apparent is but the reflection of unnatural influences which formerly surrounded him.

Where the Glenwood Boys Live.

Acting on this assumption the boy is first given clean, wholesome surroundings. The detached cottage plan is employed, the boys being housed in eleven two-story and basement brick cottages. Every effort is made to have them as homelike as possible, and they are equipped with steam heat, electric lights, hot and cold water and bathrooms. The institutional atmosphere, so common in places of this sort, is lacking. The cottages surrounded by trees, shrubbery, and flowers are not all of one type, but differ in architecture. Many of these are memorial buildings, named after those in whose memory they have been erected. In Glenwood the emphasis is placed, not on the military training, the shops or the schoolhouse, but on the home, and this is always the first consideration.

Each cottage is presided over by a competent matron, or house mother, who is selected because of her especial fitness for the position, and that is more than one can say of many of the boys' own mothers, and a visit to these homes reveals much that is interesting. The individuality of the boy is never at any time lost sight of. Each boy has his own private towel. In the basement are the shoe-boxes, small lockers in which the boys keep shoes, toys, games, and a collection of strange and curious things which every youngster loves to gather. Going into the cottage the boys enter through the basement and stopping at their box, exchange their shoes for house-slippers before going upstairs.

On the first floor is the matron's apartment, the locker room where uniforms for dress parade and 'Sunday clothes' are kept, and the large comfortable reading-room with its open fire-place, its shelves filled with library games and good boys' books, and its small tables accommodating from four to six boys each. Copies of good pictures adorn the walls. The dormitories are upstairs, and instead of there being one large room, there are several small ones, each one having in it from five to seven single beds (not cots) with white pillow cases and sheets and a white spread.

Each cottage has its own flower garden. These help to beautify the grounds, and the boys take a great deal of pride in them. The cottages are not merely houses where a number of boys stay and sleep and read, but they are homes where a family of big and little brothers, with the help and counsel of a good woman, is learning to live clean and wholesome lives, and it is on this foundation that Glenwood builds.

Through religious teaching, instructive lectures, clean entertainments and wholesome recreation the boys are taught to appreciate better things. Although the boys are neither wicked nor bad characters their lack of proper training makes it necessary for many of them to come under some form of discipline which will, without being severe, teach them habits of promptness, obedience, and respect for authority. There is not more than an hour of military drill and 'setting up' exercise during the day, but this is enough to accomplish the desired end and also be of great physical benefit.

The members of each cottage constitute a military company, and many a 'gang' hero with a spirit of leadership, directed into right channels, here becomes a capable and efficient captain or lieutenant. These cottage companies take a great deal of pride in their drill, and all look forward to June 14, which is anniversary day, when competitive drills are held, the judge being an army officer from Fort Sheridan.

Each boy as he enters Glenwood leaves behind him any unpleasant experiences of the past, and starts life anew with a future before him that is filled with glorious possibilities. A careful record is kept of each boy and he receives monthly credit marks from his matron, teachers, and instructors in cottage behavior, grammar school work, manual training work, military drill and general deportment. This makes it possible to watch the boys' progress, detect weak spots, and give to each boy, at least some measure of special help. All boys securing a general average of 85 percent are placed on the 'honor list' and wear a much-coveted 'honor badge.'

Prevention, Correction and Uplift.

The preventive and corrective methods here employed are different from those most commonly used. In the first place, an effort is made to show the boy that it is easier in the long run to do right than it is to do wrong, and also that it really pays to do right. Punishment consists in loss of privileges. Insolence brings enforced silence. The quarrelsome boy who does not act in a gentlemanly manner in the cottage parlor stands in the hall and cannot play with, or speak to his mates, and the disobedient boy is deprived of his hour in the ball field, or is not allowed to attend entertainments. Corporal punishment is not permitted.

Each boy spends one-half of his school day in the grammar school, and the other half in manual training work of some sort, with the exception of a few of the smaller boys who spend the full day in grade work, and a few of the boys who have been graduated from the grammar school and who spend the entire day in the shops.

In the grammar school eight grades are taught by competent teachers holding county certificates. The work is especially adapted to the particular needs of the individual boy.

There is no prolonged summer vacation, but occasional vacation days are scattered throughout the season, and this, together with the added zest given by regular manual training work, enables the boy whose schooling has been neglected to make up for lack of early opportunities. Upon graduation from the eighth grade boys are eligible for admission to the Chicago high schools. Under manual training there are several departments: machine, forge, cabinet and wood-working, printing, shoemaking, laundry, and bakery. Each department is well equipped with the best modern tools and machinery, and here all boys not detailed to the farm spend half of their school time. The instructors are not only skilled mechanics, and capable teachers, but are also men of good moral character.

The work is practical. Under direction of the instructors all repairs in machinery, iron work, carpentry, plumbing, and steam fitting are made by the boys, and so while they are getting an insight into useful trades, they are cutting down the running expenses of the school. All kitchen, dining-room, and cottage work is done by the boys, under direction of the chef, housekeepers and matrons. All laundry work and school printing is done by the boys. Boys are also trained to fill responsible positions by going to Chicago as city office boy, by acting as mail orderly, and performing clerical work.

Of the 300-acre farm, 100 acres are devoted principally to the raising of vegetables for the table and fodder for the horses and cattle. Under the direction of a trained farmer and a gardener, the farm is worked by a number of boys who do their half-day's work here. Many boys who have worked on the farm find good foster homes with farmers or go to agricultural college after leaving here.

In round numbers the annual cost, including salaries, repairs and clothing (exclusive of new buildings), is $70,000, or $200 per year for each one of the 350 boys. (In state and city institutions where boys are cared for, the per capita cost is from $260 to $350 per year.) The sources of income are as follows: Paid by Cook and other counties for boys committed by the courts, $28,000; paid by parents and guardians toward the support of their boys, $10,000; interest and endowments, $6,000; remainder to be raised by subscription, $26,000.

There is an old saying that if you give a dog a bad name he will live up to it. At Glenwood it reads differently, 'Give a boy a good name and he will live up to it.' It sounds theoretical, but it is not, it is practical, and the results secured go to prove it. The aim of Glenwood is to make the dependent boy independent, and it accomplishes this both directly and indirectly in various ways. Some boys are cared for, disciplined and educated, until disturbed home conditions have been readjusted. Good foster homes are provided for some where they remain under the supervision of the school until they are eighteen years of age. Others receive a good grammar school education and are instructed in some trade until they are old enough and sufficiently skilled to go out for themselves or to return to their families well equipped to help bear the home burden.

For over twenty years boys who would otherwise have grown to manhood poorly equipped, both mentally and physically, to fight life's battles, have been sent out into the world after from one to five years at Glenwood, clean in speech and habits, skilled and capable, possessing a knowledge of the value of right thinking and right living, a respect for law and order, and a determination to fight fair while making the most of every legitimate opportunity. The number thus saved to usefulness, the homes thus held together, and the contribution thus made to American citizenship cannot be expressed in mere figures.

HINDUISM IN PRACTICE.

(By Dr. E. Landon, in the 'Zenana Magazine.')

We have just passed through one of the most widely observed of Hindu Festivals, the 'Holi,' or as it is called here, the 'Shimgah.' The real origin of this degrading feast is somewhat obscure, but I think all acknowledge that it owes its beginning to gross excrescences from the Vedic religion; which however are the natural outcome of a faith which holds that the deity is subject to the same evil passions as men, and which fosters the lower and sensuous side of man's nature to the exclusion of the spiritual.

Be its origin what it may, as now observed the 'Holi' is of such a character that no respectable woman ventures out of doors when the revels are on; and night is made hideous with wild orgies.

During the week of its observance in Nasik, we have had several instances of the effect of such 'religious' teachings on the character of its devotes; and the selfishness which is ingrained in the Hindu has been shown up in a lurid light.

Let me tell you how the festival touched us in the Canada Hospital. First of all, all the Hindu servants wanted a holiday, and we had great difficulty in getting the simplest work done the first great day of the feast. Then, two days before the big day, when the whole town was agog with festivity, a poor woman was brought by her grown-up son, on account of severe injury to her eye, which had been gored by a cow. He was quite prepared to place her in the hospital, and she was anxious to stay, but both begged that she might be discharged in time for the Saturday revels. On the second day we decided that the only remedy possible was to remove the damaged eye. On the son being told, and that his mother could not possibly leave hospital for a week, he burst into tears, not because of the dreadful accident from which his mother was suffering, but because it meant that he would have to come daily to bring her food, and it interfered with his feasting. He salved his conscience by bringing her a larger supply of cooked food that evening, which she had to live on till he chose to come back again.

That Friday night was given up to bonfires, and the wild worship of a branch, with drinking, shouting, leaping over the fires, and so forth; the orgies being continued into the early morning. At hospital we learnt casually that the puttiwala's little son, aged five, was severly burned at one of these fires. We urged the father to fetch the child at once, for treatment, and tried to make him feel ashamed of having taken so small a child to such disgusting and dangerour revels. He, however, could not see that there was anything wrong in it, and was too sleepy or lazy to bring the child, whom we have not seen yet.

The feast continued for several days, and very few patients attended the dispensary. One of these, however, urgently needed care and indoor treatment; she was quite willing to stay, but could not as her relatives refused to let her come till the 'Holi' was over. Then on Thursday afternoon, a patient was admitted from a distant village, where she had been lying in great suffering four days. Her case was desperate; had her friends brought her four days earlier, the life of her infant might have been saved, and perhaps her own. As I write, three days later, she is hovering on the brink of death, with a very poor chance of pulling through. On that afternoon and evening the final, and perhaps the wildest orgy of all took place. The men gave themselves up to drinking and horseplay in the streets, the chief feature of the ceremonies being to cover themselves, passers by, the houses, and everything at hand, with purple fluid.

Next evening a bullock cart came to the hospital, and out of it tumbled half a dozen men and two women, all the men stained with purple almost beyond recognition. They brought with them a poor ill, unconscious woman, and a tiny six-days old baby. The patient was dirty and neglected to a degree; and as they were carrying her indoors, she had a convulsion, and died. Try and picture the awful contrast—this poor suffering woman and her new born baby, ill with fever and lockjaw, lying neglected in her house for several days, while the men of her family were engaged by day and by night in the wildest excesses. We tried to point out to them that by not bringing her till they had slept off their fatigue, and (probably) drunkenness, they had thrown away her chance of life; but we felt we might as well preach to a stone wall. When we could turn our attention from the mother, we asked to see the baby, and to our distress found that it was suffering from the same dread condition; produced solely, like its mother's, by the ignorance, dirt and neglect of its attendants. The men absolutely declined to leave the baby, or even to let us try remedies there, in front of them; but they turned away into the darkness, with the dead woman and the child.

Such are few instances of the effects of Hinduism as it is practised by all except the high castes. It seems to have deadened all true family affection, all pity for the suffering, and all sense of moral purity.

Synopsis of Canadian North-West Land Regulations.

Any person who is the sole head of a family, or any male over 18 years old, may homestead a quarter section of available Dominion land in Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta. The applicant must appear in person at the Dominion Lands Agency or Sub-Agency for the district. Entry by proxy may be made at any agency, on certain conditions, by father, mother, son, daughter, brother or sister of intending homesteader.

Duties.—Six months' residence upon and cultivation of the land in each of three years. A homesteader may live within nine miles of his homestead on a farm of at least 80 acres solely owned and occupied by him or by his father, mother, son, daughter, brother or sister.

In certain districts a homesteader in good standing may pre-empt a quarter-section alongside his homestead. Price, $3.00 per acre. Duties.—Must reside six months in each of six years from date of homestead entry (including the time required to earn homestead patent) and cultivate fifty acres extra.

A homesteader who has exhausted his homestead right and cannot obtain a pre-emption may take a purchased homestead in certain districts. Price, $3.00 per acre. Duties.—Must reside six months in each of three years, cultivate fifty acres and erect a house worth $300.00.

W. W. CORY,
Deputy of the Minister of the Interior.

N.B.—Unauthorized publication of this advertisement will not be paid for.

THE CASTLE BY THE SEA

By H. B. MARRIOTT WATSON

Author of 'Hurricane Island,' 'The Privateers,' etc.

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SUMMARY OF THE PRECEDING CHAPTERS.

Mr. Brabazon a young English author, needing rest and quiet for the completion of his latest book, rents Norroy Castle, on the Coast of England, the residence of an old county family now reduced to one representative, Sir Gilbert Norroy, a young spendthrift living in London. Mr. Brabazon, who relates the story, hearing unusual sounds during his first night at Norroy Castle, scents a burglar, but the man escapes in the winding passages, and his only clues to the invader's identity are a notebook and pencil dropped during the chase. To add to the mystery these disappear from his room during the night. This further whets his curiosity, but failing next day to obtain any light from the stolid butler, Jackman, he examines his new home, and then walks as far as the nearby village of Southington. Here he rescues two ladies in distress, the younger, he learns, is named Perdita, and the other Miss Fuller, and later, in the village, makes the acquaintance of another summer visitor, a Mr. Eustace. On returning to the Castle he is tackled that evening by a server of writs, who is hard to convince that the present tenant of the Castle is not really Sir Gilbert in disguise, and his rest during the night is disturbed by an unexplainable intermittent ticking heard through the wall. A number of strangers about the Castle grounds and visitors to see the art gallery make Mr. Brabazon suspiciously alert, and he writes a warning letter to Sir Gilbert's solicitors. They, however, see nothing to fear, and even grant permission to a Mr. Peter Toosey, an artist, who wishes to copy some of the pictures in the gallery. Mr. Brabazon determines to wash his hands of the matter, but a second midnight burglar, who also evades capture, and the curious ticking continued, rouse in him the interest of the chase. Among the visitors to the gallery have been Perdita Forrest and Christobel Harvey, a beautiful young American, and improving his acquaintance with them, Mr. Brabazon tells of the burglars. Deciding Mr. Toosey is quite harmless, he is taken into consultation also, and all sorts of plans are laid for foiling the plot whatever it be. The plot thickens, and Mr. Brabazon is entirely bewildered by the various turns of affairs until he discovers Eustace in hiding in the Castle, and learns he is in reality Sir Gilbert. His debts have been bought up by a man named Horne, who is determined to push his claim, and Sir Gilbert, being unwilling to part with the Castle, is equally determined to dodge. Horne is in touch with a Mr. Naylor, who has tried before to buy the Castle.

CHAPTER IX.—Continued.

'I got a letter from a man named Naylor about it. In fact he's pressed me about it—seemed to think it would suit his tastes. But I'm not selling. I'm going to cling on to the old bricks and mortar. Dash it, you must have some consideration for what's been in the family so long.'

'And Naylor,' said I eagerly, 'is hand in glove with this Horne and the duns. It looks like a game.'

'Think so?' he said blinking, and stuck his glass in his eye. 'What's the game?'

'I should like to know,' I answered, 'and between us we may know it. Naylor wants the Castle, and Horne, Naylor's friend, wants to force you into liquidation. That's a good start for us.'

'That's what it tots up to,' confessed Sir Gilbert, after pondering this. 'If I got a judgment for the money against me I'd have to file my own petition. I'd have to look in at Carey Street.'

'And the Castle would be sold,' I said.

He hesitated. 'Yes,' he assented, 'as far as the estate goes, that's not entailed. It's a rough luck,' he added.

He took it pretty easily, or seemed to do so. I lost sight and count of him for a few minutes, and then I heard his voice.

'Well, I'll be clearing out.' He had risen.

'You forget, they will be on the lookout for you, I said.

'Oh, I'll manage,' he replied cheerfully. 'If you'll let me have old Jacker I'll make shift.'

I went to the window and looked out on the moonlit lawn. No one was visible, but I knew now that the house was watched. The riddle was not solved yet. It only began with duns.

'Look here, Norroy,' said I, suddenly, 'you're not going. You're going to put up here.'

'Not I,' he said heartily. 'You've no concern with my business. It's rather a shabby business, too.'

'Anyway,' I said firmly, 'I'm going to take a hand in it. You see in a way it's been thrust on me, and I've got interested. I don't know what to make of it, and I should like to know what to make of it. I've never heard of such persistent creditors.'

'They take the cake,' he said, 'but I'm going to hang on to the old place.'

'In that case,' I argued, 'you must hide here.'

'Honest?' he asked. I nodded. 'Good man. You're a Chancellor, Brabazon.' He breathed a sigh as of relief. 'Well, old Jacker will be able to fix me up somewhere. I've no doubt.'

'Oh, we'll arrange all that,' I said. 'I shall rather enjoy the fun, though I must confess that in the circumstances I think you were foolish to come down here.'

I thought he looked at me furtively. 'I had a bit of business on,' said he, and after a moment asked: 'Isn't there some one painting up-stairs?'

'Yes, I said. 'A Mr. Toosey, who apparently designs to copy all the art treasures of the Castle.'

'Yes, a good chap—clever chap, I hear,' said Sir Gilbert, hurriedly. 'Well, what do you say to getting hold of Jacker? A good old boy, Jacker!'

'Certainly,' I replied. 'If he's in bed we'll have him out.'

'Bless your heart, I'll lay he's not a room off waiting,' said Norroy, confidently. 'This will have put him out.'

It seemed he was right, to judge from the time Jackman took to answer the bell. His face expressed nothing, nor did he bear any visible sign of disturbance. He looked at us as if it were the most natural thing in the world that we should be sitting there together at midnight.

'Sir Gilbert Norroy will stay with me for the present, Jackman,' I said slowly. 'I want you to prepare a room at once.'

'Yes, sir,' said Jackman.

'Beat 'em on the post, Jacker,' remarked his master, genially.

'Yes, sir' said Jackman, without emotion.

When he was gone my mind flashed back over his association with me and the events of the last few weeks, and I remembered something.

'That note-book!' I cred. 'Did you take that?'

'No, Jacker,' said Norroy, dropping his eye-glass, and surveying me with deliberation. 'Jacker didn't know what it might be, and thought it might give me away.'

'Well, it did,' said I, dryly. He stared, and I told him of my recognition of the handwriting.

'Oh,' he said easily, 'that don't matter.'

'Well, it mattered more than a mere scrappy list of the pictures in your gallery did,' I said.

'Oh, you saw that?' he asked, and looked at me, I thought, a little sheepishly. 'Well, old chap,' he went on, 'you're doing me an awful good turn, and I don't mind letting you into the secret. But don't give it away. It was an idea of mine.'

This was the third or fourth time he had referred to an idea.

'What's that?' I asked.

'Well, you see, it's these pictures,' said Sir Gilbert, and his face assumed a knowing aspect. 'They're by some thundering good fellows, and some of them have been in the family a long while. Of course I wouldn't get rid of the family portraits, don't you know. But the other stuff's awful dull, and I thought I'd get 'em copied.'

'To duplicate the dullness,' I said sarcastically.

Sir Gilbert's look of knowingness increased. 'Not much,' he said. 'You see they're heirlooms—got to go down to my descendants, don't you know, and all that sort of thing. Well, I haven't got any. So they can't. And it occurred to me that they were no use if I hadn't. See?' Sir Gilbert explained emphatically with his hands to assist him, as if anxious that I should see his point. 'If I die those pictures go nowhere; well, I haven't got any descendants, so I'm not cheating any one. Consequently, I don't see why I shouldn't sell 'em. What?' My solicitors told me I couldn't.' He chuckled. 'But I can. I got this Toosey man through a friend of mine, a chap who writes sporting novels, to come down and copy 'em. And then I'll ship the originals off to America, and sell 'em, and stick the copies up, what?'

My face fell before this amazing scheme, and I had a violent inclination to go into a fit of laughter. Sir Gilbert sat there with an earnest countenance, his eye-glass levelled on me, painfully marshalling in his mind the arguments which had led him into a career of crime. He seemed anxious I should understand.

'You see, Brabazon, they can't go to my descendants because I haven't got any. So it's all right. I can't cheat people who ain't born, can I?'

'Suppose you do have any?' I got out at last.

'Oh, no, not me,' he said decisively, and seemed to think. 'If I did have any I'd buy 'em back, or make it up to them somehow. But not me.' He thought awhile. 'There was a sort of family notion that I was to marry my cousin, Miss Rivers,' he went on. 'She's got pots of money, they say—father was a manufacturer up north somewhere. But I've never seen her, and I don't buy a pig in a poke. I'm not on sale.' He was silent a moment longer, and then added, quite irrelevantly: 'Smart girl, Miss Harvey, ain't she? I say, she's a fair flyer, Brabazon, what?'

CHAPTER X.

THE BUTCHER BOY.

The mystery, which had seemed about to solve itself, had now in my eyes taken a darker color. As I told Norroy, I had never heard of creditors who pressed a victim with such ruthlessness. Not but what they had some excuses, if one examined the matter calmly. This young man had 'outrun the constable' in a most reckless way, and he must now pay the penalty. So far as I could gather from his eminently disconnected statements, the Castle was mortgaged pretty fully, and a sale would bring but a small sum in excess. There was that amount of reason at any rate in his refusal to go to the market, quite apart from sentiment. Sentiment I somehow found odd in Sir Gilbert Norroy. His creditor, who had bought up his debts, had another reason for wishing to push him to extremes—he wanted the estate. And Norroy had a sentiment against this compulsory sale. I did not blame him, though I wondered at it in him. And I had undertaken to help him.

It was, after all, an easy matter in practice, whatever might be alleged against it in morals. My guest was not difficult, and in a way he seemed businesslike. He visited Toosey next morning to inspect his progress in the nefarious work of copying the pictures, and came back very much pleased.

'He's making a rattling job of it,' he declared. 'You wouldn't know one from the other.'

Toosey, it appeared, was not party to the criminal transaction, being hired to reproduce the replicas without knowledge of their ultimate destination.

'Does he know who you are?' I inquired.

'I'm sure I don't know,' said Norroy, suddenly. 'I talked a bit about things—told him what I wanted.'

'All right,' I said, seeing the sort of man I had to deal with. 'We can trust him.'

I went up. Mr. Toosey greeted me with constraint, for I don't think he really trusted me.

'Mr. Toosey,' said I, 'that was Sir Gilbert Norroy who paid you a visit.'

'I thought so,' said Peter Toosey, screwing up an eye to examine his color.

'The fact is,' said I, 'he's in trouble.'

Mr. Toosey put down his palette. 'Police' he asked with interest.

'Well, not precisely.'

Mr. Toosey seemed disappointed. 'Duns!' I said.

He laughed. 'Oh, duns!' as if that mattered nothing in the least.

'The fact is,' said I, again playing on the adventurous heart I had detected in him, 'all these people are after him.' I waved a hand vaguely at the window. Mr. Toosey's eyes sparkled. 'And I'm hiding him. I don't want you to mention he is here, seeing I've taken you into my confidence.'

'Naturally,' said Mr. Toosey, 'I should have said nothing as a gentleman. But, of course, if it's duns I'd do it on principle.'

'Thank you,' I said. 'We must keep him quiet. He must lie low. We must guard him, Toosey.'

He was gravely interested. 'I'll think out a plan,' he said presently. 'You may rely on me.'

I marched out triumphant, and found Norroy turning over the leaves of an illustrated weekly, containing examples of female beauty, with every appearance of absorption.

'I've silenced him,' I said. 'He's constitutionally the foe of duns.'

'Thanks, old chap,' said Norroy. 'I say, isn't this girl a bit like Miss Harvey, what? Rattling good figure!'

'That reminds me,' I went on. 'What are we to do about those ladies? Mrs. Harvey and her daughter are sure to call in a day or two. They'll find you here. To them—well, you are still Mr. Eustace, you know.'

'Gilbert Eustace is my name,' said he, sticking in his eye-glass and staring at me. 'Look here, I'm not on to be known just now. Let us wait a bit. I'm Eustace still.'

'Very well,' said I. 'I'll tell Jackman. And you'd better make yourself as comfortable as you can while we reconnoitre.'

I visited the village later in the morning, leaving Jackman to mount guard, but I saw nothing of the ladies. Nor had I time to call, as I should like to have done, for I was on a mission to secure some of Norroy's belongings from his lodgings. I bore a letter to his landlady, giving instructions that they should be sent to the station at Arncombe, which had occurred to us as a cunning device in the event of inquiries being made at the cottage. I felt I ought to inform Miss Forrest that our suspicions in regard to Mr. Eustace were unfounded, and I resolved to do so at the earliest opportunity. We had lunch comfortably, during which I learned a good deal more about Norroy's affairs, and was vastly entertained by his philosophy. If I may so dignify it. He had an excellent belief in his knowledge of the world, a perfect confidence, and a straightforwardness in speech which was exemplary. He had, I judged, the simple mind and instincts of a superior animal, carried off by bluff good manners, and his good nature was imperturbable. He did not even display any animus against his persecutors.

'A rum business,' was his verdict on their proceedings, and he seemed to want to go no deeper.

About four o'clock I heard a ring at the front bell, and presently Jackman entered to acquaint me that a gentleman desired to see me. He glanced at his master, and I saw that he would have said something if he had not been a perfect servant. I took the card.

'This is coming to close quarters,' I remarked with a whistle. 'Horne!'

Norroy looked up. 'The little chap with the big head,' he said. 'I'd better make myself scarce.'

I thought so, too, and presently when Mr. Horne was ushered in I was alone. He gave me an awkward bow, and came forward still more awkwardly, sitting down on the extreme edge of a chair.

'How can I serve you, Mr. Horne?' I asked cheerfully.

'Well, I called about Sir Gilbert Norroy,' he said in a soft voice, his bright eyes dancing on me. 'I hold bills of his, and I'm anxious to have them paid.'

He looked very simple and gentle, but I could hardly believe him so. Anyway, I was glad to have the ground cleared for action.

'And why come to me?' said I, as amiably as he.

'Because we have reason to believe that Sir Gilbert is here,' he said plumply.

'Oh!' I replied. 'Is that so? And what if he should be? What has it to do with me?'

'We thought you might be willing to meet us, Mr. Brabazon,' he proceeded composedly. 'You see we stand to lose a biggish sum in the matter, and it would be obliging us very much if you met us.'

I smiled at the preposterous notion that I should stand in with the dunner in the matter of his quarry.

'There doesn't seem very much reason in that idea,' I observed. 'Have you any reason for thinking I should help you to catch your man—that, I take it, is what you mean.'

'Well, hardly,' he said. 'You see, if you would allow us to see Sir Gilbert, it would simplify matters, and would not in any way hurt you. It would be a convenience to us. That's all we ask.'

'Why suppose he is here?' I asked, going on another tack.

'Oh, we know that,' he asserted coolly.

I pondered. 'I dare say you know your own business best, Mr. Horne,' I said. 'And if, as you say, Sir Gilbert Norroy is here, I can assure you he has never entered with my knowledge.'

He seemed slightly ruffled, and shifted on his chair. 'We happen to know he has often been here,' he said.

They had, then, noticed Norroy's visits, but had not until now suspected him. I rose.

'Good afternoon, Mr. Horne.'

He lingered. 'The course I propose would not in any way embarrass or compromise you, sir,' he said. 'I merely wish to see Sir Gilbert.'

'Oh, you are quite at liberty to see him,' I said. 'But why come to me?'

'If you will allow me to explain—' he began, but I interposed.

'I don't think so. I have wished you good afternoon.'

Still he would not go. 'I think I have made myself clear, Mr.—Mr. Horne?' I said meaningly.

'In this matter—' he began. I rang the bell, and it seemed to me that he turned and listened to it. 'The matter involves a heavy loss for me,' he went on, 'and I think it might be settled with a little negotiation between the parties. I come in a friendly spirit—' Jackman had not come. I rang again angrily. 'You see—'

'Mr. Horne, if I do not see you outside in two minutes I'll take a gross liberty, but one nevertheless allowed by law. I am allowed to use just the proper force, you will remember.'

Where the mischief was Jackman? At last I heard a door go, the feet of a man running in the hall. Mr. Horne picked up his hat and hastily retreated, as Jackman burst into the room in a flurry of disorder.

'Show that gentleman out,' I called impatiently.

'Yes, sir,' Jackman, much winded and discomposed of face, preceded my visitor to the door. Then he came back.

'Why on earth didn't you come before?' I asked. 'I've had to put up with that little toad for quite ten minutes.'

'I—I'm sorry, sir, but I had an alarm,' panted Jackman.

'What was that?' I inquired.

'I—the butcher came to the door to say Miss Harvey had an accident with her car, sir.'

'What?' I cried.

'Yes, sir—down by the shrubbery, sir; but I couldn't find it.'

I had been walking sharply to the door and stopped now. 'Couldn't find it!' I repeated. 'Couldn't find the car, Jackman?'

'No, sir.'

'Where did the boy say?'

'I understood it was down by the shrubbery, sir, near where the tradesmen's road runs into the drive.'

'We'd better make inquiries at once,' I said. 'Where's the boy?'

'I don't know, sir. I think he's gone,' said Jackman, weakly.

'Look here, Jackman, all this is very odd,' I said. 'It wants going into, and the sooner the better. Send Mrs. Jackman to me.'

'She's—I can't find her, sir.'

There was a silence between us, and then I said: 'Come, Jackman, let us have it.'

The mask fell partially from the man; he began to talk almost like a human creature. 'I believe there's something bad in it, sir. I couldn't find any sign of an accident, or of a car. It looked like a put-up job.'

'To get you away,' I said. 'Well, but what about the butcher-boy?' I asked.

'I can't understand him, sir,' said Jackman.

'Well, we'd better find Mrs. Jackman,' I said. 'That's our first duty.'

As I passed into the hall I turned the key of the front door against emergencies, and then we sought the back parts of the Castle. The door from the kitchen into the courtyard was open, but there was no sign of Mrs. Jackman. We went out through the courtyard into the area of shrubs behind that abutted towards the kitchen gardens, but still no discovery rewarded our efforts. The kitchen gardens are entered through a big yew hedge, and on one side of this is a wild growth of trees, elders and hazels and the like, flourishing during these last years of the present ownership with luxuriant disorder. Here, too, is a small shed used once maybe as a depot for gardeners' tools, red-tiled, and green with creepers. As we passed near this I heard a cry. We listened greedily, and it was repeated in a wail of terror.

'Sally!' broke forth Jackman. 'Beg your pardon, sir, Mrs. Jackman!'

He turned to the shed, and examined the door, which was padlocked outside. But the key was in the lock, and in a minute or two we had the door open. Mrs. Jackman, with a scared and tear-stained face, met us with a gasp of relief. Her explanations were simple, so simple that I could have laughed. The butcher-boy had been busy with her earlier than with her husband, but her excitable feminine nature did not warrant such a plausible trick as had disengaged Jackman from his duty. She had been informed that Miss Harvey had had an accident, and was in the shed and that water was needed immediately. On the fleet wings of mercy the poor woman sped to find herself an easy captive.

'Jackman,' said I, 'that butcher-boy is a genius.'

'I'll get him dismissed at once, the wretch,' sobbed Mrs. Jackman. 'I can't imagine why Eastwoods got rid of the other one.'

I pricked up my ears. 'The other!' I said.

'Yes, he's a new boy,' said the lady, drying her eyes.

It only made me conceive a greater respect for our opponents.

'How do you know he was the butcher-boy?' I inquired with interest.

'From his blue apron, and having no hat, sir,' said Mrs. Jackman, as if it were ridiculous to ask such a question.

'Well, he wasn't,' I said sharply. 'And the sooner we get back the better. Jackman, doesn't it strike you as remarkable that while I am engaged with one gentleman in the front, both Mrs. Jackman and you are inveigled away by another at the back? You see what the effect is—to leave the house bare of its defences.'

We hurried back, and entered. I had no doubt now as to the ruse and its purpose. Horne could not have hoped for one moment to enlist my sympathies on his behalf. His visit was timed as a trick, as part of an ingenious campaign. He held me in conversation in the front while his confederates enticed the Jackmans away. In the meantime I had no doubt that one of the gang had effected an entrance into the Castle. Our business now was to find him.

But there was a prior inquiry. Going back to what I have called in these pages my smoking-room I called Norroy by name. There was no answer. I passed into the morning-room and repeated the call, still without success. Then I thought he had perhaps retired to his bedroom which was in the western wing near mine, and I tramped down the passage.

'What's up? Has he gone?' said a voice, and Sir Gilbert appeared at a door.

'I want you to lock yourself in for a little. There's mischief afoot,' I said.

He came out into the passage. 'Lock myself in, what?' he said.

'I believe there's some one secreted in the house,' I explained. 'We are going to have a look.'

'All right, old chap. Let me get a paper or something.'

'Go back,' I urged. 'I'll get you it. Don't be a fool.'

He went back obediently, and I slipped back into the smoking-room and grabbed a picture paper. As I came round into the passage I heard a conversation overhead, and almost at the some time the stamp of feet on the stairs at the foot of the passage. Then there burst into view running at breathless speed the butcher-boy, with Jackman panting behind him; simultaneously a scuffling fell on my ear, and I caught sight of Toosey sprawling in a heap at the foot of the stairs.

In another moment it seemed as though the butcher-boy would be in my arms, when (will it be credited?) the sound of a fiddle came from Norroy's room near by. I cursed him for an egregious ass, and cursed the chance that had made me fetch it for him from his rooms that morning. The running intruder pulled up and made a dive at the door, and to my horror it opened. It had not been locked according to my instructions. I flew after him, and stretching a long arm seized his flying blue apron. This, with the impetus of his dash, tripped him up, and he came to the floor with a bump. I dragged him forth by the foot despite his struggles, and with the help of Jackman I got him up, and with one—two—three and away, we flung him like a sack between us through the open doorway into the courtyard, where he bit the accumulated dirt of the unswept area.

'Rattling good throw that,—beats rugger all to fits,' said a voice in my ear, and turning I saw Norroy's equable face fitted with its eye-glass looking over my shoulder.

'Oh, don't be an ass, and do go back,' I panted.

Jackman banged the door, and the sham butcher-boy, who had scrambled to his feet, was understood to be threatening us, by his gesticulating fist, with the law. His face was smutched with dirt and blood, and he looked a wretched object.

'Run him off, Jackman,' I said.

The butler wanted no further inducement, as I fancy he had a score to pay off upon the butcher-boy. He opened the door again and gave chase. The server of writs took to his heels and disappeared around the corner of the Castle, with Jackman manfully toiling in his rear.

'Narrow shave, old chap,' said Gilbert, still at my elbow.

CHAPTER XI.

IN MY LADY'S CHAMBER.

By this time I felt something like a criminal escaping from justice, a coiner evading the officers, or a smuggler dodging the preventive men. It seemed to me that the thunders of the law must inevitably be trained on Norroy Castle. But I did not care; indeed I rejoiced in the prospect. And if Norroy did not rejoice, he certainly was indifferent.

We had repulsed the first attack, but I was fearful as to the campaign they would open out. They might get an order for permission to substitute service. In my plentiful ignorance of the law I knew that such a thing was possible, as I had often seen advertisements to such effect in the papers. And so we discussed affairs with that possibility in view. Yet throughout the next day the cordon of spies was not broken, and it was clear that Mr. Horne and his friends had not relaxed their vigilance. I recognized my cockney friend at the gates, and nodded to him in an affable manner.

'A long job?' I queried.

'What do you think?' he countered with a grin, and stuck a twopenny cigar between his teeth. 'Tidy little place,' he commenced. 'Nichish bit of sea, too, though it wants a promenade badly. If I 'ad that,' he indicated the estuary with his dirty thumb, 'I'd run a pier like Southend across it. Get no end of people down then.'

I shuddered as I laughed. 'A ripping idea!' I said. We met on neutral ground, and exchanged civilities like gallant foes at odds for a principle but with no personal animus.

'Then there's them caves,' he went on. 'Why, they'd make the fortune of any seaside place. I'd 'ave 'em in a Syndicate if I had my way. I wonder the governor here doesn't do it.'

He threw his thumb over his shoulder towards the Castle.

'Tidy way they go in,' he said, puffing again. 'I did a crawl in myself yesterday afternoon, but the tide's a bit dangerous, and I shouldn't care to be caught there, not much.'

'Now where should I find Mr. Naylor, if I wanted him?' I asked as I left him.

He stared. 'Naylor,' he said with his cockney twang. 'Wha's he?'

'I thought he was a friend of yours,' I replied.

He shook his head. 'I'm from London. I don't know any about here.'

'And the butcher?' I ventured.

A broad grin spread over his face. 'I told 'm it was a rotten notion,' he said. 'Why, when he's been at it as long as I have, he'll have a bit more sense. You've got to sap, and not to bombard. Sap's the game. See?'

'I believe you're right,' I said, pausing to reflect. 'It sounds right, and a most sensible policy.'

He looked pleased at my approval. 'If ever you want anything in the line done, sir,' said he, with modesty, 'I'm always good for a try.' He drew out a soiled card with some difficulty from his pocket, which read.

John Brackett,
Bailiff's Assistant.
21 Dickens Street, Clerkenwell.

'Thank you,' I said politely. 'One never knows; and so urbane a broker's man is a treasure.'

I bade him farewell, and left him doing sentry-go at my gates while I went down to the village. Mr. Horne's organization seemed to be complete, but I had learned that ostensibly he had no connection with Mr. Naylor. Why? If this whole matter of the debts was straightforward, why was all this secrecy displayed? It puzzled me.

I had been obliged to postpone the task of explaining Mr. Eustace to the ladies at Southington, but I felt I ought to delay no longer. I had not been seen since my unceremonious bolt after Norroy, and I descended now with the object of proffering my excuses. I was lucky enough to find them at home, and I was admitted by Miss Fuller, who seemed pleased to see me. I offered my apologies for my hasty exit, and received forgiveness as if it was a matter of no consequence. Norroy was anxious that his identity should not be known, and so I felt myself somewhat embarrassed in my mission. I had to snow that I no longer felt any doubts of Eustace, and yet to avoid identifying him with Sir Gilbert. I walked round the subject warily, and a little awkwardly, as I was aware. And finally I blurted out my chief fact.

'You were right about Mr. Eustace, Miss Forrest. He is quite a respectable member of society.'

'I was not aware that I said so,' said Perdita, coolly.

'Oh, well,' I grew confused, 'I thought you believed in his innocence.'

'Refusing to believe that he is mixed up in a crime is quite another matter from vouching for a person's respectability,' she remarked decidedly.

'I accept the snub,' I said, 'and I put my neck on the ground. You do not necessarily pass him. I can well believe you have a high standard, Miss Forrest.'

She cast a curious glance at me. 'It is a standard, at any rate,' she asserted, 'and not nothing.'

'Women,' said I, nursing my knee, and fixing a sententious but appealing eye on Miss Fuller, 'women are given to high ideals. They are fond of climbing about on giddy precipices where man, frail man, is afraid to follow them.'

'That is sarcastic,' observed Perdita, primly.

'Oh, no, dear,' broke in kind Miss Fuller, 'I think what Mr. Brabazon means—'

'Oh, don't let's have annotated editions,' said naughty Perdita, impatiently.

'Let me annotate my own sermon,' I besought. 'I spoke in all humility. I see pinnacles in the empyrean and I admire, but I dare not attempt to reach them. Women do. Perhaps men are wiser in giving up, and feeding practically in the valleys. After all, the main business of life is feeding—mainly on others—so the herbage of the lower slopes for me! But I have heard that on the top the grass is sweeter, and the view finer. I should like the grass if I could get there. I'm not bothered much about views.'

Perdita examined me with earnest and innocent eyes, but what she decided I don't know. She changed the conversation by a remark to Miss Fuller. I suspected that I ought to be going, but I didn't want to go. I hadn't really done justice to Eustace. I awaited my chance and deftly drew the conversation back—not to him specifically, but to men in general.

'We are a poor lot,' I declared, lumping all of us together, 'and under our visible obsessions we descend to the bottomless pit. Wisdom is fled to brutish beasts, and divine justice inhabits only the hearts of women, where it is locked up.'

'What do you mean by that, Mr. Brabazon?' asked Perdita.

It did sound ambiguous, but I explained as well as I could, enlarging on the justice and generosity of her sex. She listened quietly, and then a sweet little smile spread infectiously over her face, signalling dimples.

'Oh, what a humbug you are!' she said.

'Oh, but, Perdita, Mr. Brabazon means—' The dear lady got no farther.

'Mr. Brabazon can say what he means himself, Isabel,' said she, imperiously, 'if he wishes us to understand what he means or if he means anything,' she added; and then her eyes met mine.

I designed to throw chagrin and reproach into my glance, but I do not know if I did. She suddenly burst out laughing and I followed suit. Miss Fuller, after staring at both of us, weakly joined in, and immediately afterwards rose and left the room.

'Mr. Brabazon, you are bowled out. You stand revealed in all your naked insincerity,' said Perdita.

'Please don't judge me so hardly,' I said, and indeed I did not want her to regard me as a flippant person. I thought of Eustace in a happy flash, and of putting him right in her eyes. 'I am serious enough about life. I think it sometimes beautiful. But it has its tiresome moments, and then one must pretend.'

'And mock?' she asked, with laughing eyes.

'Ye-es!' I said doubtfully. 'Sometimes. Yes it is but the crossing of a passage to tragedy, even if the tragedy have its sordid aspects. A man,' said I slowly, 'is usually a fool in his youth, if a philosopher at forty. And a good many of us have not reached that age yet. It is necessary sometimes to hear the whole before condemning the part.'

Perdita's laughing eyes grew serious and sympathetic, and I resolved to continue. After all, I was doing a kind thing in mitigating her evident contempt for Eustace.

'Take the case of a man like this,' I pleaded. 'He has been brought up in a more or less large way. Suppose, for example, his father ingrained him from his birth with sporting notions, the turf, the hunt, the shooting field, or the gun-club. But he had better instincts at bottom, probably.'

'Yes,' said Perdita, with manifest interest.

'Consider him much of a fool, if you like, but a decent fool who has had no nursing, a man of downright ineffectual good nature, and the taste for popularity. He gives away with both hands, and he cannot tell his friends from his foes. He is born, in fact, to be preyed upon, unless he is rescued. And that rescue may come too late.'

'How is it to come?' asked Perdita, leaning forward, her elbow on her knee, her chin on her palm, her gaze rapt with interest in my little problem. The beauty of that long line sweeping from the waist outwards, thus manifest, took my eye and arrested me. I stumbled, picked myself up and resumed with difficulty.

'It might come through anything,' I said. 'An accident achieves a revolution. Provided the material is plastic, Providence employs odd artificers. But some are obvious—a woman, ambition, shock, even an independent graduation in life. But let us say in this case—' I thought—'partly the rough usage of adversity, and partly the dawn of sentiment. Let us leave it at that. Anyway, you see my point. We cannot judge the man unless we see his life whole.'

'No-o,' she assented; adding; 'but a man can make what he likes of his life, if he be a man.'

O, hard young heart! And, O, sweet innocence. What is determination to you? Life is bounded only by birth and death to you, and betwixt is a straight and even pathway in which there can be no doubts. Within handsome hedges flung with bryony and honeysuckle, and in winter with the wild thorns of the bramble, walks our maiden on a course she can mistake not, to an end of which she is certain. For Perdita, I felt the hedge would break some day, so much shone out of her imaginative eyes. And when it did, pray God, I should be walking by her side and sharing in her cares and sorrows! The flush of her earnest face went to my heart with a stab of bitter delight. I could not put forth a hand to pluck her. Her innocence, her friendliness, her pretty distance defied me. What was she saying?

'He ought to be able to pull himself together, and to start afresh. It is never too late, and there are always friends to help.'

O, wise young judge! Portia looked out of Perdita's eyes. 'There are friends,' I agreed, 'but how many? And may not a man outwear his friends' patience? I am speaking of a silly man, of a man you might wrinkle your nose at.' Had she not already wrinkled her pretty nose at poor Eustace?

'I hope I should not be so uncharitable,' she hastened to say. 'Certainly not, if I knew all the facts.'

'This man we will conceive in great financial straits,' I said, 'to have plunged recklessly and lost, and to be beset by creditors and reduced to a pitiful case. He is obliged ingloriously to avoid his fellow men, to run in shame around corners, and to dodge pieces of blue paper.'

I was conscious now that I was painting Norroy in somewhat theatrical colors, as it were a poster for the hoardings. But I had my reward. Perdita looked pensive and saddened at the picture. Her tender heart was touched. Besides, she had just professed charity.

'Still, I should say to such a man 'Hope and be strong,'' she said in a voice charged with feeling.

'You are kind,' I said, and I believe you would find excuses. But others—'

I happened at that moment to glance out of the window, and to my wonder saw the butcher-boy walking boldly up the stone pathway in the company of his master Horne. I jumped to my feet and stared in astonishment. What on earth could bring them here? My silence and my abrupt action brought Perdita to her feet.

'What is it?' she asked with alarm in her gaze.

I laughed. I had gone so far, and as Norroy was to be my temporary guest, I should have to explain him somehow. 'The blue paper,' I said, 'of which I have just spoken, advertises itself opportunely.'

She looked startled. 'You mean—' she halted, gazed out at the men who had reached the door—'writs?' she asked in a low voice. I nodded.

She flew out into the passage in a state of excitement which seemed to me disproportionate, and at the same time I heard the door open and Mrs. Lane's voice raised to answer a question from the visitors. A flying vision of white flashed in at the door of the sitting-room again, tragically pale of face.

'Please, oh, it's too late. You must be quick,' she breathed.

'What,' I began, but was pushed with a certain force and vehemence towards a door in the inner wall. 'As I am an honest man, and one in love, I will swear and vow that I did not understand; that the manoeuvre was so sudden and unexpected that I could not disengage my thoughts, and that when she had opened the door and thrust me through before her, I was scarcely aware into what sort of room we had penetrated. I would have protested vaguely, not because I had any distaste to be so handled by her, but merely on the grounds of her own inconvenience and obvious distress. But I was allowed no time. My Perdita, of the vivid imagination, had broken bounds forthright and she was as impetuous as a wild roe.

'In here—in here, oh, please!' she cried, and opening something which I blankly recognized in my bewilderment as a wardrobe she pushed me in. Next moment I was in darkness; the door had closed upon me.

I had time now to reflect upon what had so marvellously happened, and on my present position. You know to which sense are the most direct avenues. Perhaps it is exactly because we inherit so primitive a cognition that it makes so sharp and so mysterious an appeal. The fragrance of lavender mingled in my nostrils with the unnamed and individual fragrance of a woman's dresses. Do you remember how Clare Vaughan was known to her lover by the incense of her hair? I breathed Perdita in my sweet, close prison, and I thrilled with absolute happiness.

But then returned reason on the tide of returning thought. My brain could not but piece together the facts leading up to my incarceration at such dear hands. I knew it in a flash. Perdita, dear heart, had read me into the parable I had set forth, and had rescued me from the duns!

Was there ever such sweet charity? Friends, quoth she! Did friend ever show herself in so self-sacrificing and generous a light. For me she had foregone the integrity of her chamber, and for me had she violated the sanctities of her boudoir. I strove to open the wardrobe, but it was not possible from within, and then in the very air of Perdita I pondered happily until I ought up by a horrid thought. Did she, then, regard me as the incapable and reckless fool I had painted Norroy. I had put on the colors with a trowel, and now my jaw fell to think that she had recognized me in that portrait. And yet she had condescended to befriend such a creature.

The door opened and I stepped forth. Perdita, flushed with triumph, stood before me.

'They—they've gone away,' she said eagerly. 'They thought you were here, but I made Mrs. Lane show them over the dining-room and the sitting-room. And they seemed satisfied.'

I caught at her hands—and both were in mine a moment. Should I—dare I—tell her, and ruin her splendid happiness? But I thought of my ugly portrait, as painted by me, and I hardened my heart.

'Nothing sweeter could have been done in the world,' I said ardently. 'Nothing more wonderful.'

Her color was fast in her face, and for a moment she did not attempt to withdraw her hands.

'And you—you would have shown so much charity and loving-kindness to a man of no worth, who has ignominiously to dodge his creditors!' I said.

She did not seem able to find a reply, but she got one of her hands loose.

'You said we must not judge until we knew the whole,' she said at last.

'I shall never forget that you did it for me, thinking it was I,' I said, and in my feeling I could have drawn her to me.

She drew back. 'You!' she cried. 'Then it wasn't you!'

I shook my head. 'I have no history. I am not even interesting through defects. I spoke of Mr. Eustace.'

Her color fled, leaving her white and startled, and her hand grew a little cold in mine.

'I have found out a good deal about him,' I went on hurriedly. 'He is really a good fellow, but has botched his affairs. He is staying with me at the Castle. I wanted you to know.'

She withdrew her hand now, almost mechanically.

'I see!' she said weakly.

'But you did it for me, and I will never forget it,' I cried eagerly.

'It seems to me the sooner you forget such a foolish mistake the better,' said Perdita, coldly.

I had offended her as I should have guessed that I might. Not the sweet angel from heaven likes to see its magnanimous actions turn into comedy. Perdita moved to the door, and I followed. My last glance took in the demure little white bed and the dimity curtains and the hanging wardrobe. Then I was in the sitting-room, once more the formal visitor, and as if the intimate hospitality of that virginal chamber had never been extended to me. I had upset her and I was best away. And now I would have given worlds to have kept silence. I left miserably, and I never remembered to wonder what Mr. Horne and the butcher-boy had wanted of me.

(To be Continued.)

Palpitation of the Heart.

One of the first danger signals that announce something wrong with the heart is the irregular or violent throb. Often there is only a fluttering sensation, or an "all gone" sinking feeling; or, again, there may be a most violent beating, with flushings of the skin, and visable pulsations of the arteries.

There may also be experienced a smothering sensation, gasping for breath, and feeling as though about to die.

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BEAR LOOSE ON 'SATURNIA'

Bruin Sent Passengers Scurrying and Tried to Jump to Davy Jones.

PRIDE OF MENAGERIE SAVED.

Maiden Trip of New Donaldson-Glasgow Boat Fraught With Incident.

The father bear of a family of three, included in a Servian menagerie, broke away from its wooden cage during the maiden voyage of the new 9,000 ton Donadson liner from Glasgow to Montreal early last week, sending the passengers scurrying to safety, and nearly causing the death of its 18-year-old owner, Peitro Janduk, who nobly risked his life to save the infuriated animal. While a hearty North Atlantic gale was sending the ship tossing to its tune, the bear, who was skilled in matters terpsichorean, and because of his ability earned a handsome living for Pietro, his wife and mother, smashed his prison between decks and ran forward, where a few third-class passengers were watching the threatening actions of Atlantic rollers. The animal was growling in terror, and with a shriek the passengers ran for the companionway. It happened at the moment that Steward Knaggs was descending the stairs with a tray of victuals. As he did not move quick enough to please the hasty passengers the steward received a jolt in the back which sent him to the deck below, with the viands over him. He escaped with a few bruises.

In the meantime word was sent to Pietro to save the situation. He did. When the little dark-eyed Servian, who was married to 17-year-old Mrs. Janduk about a year ago, ran forward he found the black bear escaling the bulwarks, and evidently about to cast himself to Davy Jones. With a bound the owner was on the bear, and grasped the family treasure by the long neck hair. Then ensued a struggle, which resulted in the ousting of the bear and triumph for the Pietro family. That was on Wednesday last.

On the same evening to materially manifest their good humor at recovering the truant bruin, a show was given on the deck by the Servian. The bears danced, Mrs. Pietro banged and jingled her tambourine, old mother Pietro smoked her wicked little black pipe to the horror of the Scottish immigrants, and Pietro himself wrestled with the bear, who had showed fight and a taste of it early earlier in the day.

That the storm which aroused the bear was a wild one is evident from the accidents aboard ship which attended it. The doctor fell and was bruised, one steward had a leg broken another contusions, and a baby second cabin passenger had its arm broken. The howling of the animals also frightened sixty Clydesdale horses on the ship, and they added to the din with shrill neighs, and infuriated kicks at their narrow quarters.

During the voyage the 'Saturnia' proved a handsome sea boat, and Captain Fraser, who was master of the 'Lakonia,' is immensely pleased at his new command. The 'Saturnia's' engines worked beautifully, and she will make a splendid addition to the Donaldson Line fleet. There are now three vessels on the Glasgow run, including the 'Cassandra' and 'Athenia.' Another vessel of the same type will be built, and a weekly service inaugurated perhaps next year, between Montreal and the Clyde.

BOOKMAKERS FINED

Raid in Toronto Brought in $1,400 Fines

Toronto, June 21. — Nine men convicted of keeping hand books were fined an aggregate of $1,400 and costs in the police court yesterday. The amounts vary from $100 to $400, and in default the men will go to jail for terms from thirty to sixty days. All the men were convicted in August last following a raid, but their cases were appealed on the ground of insufficient evidence. The Court of Appeals last week decided the police magistrate had authority to decide whether the evidence was sufficient or not.

THE TRIP TO LONDON

Expenses of Mayor Guerin and Ald. Tetreau are $1,835.

The deputation sent by Montreal to the funeral of King Edward cost the city the sum of $1,835. Shortly after Mayor Guerin and Ald. Tetreau sailed, the Board of Control, it will be remembered, recommended that $2,000 be voted to cover their expenses. Ald. L. A. Lapointe objected to this, saying it would be better to wait until the representatives returned and handed in a definite statement of their expenditures. Such statements were presented to Council yesterday, showing that the trip cost His Worship the Mayor $1,060, and Ald. Tetreau $775, or a total of $1,835.

Council voted the payment of the sum.

AS PRIVATE CITIZEN.

Mr. Roosevelt Resumes Work of Magazine Writing.

New York, June 21.—Mr. Roosevelt began yesterday the life he has chosen for himself as a private citizen. After a single day of rest at Sagamore Hill, he took up his work as a contributing editor of the 'Outlook.'

The dispatch boat 'Dolphin,' on which Mr. Roosevelt left Oyster Bay with Secretary of the Navy Meyers as his host, brought him into New York early yesterday. He went direct to his office and immediately plunged into a mountain of correspondence. Two hours later he appeared on the street, and was immediately recognized by the crowds. Before he had walked half a block westward toward Fifth Avenue, he was followed by a throng that blocked the sidewalk.

METEOR FELL ON FARM.

Unusual Discovery Made in Field Near St. Thomas.

St. Thomas, Ont., June 21.—A meteor about the size of a man's head fell on the farm of H. Kippe, fourth concession of Yarmouth, some time recently, and was picked up Sunday. It is twisted and contracted as though by intense heat, is intensely hard and quite light. It is supposed by those in the neighborhood to have been a fragment of Halley's comet.

BOYS' FARM PROGRESSING BRAVELY IN SPITE OF BURDEN OF DEBT.

The regular monthly meeting of the Board of Directors of the Boys' Farm and Training School was held, as usual, at the office of the auditor, Mr. George Durnford, in the Canada Life Building.

In the absence of the president, Mr. J. R. Dougall, who is enjoying a short vacation at the seashore, the chair was occupied by the vice-president, Mr. S. M. Baylis. There were also present, Messrs. William Drysdale, honorary secretary; C. S. J. Phillips, honorary treasurer; F. G. Todd, C. S. Burgess, and Rev. Dr. Hill, of the Board, and Superintendent Mathewson of the Farm, and Dick, of the Home.

Reports presented by the various department chairmen touching matters in their particular spheres of 'Grounds,' 'Equipment,' 'Staff,' 'Purchases,' 'Finance,' etc., were dealt with in detail and the necessary action taken.

Report was made of the handsome donation of a thoroughbred heifer from Mr. R. B. Angus.

The treasurer's monthly statement disclosed a disappointing lack of the long-awaited financial assistance, owing to the failure of the public to respond to the Board's appeal for the removal of the $50,000 capital debt with that appreciative alacrity which the Board not unreasonably expected, and the hope was again expressed that these conditions would be ameliorated in the near future.

The accompanying photographs illustrated of life and work at the Boys' Farm, amid surroundings conducive to that up-lift which it is desired to impart to those for whose benefit the Training School has been instituted, effectively reinforce the Board's appeal in furtherance of the work.

Appended is an abridgement of the report of the superintendent, Mr. W. G. O. Mathews, covering the operations of the past month in detail.

Boys' Farm, Shawbridge, Que.
10th June, 1910.

The President and Board of Directors,
Montreal.

Gentlemen,—

We have made no admissions or discharges since my last report of May 6th, but have re-admitted one boy by the consent of his people and the boy himself. The warrant of re-committal cancelling the Ticket of Leave is not to hand yet, but the parol commissioner, Mr. Archibald, has been placed in possession of the facts, and I expect to hear from him soon. Meanwhile I expect that we shall be allowed to antedate the claim to include the whole period of residence.

There are now on the books 47 boys, one of whom is a voluntary case.

The claim from the Government this month is for $525.00, being for 45 boys, at the rate of $140.00 per annum. This, of course, does not cover cost and maintenance, but we expect that the produce of farm and dairy will eventually cover the deficiency apart from interest on capital account, which burden it is hoped some good friends may see their way shortly to remove.

The conduct and health of the boys has been very good. As proof of the good health and care the boys are getting, not one has lost weight, and all have gained, since January last, one 32 lbs., and several 15, 12 and 10. I am having a list prepared to show these in a comparative table form which I hope to lay before you next meeting.

Seeding operations have been much retarded this month owing to the unseasonable cold and damp weather. The frosts of the beginning of this month did much damage to the beans, corn and melons, necessitating reseeding in some cases.

We have been doing well with the cows, some of whom are likely to give 8,000 lbs. per annum, and we are more than likely to exceed the amount we gave as an average desirable in the herd.

Sewage disposal is still under observation. We have, by means of a ball cock on the tank, stopped down the overflow of water, and the trouble is that much lessoned. The matter is still receiving our close attention.

On the 4th June we had the Natural History Society of Montreal as our guests. Owing to the previous most unseasonable weather, and also because of the funeral of a prominent citizen in Montreal, there were many absentees, but the 100 or so that turned up had a most enjoyable time. The weather was exceptionally fine for once, and everything looked at its best. The guests were received with military honors at the railway siding and escorted to the front of the building, where an official welcome was given by our honorary secretary, Mr. Drysdale, and the superintendent. Mr. J. W. Boyd, on behalf of the municipality of Shawbridge, read an address of welcome from the Corporation.

Dean Adams suitably replied. Then followed a display of drill by a squad of boys, which was much appreciated.

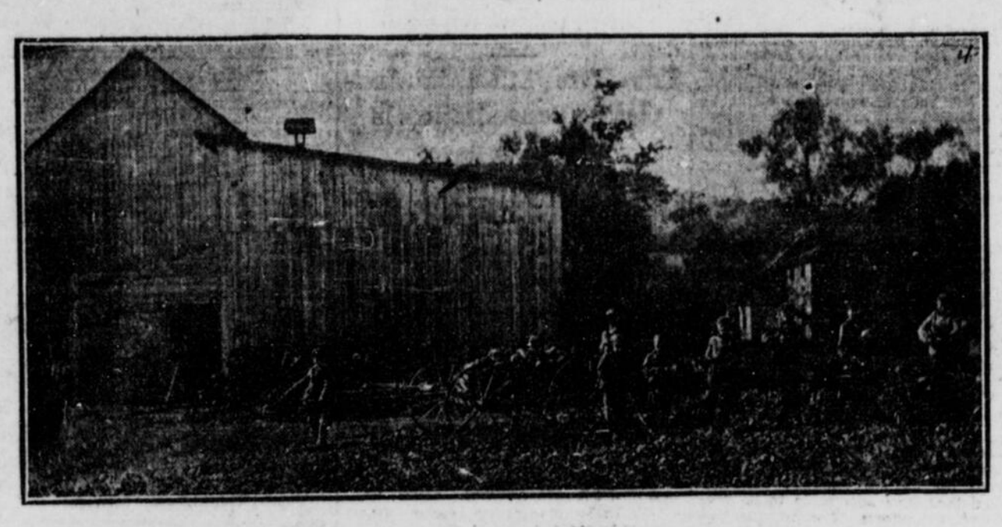
Lunch was provided by the matron, assisted by Mr. Whorton, of Montreal. The trestle tables and forms had all been set up by the carpenter boys, and very well they did their work. The caterer served a very creditable lunch, to which ample justice was done.

After lunch the visitors' book received attention, and in the donation box $18.44 was deposited. The farmer's boys were all hard at their usual work, and the milking, separating and feeding operations excited a good deal of interest, as also did the handsome appearance of the herd.

On the whole, in spite of the disappointingly small turnout, a very gratifying day was spent, and I think we may hope for some fruit from this visit.

The whole respectfully submitted,

(Sgd.) W. G. O. MATHEWS.



A FARM SQUAD OF BOYS' FARM BOYS.



A SCHOOL-ROOM CLASS—INSTRUCTOR THOMPSON.



SALUTING THE FLAG—INSTRUCTOR THOMPSON.

SUCCEEDS KITCHENER

General Sir Ian Hamilton to Command Mediterranean Forces.

London, June 21.—General Sir Ian Hamilton, adjutant to the forces, has been appointed to the post of inspector-general of the Mediterranean forces, to succeed Field Marshal Lord Kitchener, resigned.

General Hamilton is second military member of the Army Council. He was chief of staff to Lord Kitchener in 1901-1902, in South Africa, and was one of the defenders of Ladysmith in the Boer War. He served as military representative of India with the Japanese army in Manchuria in 1904-05.

AT MILITARY COLLEGE.

Kingston Graduating Class Has Been Announced.

Kingston, Ont., June 21.—These announcements are made at the Royal Military College:

Graduating class—B. S. M. Wheeler, Cadets Lawson, Ross, Archibald, Hanson, Mackie, Bertram, Lafferty, Meredith, Green, Morrissey, Fisher, Holt, Peters, Boswell, Campbell, McAvity, Blue, Monck, Adams, Rogers, Nation, Stacey and Chisholm.

Second class cadets — Wilmott, De Lotbiniere, Gordon, Goldie, Lewis, Gibson, Young, Lawson, Powell, Smith, Codville, Silver, Windler, Graves, Stewart, Fisher, Symons, J. C. Stewart, Mortimer, Henshaw, Straubenzie, Fort, Henry, Dansereau, Blanchard, O'Reilly, Wright, McLennan, Arnoldi, McPherson, McKenzie, Horsey, Irving.

OBITUARY.

MR. HERBERT HAYLOCK.

London, June 21.—Mr. Herbert Haylock, former assistant manager of the Bank of Montreal here, is dead, aged 63 years.

A recognized authority on financial matters in London, Mr. Haylock entered the employ of the bank at the time of its establishment, and resigned last January.

MR. ELZEAR BROSSEAU.

Ottawa, June 21.—Elzear Brosseau, former registrar of the State Department, is dead here. He came to Ottawa from Quebec forty-three years ago, and was very widely known in the Capital. J. A. Brosseau, city editor of the 'Temps,' is a son, and another son, Alphonse, resides in Cornwall.

MR. WILLIAM T. FITZGERALD.

Cobourg, Ont., June 20.—The death of Mr. William T. Fitzgerald, carriage maker, here, at the age of 63 years, has removed a valued citizen and church worker from a field of usefulness. Mr. Fitzgerald was a prominent worker in the Anglican Church, both here and in the Old Country. In the latter place he was engaged in many philanthropic, temperance and other movements for the uplifting of the many. Born at Bristol, in 1847, by industry and skill he rose to the position of managing foreman with Fuller & Co., the well-known Bristol carriage builders. He was secretary of the British Workmen's Coffee Tavern. He was also superintendent of the Junior Temperance Society, consisting of some seventy youths between 14 and 18 years.

In 1887 he went to Cardiff, South Wales, as manager in a large carriage industry. Here he was actively associated with parochial work, with the Prison Court Mission Rescue Work, the Evangelistic Mission, and was for some time superintendent of the Sunday-school held in the Colonial Hall. In 1900, Mr. Fitzgerald came first to Canada, and stayed for a time at Picton. He soon obtained a license from the Bishop of Toronto and took up church work. For six months he conducted the services at Wellington. He has since assisted in the following churches: Christ Church, Belleville; Trenton, Brighton, Colborne, Grafton. Two years ago he held services at a summer resort near Brighton. Within a year Mr. Fitzgerald located in Cobourg, and with his son established the Cobourg Carriage Works. Here also he made many friends. His widow, a son and three daughters survive.

BARON ERNEST HEIMROD.

Toronto, June 21.—One of the prominent figures in the life of Toronto forty years ago is dead in the person of Baron Heimrod. He was 77 years of age. It was about 1870 that Baron Heimrod came to Toronto. He was then very wealthy, and was German consul. He invested largely in real estate, suffering heavily in consequence of the collapse of the boom which ended in 1890. Baron Heimrod's resemblance to Prince Bismarck in face and figure was remarkable.

MONEY WAS BURNED.

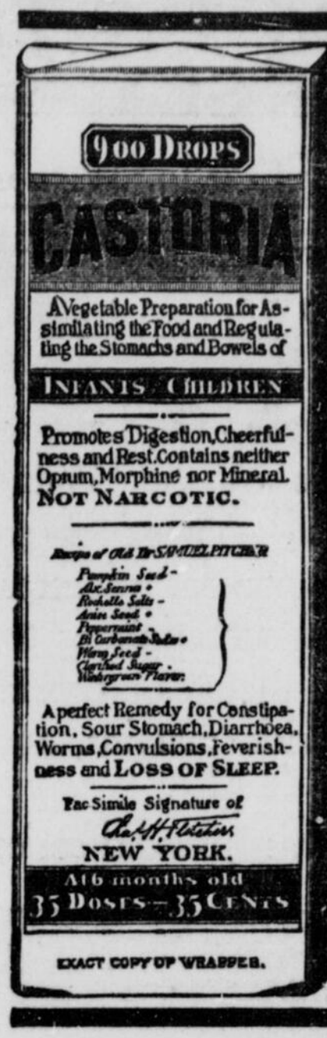
Housekeeper Lost $1,000 When Hotel Was Destroyed.

Halifax, N.S., June 21.—The Belmont Hotel, at Maccan, conducted for many years by Archie Maddin, but lately sold to James Legere, was destroyed by fire yesterday. The fire was discovered in the rear of the building, and the flames had made such progres that it was with difficulty the inmates escaped with their lives. Nothing was saved except the piano and the dining room furniture. Mrs. Townsend, the housekeeper, had $1,000 in her trunk in her bedroom which she had no time to remove, and the money, as well as all of her clothing, was destroyed. The loss will be $6,000. There was insurance of $3,000.

HEROIC CONDUCTOR.

Gave His Life in Saving Passengers From Live Wire.

Washington, June 21.—Charles Diver, a street car motorman, died yesterday from the shock and burns of 7,000 volts of electricity which charged through his body last night when he heroically dragged a live wire away from passengers who were threatened. Two persons, and probably more, were saved from death by his act when his body burst into flames as the powerful current surged through.



CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

In Use For Over Thirty Years

CASTORIA

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY.

A REPORT CONFIRMED.

London, June 20.—The report that Mr. James Bryce, the British ambassador at Washington, had been authorized to sign the British-American pecuniary claims agreement, was officially confirmed by Mr. Thomas McK. Wood, Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, in the House of Commons to-day. Mr. Wood stated that the Foreign Office was now in communication with the State Department of the United States regarding the publication of the terms of the agreement.

The 'Witness' Pattern Service.

To obtain these patterns fill in coupon given at foot of this department, send it to us with ten cents in stamps for each pattern wanted, and they will be sent to your address. Allow one week margin beyond time necessary for return of mail, as orders are handled in rotation.

The home dressmaker should keep a little catalogue scrap book of the daily pattern cuts. These will be found very useful to refer to from time to time.



BOYS' SUIT.
Paris Pattern No. 33041.

We illustrate in the accompanying picture one of the pretty modifications of the popular Russian suit. It is really not Russian at all; it is more of a sailor suit. The centre of the front is in one long panel from the neck to the hem of the jacket. On each side of this panel is a box pleat which runs to the shoulders, and from this point back to the entire garment is plain, the back having only a very little fullness, due to the cut, and held in by a belt. The one ornamental feature of the suit is the large sailor collar. The small sleeves are very slightly gathered at the armhole, and at the wrist is a group of small tucks to confine the fullness. The small knickerbockers worn underneath the jacket give a final touch of manliness to the little suit and thus appeal to any properly constituted boy. These suits are shown in the shops made of poplin, in white or colors, for dressy wear, and also in linen, duck, galatea and kindergarten cloth. The pattern is cut in three sizes, 2 to 6 years. To make the suit in the 4-year size will require 3 yards of material 36 inches wide, with 1 1-4 yards of contrasting goods 24 inches wide and 4 yards of braid to trim as illustrated.



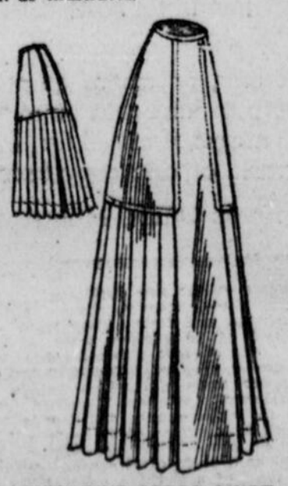
LADIES' WORK APRON.
Paris Pattern No. 2269.

Dotted or figured gingham, plain chambray, galatea, striped madras and even denim all develop well in this style. The apron will be found very useful while performing any little household duty, the square pockets either side of the front being convenient for holding dusters, and stowing away any litle article that is found out of place while tidying up the room. The pattern is in four sizes—32, 36, 40 and 44 inches bust measure. For 36 bust the apron requires 4 3-8 yards of material 27 inches wide, or 3 1-4 yards 36 inches wide.



LADIES' SHIRTWAIST.
Paris Pattern No. 3285.

Nothing looks cooler and more comfortable in hot weather than a simple shirtwaist of some smooth material, such as linen or percale. The models which are made of these everyday materials must of necessity be simple, as nothing else would be suitable. Our illustration shows a waist which is ideal for comfort. It is entirely plain in both front and back, having tucks at each shoulder, stitched down all the way in the back for only a short distance in the front. The closing has an extra tuck on each side of the centre band. The sleeves are the regulation shirt sleeve and are finished at the wrist with a cuff. The neck offers the only opportunity for the adornment of this waist. There may be either a small chemisette with a standing collar, or the neck may be cut out a little, as shown in the large figure, and be finished with the broad sailor collar; again the neck may be high and may have a small turnover collar as a finish. Any of these methods will be stylish. Any wash material may be used in making a waist in this style. The pattern is cut in six sizes, 32 to 42 inches bust measure. To make the waist in the medium size will require 3 1-2 yards of material 36 inches wide.



LADIES' FIVE-GORED SKIRT.
Paris Pattern No. 3133.

The woman who wishes to look taller should select a skirt in panel effect, such as is here shown, and which has the very fashionable kilted flounce as well. The upper part, which fits the figure smoothly, is five-gored, and the closing is made at the back. The design may be successfully developed in broadcloth, Venetian cloth, cheviot, homespun, mohair or serge, or in taffeta, satin, silk or linen. In the present instance it is made of dark blue silk-finished cashmere. The pattern is in 5 sizes—from 22 to 30 inches waist measure. The 26-inch size requires 7 5-8 yards of material 24 inches wide, 5 1-8 yards 36 inches wide, 4 7-8 yards 42 inches wide, or 3 5-8 yards 54 inches wide. The width at the lower edge in the medium size is about 4 1-2 yards.



ONE-PIECE CHILD'S DRESS.
Paris Pattern No. 3286.

Nothing could be more simple, and yet nothing could well be prettier than the dress illustrated. It is cut in a single piece, with an opening through which the head may be slipped when putting on the little frock, so that it is not necessary to have any opening down the back. Another fashion of opening these little dresses is to button them at the under-arm seam, and this is very pretty if straps and pearl buttons are used. It also makes the dress easier to iron. Dresses of this kind are being made of light-weight woollen goods, of gingham, linen and the like. The edges may be scalloped by hand or bound with fancy braid. The pattern is cut in sizes 2 to 10 years. To make the dress in the 4-year size will require 1 5-8 yard of material either 36 or 44 inches wide.

Weekly Witness Pattern Coupon.

Please send me

Pattern.	Size.
No.....	.....
No.....	.....
No.....	.....
No.....	.....

for which I enclose.....cents.

Name.....

Street and No.....

P. O.....

Prov.....

For blouses, etc., give bust measure in inches.
For Skirts, etc., give waist measure in inches.
For Misses and Children, give age only in years.

N.B.—Be sure to cut out the illustration and send with the coupon, carefully filled out. Price 10 cents, in postal note or stamps for each pattern, unless otherwise specified. Costumes usually consist of two separate patterns, and hence call for twenty cents.

Address: Pattern Department, 'Weekly Witness and Canadian Homestead,' 'Witness' Block, Montreal.

Standard Art Treasures

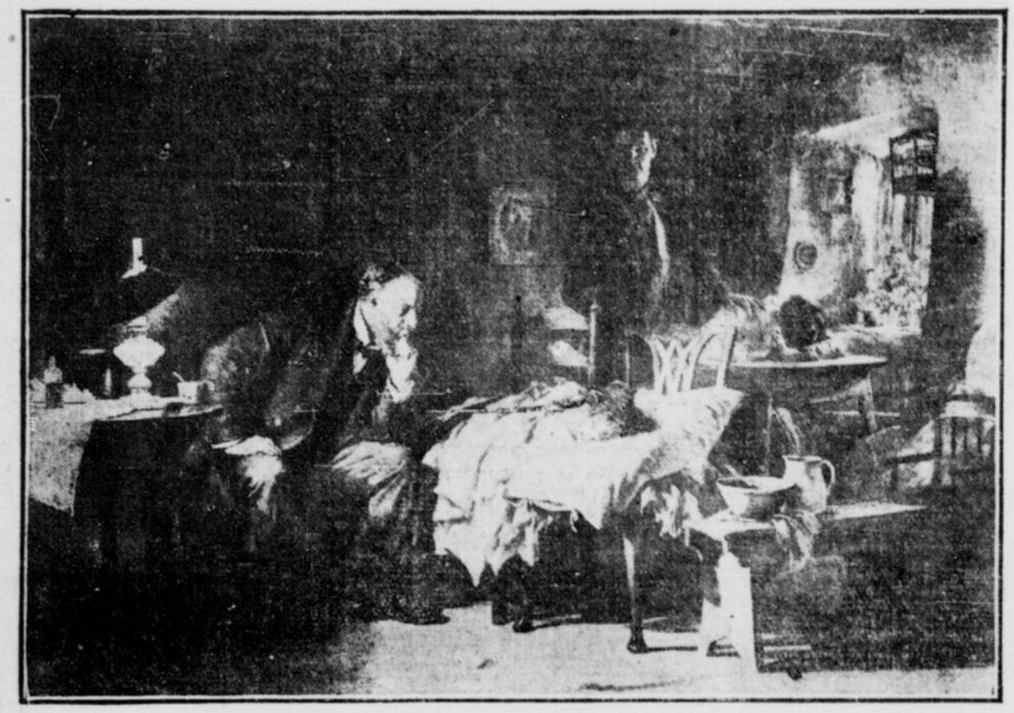
Practically Free to 'Witness' Readers

In connection with an Art Education Campaign

That every 'Witness' family may have the advantage of having some works of the great masters hanging on their walls, we have arranged to distribute among the readers of the 'Witness,' free of charge, a series of exquisite Etchings of some of the world's most famous and popular pictures in connection with new short term trial subscriptions to the 'Witness.'

These great pictures are printed on extra heavy plate paper with wide margins, and measure 18 x 28 inches.

The first of this splendid series is



"The Doctor"

painted by Sir Samuel Luke Fildes. This popular and touching Work of Art should be in every home, but worthy copies have commanded such high prices, ranging anywhere up to twenty dollars, that few homes have it, or have only cheap prints. This, therefore, is the opportunity of a lifetime to become possessed of a $2.50 picture, worthy of a place on the wall of your library or parlor.

Two Pictures Free

This splendid Photogravure, 'The Doctor,' and a companion picture, the well-known 'Horse Fair,' by Rosa Bonheur, will be given free with a genuine new subscription to a Canadian address, outside Montreal and suburbs at the following rates:—

35c for one month's trial subscription to the 'Daily Witness.'

[A splendid new seriel starts almost at once in the "Daily Witness." Subscribe now and you get the opening chapters.]

35c for three months' trial subscription to the 'Weekly Witness.'

Ten cents of this amount goes solely to postage and handling, so that the two handsome pictures are really FREE.

The two pictures will be sent direct to the new subscriber, or where an old subscriber sends in the new subscription we will send both to him, that he may share with his friend in these splendid pictures. In such a case, if asked for, we will send two copies of the same picture, if preferred, instead of one copy each.

Address: Art Department, John Dougall & Son, Witness Office, Montreal.

CANADA'S ARCTIC LANDS.

Ottawa, June 25.—Mr. James C. Patterson, former Lieutenant Governor of Manitoba, and now a resident of Ottawa, has been appointed as commissioner to investigate into titles to ownership of all lands in the Arctic Seas, whether acquired by discovery, occupation or otherwise, and to report thereon to the president of the privy council of Canada from time to time.

EDUCATING SETTLERS.

A party of fourteen people from the Edison Moving Picture Company of New York, arrived in Montreal Thursday. After spending the day in the city they proceeded by special train on the Canadian Pacific Railway to Western Canada taking pictures in Montreal and also en route to the fairies where every phase of interest to the settler will be photographed by motion pictures, the object being to educate intending settlers.

MONTREAL DRYDOCKS.

Local Industry Will Also Manufacture Car Wheels.

Ottawa, June 23.—Mr. Albert Vickers, of the shipbuilding firm of Vickers, Sons & Maxim, saw the Hon. Messrs. Pugsley and Brodeur yesterday with regard to the plans for the new dry dock at Montreal. It is proposed now that the industry will be on a more extensive scale than was previously announced. In addition to the construction of a floating dry dock and ship repair plant, it is proposed to go extensively into the manufacture of car wheels. Shipbuilding will also be carried on, and it is not improbable that some of the smaller ships of the navy will be tendered on. The plant will, it is estimated, cost between four and five millions dollars. Mr. Vickers was the guest of the Hon. Mr. Brodeur at luncheon yesterday.

HUGE EGG SHIPMENT.

Newark, N. J., June 23.—Forty-five million eggs have been shipped into this city since April 1, and placed in cold storage by warehouse men, to remain there until the big shipments of last winter are duplicated. The eggs come mostly from Indiana, Michigan and Ohio. They were purchased at an average price of from 23 1-2 to 24 cents a dozen. Two cents a dozen is added to cover insurance, storage costs etc. which brings the total cost up to about 26 cents a dozen. If the eggs can be retailed in New York next winter at 45 cents a dozen which they fetched last winter, there will be a profit of 19 cents a dozen or a total of something over $700,000.

PATRIOT TEACHERS.

Sir Lomer Gouin Urges Them to Teach Love of Country.

'Love your country, and make your pupils love it by keeping before them continually its glorious past and unlimited possibilities for the future.' In these words Sir Lomer Gouin addressed the young teachers in Jacques Cartier Normal School at the formal opening of the new annex last week. Nothing, he said, impressed him so much as the granting of diplomas to those young men sent into the world to train the population of to-morrow.

PERJURY IS CHARGED

Michael Murphy, Shawville, Has Been Committed for Trial.

Bryson, Que., June 24.—At the conclusion of his evidence in behalf of his wife, who is charged with aiding and abetting him in the murder of Harry Howes and William Dale, Michael Murphy was committed by Judge Weir on two charges of perjury, to stand his trial at the next sitting of the Court of King's Bench. This will probably not be held for another year, and Murphy will have to wait the intervening time in the jail here.

HONORABLY ACQUITTED

Golden Rule' Chief Kohler Not Guilty of Charges.

Cleveland, June 24. — Police Chief Fred Kohler, the 'golden rule' chief, was acquitted yesterday of charges of gross immorality and habitual drunkenness by the Civil Service Commission. An hour after his acquittal he was reinstated as chief by the mayor, who suspended him when the charges were filed. The commission exculpated Chief Kohler unreservedly.

FOR THE BLIND.

Splendid Work Being Done by the Newly Incorporated Society as Shown by Latest Reports.

The first meeting of the Montreal Association for the Blind since their incorporation was held Thursday in the Lindsay building. The meeting was well attended and the reports were all satisfactory. Sir Edward Clouston, in a letter, expressed his sympathy with the work which is being carried on so successfully, and regretted that he was unable to be present. A cablegram of congratulation was received from Sir Francis Campbell. The financial report showed a balance of $20,000.

The Rev. Arthur French told of the progress of the society, described to a certain extent conditions in Montreal and eulogized the work. Professor Armstrong read the act of incorporation, the incorporated members being Sir Edward Clouston, Sir Thomas Shaughnessy, Sir Melbourne Tait, Sir William Madconald, Sir Hugh Graham, W. M. Aitkin, George Smithers, Charles W. Lindsay, Phillip E. Layton, H. F. Armstrong, E. B. Busteed, K.C., and Septimus Fraser. The following officers were elected: Hon. president, Dr. A. Fisher; president, Mr. C. W. Lindsay; vice-president, Mr. W. Stewart; secretary, Mr. S. Fraser; treasurer, Mr. P. E. Layton.

These officers, with the addition of Mr. T. Stewart, H. Baker and A. Ross, were appointed a committee of management.

During the past twelve months fifteen thousand brooms have been made and sold. Among the largest purchasers being the Montreal Street Railway, C. P. R., Grand Trunk Railway, Dominion Parliament, and the curling clubs of this city.

SUNDAY SHOP CLOSING.

Not Favored by Mayor of Quebec, Who Meets Deputation.

Quebec, June 23.—An agitation is being made here by the local branch of the Retail Merchants' Association of Canada to have all stores closed on Sunday. Mayor Drouin does not seem to view the demand with favor, and stated to a deputation that if all the stores were closed it would reduce the city to the same condition as Toronto, where they even went so far at one time as to stop the cars. The Mayor considered that the sale of fruit, cigars and newspapers on Sunday is a convenience to the laboring classes. He assured the delegation, however, that means would be taken to regulate any abuses, and he invited them to attend a meeting of the by-law committee to assist in drawing up a law that would meet the general requirements.

IS SERIOUSLY ILL.

The Hon. Edward Blake's Condition Causes Anxiety.

Toronto, June 24.—The Hon. Edward Blake's health is such as to cause his friends some anxiety. Inquiries at his house yesterday afternoon elicited the information that his condition was practically the same, though he was suffering from the extreme heat. Owing to Mr. Blake's advanced age, and to an attack of paralysis, which enfeebled him some time ago, he has been confined almost altogether to his home on Jarvis street.

APPOINTED JUDGE.

Mr. F. Robson, K.C., Selected for Court of Appeals.

Ottawa, June 23.—Mr. F. Robson, K.C., a member of the legal firm of Aikens, Robson & Coyne, Winnipeg, has been appointed a judge on the Manitoba Court of Appeals. This is an extra judgeship created by the Manitoba Government owing to the increase of court business in Winnipeg.

SENTENCED TO TEN YEARS.

Moral Degenerates Must Serve Term in Prison.

New York, June 23.—Frank Grillo, convicted of holding young girls captive, was sentenced in Brooklyn yesterday to ten years in Sing Sing. Frank Salvatore, similarly convicted, will serve four years.

C. P. R.'S FIRST BLACKSMITH.

On Wednesday there was buried at Mount Royal Cemetery, Montreal, Mr. John Cross, who was the first blacksmith foreman engaged by the Canadian Pacific Railway Company for their organization east of Fort William. When the Perth Car Works were started he took charge of the blacksmith's work, and organized that line of work. Afterwards he took charge of the blacksmiths' shop at Winnipeg about 15 years ago. He came to this country in 1864, and entered the service of the Grand Trunk Railway Company, Point St. Charles, a few years after, and served his time there. A number of his old-time friends atended his funeral. He leaves a widow and six sons and one daughter.

A LAWLESS LAW.

Havana, June 23.—The House of Representatives has passed the bill granting a 30 years concession to an American company to operate bull fights, cock fights, horse racing, and gambling generally on the reservation at Buena Vista, a suburb of Havana.

JULY SUBSCRIBERS

Subscribers whose address labels are marked **JULY** are asked to kindly attend to their renewal AT ONCE. Nothing is ever lost by renewing a little in advance, but extension invariably dates from the expiry of present subscription. On the other hand, an overdue subscription will mean interruption in the service and vexatious delay in replacing the name on the mailing list. A word to the wise is sufficient.

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

RELIGIOUS RIOTS

Two Were Killed in Anti-Clerical Demonstrations in Spain To-day.

Bilbao, Spain, June 27.—Republicans who were making an anti-Catholic demonstration entered the Carlist club rooms and rioting followed today. The police intervened, but before the fight was stopped one man had been killed and many others injured. At San Sebastian a religious riot occurred before the quarters of the Basque Club and shots were exchanged. Municipal guards charged the disturbers, killing one man and injuring several others.

BY COURT MARTIAL.

Austrian Lieutenant Tried to Poison General Staff.

Vienna, June 27.—It is officially announced that Lieutenant Adolph Hofrichter, who recently confessed to having sent poison to officers of the general staff, one of whom died, has been sentenced to be cashiered and to serve a twenty years' term of imprisonment.

Hofrichter was recently found guilty at a secret court martial, and it was reported that he had been sentenced to be hanged. He was arrested on November 27 last, and after several months' confinement he admitted that he had sent capsules containing prussic acid to ten members of the general staff. His sole motive, he asserted, was the hope of becoming a taff officer through the death of one of his superiors.

'CANADA' IS COMING.

Ottawa, June 27.—It is expected in the Marine Department that the cruiser 'Canada' on which the first naval cadets are being trained, will arrive in Montreal on Friday. This will be the first trip the 'Canada' has made up the St. Lawrence.

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 births, 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.

CARMICHAEL — At Woodland avenue, Verdun, Que., on June 21, 1910, the wife of Roy Carmichael, journalist, a son.

CHEESMAN — At 61 Rosel street, on June 13, 1910, to Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Cheesman, a son.
Cornwall, Ont., papers please copy.

FISK—At 98 Park Ave., on June 23, 1910, to Dr. and Mrs. Walter M. Fisk, a daughter.

FLEMING — At 295 Vaughan st., Winnipeg, to the wife of James J. Fleming, a daughter, still-born.

GORDON — On June 16, 1910, at 440 Elm avenue, the wife of Wm. G. R. Gordon, of a daughter.

HENDERSON — At 34 Park avenue, on June 21, 1910, a son to Dr. and Mrs. Henderson.

HINDLEY — At the Parsonage, Rock Island, Que., on June 23, 1910, to the Rev. and Mrs. J. G. Hindley, a son.

MARTIN — On June 16, 1910, to Mr. and Mrs. Thos. A. Martin, a daughter.

SOMERS — On June 19, 1910, to Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Somers, 1 Bell street, Ottawa, a daughter. Both well.

MARRIED.

CLOWE — LEICESTER — At Tientsin, North China, by mutual verbal contract in the presence of the American Consul General, Clarence Clowe, of the Standard Oil Co., of New York, formerly of Trenholmville, Province of Quebec, Canada, and son of the late John Dickson Clowe, M.A., D.C.L., McGill University, formerly of Melbourne, P.Q., to Blanche M. Leicester, of Singapore, Straits Settlements.
Canadian newspapers please copy.

DEWAR — LEWIS — At St. Mark's Church, Orangeville, Ont., on June 22, 1910, by the Rev. G. A. Rix, Ordelia Wilson, elder daughter of the late Dr. F. W. Lewis, M.P.P., and of Mrs. Lewis, Orangeville, to Kenneth Farquharson Dewar, son of the late Mr. Plummer Dewar and of Mrs. Dewar, Hamilton.

EMERY — BURGESS — At St. Stephen's Church, Thamesville, Ont., on June 15, 1910, by the Rev. J. E. Burgess, rector, assisted by the Rev. N. Murton Shore, Warwick, and the Rev. Arthur Shore, Ridgetown, Georgina Osman, youngest daughter of the Rev. J. E. Burgess and Mrs. Burgess, to Gordon Youell Emery, of Port Burwell, Ont.

FAIRLIE — FULLERTON—At Christ's Church, Gananoque, on June 21, 1910, by the Rev. J. R. Serson, M.A., Florence, daughter of W. B. Fullerton, Esq., to John Fairlie, of the Merchants' Bank, Montreal, son of the Rev. John Fairlie, Kingston, Ont.

GEBBIE — LANKTREE — At Franklin Centre, Que., on Wednesday, June 22, 1910, at the residence of Mr. Finley Wilson, uncle of the bride, by the Rev. Richard S. Eagleson, B.D., William Laverock Gebbie, of Howick, to Margaret Annie Lanktree, of Franklin Centre.

GLASS — STRAPPS — At the Parsonage, Odelltown, Que., on June 23, 1910, by the Rev. E. S. Howard, John Wesley Glass and Miss Martha Annettie Strapps, both of Roxham, Que.

GZOWSKI — MORGAN — On June 21, 1910, at 63 Lowther avenue, Toronto, by the Rev. V. E. F. Morgan, Vera McCarthy, youngest daughter of Judge E. Morgan, to Mr. Harold Northey Gzowski, of Vancouver.

HAMILTON—CLARK — At the home of the bride's parents, Valleyfield, New York, to Alice Amy Stewart, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Clark.



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PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, SCHOOL Municipality of Godmanchester. — Teachers Wanted—District, No. 1, Dewittville, salary $250.00; District No. 8, Marshall's, salary $200.00. Applications received up to noon of July 9th instant, stating whether Model or Elementary diplomas are held, with testimonials. Ten months of teaching, commencing Monday, August 15th next. Apply, stating experience, to W. F. STEPHEN, Asst. Sec.-Treas., Huntingdon, Que. Huntingdon, Que., June 21st.

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AGENTS WANTED, TO PUSH 'WORLD Wide' on special trial rate offer. Nothing nicer to canvass for. Generous commissions; it is just what intelligent people are looking for. Write for terms, samples, etc. JOHN DOUGALL & SON, Publishers, Montreal.

INGRAM — LAMB — On June 22, 1910, at the residence of the bride's mother, 45 Arthur street, Ottawa, by the Rev. George Edwards, Sarah Gertrude, youngest daughter of the late Mr. Jos. Ingram, to Robert Oliver Carl Lamb, eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. John Lamb, Carleton Place.

MACKENZIE — SINCLAIR— At Rosedale Presbyterian Church, on June 23, 1910, by the Rev. Daniel Strachan, Aileen, daughter of Angus Sinclair, C.E., Toronto, to Kenneth Fearns Mackenzie, son of Hugh Mackenzie, K.C., of Truro, N.S.

McEWEN — KIMBERLY — On June 22, 1910, by the Rev. Carl Allum, at the home of the bride's father, Sharbot Lake, Ont., Mr. Joseph McEwen, of Bolingbroke, to Miss Etta Katherine Kimberly, of Sharbot Lake.

NESBITT — TAGGART — At the Manse, Lachute, Que., on June 20, 1910, by the Rev. Thos. A. Mitchell, Robert Nesbitt, of Brownsburg, Que., to Annie Isabella Taggart, Strand Town, Ireland.

OGILVY — HUNTER — At the First Avenue Presbyterian Church, New Rochelle, by the Rev. Robt. G. McGregor, assisted by the Rev. Roy F. Marshall, on the evening of June 15, 1910, Evelyn Hupter, eldest daughter of Stephen C. Hunter, New Rochelle, to Dr. Chas. Ogilvy, of New York City.

PURCELL — HUNTER — At St. Patrick's Chapel, on June 22, 1910, by the Rev. A. E. Maguire, assisted by the Rev. I. J. Kavanagh, S.J., Miss Agnes, daughter of the late Col. R. E. Hunter, to Mr. Justice J. D. Purcell.

STEVENSON — ALGUIRE — At Fairview Farm, River Beaudette, Que., on June 21, 1910, by the Rev. J. U. Tanner, of Lancaster, Hattie M., daughter of the late Sylvester Alguire and sister-in-law of Henry S. Baker, to John Stevenson, of Hamilton, formerly of Montreal.

WALSH — HORNE — At the Methodist Church, Lennoxville, on June 20, 1910, by the Rev. A. E. Sanderson, John Walsh to Christobel A. Horne, both of Lennoxville.

DIED.

BAILEY — On June 15, 1910, at the home of her son-in-law, Sam. McGraw, 66 Harvard avenue, Parkdale, (Toronto), Mrs. Mary Jane Bailey, widow of the late Wm. H. Bailey, of Waterloo, Que., in the 79th year of her age.

BAIN—In Royal Victoria Hospital, on June 24, 1910, Lorne Lewis, son of S. S. and Fannie S. Bain, aged 29 years, 2 months and 24 days.

CLARK — On June 14, 1910, at her home, Doe Lake, Ont., Sarah, beloved wife of Jas. Clark, in her 72nd year.

GOLIGHTLY— At Cumberland, Ont., on June 19, 1910, Isabella Taylor, youngest daughter of the late John Clauson, of Aylmer, Que., and wife of Geo. I. Golightly.

GRANT—At the residence of her son, John W. Grant, Hazeldean, Ont., on June 19, 1910, Eliza Hardy, relict of the late Robert Grant, aged 82 years.

GRAY — On Thursday evening June 16, 1910, at Sauk Centre, Minnesota, Wm. Gray, sr., at the age of 85 years and 9 months. He was formerly a resident of Rawdon Canada.

HAY — At the Cascades, Que., on June 19, 1910, Frederick George Hay, aged 29, elder son of Mr. and Mrs. Nathaniel Hay, of Ottawa.

HUGHES — On June 26, 1910, at his late residence, 1367 Cote des Neiges Road, Thomas Richard Hughes, in his 85th year.

JENNINGS — Suddenly, at Toronto, on June 21, 1910, Anna Douglas, youngest daughter of the late Rev. John Jennings, D.D.

KELL — In this city, on June 21, 1910, Robert James Kell, aged 47 years.
Toronto papers please copy.

MacNISH—At her residence, 105 James st., Ottawa, on June 24, 1910, Mrs. Anna Harriet MacNish, widow of the late Rev. Dr. MacNish, formerly of Cornwall, Ont.

McCLURG— At his late residence, 1802 Hutchison street, Outremont, on June 21, 1910, William John McClurg, in his 81st year.

McLEAN — Suddenly, in Toronto, on June 21, 1910, as the result of an operation, Amy, beloved wife of the Rev. J. Russell McLean, M.A., rector Trinity Church, Port Colborne, and daughter of the late George Proctor, Toronto.

MORRISON — Accidentally killed on June 13, 1910, in the 'Herald' fire, Ruben Montegue Morrison, aged 25 years.

MYLES — At Hamilton, Ont., on June 20, 1910, Alfred H. Myles, aged 68 years.

PICHE — At Ste. Scholastique, Que., on June 18, 1910, Pierre Piche, in his 56th year.

SHEPPARD — Entered into rest, at the Parsonage, Coldwater, Ont., on June 18, 1910, Minnie Sheppard, beloved wife of the Rev. J. H. Sheppard, rural dean of East Simcoe.

SLATER — On June 1, 1910, at his home, Pleasington, Sunbury County, Mr. Wm. Slater, aged 77 years, son of the late John Slater, formerly of Blackburn and Rossendale, Lan., Eng.

TRUEMAN — At Midland, Ont., on June 19, 1910, Thomas L. Trueman, town clerk and treasurer of Midland, in his 60th year.

WILTSEY — At Manotick, Ont., on June 19, 1910, Martin Wiltsey, aged 83 years.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT.

The family of the late Elsie Irene Merriman wish to thank their friends and neighbors for spiritual and floral offerings and kind sympathy expressed in various other ways, in their recent sad bereavement.

FARMS AND OTHER LANDS.

STANSTEAD — IMPROVED FARMS for sale near Stanstead, at low prices. Good market. Educational facilities offered by Stanstead Wesleyan College. Good roads. Picturesque scenery, and the best farming section of province. Write to E. W. HAY, Stanstead, Que.

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