Montreal Weekly Witness

and Canadian Homestead.

SIXTY-SECOND YEAR. MONTREAL, TUESDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 24, 1907 MONTREAL WEEKLY WITNESS. $1.00 Post-Paid; 3c a Copy.

BRIDGE DISASTER.

Mr. McLure Sees a Telegram Ordering no More Material on Bridge.

Quebec, Sept. 23.—At the morning's session on Saturday of the government commission inquiring into the Quebec bridge disaster, Mr. E. R. Kinloch, the Quebec Bridge Company's inspector, who was on the stand all day Friday, was first recalled. Mr. Kinloch answered several question regarding the condition of the riveting on various parts of the bridge, as well as several other points that were not cleared up before.

The curvatures of the lower chords were again the subject of discussion and Mr. Kinloch gave some additional information regarding them. In closing, the witness was asked if he thought that he had told of everything that might help the commission to reach a conclusion on the subject, as well as any reasons that he could give for the collapse. He answered that he had told the commissioners all he knew in regard to the bridge.

Mr. Newman R. McLure, the young engineer who represented Mr. Cooper on the work, was next called. He was asked to tell of the various unexpected things that came to his notice before the collapse. The witness then gave a list of things that had happened, such as shop errors and minor defects in construction of members, which had afterwards been repaired. He then took up the more important cases, where he found it necessary to refer to higher authority.

Mr. Davidson then requested that the witness be asked if he could account in any way for the statement of three different witnesses that they had seen cracked plates. Mr. McLure responded that the only way he could explain it was that the witnesses in question must have seen crimps in the plates and have taken them for cracks. One of these witnesses, a man named Davis, had testified to seeing a crack in a certain plate, and in this exact spot the plate had been crimped to make it fit, and this crimp would look very much like a crack if not examined closely.

Taking up the matter of the curvature of the lower chords, Mr. McLure stated that when some of the chords were put in, some of the ribs contained a curvature, but in no case was it over half an inch. Asked about errors in lines, the witness stated they had found several on both the anchor and cantilever arms, and when these were found they used jacks and did the best they could to get them back in place. These bends, as a rule, were too small to detect with the eye. No riveting was ever done until an attempt at least was made to get the members in perfect alignment. In jacking these up, it was customary to support the jack against the other ribs and to transfer part of the strain to the next outer rib by means of a wooden shore.

Speaking of chord A. G. L., of the anchor arm, the witness told of his visit to New York when Mr. Cooper told them not to place any more load on the bridge until the matter had been investigated. The witness was of the opinion that the bulge in this chord had taken place after it had been placed in position, but that those of the cantilever arm may have been there before.

After finding the trouble in chord A. G. L., under orders, they had made a thorough investigation. He and Mr. Birks both made calculations, and found that by moving the traveller out they would increase the stress but very little.

Asked if he thought that the chord might afterwards recover, he said that he did not consider it possible.

The witness was then subjected to a sharp examination regarding the moving out of the traveller. He was on the bridge when the traveller was moved out, and afterwards examined the chord, and there was no difference in it.

He left the bridge at 12.30 a.m. on Wednesday to go to New York. He had written Mr. Cooper about the matter and reached the city the same time as the letter did. The action of Mr. Yenser in moving out the traveller was not reported to Mr. Hoare, but he was up to the bridge that morning and saw for himself that it had been moved. They did not discuss the matter of the safety of the bridge, as no one had any idea that the bridge was in danger.

'It never occurred to any one,' the witness said, 'that the bridge was in danger, and therefore no drastic action was thought of.'

Mr. McLure did not go on the bridge with Mr. Hoare, the chief engineer, as he had to leave to catch the New York train. Between Tuesday morning and the time he left, no accurate measurements were taken to see if the deflection was increasing. When he reached New York, Thursday morning, he went to Mr. Cooper's office. Mr. Cooper did not arrive until 11.15. Mr. Cooper read the letter, and then the witness showed him his notes and sketches on the subject. They talked the matter over, and the witness was then told to go to Phoenixville. He was talking with Mr. Cooper only about three-quarters of an hour. He drew his attention to the fact that the traveller had been moved out, and told him that, as far as he could see by eye, no further change had taken place. The witness also said he told Mr. Cooper that his understanding with Mr. Yenser was that no further iron be put on until they received instructions. Mr. Cooper then sent a telegram to Phoenixville, telling them not to add any more iron to the bridge until the matter had been carefully considered, and that Mr. McLure would arrive in Phoenixville at 5 o'clock.

'The fact would be,' said Mr. Kerry, 'that on this afternoon and Tuesday Mr. Yenser stated that he would not increase the load on the bridge by moving out the traveller, and on Wednesday, without further consultation, he commenced to move the traveller out?'

'Yes,' said Mr. McLure, 'he said he had too many men out.'

'I advised him at the time,' continued the witness, 'that it was poor policy; but, still, after looking into it with Mr. Birks, I did not think it dangerous.'

Witness did not consider that the extra stress caused by the moving out of the traveller would be of danger, and upon inspecting the deflected members afterwards noticed no change.

FIRE ON A BOAT.

Two People Killed, and Others Injured.

As a result of a fierce fire which destroyed the upper works of the steamer 'Picton' (formerly the 'Corsican), of the Richelieu & Ontario Navigation Company, late on Saturday afternoon, a man and a woman lost their lives, and others were seriously injured.

The 'Picton' was at the wharf at Toronto, and was moored in the Scott street slip at 7 a.m., and was to have left for Hamilton at 6.30 p.m. At 5 o'clock, just after a big cargo had been taken on board, ther came a sudden burst of flames from the engine room. The crew and longshoremen tried to get at the steamer's fire appliances, but fire, smoke and heat drove them back. The city fire brigade was summoned, and, after half an hour's work, aided by the fire boat 'Nellie,' they had the flames under control.

About three-quarters of an hour after the fire had been put out, George Keelskie, a German, aged forty years, who shipped at Montreal four months ago, was found dead in his bunk, only his head and part of his face showing signs of burning. It was then recalled by another man that Miss Winnie Hatch, of Montreal, had been in her cabin when the fire started, and, on investigation, the woman's body was found, fearfully burned. Miss Hatch was engaged to be married to James McMillan, the cook of the steamer, and had been making the trip with him. There were about forty passengers booked for the 'Picton,' but fortunately only a few had boarded the steamer. As it was, Captain Redfern saved two women from death, finding them lying in a faint in their cabins. His own face is badly scorched and his eyebrows and hair singed. The purser, Oswald, found a boy huddled on the floor in the hold, and carried him to safety.

The 'Picton' was refitted two years ago. She was 140 feet long and 40 feet beam, and was formerly the 'Corsican,' and is an old vessel on the lakes. She is valued at $80,000, and insured for $60,000. Her cargo was valued at $20,000 to $30,000, and was covered by insurance.

On receipt of the information from Toronto of the fire on board the 'Picton,' Mr. J. C. Smith, the general manager, and Mr. Thomas Henry, traffic manager of the company, left immediately for the scene of the accident, and Monday they were in consultation with the representatives of the R. & O. Company at Toronto, Hamilton and Kingston. It is understood that owing to the lateness of the season the R. & O. Company will not replace the damaged 'Picton' on the route, but other boats of the line will handle the business on their regular trips. Further details received regarding the fire state that the crew of the 'Picton' behaved splendidly during the fire, even risking their lives in their efforts to rescue some of the people on board. Captain Redfern and the first mate were severely burned while attending to their duties, having refused to leave the steamer until assured that there were no more persons on board.

The marine underwriters, it is said, will make an inquiry into the cause of the accident.

OTTAWA FAIR

NOT A SUCCESS FROM A FINANCIAL STANDPOINT.

Ottawa, Sept. 22.—The official figures of the receipts for the Central Canada exhibition show that the total amount falls about six thousand dollars short of last year. The receipts for the days amounted to $16,308.50, and for the evening entertainments, $2,124.40. In addition to these amounts the sale of the six, for a dollar tickets realized $1,465, making a total of $19,997.90 for the week, as compared with $26,713.16 for last year. This year the weather was favorable, but the evening entertainment was not the money maker, the directors hoped for; in fact it is responsible for a substantial loss. This feature of the fair cost at least $4,000, while the receipts from it were only $2,124.40.

RHODES STUDENTS SAIL.

Philadelphia, Sept. 21. — Thirty-nine young men who have won Rhodes scholarships at Oxford, sailed from here today on the American Line steamship 'Merion' for Queenstown. They will enter at once upon a three-year course. There are forty-five young men in the class, but many have taken passage on other steamship lines.

DECLARE AGAINST THE GOVERNMENT.

Labor Congress Not Satisfied With the Premier's Answer.

Winnipeg, Sept. 21.—On account of the non-committal nature of the answer of Sir Wilfrid Laurier to the resolution anent Asiatic labor of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada, which on Saturday evening concluded its annual convention here, that body resolved to oppose the present Federal Government in every manner possible at the polls at the next ensuing election.

The Socialists tried to capture this particular convention, but the more soberminded of the delegates gained the day and the Socialists were kept in the background and the business of the trades unions was kept paramount.

Regarding the Asiatic question, the dumb middle classes, which are very powerful in the west, and in British Columbia in particular, will likely record their vote in favor of the retention of Asiatic labor, on account of the Orientals' reliability and general utility, at the election now pending.

MESSAGE TO SIR WILFRID.

Ottawa, Sept. 22.—The demand of the Dominion Trades and Labor Congress for abrogation of the Japanese treaty has been received by Sir Wilfrid Laurier, and the Prime Minister yesterday wired his reply, declining to take action until after a full inquiry into the complaint. The message received by Sir Wilfrid is as follows:—

'Winnipeg, Man., Sept. 17.

'Right Hon. Sir Wilfrid Laurier, G.C. M.G., Premier of Canada:

'The Trades and Labor Congress of Canada, in convention assembled, and representing organized labor from Halifax to Vancouver, unanimously passed the following resolution, and ask if you can assure a favorably reply to the request embodied in it:

'Whereas a crisis has arisen in British Columbia by reason of the unprecedented influx of Japanese;

'And whereas the Japanese have already usurped the opportunities for labor in the fisheries in British Columbia, and are threatening to entirely supplant white labor in the mines and lumbering industries;

'And whereas the expulsion of white labor from mines, lumbering, and other industries of British Columbia will entail a shortage of fuel and lumber supplies this approaching winter for the people, more particularly of Western Canada;

'And whereas the willingness of the Japanese to accept a lower standard of living enables them to oust from employment citizens of Canada, who, under higher and better conceptions of moral, social, and industrial well-being, have trained themselves to conform to a standard of living more in accord with British ideas, and who are determined to maintain that standard as the surest guarantee of Canadian citizenship;

'And whereas the continued influx of Japanese constitutes a menace to the predominance of British institutions by driving white labor out of all industries and depriving them of the means to maintain themselves and their families, and thus lessening the amount available for merchants, shop-keepers, and other business people;

'And whereas the continued importation or immigration of Japanese inevitably means the departure of white labor from British Columbia, to the utter loss and ruin, not only to British Columbia, but of all Canada;

'And whereas the first consideration of the Dominion Government should be the welfare of Canadians;

'And whereas we believe that the best interest of Canada and the Empire will be served by respecting the autonomous rights of its component parts;

'And whereas Canada has already sacrificed much for imperial interests, as witness the recent generous contribution on Canada's behalf made by Lord Alverstone in the Alaskan boundary award;

'And whereas the continuance of the Japanese Treaty Act, 1906, means the depopulation of British Columbia of white people, and possibly the loss of that province altogether to the Dominion of Canada;

'Therefore, be it resolved: (1) That we respectfully but firmly ask the abrogation of the treaty so far as Canada is concerned; (2) that as a necessary preliminary to that end the Dominion Government be urged to immediately call upon the imperial authorities to give the six months' notice required to terminate the treaty with Japan; (3) that, pending the termination of the treaty, the Japanese authorities be called upon to restrict the immigration of Japanese in accordance with the alleged convention that not more than 400 or 500 be allowed to come to Canada during any one year.

'ALPHONSE VERVILLE,
'President.

'James Simpson, vice-president; P. M. Draper, secretary-treasurer.'

THE PREMIER'S REPLY.

To the foregoing Sir Wilfrid Laurier replied by telegram:—

'Ottawa, Sept. 21.

'Alphonse Verville, M.P., president Trades and Labor Congress, Winnipeg, Man.

'I have given due consideration to your request that immediate steps be taken to terminate the treaty with Japan.

'I would observe that this treaty, when brought into existence, some fifteen years ago, did not apply to Canada, and that some two years ago, in response to repeated expression of public opinion, and with the view of affording to Canadian producers an opportunity of taking their share of the growing Japanese trade, the Canadian Government became a party to this treaty, and that it was unanimously ratified by the Canadian Parliament. The treaty has proved of great advantage, and our trade with Japan under it has considerably increased.

'You base your appeal for the denunciation of the treaty on the allegation that a crisis has arisen in British Columbia by reason of the unprecedented influx of Japanese. Whilst it is true that most regrettable incidents have lately occurred in Vancouver, there seems reason to doubt that the cause was in the influx of Japanese, as I am in possession of a telegram from the Mayor of Vancouver, which has been rendered public, which expressly avers that the disturbances were directed against Asiatics in general rather than against Japanese.

'Under such circumstances any precipitate action might be regrettable, and before committing themselves to such a course the government think that they should carefully inquire into the causes which, within the recent past, have caused a greater influx to our shores than previously of Oriental people.

'WILFRID LAURIER.'

CHURCH UNION.

Dr. Paterson Smyth's Sermon Read in the Church of St. John the Evangelist.

A somewhat unusual scene was witnessed in the Church of St. John the Evangelist, at the choral communion Sunday morning, indicating that the High Church party in the Church of England is just as keen in desiring the unity of Christendom on apostolic lines as the other schools of thought in England's historic church. After the reading of the epistle and gospel, and the singing of the Nicene Creed, the rector of the church, the Rev. Edmund Wood, ascended the pulpit and proceeded to read a sermon on 'Church unity,' preached in London, Ont., in June last, before the Synod of the Diocese of Huron, by the Rev. Dr. Paterson Smyth, rector of St. George's Church, in this city. The discourse was preceded and followed by a few personal remarks of a commendatory character from Mr. Wood. At its close, the congregation, a large one, knelt at the request of Mr. Wood and joined with him in repeating the prayer for unity as found in the Book of Common Prayer. This was followed by the recitation of the Lord's Prayer by rector and congregation.

TRIBESMEN SUBMIT.

French Peace Terms Have Been Accepted.

Paris, Sept. 23.—Peace has been declared in Morrocco. The delegates of three important tribes have unconditionally accepted the French peace overtures, inaugurated to-day, and will see that the terms of the agreement are carried out. Hostilities are now at an end.

To secure the carrying out of this convention two notables of each tribe are to be given up as hostages.

RAILWAY WRECKS

ONTARIO GOVERNMENT AFTER THE HIGHER OFFICIALS.

It is stated at Toronto that the Attorney-General, the Hon. J. J. Foy, has under consideration legislative amendments to the act governing criminal responsibility for injuries sustained in railway and other wrecks due to carelessness or negligence. The government, it is understood, seeks to place a share of the responsibility on 'The men higher up.' Under existing conditions, in cases such as have occurred of late, the consequences fall almost solely upon the trainmen and subordinates.

A GAMBLER FINED.

Ottawa, Sept. 22.—John McDonald, for conducting a gambling game on the Midway at the Central Canada Exhibition, was fined twenty dollars and costs, in the police court yesterday. In passing sentence Mr. O'Keefe, the police magistrate, said that the fact that he had been allowed by the authorities to run the game would count in his favor, but it was a clear case of gambling. The magistrate ordered the destruction of the gambling devices.

TORONTO WATER BAD.

Toronto, Sept. 21.—The city water is bad, very bad, and is getting worse, said Dr. Sheard, the city medical officer, today. Those who wish to keep typhoid fever away had better not drink it until it is boiled. Steps are being taken to remedy the evil. Sewage matter is present as a result of the bottom of the lake around the intake pipe being stirred up by the wind.

THE HON. LOMER GOUIN'S AMBITIOUS PROJECT.

Intends to Strive for Annexation of the Whole of Ungava to Quebec Province.

To annex the whole of Ungava to the Province of Quebec is the latest ambition of the Hon. Lomer Gouin, the Premier of the province. The Premier announced his intention to work to this end at a Liberal meeting at Longueuil yesterday afternoon, and did so in the following terms:

'We have restored our finances and now we are going to extend our national domain. As you know, there is to the north of our province an immense country, which from a geographical point of view forms part of it and should be annexed. I mean the great district of Ungava. This territory is completely isolated from the other provinces, from which it is separated by great inland seas. It offers to these provinces no direct advantage or interest, and there can in consequence be no objection that this territory be annexed to the Province of Quebec. There can be no doubt that because of its geographical situation this territory would be of great value in becoming a portion of the Province of Quebec, because our government is in a better position than the Government at Ottawa to administer and develop its natural resources, and this annexation, while making our province the most extensive of the Confederation, will undoubtedly be advantageous to the whole country.'

'NOT TOO MUCH OF BOURASSA.'

The meeting was attended by some six thousand people, and, except for the announcement quoted above, it was almost entirely devoted to replying to recent criticisms of members of the government—in particular, the criticisms of Mr. Bourassa. Mr. B. Normandin, Mayor of Longueuil, presided, and those who spoke, besides the Premier, included Mr. Maurice Perrault, M.P.P. for Chambly; the Hon. J. Adelard Turgeon, Minister of Lands and Forests, and Mr. Gauthier, M.P.P. for Two Mountains; those supporting these speakers on the platform including Messrs. Beauparlant, M.P.; Morin, M.P.P., Blanchard, M.P.P.; Walsh, M.P.P., M. Larochelle and D. A. Lafortune.

Mr. Perrault's speech was an exhaustive criticism of the platform of Mr. Bourassa, M.P., the speaker concluding by saying that although Papineau had been the idol of the people, he had later on been repudiated by them, who cried, 'Not too much of Papineau,' and he warned Mr. Bourassa that one day they would cry out 'Not too much of Bourassa.'

THAT PORTFOLIO.

The Hon. Lomer Gouin, in the course of his remarks, said he had read all Mr. Bourassa's speeches, yet he must say he did not understand them, and he believed Mr. Bourassa did not understand them himself. Mr. Bourassa had caused it to be announced that he was offered a portfolio in the Local Government. He at first stated that the Premier of Quebec was an honest man, and yet a few days later the same man declared that Mr. Gouin was a political assassin and a man without character. All this was a mystery.

'When Mr. Bourassa gave me a certificate of character at Montmagny,' continued the Premier, 'and when he offered his independent support, if I would rid myself of two of my colleagues, he was then thinking of that portfolio independent of what he is saying to-day all over this province. As the portfolio did not come I began to lose caste with Mr. Bourassa, for at St. Hyacinthe I had no character at all, and at Louiseville I was a political assassin and a thief in the eyes of the member for Labelle, for the reason that I had stolen his programme.'

Proceeding to discuss Mr. Bourassa's programme in the matter of colonization, public instruction, water power and the mining laws, Mr. Gouin stated that in many cases these reforms had been attended to by the present government, or were impracticable.

Speaking of what he designated as unjust and lying charges that had been made against him, the Prime Minister said: 'When His Honor called upon me to form a government he might have found a more eloquent, more able, more experienced, but he certainly could not have hit upon an adviser more passionately devoted to his province, and more ardently desirous of working for her progress and upbuilding. Let me tell you, gentlemen, that there is one desire that has especially animated me since I took the oath of office as Prime Minister, and that is the desire to give to the Province of Quebec an honest, enlightened and progressive administration of her public affairs.

CANADIAN CABLES

London, Sept. 17.—The report of the Postmaster-General shows that during the year ending March 31, 1907, letters and postcards despatched to Canada and Newfoundland weighed 291,000 pounds, while amount received was 240,000 pounds. Circulars, books and newspapers despatched weighed 2,309,000 pounds, while the weight of those received was 790,000 pounds. Parcels despatched numbered 209,690 pounds, and those received 94,716.

London, Sept. 18.— Lord Strathcona some time ago drew the attention of the Colonial Office to magistrates deferring the passing of judgment on transgressors against the law on condition of their being sent to Canada. The Secretary of State, replying, said if any such cases occurred again he would be ready to take steps to stop the practice.

Glasgow, Sept. 21.—At Blackfriars Church last night farewell was extended to seventeen young Scotsmen who had been selected by the Rev. Dr Maclaren for missionary work in North-West Canada.

The Rev. Dr. Somerville, formerly of British Columbia, occupied the chair. The Rev. Dr. Roblin, chaplain to the forces formerly in Canada, addressing the meeting.

To-day the party sailed on the new Allan liner 'Grampian.'

The sending of these young men for missionary work to Canada has awakened much interest in Scotland.

London, Sept. 23.—The Birmingham 'Post,' in referring to the 91,000 British emigrants to Canada this year so far, says the number does credit to the Immigration Department at Ottawa. Through is agencies it brought the business of attracting population of a high degree of perfection.

The 'Post' says it is glad to see the tendency of the policy is to stimulate English emigrants rather than those from south-eastern Europe. Concluding, the paper says, the honest serving maid who carries her trunk into the steerage of the Atlantic lines has a good sporting chance of gracing a carriage in Montreal or Winnipeg before she has lost the beauty of her youth.

LARGE EMIGRATION FROM BRITISH ISLES.

London, Sept. 21.—Over 177,000 British and Irish emigrants went to the United States and Canada during the past year, according to a Board of Trade return issued this morning. The total is greater than that of any year since 1887. Canada received last year the largest number of immigrants, 91,000, nearly thirty thousand more than the previous highest total for the Dominion.

NEWS IN BRIEF.

At the international tuberculosis conference at Vienna on Saturday, Dr. Pirquet read a report of his experiments in inoculating infants with tuberculin to detect the presence of tuberculosis germs. The experiments showed that inoculation had no effect on healthy children, but where germs existed reaction was shown by soreness and scarifications, although no fever or other harmful effect followed. The delegates were impressed by the report, and many of them were convinced that a valuable discovery had been made. The conference decided to hold its next meeting in Washington in September, 1908.

Seven workmen and a girl were executed without trial at Lodz, Poland, today, the charge being that they participated in the murder of Marcus Silberstein, a wealthy cotton mill owner.

The fourth International Congress of Religious Liberals opened in Boston yesterday, when national conference of Unitarian and other Christian churches called in Tremont Temple, addresses being made by the president of the conference, Carroll D. Wright, president of Clarke College; President Charles W. Eliot, of Harvard University, on 'The property rights and duties of American churches,' and the Rev. George A. Gordon, D.D., minister of Old South Congregational Church, Boston, upon 'Faith as affected by freedom.'

At Vicksburg, Miss., on Saturday, Chancellor Hicks, assessing penalties aggregating $1,800,000, declared the Gulf Compress Company an illegal trust, and gave the corporation one year to wind up its business in the state and withdraw. He denied the application for a receiver. Numerous complaints from cotton dealers of Vicksburg and other parts of Mississippi over the alleged discrimination of the company in handling cotton have been received.

The Right Rev. Charles Hamilton, Bishop of Ottawa, on Saturday celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of his entrance into holy orders, he having been ordained deacon in 1857 by the late Bishop Mountain of Quebec.

Four persons were fatally injured and many others hurt in a cyclone which struck Schuylkill county, Pennsylvania, on Saturday afternoon.

LORD MOUNT STEPHEN'S GIFT

(Canadian Associated Press.)

London, Sept. 21.— Lord Mount-Stephen has given £35,000 to the Aberdour Orphanage.

TORONTO AND KINGSTON WANT OCEAN VESSELS.

An important announcement was received on 'Change last Tuesday from Kingston, to the effect that the Boards of Trade of Toronto and Kingston will shortly send a deputation to the Dominion Government with the request that the St. Lawrence canals be deepened and widened so as to accommodate ocean vessels permitting them to pass right up to ports on the great lakes.

It has been the ambition of certain western Ontario cities for years to have such canal facilities provided as would permit ocean liners to sail through to Kingston and Toronto.

While the scheme is said to be quite feasible, still shipping men on 'Change claim that it would simply be a waste of money for the government to comply with the request of the Ontario people in this respect. Montreal, they assert, must remain the national port of Canada, and as its situation is so convenient to the ocean it is expected that the 'demand' of the Toronto and Kingston Boards of Trade will only receive the usual 'consideration.'

The undertaking, it is estimated, if carried out according to the plans of the Ontario people, would entail an expenditure of several millions of dollars and outlay that, it is said, would not justify the authorities in undertaking the work.

MOTHER'S AWFUL ACT

KILLED HER THREE BOYS WITH A HAMMER AND CUT UP THEIR BODIES.

Midale, Sask., Sept. 17.—On Saturday afternoon Mrs. John Anderson, wife of a farmer residing about a mile from Midale, on the 'Soo' line, took her three children, all boys, to the potato patch and there knocked them on the head with a hammer, after which she cut them up in a horrible manner with a draw knife. She had not shown any signs of insanity before, but had been ill, and it is supposed the murder was due to religious mania. She is probably thirty-five years old. The police of Weyburn were notified of what had taken place, and Constable Ang arrested the woman, who is insane.

The woman shows no remorse for what she has done, and expects to be hanged. She believes it was some kind of a blood sacrifice.

Later reports give fuller particulars of the tragedy. The three children murdered were a baby, eighteen months old, and two boys, six and nine years old respectively. She also made a desperate attempt to kill her eleven-year-old daughter. She put a rope around the girl's neck, but the child struggled bravely, and was assisted by a dog, which attacked the maddened mother.

MR. BORDEN CHALLENGED

MR. PUGSLEY SAYS CONSERVATIVES SPENT $500,000 IN 1904 ELECTION.

St. John, N.B., Sept. 16.—Addressing Fairville electors to-night, the Hon. Wm. Pugsley, Minister of Public Works, said in part: Mr. Borden is one of those gentlemen who know nothing of corruption being used in their own behalf. I do not pretend that no money was ever spent to secure my election; I think there has been some. I know of a prominent Conservative from this province who went to Nova Scotia and said there had been money spent on his election, but he thanked God it was always his own money. I know that $25,000 was spent in an effort to secure that man's election. If Mr. Borden is sincere, he will make out a statement of the amount expended by the Conservative party in the election of 1904. I think the people would be startled if they knew the size of the amount and how it was raised. I would say $500,000 had been raised by corporations and others interested. It will be said that this cannot be proved, but if Mr. Borden cares to notice my words, I would invite him to take action and the matter will be tested. Mr. Borden and those associated with him have been making these statements, but they have found they have been playing with fire. Mr. Aylesworth and others have taken the thing up and are getting back at them.

UNDER LEMIEUX ACT

SIX BOARDS OF INVESTIGATION IN OPERATION AT PRESENT.

Ottawa, Sept. 16.—At the present time no fewer than six boards of investigation operating under the Lemieux Act of last session are endeavoring in different parts of the company to achieve by peaceful means the settlement of disputes which otherwise would have crippled some of the important industries of the Dominion.

The board of inquiry into the dispute between the Canadian Pacific Railway and the telegraphers has been completed by the appointment of Prof. Adam Shortt, of Queen's University, as chairman. To-morrow they will begin work in Montreal.

The latest application for a board of investigation is from the employees of the Hosmer coal mines in British Columbia, one hundred in number, whose grievance is in regard to wages, etc.

MINISTER DROWNED

THE REV. C. R. JAMIESON LOSES HIS LIFE IN ONTARIO.

Toronto, Sept. 16.—Word was received here last evening of the death by drowning in New Ontario of the Rev. Cyril Reginald Jamieson, one of the best known of the recent graduates of the University of Toronto. It seems that a week ago last Saturday he, with his wife and a lady friend, started out on a boating trip on French river. During a storm they had to seek refuge on a remote island. The boat was lost and the party were marooned. The sufferings of the women became such that Mr. Jamieson determined to try and reach the mainland by swimming. He bade his companions farewell. They saw him reach another island some distance away, and then he was lost to view. Two days later the women were rescued by a passing launch, after having been without food or shelter for the entire four days. It was then learned that Mr. Jamieson had not reached the shore. A search for the body has so far proved futile.

The Itch Fiend

That is Salt Rheum or Eczema,—one of the outward manifestations of scrofula.

It comes in itching, burning, oozing, drying, and scaling patches, on the face, head, hands, legs or body.

It cannot be cured by outward applications,—the blood must be rid of the impurity to which it is due.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Has cured the most persistent and difficult cases. Accept no substitute for Hood's; no substitute acts like it.

RIMOUSKI MAILS

POSTMASTER-GENERAL MAKES AN IMPORTANT DECLARATION.

During the course of his recent visit to Rimouski, the Hon. Mr. Lemieux, Postmaster-General, made the following important declaration. 'The question of substituting Father Point for Rimouski for the service of the European mails was never discussed in the Post-Office Department, and I may add that so long as I remain Postmaster-General, or so long as I am a minister such a change will never take place. I make that declaration to cut short all newspaper gossip and the idle and useless discussions that can only injure the mail service.'

FRUIT GROWERS TO MEET

ANNUAL MEETING OF POMOLOGICAL SOCIETY NEXT WEEK.

The annual meeting of the Pomological and Fruit Growing Society of the Province of Quebec, will be held in the Court House at St. Jean, Port Joli, L'Islet County, to-day and to-morrow. The programme follows:

Tuesday 24th, morning.—Visiting Fruit Exhibition. Afternoon.—Address of welcome, J. E. Caron, M.P.P.; address, the Hon. Jules Allard, Minister of Agriculture; Question and Discussion—'What Means are Necessary to Destroy the Tussock Moth'; 'The State of the Orchards in the Eastern parts of Quebec, and the Sale of Fruits,' Auguste Dupuis. Evening.—'Three Questions on Fruit Culture,' G. Reynaud; 'The Important Part Played in the Fertilization of Fruit-Trees by Bees,' Luc. Dupuis; 'Pulpwood and Deforestation below Quebec,' J. C. Chapais.

Wednesday 25th, morning.—Address, Dr. E. Paquet, M.P., 'Retrospect and Prospect of Fruit Growing,' R. Brodie. Afternoon.—Visit to the Experimental Fruit Station, Village des Aulnaies; 'The Use of Plantations of Pollen-bearing and Honey-bearing Trees, for the Raising of Broods of Bees,' Luc. Dupuis.

RAILWAYS LOSE

G. T. R. AND C. P. R. MUST BUILD YONGE STREET BRIDGE, IN TORONTO.

Toronto, Sept. 17.—The Court of Appeal this morning gave a judgment sustaining the contention of the city of Toronto that the Grand Trunk and Canadian Pacific railways should build the Yonge street bridge at their own expense. An order to this effect was given by the Railway Committee, and an appeal was heard before Judge Anglin, who decided in favor of the city. Then the railways took the case to the Court of Appeal, which decided to-day that the Railway Committee had jurisdiction to issue the order.

TORONTO MAYORALTY

THREE CONSERVATIVE CANDIDATES IN THE FIELD.

Toronto, Sept. 17.—Mr. Miles Vokes, hardware merchant, has announced his intention of running for the mayoralty next year, and says he is in the field to stay. This makes three candidates mentioned, the other two being Mayor Coatsworth and Ald. Geary. All are Conservatives, and so far no Liberal has been mentioned as candidate.

BINDER TWINE FRAUDS

DOMINION INSPECTOR HAS COLLECTED $3,600 IN FINES FOR SELLING SHORT MEASURE.

Ottawa, Sept. 20.—Joseph L. Haycock, Dominion Inspector of binder twine, has within a short time collected fines aggregating $3,600, from firms selling twine of short measure. In one case, however, an American company which was fined $1,475, had in reality to pay $12,000 for its crooked business methods. The inspector in this case seized 1,180 balls of twine, which contained only 500 feet, instead of the 600 feet that was stamped on the package, imposing a fine of one dollar a ball. The company bought the twine back at 25c each, on the condition that they were retagged the correct length. The representative of the firm having admitted that 250 tons of twine had been sold, short length, was ordered to notify all dealers to whom it was sold to have each ball retagged. This cost $5 per ton, besides reducing the value of the twine by $40 per ton, or $10,000. This was the worst case reported to Mr. Haycock, but by that officer's detection of the fraud a sum of $10,000 was saved to the farmers of the Canadian West.

ONTARIO LIBERALS.

Hon. A. G. Mackay Unanimously Chosen Leader in Succession to Hon. Geo. P. Graham.

Toronto, Sept. 20.—The Hon. A. G. Mackay was this morning unanimously chosen leader of the Ontario Liberals, succeeding the Hon. George P. Graham, who went to the Federal Cabinet as Minister of Railways and Canals. No other name was mentioned. Seventeen of the twenty-six Liberal members attended the caucus.

From some standpoints the selection of Mr. Mackay is unique. He has been a member of the legislature only since 1902. Entering on a certain historic majority of five in North Grey, he suffered an eclipse on the occasion of his maiden speech. He had been chosen to move the address in reply to the speech from the throne in the session of 1903, the first after the general election. He delivered an able address along orthodox lines, being followed by Valentine Stock, who neatly seconded the motion. All was peaceful and serene, and the young legislators saw fame for themselves in nice long reports in the morning papers. But just then up rose R. R. Gamey and hurled his bomb. The pretty maiden speeches were forgotten. But in the strenuous days that were to come the ready debating ability of A. G. Mackay was frequently needed in defence of the Hon. G. W. Ross, who was glad to have this strong new voice behind him. When there was a cabinet reconstruction in the fall of 1904 the able young lawyer from Owen Sound was called. Thus he served a few months as Minister of Crown Lands until the great defeat of 1905. In opposition, he has borne the big share of the fighting, particularly the legal end of the debate. He has shown himself both shrewd and skilful. Still few young men even in this age find themselves leader of their party five years after making their bow in public life

MR. WEIR AT RICHMOND

PROVINCIAL MINISTER OF PUBLIC WORKS AND LABOR CONGRATULATES AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

Richmond, Sept. 19.—The Hon. W. A. Weir, Provincial Minister of Public Works and Labor, attended Richmond Fair yesterday. He was met at the station by the officers of the Richmond Agricultural Society and the town band, conducted to the exhibition grounds and was introduced by Colonel Bernard, president of the Agricultural Association, and Mr. P. S. G. Mackenzie, M.P.P.

Mr. Weir, speaking in French and English, congratulated the society upon the splendid showing in horses and cattle, butter and cheese and in the women's building, and also congratulated the county upon obtaining first prize in butter and cheese at the Sherbrooke exhibition. He dwelt upon the importance of the dairy industry to Canada and the necessity for improving the general average of our productions so as to maintain the growing market we had won in Europe. At the conclusion of Mr. Weir's remarks three hearty cheers were given for him.

FARMER GOES INSANE

KILLS HIS FOUR-YEAR-OLD DAUGHTER WITH A PIECE OF WOOD.

Edmundston, N.B., Sept. 18.—A Baker Lake farmer who suddenly went insane yesterday struck his four-year-old daughter with a piece of wood, killing her instantly. His wife and two men who were present were unable to overpower the man. Later on he was lodged in jail, and while there attacked and nearly murdered another prisoner.

CHARGED WITH THEFT

SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC WORKS OF ST. BONIFACE ARRESTED.

Winnipeg, Sept. 18.—W. J. Kiely, superintendent of public works of the town of St. Boniface, was arrested yesterday charged with theft from the municipality. Kiely was recently suspended, and accused of being mixed up in the irregularities which occurred at the city yards last spring.

PACIFIC CABLE LOSS.

Ottawa, Sept. 20.—Canada's proportion of the net loss on the operation of the Pacific Cable last year amounted to $93,150.

RAILWAY COMMISSION FOR THE WEST.

Ottawa, Sept. 20.—Commissioner Mills favors the establishment of a branch of the Railway Commission in the West, to deal with the cases which are constantly arising in that part of Canada.

FATAL TRAIN WRECK AT VAUDREUIL

Brakeman Robertson Killed and Another Man Seriously Injured.

ONE CAR THROWN CLEAR OVER BRIDGE INTO RIVER.

Three freight trains got mixed up on the Grand Trunk bridge at Vaudreuil about 9.30 on Wednesday night, with the result that a brakeman named A. Robertson was killed, and William Neiler, student fireman, of Brockville, seriously injured; a number of cars smashed up, and one car thrown bodily into the river.

When the accident occurred the fast freight train for Toronto was standing on the bridge at Vaudreuil on the west main line. An extra freight train from Ottawa stopped beside it, to let the local passenger train go by. The extra freight had just started when another extra freight, known as No. 893, came smashing into its rear end. Neither of the trains was moving very fast, and the engine that pitched into the rear of the freight train was very little damaged, while the track was not much torn up. A peculiar feature of the wreck was that when the engine of the one freight train crashed into the rear of the other one of the cars out of the Toronto fast freight, which was standing on the other track, was struck and thrown clear into the river, without damaging the rest of the train, and causing very little damage to the bridge.

Robertson, the brakeman on one of the trains, had both his legs cut off just above the knees, while Neiler, who was riding between the engine and tender, was badly crushed and seemed to be injured internally.

The two injured men were taken into Montreal on the C. P. R. train, which passed Vaudreuil for Montreal some time after the accident. Robertson was still alive when the train passed, and he, with the other man, then unknown, was taken to the General Hospital, where Robertson died shortly after admission. The other man was unconscious when taken to the hospital, but on inquiry this morning it was stated that he had regained his senses, and was now pretty comfortable. Robertson lived at 95 Ryde street, Point St. Charles.

Coroner McMahon opened the inquest on Friday into the cause of the death of William Robertson, who was killed in a collision at Vaudreuil on Wednesday night, at 9.30 o'clock.

John Robertson said that his brother had been employed by the G. T. R. for about four weeks.

George Bramley, of Brockville, engineer of train No. 893, which ran into train No. 1363, was not aware that any train was ahead of him. The signal he had at Vaudreuil was to go ahead. When he came round the curve he put sand on the rails and applied the brakes. Seeing the train would not stop in time he shouted 'jump' to his fireman and jumped himself. The fireman did not jump. He ran out over the top of the train. The brakeman might have done the same. Witness said he had been twenty-two years with the G. T. Railway, and ten years as an engineer.

Hector Giroux, telegraph operator at Coteau station, said that train 1363 passed him at 8.05 p.m. and No. 893 at 8.50 p.m. The information he received for No. 1363 was that it would run from Coteau to Turcot. No. 1363 was a special train. All operators from Cornwall to Montreal would have orders that train No. 1363 was to go through.

Questioned by Mr. Wills, representing the Grand Trunk, witness said that the rule was to hold the semaphore up at Vaudreuil for five minutes after a train had left. He had been operator there for seven months.

William Davidson, conductor of train No. 893, said he knew there was a train ahead of him coming from Ottawa, but by the time the train witness was on arrived at Vaudreuil it should have been thirty miles ahead.

Questioned by the coroner, witness said he did not think his engineer was aware of the train ahead.

William Howell, brakeman of No. 1363, said that his train arrived at Vaudreuil at 9.03 p.m. It remained about seven minutes. He dropped a fuzee, but he was not aware of a train following. The coroner asked why rule 216, which directs the brakemen to go eight hundred yards back was not carried out. Howell explained that the fuzee burned for ten minutes and that during that time the safety of the train was assured.

E. Jarvis, operator at Ste. Anne's, and Harry Gower, engineer of train No. 891, also gave evidence.

S. Sheets, operator at Vaudreuil, said that he waited three and a half minutes after the first train left before raising the semaphore. He was cautioned by the coroner for trying to throw the blame on the operator at St. Dominique.

William Cameron, conductor of No. 1363, was unavoidably absent owing to his injuries, and as the coroner considered him a necessary witness he adjourned the court until Sept. 25.

A CHURCH JUBILEE

INTERESTING CELEBRATION AT MORRISBURG, ONT.

Cornwall, Ont., Sept. 19.—St. James Church (Anglican), Morrisburg, is celebrating its jubilee this week. It was built in 1857, when the late Dr. Boswell was rector. Dr. Boswell was succeeded in 1862 by the Rev. E. Loucks, now Canon Loucks, of Kingston, who resigned in 1874. The next rector was the Rev. Canon Forest, who died in 1881 on Christmas day. The Rev. Arthur Jarvis, M.A., an ex-Cornwallite, now Canon Jarvis, of Napanee, was rector from 1881 till 1884, when he was succeeded by the Rev. C. L. Worrell, now Bishop of Nova Scotia, who resigned in 1891, and was succeeded by the Rev. G. S. Anderson, the present rector, who is also Rural Dean of Stormont.

The present church, with the exception of the tower, which was built in Canon Forest's time, was erected in 1893, and opened and consecrated by Archbishop Lewis on April 18, 1894.

The jubilee is being marked by a week of special services, the preachers last Sunday being two former rectors, Canons Loucks and Jarvis. The Woman's Auxiliary of the Deanery met there to-day and the regular Deanery meeting will be held there to-morrow.

VALLEYFIELD DISPUTE SETTLED.

Permanent Arbitration Committee Appointed.

AN ADVANCE OF 20 PERCENT FOR OVERTIME GRANTED.

As the outcome of the arbitration committee appointed to consider the dispute between the employees of the Montreal Cotton Company, Valleyfield, and the directors, an amicable arrangement has been agreed upon.

The employees formulated a number of points which they claimed needed adjustment, and upon these a compromise has been come to. It has been agreed that workmen in the cloth room, bleachery, dying, finishing and mechanical departments shall be paid 20 percent over their regular wage in the event of working overtime; and that the price list is to be posted in all departments. A new system regarding the cloth woven on the looms at the expiration of the fortnight was accepted, while a complaint as to certain subordinate officials having acted unfairly was not pressed.

With regard to a complaint that the ten percent advance promised in May had not been given to the whole of the employees, and that in a number of cases where granted the character of the work was subsequently so changed as to nullify the benefit, it was decided that the different cases should be mutually inquired into and adjusted, and in event of disagreement the differences are to be referred to a permanent committee of conciliation.

This permanent committee is to consider all future disputes, and is to be composed of three members, one a director of the company, one an employee, and a third to be chosen by the other two, and to be a citizen of the county of Beauharnois. In the case of dispute, this third member is to be selected by the Minister of Labor from three to five names submitted. Mr. H. M. Molson will represent the company on the committee, and Mr. M. Neveau, the employees, while it was also agreed that Mr. J. A. Robb, Mayor of Valleyfield, be asked to act as the third member.

The committee is to consider all grievances that may arise and that are not disposed of satisfactorily by the officials of the company, with the exception of a general increase or decrease of wages. The present agreement is to remain in full force until cancelled by either party by written notice, but such notice is not to be given prior to May 4, 1908.

A number of technical points are also adjusted by the agreement.

BANK ROBBER GUILTY

JURY BRING IN A VERDICT AGAINST ROBERT HAZELTON.

On Wednesday, in the Court of King's Bench, Montreal, the jury found Robert Hazelton guilty of the charge of having broken into the Provincial Bank at St. Croix, Que., on July 10 last and stolen $3,000. He dynamited the safe. He will be sentenced at the end of the session. Hazelton was recommended to the mercy of the court on account of his years. He was arrested in Montreal with $340 in Provincial Bank bills on him, for which he could not satisfactorily account.

BISHOP OF LONDON

ENTERTAINED AT LUNCHEON BY THE CANADIAN CLUB AT LONDON, ONT.

London, Ont., Sept. 18.—Bishop Ingram was the guest of honor at noon to-day at a luncheon given by the Canadian Club, and delivered a very stirring, patriotic address. The affair was one of the most brilliant yet held by this club. Over two hundred were present, among them, practically all of London's most representative men, lay and clergy. Mr. George C. Stebbins, K.C., presided, and, in a felicitous speech, introduced His Lordship. At the head table sat Mr. Gibbons, Bishop Ingram, Bishop Williams, the Rev. Dr. Ross, the Rev. James Livingstone, and Mayor Judd. Many visiting Anglican clergymen were also guests of the club. Other visitors were present from Toronto, St. Thomas, Stratford, Aylmer and other places.

WORK BEGUN.

Port Hope, Ont., Sept. 18.—Mr. W. Pengelley, of the G. T. R., with a gang of men, have begun work on the long-contested, much talked of subway on the Lake Shore road. The work will now be pushed with vigor and a few weeks will see the vehicle traffic going under the Grand Trunk main line.

FARMER INJURED BY EXPLOSION

Picton, Ont., Sept. 17.—A terrible accident occurred near Picton yesterday in which Philip Penn, a young farmer was badly mangled. He was blasting a well and was at the bottom when the fuse suddenly became ignited. Before he could escape the blast exploded. His leg and arm were broken and his jaw fractured. His condition is so serious that he is not expected to live.

CANADA'S FOREIGN TRADE.

Returns for Last Month Show Marked Increase in Both Imports and Exports.

Ottawa, Sept. 19.—Returns of the foreign trade of the Dominion for the month of August show an increase of $5,716,829 in the imports and of $7,943,785 in the exports. The imports for the month amounted to $33,919,620, and the exports to $227,652,146, of which $26,179,968 was domestic produce and $1,472,448 the produce of foreign countries. For the five month period to the end of August the imports of $165,723,630, showed an increase of $30,738,393 over last year. The exports for the five months were $105,471,461, a decrease of $127,637. The exports, which had been showing a decline in the spring and earlier part of the summer, have again taken an upward tendency, as is evidenced by the figures for the months of July and August. The exports of minerals for the five months showed an increase of two millions, the exports of agricultural products an increase of six millions, and the exports of manufactures an increase of $100,000. On the other hand, the exports of animals and animal products have shown a shrinkage of nearly seven millions, the export of fish and fish products a shrinkage of $350,000, and the export of forest products a shrinkage of a million.

SEIZED THE PRESS

LATEST PHASE IN THE DISPUTE BETWEEN MR. JOHN HOUSTON AND THE G.T.P. AT PRINCE RUPERT.

Victoria, B.C., Sept. 19.—The Grand Trunk Pacific's harbor engineer of Prince Rupert yesterday afternoon took forcible possession of the press of the Prince Rupert 'Empire.' The press has been lying boxed on the wharf ever since July 9, as the Grand Trunk Pacific refused Mr. John Houston, its proprietor, leave to erect it on their property, and he has since had his printing done in the coast cities. Mr. Houston's intention was to have it set up in the Indian reserve, when Mr. Bacon took the above action. Mr. Houston has had a writ issued and the provincial constable will bring it into court.

RACE TRACK GAMBLING

COL. DENISON FORWARDS HIS STATED CASE TO THE COURT OF APPEAL.

Toronto, Sept. 18.—Colonel G. T. Denison, the police magistrate, has forwarded to the Court of Appeal his stated case in connection with the Woodbine bookies. The test cases are those of Patrick J. Moylett and Herbert T. Bailey, charged with maintaining a common betting house at the track in May and June last. Colonel Denison states that though these bookies used no booths he could not differentiate their case from that of Rex V. Saunders. He fined each of them fifty dollars. He states that fifty bookies operated in a sixth of an acre.

THE CURSE OF DEBT

WORKMAN AT ST. CATHARINES ENDS HIS LIFE.

St. Catharines, Ont., Sept. 19.—Malone Frank, aged twenty-seven, a workman at Messrs. Whitman & Barnes's works, committed suicide at his home here last night by taking strychnine. He was heavily in debt, it appears. Frank leaves a wife and two children. The coroner is investigating but it is unlikely that an inquest will be held.

DRUNK WHILE ON DUTY

C. P. R. OPERATOR AT VANKLEEK HILL SENT TO JAIL FOR SIX MONTHS.

Ottawa, Sept. 20.—The C. P. R. instituted a prosecution against an operator at Vankleek Hill named A. J. Ryan, for being under the influence of liquor while on duty. Two night ago the agent found Ryan drunk, and reported the matter to headquarters. The man was taken into custody and arraigned before a magistrate. Under the new law he was sentenced to six months' imprisonment for the offence, which might have cost the lives of many passengers.

A THOUSAND WOMEN COMING.

Liverpool, Sept. 19.—The remarkable exodus of marriageable young women from England to the United States and Canada is emphasized by the departure of 1,000 women on the steamer 'Baltic,' while several hundred more were among the total 5,000 passengers carried on the three steamers which sailed to-day.

MADE $1,450 FOR THE HOSPITAL.

Sherbrooke, Sept. 18.—While the bad weather—there was not one perfect day—seriously handicapped the attendance at the Sherbrooke Fair, the ladies of the city, who operated the lunch counter in the main building, had but little cause for complaint. The receipts amounted to $1,950, while the expenses were about $500, leaving the Sherbrooke Protestant Hospital, in whose behalf the enterprise was undertaken, the richer by a sum of over $1,400. Mrs. Tuck was in charge and had the assistance of about a hundred ladies recruited from the Protestant churches of the city.

QUEBEC DISASTER.

Evidence as to Warps and Bulges in Plates.

COMMISSIONERS EXAMINE THE RUINS.

Quebec, Sept. 17.—In the course of his evidence yesterday Mr. A. B. Milliken said he had been inspecting the work from Aug. 6 to Aug. 26. On the morning of Aug. 29 he received at Phoenixville a letter from Mr. Yenser, dated Aug. 27, referring to a bent chord, and asking if he would go on with the erection or not. I called him up by telephone and asked if he had gone on with the erection. He replied yes; it was perfectly safe. He also referred to moving the traveller. Mr. Yenser had asked for a reply by wire, but we called him up by long-distance telephone instead. At that time there was considerable delay in transmitting messages, which were only accepted subject to possible delivery.

Asked by Prof. Kerry if it was an extraordinary occurrence for joints not to meet properly, and to require the use of a jack to get them into position, witness said it was not an uncommon occurrence.

Asked by Dr. Galbraith the reason why chord No. 5 of the anchor arm, and panels Nos. 9 and 10, also of the anchor arm, were not completed, prior to the construction of the cantilever arm, witness responded that he knew of none, unless the joints did not properly meet.

Mr. Holgate asked: Assuming a chord to have been perfectly straight, and to have subsequently deflected, how long, approximately, would the defect exist without being noticed? It would depend upon the inspectors of the Quebec Bridge Company, to a considerable extent, answered the witness.

'You relied upon them to make the inspection for you?'

'I could not say that.'

'You had no regular inspector in the field?'

'No special one.'

Mr. Davidson said that from information he had the Quebec Bridge Company had, for some time, in fact almost constantly during the past year, pushed the Phoenix Bridge Company to rush the work to completion. I do not know whether or not Mr. Milliken is aware of it.

Mr. J. Stearling Deans—I wish to deny that.

Qeubec, Sept. 18.—Four of the injured workmen, victims of the Quebec Bridge collapse, were examined by the Government Commission yesterday, one in the hospital at Levis, one at St. Joseph de Levis, and two between Levis and the bridge site. J. Delphis Lejeuness, who is suffering from a fractured leg, was first examined at St. Joseph de Levis. He was not on the cantilever arm, but was on the anchor arm, on the shore side of the defective chord, No. 9. He was on the panel on the western side of the bridge when the collapse occurred. He felt a break and thought the traveller had fallen. Looking up he saw it in position, and the bridge collapsed. Nothing fell on top of him, but there was blood on the stringer. As he saw it go on the eastern side of the bridge, he said to his brother, 'Well, I am finished, I think.' A few days prior to the collapse he had seen the curve-in in chord No. 9, and all four plates on the chord were cracked. He noticed it on Monday or Tuesday, and said, I am going home before some accident happens,' but later decided to keep at work.

Alex. Beauvais, an Iroquois Indian, was heard at the Levis Hospital. His leg and nose were broken. At the time of the accident he was working on the inside of chord No. 9, being encased therein, thus saving his life. He said the riveting was almost completed at the time of the accident. The compressed air machine was so powerful, he said, that it shook the whole structure when the rivets were being driven, and sometimes he feared that rivets were broken. He had drawn the attention of Mr. Meredith, who was in charge of the riveters, to it. The latter said the condition was no worse in this instance than in other structures, and ten minutes after this conversation the bridge collapsed. He felt no noise nor felt any preliminary jar. He had also called Mr. Meredith's attention to the bend in the chord. The plate was also mended, he said.

Oscar Laberge and Chas. Davis also gave evidence.

Quebec, Sept. 19.—The Royal Commission, sitting on the Quebec bridge inquiry, returned to town late last night, after a strenuous day's work at Belair yards, and at the bridge work on the north side of the St. Lawrence at Cap Rouge. At Belair yards the commission inspected a number of girders, eye bars, etc., similar to those which were in the collapse on the south shore. The material inspected at the Belair yards is estimated at fully nine thousand tons, all of which was inspected and previously stamped with the painted 'Q,' inside of which was the stamp of the Quebec Bridge Company, 'Q B' indented in the metal, and all found satisfactory.

Mr. Holgate, the president of the commission, said in an interview upon his return to the city, that the day's work was a very satisfactory one. Not only was the metal to be used in the north shore side of the bridge inspected, which is identical with that used on the north shore, which collapsed, but also the work so far accomplished on the north shore, all of which will lend assistance in reaching their important decision.

The Royal Commission gives the commissioners wide powers, including a recommendation as to the feasibility of constructing the bridge on the former plans. While these gentlemen were inspecting the north shore, or Quebec side approach a number of men were busy making the necessary work required to protect the portion of the bridge on this side of the river from the approaching winter's ice. The metal inspected in the Belair yards is that for the anchor arm on the Quebec, or north shore, that for the cantilever arm not having arrived yet, but as the former corresponds with a portion which collapsed on the south shore, it is regarded as a highly important exhibit.

Raoul Lafrance, who, on an order from the commission, visited the bridge site on the south shore, the scene of the collapse, located the plate which, it was claimed by him, was cracked, and it was found to be in good order. The other plate referred to as cracked by some, and crimped by others (the shoe plate on the main pier was also found to be in good order and not cracked.

It will be seen that as a result of yesterday's work that much of the contradictory evidence is cleared up.

To-day (Thursday) the commissioners are spending the day at the wreck on the south side, and at the yards located a mile from the same. Ouimette, the missing witness, has not as yet turned up, but if found he will be brought back to give evidence. This is the witness over whom Mr. W. H. Davidson, representing the victims, through the Bridge Workers' Union, raised a small sensation by referring to his disappearance before the commission. It is believed, however, that the man has merely left to secure other employment.

Quebec, Sept. 20.—The Royal Commission after a strenuous day at the scene of the bridge collapse yesterday, resumed the taking of evidence this morning.

Raoul Lafrance, the witness who was ordered on Monday to proceed to the scene of the wreck and point out the plate he testified was cracked, to Messrs. Kinloch and McClure, was the first witness called. He said the plate in question could not be found, that it was buried in the ruins.

Mr. Holgate—You marked on a photograph the plate you said was cracked, did you find that plate?'

'No, there is no way to find it.'

Answering Mr. Holgate, he said he was there for three quarters of an hour looking for the plate; all that he could find was one piece of metal from that vicinity, and it was so badly broken up that it could hardly be recognized.

Mr. Holgate—I understand that those portions referred to are still there and can be recognized.

Witness—I could not find them. I was not working long enough on the bridge to be able to recognize them.

Mr. Kinloch was then called and was asked by Mr. Holgate if he had ever noticed any defect in material or methods which required to be recified.

Witness—Yes, sir.

First, he noticed that the masonry had not been dressed quite right; there were little lumps in it, and it was rectified by taking the pedestals down and dressing the stone. On setting the Quebec shoe there was a warp found in the same about three-quarters of an inch. Mr. McClure could give them a record of that. The next thing noticed was the bends in chords 1, 2, and 3 of the anchor arm. He took the matter up with Mr. McClure and it was decided that it was of no importance. After that I noticed other chords, but paid no attention to it.'

Mr. Galbraith—These chords are composed of steel members; were they all bent the same way?

No, one would be bent in and another out. They were irregular.

Answering Mr. Galbraith—'They were looked upon as minor defects.'

There were certain questions which also arose as to the painting. Relative to rivets, they were found too short for the standard. In July, 1904, No. 9 chord in the anchor arm was repaired in the yard. The repairs were made to the cover plate and the sheering off and repairing of a couple of angles.

Answering Mr. Holgate, he would say about the same condition existed in the cantilever arm as in the anchor arm. There were also some trivial faults to angle bars, witness said, which had passed through the shops. He could not remember of any instance where carelessness existed.

Mr. Holgate—Is it not so that loose rivets are sometimes found in pieces?

Yes, in big work like this it is expected.

Mr. Holgate—Did you ever complain of this, or make a report of it?

No. Sometimes a bad rivet would be found also in addition to the loose rivets in shop work.

Answering Mr. Kerry—In a number of instances, especially at the first, a number of bad holes were found, many of which had to be 'rheamed' out. He thought the number of field rivets were reduced to a minimum.

Mr. McClure drew his attention, witness said, to some defects in shoes at the foot of the centre post. Eight plates in all were examined, and they all showed bulges.

Quebec, Sept. 21.—When the Royal Commission resumed their session yesterday afternoon, Mr. Kinloch, whose evidence occupied the greater portion of the morning's session, was recalled. Replying to Mr. Holgate, witness said that the batton of the east centre run of cord 7 and 8 was drawn to his attention. He did not remember the exact date, but he went down and examined it. This was about four or five weeks prior to the accident. He and Mr. McClure had discussed the matter, and it had been brought to Mr. Cooper's attention, but that gentleman had evidently misunderstood the matter, as it was not rectified. On Aug. 20 he found that cord No. 9 of the cantilever arm had some distortion of the ribs. He also found cords 8 and 10 damaged. The damage in the plate between cords 8 and 9 was, he said, considerable. It was fully riveted. The defect in cord No. 8 was one thing which worried him, because he was positive that when it was riveted up it was straight. He drew Mr. Birks's attention to it, also that of Mr. McClure a few days later, when the latter got out of the hospital, where he had been. Cord 9 L. in the anchor arm afterwards showed a similar defect.

Answering Mr. Kerry—It was not uncommon for certain ribs not to meet, and it was then customary to jack them into line. In almost every instance, all but one he thought, the cords did not line at the bottom. The 25-ton Norton jack was usually used to get them back into line, and two jacks were usually used, one on each rib. On his second inspection of cord 8, he thought that the ribs in the cord were bent to the western side on the bottom and towards the eastern side at the top. The other was bent inwards. The bend, he said, was almost in the shape of an S. Cords 8 and 9 on the cantilever arm were viewed by him three or four times a day after that, but he did not pay much attention to cord No. 10.

On Tuesday, the 27th, he discovered a bend in cord E 9 L in the anchor arm. On the previous Saturday he had not noticed the said bend. Mr. Birks and Mr. Yenser were down below on cord 10, and I called them up, and it was apparently quite alarming, he added. Mr. Yenser said that it had never been there before; that he (Mr. Yenser) had been over it too often. He also added that he would not put up any more metal. Mr. Birks laughed at him, and told him that he had better be careful and investigate before condemning it, because, in so doing, he was condemning the whole bridge. We noticed the defects in cord No. 10, but passed them over as not being so serious. Mr. McClure reported it to Mr. Hoare, and the next day Mr. Hoare came out. We had decided not to move out the traveller, and in the meantime started to make an examination. Next day the small traveller was moved, on the orders, he was told, of Mr. Yenser. Mr. Birks told him (witness) that he had a dream, and that there were too many men working out on the bridge. On Wednesday Mr. Birks said that they, and at least he, himself, had made fools of themselves; that the bend ran up to the field splice.

Witness said Mr. Hoare had told him to keep close watch, especially on the lateral joints. In inspecting the cord L 9, they found the lace work sounded high when hit with the hammer, showing a strain. One rivet, which was previously all right, he noticed was loose on his last inspection. It was in the second tie down, witness replied, to Mr. Kerry.

Mr. McClure and Mr. Birks made some calculations for decreasing the strain on cord No. 9, that he (witness) thought had nothing to do with the traveller being moved out.

Answering Mr. Kerry, witness said a large portion of the men knew of the deflected cords, but it was the cords in the cantilever, not the anchor arm, that caused the apprehension. Mr. Johnston, the Canadian Government inspector, inspected the bridge, said the witness in answer to one of the commissioners.

Quebec, Sept. 17.—The Mayor of Quebec Fund closed last evening with a total of $11,199.25, including $150 from the Royal Commission, $200 La Caisse d'Economie, His Excellency the Governor-General, $100.

LESSER SLAVE RIVER

ENGINEERS WILL MAKE NORTHERN WATERWAY NAVIGABLE FOR 200 MILES.

Edmonton, Sept. 18.—A large party of expert engineers left Edmonton yesterday to commence active work on the opening of navigation of Lesser Slave River recently authorized by the Dominion Government. Lesser Slave River is a link between the navigable waters of the Athabasca river and Lesser Slave Lake, on both of which steamers are plying. Slave River is exceedingly shallow, which forms a serious obstacle on the highway by which the fur catch of the far north reaches the city, and supplies to fur traders and missionaries are conveyed to the posts. To remedy this wing-dams will be constructed along Slave River, thus increasing the depth and permitting heavy draught steamers to go direct from Athabasca Landing to Lesser Slave Lake, a distance of 200 miles.

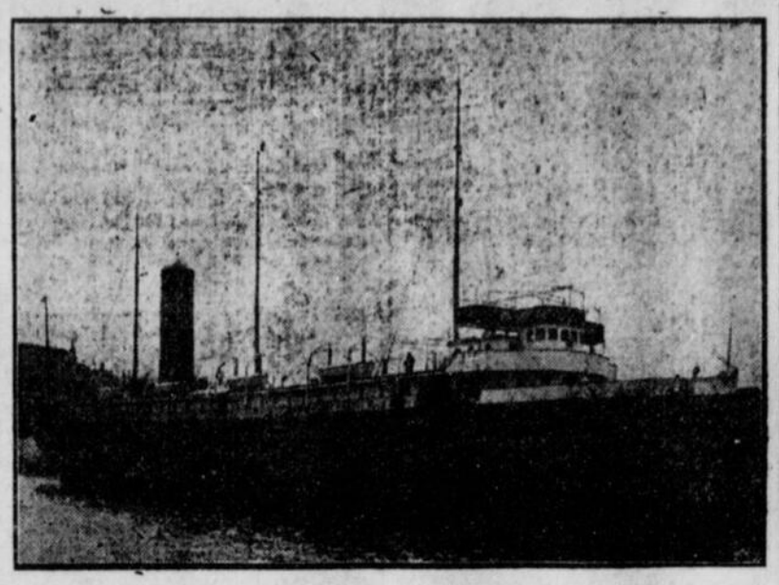
TO BEAT MANITOBA HARD

CAMBRIDGE SCIENTISTS CREATE SUPERIOR VARIETIES OF WHEAT AND BARLEY.

(Canadian Associated Press.)

London, Sept. 17.—Cambridge scientists, after eight years of tests, claim to have created varieties of wheat and barley which will surpass in quality the Manitoba hard grain and increase the value of English grain by at least ten percent.

FIRST BOAT OF GREAT INLAND FLEET.



THE NEW C.P.R. STEAMER 'ASSINIBOIA' PHOTOGRAPHED AT QUEBEC.

The 'Assiniboia' is the first boat of a fleet of big freight and passengers steamers which the C. P. R. intends placing on the Great Lakes. Its gross tonnage is 4,300 tons; length, 350 feet; breadth, 43 feet 3 inches; depth, 26 feet 9 inches. There are four decks—main, awning, promenade, and hurricane. The 'Assiniboia' is now in dry dock at Levis, where it is being cut in two previous to being towed in sections through the canals to the upper lakes.

MANITOBA CONSERVATIVES

DEMAND THAT MR. BORDEN CALL BIG CONVENTION TO FORMULATE AN AGREEABLE PLATFORM.

Winnipeg, Sept. 18.—Mr. R. L. Borden, leader of the Conservative Opposition, spent yesterday in Winnipeg and was in conference most of the time with leaders of the party in Winnipeg and Manitoba. It is understood that a petition was presented to Mr. Borden demanding that he call a big Conservative convention to draw up a progressive and advanced platform.

It was pointed out that it was only by holding a big convention that proper enthusiasm could be aroused and a platform agreeable to both east and west formulated. It is understood that the petition stated in plain terms that if the request was not granted the support of the party in Winnipeg and Manitoba, and likely in Alberta, Saskatchewan and British Columbia, would be withdrawn.

LAW AND ORDER

REIGNS IN THE NORTH-WEST UNDER THE EAGLE EYE OF MOUNTED POLICE.

Ottawa, Sept. 19.—Col. Fred. White, Comptroller of the North-West Mounted Police, who has returned from a tour of the western provinces, says that it taxes the energies of the mounted police force to cope with the many demands which are now made upon it. Not, he adds, that crime is at all on the increase, but that every new settlement wants the presence of at least one constable, and there is actually a demand in this way for more men than the force has at its disposal. Considering the newness of the settlements, and the large number of foreigners pouring into the Canadian west, Col. White thinks that law and order is being observed in a way which is very much to the country's credit.

THE WIARTON SHOOTING

MRS. THOMAS ACQUITTED—THREE LANCASTER BROTHERS SENT TO PRISON FOR EIGHT MONTHS.

Walkerton, Ont., Sept. 18.—In the Wiarton shooting case to-day Mrs. Agnes Thomas was acquitted of manslaughter, and the three Lancaster brothers sentenced to eight months in the Central Prison for rioting.

This case arose from a riot in Wiarton a short time ago, caused as follows:—Mrs. Thomas and another woman had been convicted of keeping a house of ill-repute and ordered to leave the town. She returned, however, with a female companion and set up an establishment in a tent. Philip Gilbert, a citizen, got together a gang of 'choice spirits' and undertook to run the women out of town. In self-defence Mrs. Thomas fired several shots into the crowd killing Gilbert. The Lancasters were members of the gang.

SOLD AFTER HOURS.

Peterborough, Ont., Sept. 18.—The charge against H. W. Darcy, of the Burleigh Falls Hotel, for selling after hours on Aug. 1, was taken up before County Police Magistrate Edmison, in the County Court. Mr. Jos. A. Haverson, of Toronto, appeared for the defendant, while Mr. W. H. Moore acted in the capacity of prosecuting attorney. The principal witnesses for the Crown were Hanson and Belleau, government detectives, of Toronto. From their testimony it was shown that they had purchased a bottle of Seagram whiskey at 10.30 o'clock on the night of Thursday, Aug. 1, from Darcy's brother. This evidence remained unshaken during cross-examination. A conviction was registered and a fine of fifty dollars and costs imposed on the hotel man.

HOPING FOR PARDON.

Kingston, Sept 18.—Walsh, one of the Welland Canal dynamiters, who was in very poor health for a long time, has recovered and is at work again in the penitentiary. He is still hoping for release at an early date.

FROM THE CAPITAL.

Thanksgiving Day Oct. 31—Regulations for Royal Mint—Two New Judges for Alberta and Saskatchewan.

Ottawa, Sept. 18.—At yesterday's cabinet council it was definitely decided that Thanksgiving Day should this year fall on Thursday, Oct. 31. The usual proclamation will issue accordingly in a few days.

Regulations have been adopted by order-in-council for the governance of the branch of the Royal Mint which has been built in Ottawa. For the present, at any rate, there will be no change in the Canadian coinage, and the currency coming from the Ottawa mint will be in the same terms as that to which we are now accustomed. Later on the government may introduce a nickel coin, but nothing has been determined as yet in that regard.

One more puisne judge each has been appointed for the provinces of Alberta and Saskatchewan, which gives to each a Supreme Court of four members. In Saskatchewan the new puisne judge is the Hon. J. H. Lamont, who is at present Attorney-General in the Scott administration. Before entering Saskatchewan politics, Mr. Lamont sat for two sessions in the House of Commons at Ottawa, as member for the electoral district of Saskatchewan. He is forty-one years of age, and a native of Dufferin county, Ontario. The new puisne judge in the Supreme Court of Alberta is Mr. N. D. Beck, of Edmonton.

MR. EMMERSON TO STAY

FORMER MINISTER WILL RETAIN HIS SEAT UNTIL TOLD HE IS NOT WANTED.

Moncton, N.B., Sept. 19.—At the reopening of Hall's Creek Bridge, near here to-day, the interesting part of the proceedings was the statement made by Mr. H. R. Emmerson, ex-Minister of Railways, to the effect that he would continue to represent Westmoreland as long as the people of the country wanted him. He said:

'The idea seems to have got abroad that because I have resigned the position of minister of railways in the government I intended to retire from the representation of the county of West, moreland. Let me say this: There's money enough for any man in the county of Westmoreland to represent the county in the Federal House without being enhanced by any portfolio, and so long as the people of the county want my services, so long shall my services be at their command.

'Let me say more—the very moment you do not want me, say so, and I will bow with the greatest good nature and will retire with all grace.'

He expressed gratefulness to the people of Westmoreland for the kindness shown him, and said his gratitude would live as long as he was above the sod, and if there was such a thing as thinking of these things after death, he was sure his time would be occupied in thinking of the many kindnesses shown him.

SUNDAY WORK ON RAILWAYS

PROSECUTION AGAINST GRAND TRUNK REFERRED TO RAILWAY COMMISSION.

Toronto, Sept. 20.—The first prosecution of a railway under the new Lord's Day Act, has been referred to the Dominion Railway Commission, to decide what is necessary Sunday work. The case arose out of the prosecution by the Attorney-General of Ontario, of the Grand Trunk Railway Company, for alleged breach of the act in moving trains at its York yard on Sunday, April 21. The railway company broke up some through trains there and sent out some cars of cinders for road repair purposes, and also some empty cattle cars, to Stratford. Evidence was heard before the magistrate at East Toronto, and this morning argument was concluded. On behalf of the Grand Trunk it was claimed that the work done was necessary work, and moreover it was not within the province of the magistrate to define what was necessary Sunday work, but that this duty lay with the Railway Commission.

County Crown Attorney Dayton, who conducted the prosecution, while not agreeing that the interpretation of the Grand Trunk as necessary work was correct, agreed that it might be advisable to go to the Railway Commission.

Magistrate Ellis said that in his opinion the Grand Trunk had committed a breach of the act, but he considered that the act was too stringent. He agreed to reserve judgment for a week till the Railway Board was consulted.

YORK, N.B., CONSERVATIVES.

Fredericton, N.B., Sept. 19.—The Conservatives of York, met in convention here to-day and nominated the old ticket, composed of Mayor McLeod, Fredericton; J. K. Pinder, Southampton; John A. Young, St. Mary's, and Coun. Thomas Robinson, of Manners Sutton. The convention was large and enthusiastic, every parish in the county being represented.

TORONTO UNIVERSITY SALARIES.

Toronto, Sept. 17.—The board of governors of the University of Toronto are said to have nearly fixed the new schedule of salaries for the staff. The average salary for the holder of a full professorship, it is understood, will be about $4,000, and it is expected that the proportionate increases will be given to other members of the staff.

IGNORANT 'CANUCKS.'

A Well-Merited Rebuke From an American at Labor Congress Banquet.

Winnipeg, Sept. 19.—The Trades and Labor Congress to-day debated the resolution proposed by Mr. Kempton McKin, president of the Winnipeg Trades and Labor Council, to send a representative to Great Britain in the interest of the unions. After much discussion, the following was passed unanimously:—

'Resolved—That, as the Canadian manufacturers assembled have established a labor bureau in Great Britain under the management of the notorious Louis Leopold, with a view to increasing the surplus of labor of Canada, and that, as under the present immigration policy of Canada, a large number of craftsmen are induced to come to this country under misrepresentations of the true conditions, that an agent of this Congress be appointed in Great Britain, with a view to more effectively represent the true conditions of labor in this country, your committee report favorably and recommend in connection there with as follows:

'That the incoming executive of the Congress submit a call to all trades councils and unions in Canada asking that they pay the per capita of ten cents per member per year towards this project, and if sufficient funds are available a man be sent.

'The executive of the Congress be empowered to select and send the man, said agent to be directly responsible to, and under the direction and supervision of, the executive of this Congress.'

The Lemieux Act was also endorsed by Congress on a vote of 81 to 18.

The resolution favoring the absolute exclusion of Hindoos, which was read, did not come up for discussion, but it is expected to be reached to-morrow. No word has been received from Sir Wilfrid Laurier regarding the exclusion of Japanese.

At the banquet, which commenced on Wednesday, and did not finish till after three this morning, the Hon. W. F. McInnes, Provincial Secretary, who was a guest, on behalf of the Manitoba Government, reproved several delegates who boorishly refused to honor the toast to the King. In his remarks on the subject the Provincial Secretary apparently thought they were Americans, for he told the United States delegates present that the Canadians always honored the name of the President. This brought Mr. Robert S. Maloney, of Lawrence, Mass., fraternal delegate of the American Federation of Labor, to his feet, who pointed out the fact that they were 'Canucks,' who did not know better, and he assured the gathering, amid uproarious cheers, that Americans were too honorable and too courteous to be rude to the toast of a sovereign whose name was synonymous with liberty.

ROSE WINTER'S DEATH

NAMES OF PROMINENT MEN MIXED UP IN TORONTO MURDER CASE.

Toronto, Sept. 19.—The trial of Mrs. Minna Turner, accused of the murder of a young English girl, Rose Winter, who died from the effects of an operation performed upon her, commenced this morning before Police Magistrate Denison. There was a large attendance of lawyers, as the names of prominent men residing in Toronto and outside had been connected with the case, and it was expected that an effort would be made to bring out the name of the man, or men, responsible for Rose Winter's condition. The first effort was unsuccessful.

Bertha Pearson, the Crown witness, who saw the operation performed, was put in the box, and was to be questioned regarding two men who had called on Rose Winter after the operation. Before evidence was taken, Mr. A. A. Bond, the lawyer for the defence, said he did not wish to wreck the reputation of reputable men in Toronto, and therefore he desired to use only initials.

Police Magistrate Denison would not agree to this, and said everything must come out.

When the girl was asked the names of the two men, however, she did not know them.

Unimportant evidence was given by James Canty, who had been keeping company with Rose Winter.

Dr. Pollard testified as to the girl's death having been due to blood poisoning.

ANOTHER WARNING

HUSBAND AND WIFE PERISH AS RESULT OF USING COAL OIL TO LIGHT FIRE.

Nesbitt, Man., Sept. 20.—Mrs. McFarlane, a victim of burning from a coal oil explosion, is dead. Her husband, who was terribly burned at the same time, died some days ago. The baby is still in a precarious condition. The tragedy, which wiped out the heads of the family and shattered the home, was due to an attempt by Mr McFarlane to hasten the lighting of the fire in the stove by pouring coal oil into the stove from a can. Both victims suffered excruciating agony before death brought release.

SHERBROOKE POWER.

Sherbrooke, Sept. 18.—The City Council has refused to purchase the plant of the Sherbrooke Power, Light & Heat Company, for $270,000, which was the amount asked by the company. The city offered $250,000 cash.

CANADIAN ROBBED IN LONDON.

(Canadian Associated Press.

London, Sept. 18.—Robert Yarrow, a Canadian, was victimized by two confidence men to the extent of £30 and a gold watch and chain. One man was arrested while endeavoring to cash the notes.

STEEL COMPANY WINS CASE ON ALL POINTS.

Judge Longley Finds That Coal Supplied Was Neither of Quality Nor Quantity Demanded by Contract.

COAL COMPANY TO PAY ALL DAMAGES THUS CAUSED AND TO LIVE UP TO CONTRACT IN FUTURE.

Sydney, Sept. 17.—'I find that the contract is a contract to supply coal to the Steel Company for the purpose of operating an iron and steel plant. The Coal Company has supplied the company with large quantities unfit for this purpose. It has therefore committed a breach of the contract, and is responsible to the Steel Company for all the loss and damage which results from this breach.'

This is the effect of the decision of Judge Longley in the famous Steel-Coal trial that has been watched with so much interest from end to end of the country.

In order to fix the amount of the damage the Steel Company has sustained, Judge Longley directs the appointment of a referee. He further orders the Coal Company to specifically carry out the terms of its contract with the Steel Company, and states that in the event of any attempt to evade performance, a receiver may be appointed to take charge of the Coal Company's affairs.

After a review of the companies' relations, His Lordship pointed out that the two great corporations were amalgamated in 1902, the Steel Company, in effect, taking a lease of the Coal Company in 1902. This arrangement was terminated in 1903, and a new agreement was entered into between the two companies on Oct. 20, 1903, whereby the Coal Company undertook to furnish the Steel Company with all the coal they should require for the various branches of their business as iron and steel producers, at the price of $1.24 per ton, with four cents per ton for the use of the cars. But there was a proviso that the Steel Company should not demand more coal than was necessary for the operation of four blast furnaces and the conversion of the product into various forms of steel manufacture.

THE REAL POINT IN DISPUTE.

'This,' says Judge Longley, 'is the contract about which this dispute has arisen. I think the contract in its terms makes it clear that coal for the operation of an iron and steel plant is the basis of the bargain. The coal required is designated in the contract as 'freshly mined, run of mine coal, reasonably free from stone and shale, from such seams then being worked by the Coal Company as the Steel Company shall designate.' It also provides that after four years the Coal Company may supply slack coal, if suitable for use in steel making and for blast furnace coke, and the same clause defines 'suitable,' in the following words: 'The slack coal so supplied when properly washed by the Steel Company shall not contain a percentage of impurities to wit; ash and sulphur, appreciably greater than the percentum of impurities in the same coal of run of mine grade when crushed and washed in the same manner.'

'After the contract was signed, the Steel Company, which was then in active operation, designated the Phelan seam as the seam from which its coal was to be taken and obtained under the contract, and as the operations of the Steel Company became larger a greater amount of coal was demanded and the regular notices were given of the advance requirements, and for some time they were met.

'But, early in 1905, notices were given of a large increase in 1906, owing to the operation of a third blast furnace, and these demands the Coal Company found it difficult to meet without curtailing its supply to other customers who were purchasing coal at more remunerative prices.

'In order to meet the increasing demands of the Steel Company, the Coal Company proceeded to open up another pit, as they believed, on the Phelan seam. It was located some distance east of the other pits of the Phelan seam, and on the other side of Glace Bay basin, and was called Dominion No. 6. It began to put out coal about July, 1905, and some of this was sent to the Steel Company.

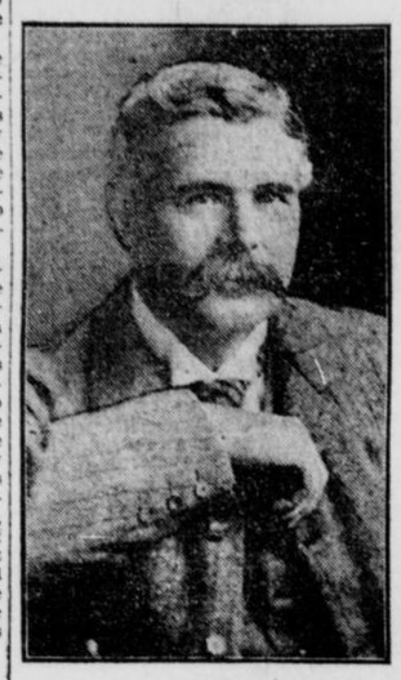
'All the coal sent to the Steel Company is subjected every day to analysis by a staff of chemists, because no coal can be used for the making of coke which absorbs more than 70 percent of the whole coal consumed in the enterprise, which contains a percentage of sulphur larger than 2.75 in an unwashed state. This is the limit and constitutes the danger point.

'When the coal from No. 6 reached the Steel Works, it was found by analysis to contain a much higher degree of sulphur than could be used for the manufacture of steel, and it was rejected by the Steel Company, and in many instances taken back by the Coal Company, and acknowledged by one of the directors of the Coal Company to be unfit for use by the Steel Company.

ULTIMATUM FROM STEEL CO.

Not being able, even under the new arrangement, to get the quantity they needed, the Steel Company gave notice that after Oct. 31, 1906, it would not accept any coal but 'freshly mined run-of-mine coal from the Phelan seam.' From that date, the Coal Company, instead of labelling each car of coal with the number of the pit from which it was taken, simply labelled all the cars, 'Run-of-mine, Phelan seam.'

The analyst was, therefore, compelled to analyze all the coal as it arrived, and this showed that a large proportion of this coal was so high in sulphur as to be entirely unfit for the manufacture of iron or steel. Notices were promptly sent to



MR. J. H. PLUMMER,
President of the Dominion Iron and Steel Company.

the manager of the Coal Company rejecting the coal so excessive in sulphur and ash.

The Coal Company chose to regard this as a repudiation of the contract, and formally notified the Steel Company that the contract was at an end. The Steel Company claimed that it had made no breach of the contract, because the coal tendered after Nov. 1, 1906, was not coal contemplated in the contract, or in accordance with its spirit and express provisions.

NEW LABEL FOR COAL.

Judge Longley goes on to review the expert evidence given as to the quality of the coal supplied between November 1, when the Coal Company began to label all coal 'Run-of-mine, Phelan seam,' and November 9, when the same company declared the contract at an end, and says:—'I find that the Coal Company delivered during these eight days in November, 1906, over 4,000 tons of coal entirely unfit for metallurgical purposes, and but a very small quantity of which could have been used in that period for other purposes, and the balance delivered, a little over 6,000 tons, while accepted by the Steel Company, was quite insufficient for the purpose of making coke and effectively running the gas producers in their daily operation during that period. Further, I find that the coal delivered was not reasonably free from stone and shale. The Steel Company was compelled to close their blast furnaces in the early days of the month until coal should be secured from other places in Nova Scotia at an increased cost. Among the coal secured from other mines in Nova Scotia was some that was as objectionable in point of sulphur percentage as the coal rejected by the Steel Company in November; but this coal was not used for making coke or operating gas producers. Later, a temporary contract was made between the Steel and Coal companies pending the determination of this suit, under which the Coal Company furnish selected coal at a price much in excess of the price agreed upon in the contract of October 20, 1903, and the works are in full operation under this arrangement.

THE HEART OF THE CONTRACT.

'It appears to me clear that the heart of the contract, or, to use the words of an eminent English judge, 'the spirit that breathes through the contract,' is coal for iron and steel making, and I think, as a matter of law, that the contract of October 20, on its face, is a contract to supply coal to the Steel Company for the purpose of operating an iron and steel plant. I do not have to read into it any implications, I have only to make the necessary and inevitable deduction that coal to operate an iron and steel plant must be coal with which such a plant can be operated, for the object and purpose of the coal contracted for is expressly stated in the contract. Between November 1st and 9th, the Coal Company furnished large quantities not reasonably free from stone and shale, and incapable of operating an iron and steel plant, and while they were mining plenty of coal fit for such purpose they failed to furnish sufficient quantity of such coal to meet the requirements of the contract. The Coal Company thereby committed a breach of the contract and are responsible to the Steel Company for all the loss and damage which result from this breach. I think the Steel Company was justified in refusing to take in large quantities of the unsuitable coal furnished by the Coal Company between November 1st and November 9th, and that such refusal did not constitute a breach of the contract, and I think the contract is in full force.

REMEDIES UNDER THE DECISION.

'As to the failure to supply sufficient coal during August, September and October, I think a referee should be appointed who should ascertain how much coal it was necessary for the Steel Company to purchase in these three months to operate their works, and the cost of such coal delivered at their works, and the difference between such cost and the contract price ($1.24) should be paid by the Coal Company to the Steel Company. The referee should also inquire into the question of any damages which the Steel Company sustained by reason of non-delivery of sufficient coal in August, September and October, apart from the additional cost of coal.

'The referee should also inquire into the cost of coal obtained by the Steel Company since Nov. 1, over and above the contract price ($1.24), and all sums so paid in excess of $1.24 should be repaid by the Coal Company to the Steel Company.

'In November, in consequence of failure of the Coal Company to deliver to the Steel Company sufficient coal suitable for the operation of its works, the works were suspended. The referee should ascertain the actual loss and damage which the Steel Company sustained by this temporary suspension of work. I think the contract of Oct. 20, 1903, is still in operation, and in my judgment the best, indeed the only true remedy in this case, is the issuing of a decree requiring the Coal Company to perform the terms of agreement. I am not unaware of the difficulties which such a course might possibly involve, but I think the court has ample power to enforce such a decree by the appointment of a receiver, if any attempt was made to evade performance. To award damages for a period so long as the term during which this contract is to be in force seems to me an undesirable remedy from every point of view.

'I therefore direct, that after the damages sustained up to the date of the reference are determined by the referee, an order pass requiring the Coal Company to pay such damages, and thereafter to specifically carry out the terms of the contract according to the true tenor thereof.

It is understood that there is to be an appeal by the Coal Company from the judgment. It is also rumored that renewed efforts have been made to bring about a compromise. Mr. Plummer, president of the Steel Company, on Friday told a 'Witness' reporter that while it was not the business of the Steel management to make the first advance, the company were not at all unwilling to consider any arrangement that will tend to remove the difficulties over the coal supply. It was a pity that two industries should be forced into a prolonged struggle when the situation might be saved by an honest adjustment of their differences.

FRANCE AND CANADA.

New Commercial Treaty Signed In Paris.

Ottawa, Sept. 20.—The following cablegram was received by Sir Wilfrid Laurier to-day from the Minister of Finance, announcing the signing of the New Franco-Canadian treaty.

Paris, Sept. 19, 1907.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier, Ottawa:—

The new treaty respecting the commercial relations between France and Canada was signed at the Foreign Office this afternoon. The plenipotentiaries appointed by the King to sign the treaty were the Right Hon. Sir Francis Bertie, British Ambassador at Paris; the Honorable W. S. Fielding, Canadian Minister of Finance; and the Hon. L. P. Brodeur, Canadian Minister of Marine and Fisheries. The French plenipotentiaries were: M. Pichon, minister of foreign affairs; M. Caillaux, minister of commerce, and M. Ruau, minister of agriculture.

The treaty of 1903, which is now superseded, was of very limited range, dealing with but a few articles. The new treaty is of a much more comprehensive character, providing tariff concessions on both sides, covering quite a large list of articles. It also deals with general questions affecting the commercial relations of the two countries. The details of the treaty are not to be made public at present, and may not be published until laid before the French chambers and the Canadian Parliament.

The ministers will leave Paris in a day or two for London, and will sail from Liverpool by the 'Victorian,' on September 27.

(Signed) FIELDING.

Paris, Sept. 19.—The Franco-Canadian commercial treaty was signed at the Foreign Office this afternoon.

The Associated Press learns that this treaty not only provides for a reciprocal agreement on a large number of commodities, but also commits itself to a general reciprocal doctrine designed to cover possible concrete contingencies in the future. Canada is unable to give France a more favorable duty on champagne than was allowed in 1893, but she grants a special tariff on silks, and in return gets a minimum tariff on certain farm and forest products.

ONTARIO BY-ELECTIONS.

Brockville, Ont., Sept. 19.—The campaign in connection with the Ontario Legislature by-election is on. The Liberals, at to-day's convention, nominated W. A. Lewis, barrister, to oppose A. E. Donovan, the Conservative standard bearer. Mr. Lewis is a brother of the late Dr. Lewis, of Orangeville, who represented the County of Dufferin in the Legislature at the time of his death.

W. C. T. U.

Mrs. Sanderson Speaks of the Good Work Being Done in the Province of Quebec.

Winnipeg, Sept. 18.—The Dominion Woman's Christian Temperance Union's biennial convention has had a warm welcome from the Ministerial Association of the city, the educational institutions and the City Council. Last evening Alderman Davidson, in the absence of the Mayor, brought the greetings of the city. The liquor traffic, he said, was the greatest curse of the day; to it was directly traceable from seventy to eighty percent of all the crime, and he hoped the day was not far distant when prohibition would be an accomplished fact.

Professor Osborne greeted the ladies as slightly the largest half of humanity and indubitably the best, purest and most unselfish. Christianity was essential to the welfare of society. There was slumbering in the breast of society, especially in democratic countries, forces which required only to be let alone to prove themselves competent to repress and check the forces making for disruption and evil.

The Rev. Dr. Sparling, formerly pastor of St. James Methodist Church, Montreal, was proud to bring greetings from the ministers and greet them as fellow workers. The women, he said, were more enthusiastic than the men, and the men needed them. The Kingdom of Christ was the greatest thing on earth and the Church of Christ was its most perfect representative. The west was the most wonderful country on the globe, and the freest. But hundreds of boys coming from the east were converting that liberty into license. They did not need to go many blocks from where they were sitting to see young men lined up about a saloon bar three deep. In British Columbia he had seen more drunkenness than ever he had seen in his life. There was sore need there of better enforcement of law. He welcomed the women to the pulpits of the city. He begged them to take the pulpits and preach with all the energy God had given them.

Mrs. Chisholm, president of the Manitoba Union, said the coming of the convention was like the long-delayed visit of a friend. In a few years the vote of the west would sway the whole Dominion. The Woman's Christian Temperance Union stood for every principle that makes up a righteous nation. No saloon nor evil resort had hung out flags to welcome them, but they might rest assured that the saloon element watched them, criticized their resolutions, and feared their decisions. Manitoba's welcome to them was as wide as the prairies and as genuine as Number One Hard. She prayed that their sojourn would help to dispel the fog of indifference and help Manitoba men and women to rise in their might and clean out their corner of the west.

Mrs. Spofford, of British Columbia, spoke of the need there of the support of both civic authorities and churchmen, or men who had been churchmen in the east.

Mrs. Whitman, of Nova Scotia, said nothing would satisfy them but total prohibition.

Mrs. Sanderson reminded them that in Quebec, as long ago as 1690 an Indian chief asked the governor to grant prohibition, saying: 'As long as you sell us brandy, so long will we be beasts.' To-day in Quebec there were fewer licenses than in any province except New Brunswick, which had prohibition, six hundred of the nine hundred municipalities having total prohibition. The recent work of Archbishop Bruchesi and the Franciscan Fathers had been beyond praise, as also had been the Sunday closing work of the men in Quebec and Levis. She was keenly disappointed in the lack of temperance instruction in the Protestant schools, but was glad to know that it was to be introduced in the Roman Catholic schools.

Mrs. McKee, of Ontario, spoke of the plague of cigarettes sapping the life of our boys.

Mrs. Fraser spoke for New Brunswick, and Mrs. Hyslop for Alberta and Saskatchewan. Four years ago in these two provinces there were only eight unions. To-day there were forty, with a membership of 600.

In the afternoon the Dominion Y secretary, Mrs. F. H. Waycott, of Montreal, reported encouragement all along the line. A meeting considered by her of special importance was the one held by the Y's of Montreal, in which, last May, Dr. Symonds, representing the Episcopal Church; the Rev. Hugh Pedley, of the Congregational Church, and Archbishop Bruchesi, the Roman Catholic Archbishop of Montreal, met on the same platform, so emphasizing that in this work all the churches are at one.

During a recess yesterday a delegate from Saskatchewan introduced herself to your correspondent, saying, 'I could not do without the 'Witness.' I should not have known of the convention meeting here but for seeing it in the 'Witness.''

Winnipeg, Sept. 17.—The city of Winnipeg has heartily greeted the Dominion Woman's Christian Temperance Union. Every night, across the front of the City Hall, blazes in electric lights, 'Welcome to the Dominion W.C.T.U.' and this afternoon the City Council treated the delegates to an automobile drive about the city. Street cars seem cleaner here than in Montreal. The platforms are small, and we are wondering if that is the only reason that they are not so strewn with tobacco juice as our Montreal cars are. The sidewalks are clean, too, and everywhere is seen the sign of warning that for spitting on the sidewalk there is a heavy fine.

On Sunday afternoon the convention sermon was delivered by Mrs. Asa Gordon, of Ottawa, and in the evening a stirring address was given by Mrs. Katherine Lente Stevenson, of Boston.

The president, Mrs. S. R. Wright, on Saturday afternoon delivered her annual address, which was listened to with marked attention. Her first appeal was for more work among the children. In the United States there were 25,000,000 children in the public schools being carefully instructed in the effects of alcohol on the human system. The subject should not be left to the option of the individual teacher, but should be subject to the same examination tests as any other subject. Lord Strathcona had said that liquor was rarely to be found in the farm houses of Ontario, and that this was due to the years of scientific temperance instruction in the schools. Mrs. Wright again affirmed the platform of the Union to be prohibition for the whole Dominion. Until this should be obtained she urged all to work for local prohibition in the province, county and municipality. Prince Edward Island was proving that prohibition does prohibit, for it was now considering the question of closing her jails. She urged continued work to secure the full franchise for women, and quoted Dr. Withrow, of Toronto, as saying that the vote in the hands of women would make short work of the traffic and the cigarette evil. Referring to the opium traffic, she expressed deep disappointment that the British Government did not seem inclined to give to China the practical help needed by her to enforce her new laws prohibiting the opium traffic. India at the present time has 612,280 acres of land under opium, and most of this opium went straight to China at the rate of ten tons a day for six days a week, the year round. China needed this help, for she could not raise her customs duties to keep the opium out without the consent of Britain. In Japan a man found using opium was sentenced to three years' penal servitude. Referring to the North-West, Mrs. Wright urged active work in the western provinces. With a foreign population pouring into those provinces, prompt work now would be worth a dozen times as much as it would be five years hence.

Another point in Mrs. Wright's address was the importance of using our present laws. While we are waiting for Dominion prohibition, she said, let us work might and main to secure local option in every municipality. The State of Georgia had just lately adopted prohibition by a vote of 139 to 39, but that vote had not been secured until in the whole state there were only 21 counties in which liquor was legally sold.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

This afternoon the following officers were elected: Honorary president, Mrs. Rutherford, Toronto; president, Mrs. S. R. Wright, London; vice-president at large, Mrs. Chisholm, Winnipeg; corresponding secretary, Mrs. Bascom, Toronto; recording secretary, Mrs. McLachlan, Montreal; treasurer, Mrs. Odell, Ottawa; Y secretary, Mrs. Waycott, Montreal; editor of the 'Dominion W. C. T. U. Bulletin,' Mrs. Waycott, Montreal.

(From our Correspondent.)

Winnipeg, Sept. 17.—It is like July in Winnipeg to-day, mosquitoes and all, and so lovely was the late afternoon that some, in spite of cars and automobiles, walked from Government House, where Lady McMillan held a reception for the delegates.

Last evening a large audience listened with the closest attention to a long address by Mrs. Katherine Lente Stevenson, of Boston, on the text, 'Shall the throne of iniquity have fellowship with thee, which frame iniquity by a law.' The throne of iniquity was the liquor traffic, and by the license law was the iniquity framed. For the traffic always desired a law, no matter how restrictive. But it was instruction to look at some of the places where it could not hide under the cloak of the law. Look at Cambridge, Mass., which had had prohibition for thirty years. There property had doubled in value. Brocton had no license for ten years; then, by lack of vigilance on the part of the temperance people a license law had again crept in, but so disgusted were the people with the results of their own law that before the year was two-thirds over the license was revoked. In Boston, where there were twice the number of licenses in proportion to the population than there were in any other town in the state, and was supposed to be so wealthy a city, when it was proposed to charge upon the towns which licensed the saloon a greater percentage of the cost of the criminals it manufactured, Mayor Collins went before the Legislature and declared that such a course would mean to the city nothing but bankruptcy. Caroll D. Wright, the official statistician of the United States, had recently declared that for every dollar Massachusetts received from the liquor traffic she spent from nineteen to twenty in paying for its results. Some said prohibition could not be enforced, but strip any license law of its prohibitory features and she had never met a decent man who would vote for what was left.

An argument used in favor of high license was that the license-holders helped to close up the unlicenced places, but far from that they were wholly interested in and worked for the keeping of them open. Far worse than the violation of a good law was the acceptance of a bad one. In Maine, which has boasted prohibition for fifty years, there were more homes and bigger bank accounts per head than in any other state in the Union.

The widely advertised patent medicines which contain so large a percentage of alcohol, came in for strong condemnation at the Tuesday morning session, and Miss Richardson, the superintendent of the department of medical temperance, was asked to prepare a leaflet for publication.

Mrs. McKee reported increasing interest in the curfew bell. British Columbia already had a law, Quebec had no law but an alderman in Montreal had promised to push the subject in that city and a Winnipeg delegate said that the men in the C. P. R. workshops whose families made up so large a settlement in one part of Winnipeg, had begged the W. C. T. U. for God's sake to do something to help them keep their children off the streets at night.'

The convention pronounced itself against the wearing of birds and wings on women's hats and were recommended to write to the Audubon Society, of New York, for their leaflets on the bird life of the country.

DECLARATION OF PRINCIPLES.

The resolutions of the convention, which are ever the declaration of the principles of the Union, are always a prominent feature of the convention. Among these was one declaring motherhood to be the crowning glory of a woman's life, and urging mothers to never rest until this was planted deep in the heart of every daughter in the land. Another was a strong protest against the advertising of patent medicines in our daily papers and magazines, and urging members to take into their homes only those which refrain from it. Another was a protest against indecent post-cards. And another was a warning against the principles of Mormonism being at the present time so widely propagated in Canada, especially in our North-West. Another was urging that in the absence of a Dominion prohibitory law provincial and local unions work might and main to secure local prohibitory laws in every municipality.

WORK FOR THE COMING YEAR.

Among the special items of work planned for the coming year are:—

A memorial to the federal government asking for a bill to empower the provincial legislatures to enact laws to prohibit the manufacture, importation and sale of cigarettes.

An appeal to Judge Dugas to abolish the saloons and dance halls in the Yukon, the demoralizing effects of which have been so graphically described by the Rev. Mr. Pringle.

An appeal to the Dominion Government to appoint a woman inspector of prisons where women are confined.

On Tuesday afternoon, after a vigorous discussion, a board of publication for the 'Dominion Bulletin,' the official organ, was appointed, consisting of the Dominion and Provincial Unions and Mrs. F. H. Waycott, Montreal, was reappointed editor.

Tuesday evening was the usual 'Y' night, presided over by Mrs. Waycott, the Dominion Y secretary, of which the closing incident was the presentation of a beautiful little amethyst and gold brooch to Mrs. Whitman, of Canso, N.S., the retiring vice-president, as a small acknowledgment of her faithful service since her election.

CALEDON WRECK.

Engineer and Conductor Held Responsible—Warrants for Their Arrest Issued.

Toronto, Sept. 18.—Following upon the verdict of the coroner's jury at the inquest concerning the death of Richard Bell, one of the victims of the Caledon Railway disaster, warrants were issued last night for the arrest of George Hodge and Matthew Grimes, the engineer and conductor respectively of the Canadian Pacific train which was wrecked.

The jury's verdict, which was returned after nearly two hours' deliberation, was as follows:

'The said Richard Bell came by his death from injuries receive in the railway wreck which occurred on the third day of September, 1907, on the Canadian Pacific Railway, at a point known as the Horseshoe Curve, situated in the township of Caledon, and the county of Peel, in the province of Ontario; the said railway wreck being caused by the excessive and dangerous rate of speed at which the train on which the said Richard Bell was a passenger was being run by the engineer, George Hodge, and the conductor, Matthew Grimes, who were in charge of the said train; and we find that the said railway wreck was caused by the criminal negligence of the said George Hodge and Matthew Grimes; and further, it is our opinion that the C. P. R. is to blame for putting incompetent and inexperienced men in charge of a passenger train running on such a difficult piece of road.'

CANADIANS WIN

BEAT AMERICANS IN RIFLE SHOOT AT ROCHESTER.

Rochester, N.Y., Sept. 20.—The Canadian riflemen who came to Rochester to shoot with a team from the Eighth Separate Company, on the Bushnells basin range, this morning won the first event, shooting over a 200 yards range. The score was: Canadians, 254; Eighth Separate Company, 224. The Canadians also won the second, or 500 yards range, by a score of 218 to 188.

ONTARIO W. C. T. U.

Cornwall, Sept. 20.—The Provincial W. C. T. U. executive, as well as the local union, are making thorough preparations for the provincial convention to be held here on Nov. 5 to 8.

Steel Side-Walls for Modern Homes

Far surpasses wood, plaster or paper in beauty—matches perfectly any art scheme—any color scheme—makes the rooms REALLY sanitary—gives protection against fire—these are some of the reasons why YOUR house—why any modern building anywhere should have

PEDLAR ART STEEL SIDE WALLS

Cost little—last indefinitely. Let us send you the whole tale in print and pictures. The book is free. 203

The PEDLAR People (Est'd 1861)
Oshawa Montreal Ottawa Toronto London Winnipeg

Free to Ladies.

ORANGE LILY cures Female Weaknesses, Leucorrhoea, irregularities, etc., more quickly than anything else on earth. To convince the skeptical, I will send a trial box (Ten Days' Treatment) ABSOLUTELY FREE. Address, with stamp, MRS. F. A. CURRAH, WINDSOR, ONT.

ALL-BRITISH ROUTE TO THE EAST.

Stated that the British Government Will Decline to Renew the Contract With the C.P.R.

The contract between the British Government and the C. P. R. for the conveyance of mails between Liverpool and Hong Kong by what is known as the all-British route, expires on April 6 next, and it is stated on excellent authority that the executive of the C. P. R. has received pretty definite information that it is not likely to be renewed.

Under the contract the C. P. R. gets a total subsidy of sixty thousand pounds per annum, of which the Canadian Government contributes fifteen thousand pounds, but when the contract was made both the Admiralty and the War Office refused to depart from precedent, and refused to be in any way a party to the agreement, announcing that the subsidy could not be defended on either naval or military grounds. The view held is that the subsidy does not supply a new shipping route, as that route would be absolutely useless except for postal purposes. Some of the opponents of the subsidy even go further and say that the arrangements, while costly to the British ratepayers, may even in the final outcome prove detrimental to their interests, as both Canada and the United States might use the route for their commerce with the Far East, and in that case a subsidized route would give American competitors of British manufactureres an easier access into the China market.

Formerly under the agreement, the Board of Admiralty made a contribution towards the subsidy of £7,312 from the navy vote, but as they declined to be a party to the present arrangement that vote has ceased, and the probability of a continuance of the contract is said to be very slight. The House of Lords has already expressed itself as disinclined, viewing the contract with disfavor, adding 'My Lords do not regard with favor the grant of subsidies on commercial grounds, and they take note of the opinion recently expressed by a select committee of the House of Commons, that a general system of subsidies other than for service rendered is costly and inexpedient.

Since the C. P. R. has been carrying the mails by this route there is no doubt that an immense impetus has been given to travel via Canada, while the carriage of mails between Liverpool and Hong Kong has been reduced in time from forty to thirty days. But the P. & O. Company, who formerly carried the mails via the Suez Canal, has now put faster boats on that route, and to crown all it is now stated that the mails can be carried overland, via the Trans-Siberian Railway to Vladivostok, some days quicker than they can possibly be carried by either steamship route.

There is no doubt that the delay shown by the executive of the C. P. R. in regard to ordering the new boats which they intend placing on the Atlantic has been occasioned by the uncertainty prevailing in regard to this subsidy question, and in shipping circles it is now stated that the C. P. R. is making every possible endeavor to make up for what it will lose when the present subsidy ceases by negotiating for the larger subsidy in sight for faster steamships on the proposed all-red route.

ST. JOHN AND BROCKVILLE.

The Hon. Dr. Pugsley and George P. Graham Elected by Acclamation.

St. John, N.B., Sept. 18.—The Hon. W. Pugsley, was nominated to-day for the seat of the city and county of St. John, made vacant by the death of Dr. A. A. Stockton. There were speeches, and no opposition. Dr. Pugsley's papers were filed by Mr. W. H. Trueman. He was nominated by Messrs. W. H. Barnaby, Joseph Allison, Thomas McAvity, Thomas Gorman, John Sealy, Robert Thomson, James Knox, F. M. J. Knowlton, John Keefe, H. C. Rankin, John E. Moore and others. When the nomination court closed at two o'clock Dr. Pugsley was declared elected by acclamation.

Brockville, Ont., Sept. 18.—The Hon. Geo. P. Graham, being the only nominee, was declared elected by acclamation at the nominations here to-day for the vacant constituency of Brockville caused by the resignation of Mr. Dan Derbyshire.

LIQUOR LICENSE LAWS

A MEMORIAL TO PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT FOR THEIR REPEAL.

Spokane, Wash., Sept. 19.—Three hundred delegates of the Columbia River Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church at the 34th annual session in Spokane, adopted resolutions urging legislation by Congress to repeal the laws which are the basis of the present license and revenue policy of the federal government. As outlined by the Rev. W. B. Eakin, the Conference temperance evangelist, it is proposed to submit through the general conference at Baltimore, in May, 1908, a memorial to President Roosevelt and both Houses, requesting the abandonment of the policy pertaining to the liquor traffic. The resolution declares that the nation-wide license policy is the stronghold of the traffic and endangers every foot of prohibition or local option territory, and it also points out that the traffic 'can never be legalized without sin.' There was no debate and not a single opposition ballot was cast.

THE THAW TRIAL

TO BEGIN NEXT MONTH—MARTIN W. LITTLETON COUNSEL FOR DEFENDANT.

New York, Sept. 17.—When the criminal branch of the Supreme Court opens next month, and the case of Harry K. Thaw, charged with the murder of Stanford White, is called, Martin W. Littleton, senior counsel for the defendant, will demand immediate trial of the accused Pittsburger.

District Attorney Jerome will oppose an immediate hearing of the case, and on the question of date of trial there will result the first skirmish of Thaw's defender with the representative of the people.

Mr. Littleton's methods in court are not those of the suave Californian, Delmas, whom he succeeds as senior counsel. He is as fiery when demanding what he considers a client's rights as Mr. Jerome is in demanding his full measure. Their coming together for the first time in this case will prove of more than passing interest to the legal fraternity. It is believed that in the end both sides will agree on a date in December for the trial.

COURT HOUSE LIBRARIAN.

Quebec, Sept. 18.—Mr. A. A. Rheaume was appointed at a meeting of the Bar this morning to the position of librarian in the Court House, in succession to the late Mr. Marticotte.

THE CANAAN WRECK.

Citizens of New Hampshire Demand Arrest of Responsible Parties.

CHAIRMAN OF STATE RAILROAD COMMISSION SAYS INQUIRY WILL NOT BE MADE UNTIL PUBLIC FEELING COOLS.

Boston, Mass., Sept. 18.—In answer to the demands of the citizens of New Hampshire that the criminal machinery of the state be set to work to arrest the person or persons who are responsible for the slaughter of twenty-five lives, many of them residents of the Province of Quebec, at West Canaan, N.H., on Sunday last, Mr. H. M. Putney, chairman of the Railroad Commission (state), said to-day: 'The investigation cannot begin until public sentiment cools down. If later I find there is ground for prosecution I shall notify the attorney-general and he will then prosecute the case through the county solicitor. New England is greatly aroused over this statement, and clamors for an arrest.

PAPAL ENCYCLICAL

DEALS WITH 'MODERNISM' AND ITS COMPLETION OF RECENT SYLLABUS.

Rome, Sept. 16.—The 'Osservatore Romano,' organ of the Vatican, to-day issued an important encyclical of Pope Piux X. on 'Modernism,' which really is a completion of his recent syllabus.

The document sets forth that modernism is a serious danger to the church, refers in detail to the various features of modernism, condemns it as dangerous to philosophy, faith, theology, history, criticism and reforms, and arrives at the conclusion that modernism is a synthesis of all heresy and must logically lead to atheism.

The encyclical makes the following provisions: First, the teaching of philosophy, positive thepology, etc., is to be carried on in the church schools and universities, but in a catholic spirit.

Second: Modernists are to be removed from professorships, and the direction of educational institutions.

Third: The clergy and faithful are not to be allowed to read modernist publications.

Fourth: A committee of censure is to be established in every diocese to pass upon the publications which the clergy and faithful shall be permitted to read.

Fifth: The encyclical of the late Pope Leo XIII., prohibiting the clergy from assuming the direction of publications without their bishops' permission, and providing for supervision of the work of ecclesiastical writers, is confirmed.

Sixth: Ecclesiastical congresses, except on rare ocasions, are prohibited.

Seventh: A council is to be constituted in every diocese to combat modern errors.

HORSES BALKED—DRIVER INJURED.

Kingston, Ont., Sept. 18.—W. L. Allan, a coal and wood merchant, of Wolfe Island, met with a serious accident to-day. He had delivered a load of wood to the summer cottage of Mr. G. E. Hague, manager of the Merchants Bank, of this city, and was returning, with Mrs. Hague in the waggon, to Marysville. Suddenly the horses balked, going down hill, and threw Mr. Allan out. He alighted on his head, sustaining a scalp fracture. He was carried, unconscious and bleeding freely, to his home, and it will be several days before it is known whether he will recover. Mrs. Hague escaped without serious injury.

MR. HYMAN'S HEALTH.

Ottawa, Sept. 20.—Statements have reached Ottawa that the Hon. Charles Hyman's health is no better. The exminister is suffering from the most severe nervous breakdown. It is doubtful if he ever will return to London, or ever manage his business, if he does.

CHURCH UNION.

Joint Committee Concludes Sessions Without Arriving at Conclusion.

NEXT SITTING TAKES PLACE IN SEPTEMBER, 1908.

Toronto, Sept. 17.—The committee on church union, composed of representatives of the Methodist, Presbyterian and Congregational churches, which for the past ten days has been in session at the Metropolitan Church, arose last night about 10.30 from its final session, without having solved the problem of church union.

The next meeting of the joint committee on church union will be held in September, 1908, the exact date being left to the executive to fix. As far as can be seen, however, and in the opinion of a number of the delegates to this convention, it will be more than a year, or possibly two years, before anything definite is arrived at.

The following resolution was unanimously adopted by the committee:—'Moved by C. D. Massey, seconded by Judge Forbes, and resolved that this joint committee on the proposed union of the Presbyterian, Methodist and Congregational churches, on the completion of the labors of this, its fourth session, feels that there is abundant occasion for thanksgiving to God in view of the brotherly intercourse again enjoyed and the spirit of candor, patient deliberation, and mutual regard and concession that has characterized all the proceedings of the session.

The practical unanimity in the decision of the committee affords a fair prospect that in due time the matters in hand may be submitted by the various churches, under their constitution and usages, to their people and their courts for their consideration.

We are persuaded that decidedly substantial progress has been made toward the end in view and that such solutions of difficult problems have been found, so far as we have prosecuted our work, as to enable us to affirm our conviction that the proposed union appears to be practicable.

THE BELLINGHAM RIOT.

Matter Brought to Attention of State Department at Washington by British Ambassador.

OFFICIALS AT BELLINGHAM AND EVERETT WIRE THAT NO FURTHER TROUBLE IS FEARED.

Portland, Ore., Sept. 20.—A despatch from Olympia says: The disorders at Bellingham several days ago which resulted in the intimidation of the Hindoos and caused their departure from that city, has been brought to the attention of the State Department at Washington through a note from the British ambassador. The ambassador states that he has been informed that a majority of the Hindoos have left Bellingham for Canada, in consequence of the trouble and that those at Everett are in fear of an outbreak. Mr. Adee, acting Secretary of State, wired Governor Mead the substance of the ambassador's note and asked that he be advised as to the situation.

On receipt of this note the Governor wired Mayor Black, at Bellingham, and Mayor Newton Jones, at Everett, to ascertain the conditions in those cities, and has received these replies, which were communicated to Washington: 'Bellingham.—Hindoos have largely left here. There is no danger of trouble under present conditions. No force has ever been used. They were ordered out of town by a crowd of men and boys . I swore in sufficient officers to protect them and so notified the interpreter. I also caused the arrest and prosecution of the rioters. Press reports are greatly exaggerated. Hindoos are receiving and will receive full protection. (Signed), Alfred L. Black, Mayor.'

'Everett, Wash.—Am in receipt of your telegram, and as the mayor is out of town and cannot be located I will state that there are no indications of any trouble. Have been instructed by the mayor in case of trouble to deputize every available man. (Signed). Scott Marshall, chief of police.'

PROHIBITION CARREID

CONSTITUTION ACCEPTED IN OKLAHOMA.

Kansas City, Mo., Sept. 17.—Reports from Oklahoma election indicate that prohibition has carried, and it is probable that the constitution has been accepted and that Haskell (Democratic) has been elected governor.

MR. T. C. PATTESON DEAD

WAS POSTMASTER OF TORONTO AND FORMERLY WELL-KNOWN POLITICIAN.

Toronto, Sept. 21.—Mr Thomas C. Patteson, postmaster of the city of Toronto, who had been ill with pneumonia for several days, died at his residence, 114 Dowling avenue, at midnight. He was seventy-one years of age

FORTY PERISHED

IN WRECK ON MEXICAN CENTRAL —FREIGHT TRAIN CREW DISAPPEAR.

Mexico City, Sept. 20.—Forty persons were killed and thirty-four others were wounded, about seventeen of the latter receiving fatal injuries in the railway wreck yesterday, at Encarnacion, near Aguas Callientes, on the Mexican Central Railroad, between the El Paso express and a freight train.

The crew of the freight train has disappeared and is understood to be endeavoring to leave Mexico, knowing that they will be held responsible for the disaster, which occurred on a down grade curve and was due to the freight train trying to make an extra siding.

LABOR CONGRESS.

Japanese Immigration Question Brought Up by Mr. Perry, of Vancouver.

Winnipeg, Sept. 17.—The big Dominion Labor Congress commenced here yesterday in the Provincial Legislative Chamber. Mr. Kempton McKim, president of the Winnipeg Trades and Labor Council, extended a welcome to the delegates. President Verville, of Montreal, read the report of the executive officers of the Congress to the convention, in which the protection of workmen in regard to immigration was urged. An outline of the resolutions presented to the Federal Government was also given. Attention was called to the importance of seeking legislation to prevent large firms from arbitrarily fixing public prices. Union labor legislation, the eight-hour day, and other works of the Congress were also touched on.

Premier Roblin welcomed the visiting delegates in the afternoon.

Mr. Perry, of Vancouver, said the arrangement between the Canadian and Japanese governments whereby only two natives from each Japanese province were allowed to come to Canada, had been violated, the arrangement being avoided by their coming via Honolulu. He proposed sending a telegram to Sir Wilfrid Laurier asking the exact intentions of the government. After discussion the whole Japanese question was placed in the hands of a special committee. There is a very strong antagonism against Asiatic labor, but until the report of the special committee is received the exact attitude of the Congress cannot be ascertained.

Winnipeg, Sept. 18.—At the session yesterday of the Trades and Labor Congress, Mr. Anderson, delegate from Montreal, declared that the officials of the Dominion were in the habit of bringing so-called yellow fellows to take the places of men who are out on strike, and the congress should censure the Cabinet ministers, who are the real masters of the situation, by directing the work of their employees.

After an attack had been made on the general immigration policy of the Dominion Government by several delegates, it was decided to forward the resolution immediately.

Delegate Todd, of the Cigarmakers' Union, referred to the invasion of British Columbia by a large number of Japanese. There was a riot, and it was for the Legislature to see if something could not be done to prevent further importation of Japanese. The question was not only of interest to the West, but to the East, where Japanese were probably as undesirable as Hindoos or Chinese to any other nation. The importation in such large numbers was driving out white people, and the congress should object strongly.

Delegate Pettipiece, Vancouver, urged the congress to carry a resolution urging the abrogation of the treaty with Japan as it was presented. The delegates could be trusted to do the rest when the time came. In Vancouver, he said, there were thousands of dollars worth of printed matter brought from Tokio and placed in Vancouver for Vancouver business men. Then, again, there were shoes sold for $5 in Canadian business houses, while in the Japanese section shoes could be bought for $2.50. There were also other phases of the question of interest to organized labor.

The delegates eventually passed a resolution asking for the repeal of the clause in the treaty allowing the subjects of the two countries to enter, travel, or reside in any part of the possessions of the other country, and to enjoy protection for their person and property.

At last night's session, resolutions of a drastic nature were introduced by representatives of the Locomotive Engineers and Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen condemning the Lemieux Act. It was contended that the act had worked out to the detriment of organized labor, and is absolutely ineffective, inasmuch as there have been more strikes in public utilities since this act than ever before in a similar period.

The delegates from the West found fault with every clause of the act and even characterized the Hon. Mr. Lemieux as an exploiter of the working classes.

Winnipeg, Sept. 20.—Many resolutions were adopted to-day at the Labor Convention, one being a draft resolution to the Federal Government to prohibit the entry of Hindoos into Canada. Absolute exclusion is asked for. Another resolution drafted was to erect a memorial by the wage-earners of Canada to the late 'father of the labor movement in Canada, the immortal D. J. O'Donoghue.' Strong speeches were made against Church Army and Salvation Army immigrants, who were termed wastrels, jailbirds and strike-breakers. The news that the Dominion Government was going to grant 100,000 acres and a loan of $50,000 was sternly condemned. All these matters will be discussed and passed upon at the session to-morrow, when the resolution committee presents its report.

LABOR CANDIDATE FOR LONDON.

London, Ont., Sept. 19.—At a meeting of the Trades and Labor Council last night, it was decided to place a candidate in the field to contest the seat in the Commons made vacant by Mr. Hyman's resignation. It was also decided to call a mass meeting of labor unionists to name the candidate. The time and place are to be decided by the executive committee. No names have been mentioned as possible candidates.

JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER'S HOLDINGS IN OIL.

Owns 256,854 Shares Worth $109,000,000.

GAVE AWAY IN BENEFACTIONS A TOTAL OF $102,000,000.

New York, Sept. 17.—Profits aggregating $490,315,934 were made by the Standard Oil Company in the eight years from 1899 to 1906. Testimony to this effect was given by Mr. Fay, the assistant comptroller of the company, in the federal hearing here to-day. In the same period the company's gross assets increased from $200,791,623 to $371,664,531. This is the first time the company's earnings have been made public.

Two adjournments already have been taken. In the meantime however, Mr. Frank B. Kellogg, who is in charge of the government's case, has obtained many books and papers from the Standard Oil Company. Mr. Kellogg intimated to-day that the government would inquire into the character and nature of the holdings of the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey, as well as its affiliations, if any, with railways. The government has named not only the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey as a defendant, but also seventy subsidiary companies of the main corporation, and the following individuals: John D. Rockefeller, William G. Rockefeller, H. H. Rogers, Henry M. Flagler, Oliver H. Payne, Chas. M. Pratt and John D. Archbold.

Only William G. Rockefeller and Chas. M. Pratt have been subpoenaed to appear before the hearing, though Mr. Kellogg may subpoena the others later.

During the hearing Clarence G. Fay, assistant comptroller of the Standard Oil Company, testified that the Standard Oil Company received dividends from its subsidiary companies in such proportion as it owned securities in them. Books were kept, showing the earnings of these subsidiary stocks, but he did not know where all the books were. Mr. Kellogg asked him to produce the books.

Mr. Kellogg asked why nineteen of the companies on the list had fractional shares owned by the Standard Company. The fractional shares, Mr. Fry said, resulted from the exchange of the subsidiary companies to cheques for the shares of the holding company. Scrip was issued for these fractions.

Mr. Kellogg next questioned Mr. Fay as to what items were considered in making up the statement. Mr. Kellogg developed from the statement that the gross assets of the Standard Oil Company increased from $200,791,624, in 1899, to $371,644,531, in 1906, and that in the period of eight years the company's total profits aggregated $490,315,934 and that dividends to the amount of $308,359,430 were paid in those years. The statement also disclosed that the capital stock of the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey was $96,093,612 in 1899, and $98,338,382 in 1906.

This is the first time that the earnings of the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey have been made public.

New York, Sept. 18.—More light was shed on the remarkable earning capacity of the various subsidiary companies of the Standard Oil Company to-day, when Frank B. Kellogg, who is conducting the federal suit, succeeded in placing upon the record the profits of 17 of the principal subsidiary companies in the years 1905 and 1906. The statement of earnings of the Standard Oil Company of Indiana, which was recently fined $29,240,000 by Judge Landis, of Chicago, for rebating, disclosed that in 1906 the company earned no less than $10,516,082 on a capitalization of $1,000,000, or over 1,000 percent a year. The Indiana Company in 1906 earned more than any subsidiary company of the big combine.

Mr. Kellogg developed during the day—while Clarence G. Fay, assistant comptroller of the Standard Oil Company, was on the stand—a curious problem of financial bookkeeping, or handling of accounts, which Mr. Fay failed to explain. From figures submitted it was shown that the Standard Oil Company, of New York, in 1904, made a profit of $7,751,160, and paid in dividends to the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey the total sum of $32,998,430. This transaction reduced the net assets of the New York company from $40,425,900 to $15,179,706, while the liabilities leaped from $47,646,235 in 1903, to $81,395,145 in 1904, an increase of nearly $34,000,000. The gross assets of the New York company, however, increased from $88,074,561 in 1903 to $96,574,852 in 1904. Meanwhile the accounts receivable of the Standard Oil Company, of New Jersey grew from $19,045,014 in 1903 to $58,272,924.

Mr. Fay was closely questioned as to the nature of the increased liabilities of the New York company, and increase in the account receivable of the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey, but he said he could not tell until he had examined the books of both companies, which he told Mr. Kellogg he would do.

Charles M. Pratt, secretary of the Standard Oil Company, recalled to the witness stand, told how he had held for the Standard Oil Company the stock of the Waters-Pierce Oil Company at the time when it was not permitted to operate in the state of Texas. He said that he held the stock as a matter of convenience, and not to avoid the anti-trust laws of Texas. Mr. Pratt threw some interesting side lights on the Waters-Pierce Oil Company, the stock of which was held for a long period by M. M. Van Buren, who was not connected with the Standard Oil Company. Mr. Van Buren purchased the stock from Mr. Pratt, and early this year the Standard Oil Company bought it back. The nature of the transaction showed that Mr. Van Buren received from the Standard Oil Company exactly what he paid for the stock, and that during the time he held it the dividends were paid to the Standard Oil Company.

New York, Sept. 20.—Records of the stockholders of the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey, submitted here to-day at the hearing of the government's suit for the dissolution of the alleged oil combine, disclosed the fact that Mr. John D. Rockefeller owns 256,854 shares, or nearly five times as much stock as any other individual shareholder, and that he and his associates who signed the trust agreement in 1882 still control a majority of the Standard Oil stock. Measured by the present market price of $440 a share, the holdings of Mr. Rockefeller in the Standard Oil Company have a value of $109,000,000. The stockholders' record of Aug. 17, 1907, showed that the University of Chicago is the owner of 5,000 shares of Standard Oil stock. The depreciation in the price of Standard Oil stock within the past ten years, about the time the agitation against the company began, has been more than $400 a share. Since the legal proceedings against the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey were instituted the stock has steadily declined, until it is now around $440. This represents a loss of over $100,000,000 on the holdings of John D. Rockefeller. The shrinkage in the market value of the stock also affects the University of Chicago to the extent of about $2,000,000. The respective holdings of the largest stockholders of the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey are as follows:—John D. Rockefeller, 247,692 shares; Chas. H. Pratt estate, 52,582; D. M. Harkness estate, 42,000; O. H. Payne, 40,000; H. M. Flagler, 30,500; O. B. Jennings estate, 17,000; H. H. Rogers, 10,020; J. A. Bostwick, 5,600; Wm. Rockefeller, 11,700; C. M. Brewster, 10,000; Charles Lockhart estate, Pittsburg, 8,500; L. C. Ledyard and Payne Whitney, 8,000; Wm. C. Whitney estate, 8,000; W. H. Tilford, 6,000; John D. Archbold, 6,000; W. G. Warden estate, 5,858; University of Chicago, 5,000; C. M. Pratt, 5,000; Daniel O'Day, 2,665.

Some interesting facts concerning the conduct of marketing of the Standard's product was developed to-day, when it was testified by Mr. Tilford that a committee controlled the domestic trade. Mr. Tilford stated that the United States was apportioned in districts, and that the companies assigned to these districts confined their operations to the territory assigned to them.

The accountants for the government now at work preparing data will be ready to report next week. The report, it is declared, will enable the government to show that since the incorporation of the Standard trust in 1882 up to the present time the total profits of the oil combine have been between $850,000,000 and $900,000,000.

WHAT MR. ROCKEFELLER GAVE AWAY.

General Education Board	$42,000,000
University of Chicago	21,400,000
Rush Medical College	6,000,000
Churches (unknown)	3,100,000
Missions (known)	2,300,000
Baptist Foreign Mission Fund	2,000,000
Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research	2,000,000
Barnard College	1,375,000
Southern Education Fund	1,125,000
Union Theological Seminary	1,100,000
Harvard University	1,000,000
Baptist Educational Society	1,000,000
Yale University	1,000,000
Juvenile reformatories	1,000,000
Cleveland city parks	1,000,000
Nine Y.M.C.A.'s	845,000
Teachers' College	500,000
Johns Hopkins	500,000
Vassar College	400,000
Brown University	325,000
Seven small colleges	320,000
McMaster's College	275,000
Rochester Theological Seminary	250,000
Cornell University	250,000
Bryn Mawr College	250,000
Case School of Science, Cleveland	200,000
Oberlin College	200,000
Spelman Seminary, Atlanta	180,000
Newton Theological Seminary	150,000
Adelphi College	125,000
University of Wooster, Ohio	125,000
Children's Seaside Home	125,000
Presbyterian work in Egypt and the Soudan	100,000
Cleveland Social Settlement	100,000
Syracuse University	100,000
Smith College	100,000
Wellesley College	100,000
Columbia University	100,000
Dennison College	100,000
Curry Memorial	100,000
Furman University	100,000
Lincoln Memorial Fund	100,000
University of Virginia	100,000
Cleveland Y.M.C.A.	100,000
University of Nebraska	100,000
Arcadia University	100,000
Indiana University	50,000
Mount Holyoke College	50,000
Shurtleff College	25,000
School of Applied Design for Women	25,000
Bucknell University	25,000
William Jewell Institute	25,000
Howard College	25,000
Miscellaneous gifts prior to 1892.	7,000,000
Grand total	$102,955,000

HOLDINGS AND INCOME.

Mr. Rockefeller's holdings and income from Standard Oil:	
Standard Oil capital, 1899	972,854 shares
Owned by John D. Rockefeller	256,854 shares
Mr. Rockefeller's holdings, 26.3 percent of total,	
Standard Oil capital, 1901, par value	$97,448,922
26.3 percent of total	25,629,065
Market value at high price of $42	215,796,735
Standard Oil capital, 1906, par value	98,238,382
26.3 percent of total, par value.	25,862,934
Market value at low price of 417.	107,848,884
Shrinkage, 1901-1907	107,948,251
Standard Oil dividends, 1882-1899 (H. K. Smith report)	242,563,501
Standard Oil dividends, 1899-1906 (present evidence)	308,359,943
John D. Rockefeller's share (on basis of 26.3 percent) 1882-1899	63,326,570
John D. Rockefeller's share, 1899-1906	80,173,444
Total	$143,499,564
Average yearly return, 1882-1906.	5,979,164
Average yearly return, 1899-1906.	10,021,680
Average per month, 1899-1906.	835,140
Average per day, 1899-1906.	27,334
Average per minute, 1899-1906.	19

NEWS OF THE PROVINCES.

ONTARIO.

The Provincial Government is about to build a septic tank in connection with the new cheese factory at Colborne.

The London census shows an increase of three thousand population and a million and a quarter on the assessment.

The Toronto park commissioner has been instructed to make a written report upon a proposition to place a special tax upon automobiles.

A contract for the construction of a line between Brantford and Port Dover, thirty-four miles, is to be given out. The line will go via Waterford and Simcoe.

An unknown stranger, in a semi-intoxicated condition, met with bad injuries at London, on Wednesday, by falling down a flight of steps in the Bank of Toronto building.

A by-law has been passed by the Town Council of Collingwood raising the fee for liquor licenses to $2,500. The decision of the citizens will be taken in January, and in the event of the by-law passing the saloon people say they will test the authority of the council to fix fees which are prohibitory.

News comes from Ottawa of the death of Albert Dagenais, a Hull grocer, who went up the Gatineau with a friend. They took a 22-calibre rifle with them, and were shooting at a target when the rifle missed fire. Dagenais was examining the mechanism, with the barrel towards him, when the rifle went off, and a bullet struck him.

Dr. Orr, manager of the Canadian National Exhibition, is sore over the fact that the live stock is removed before the show is over. In no other fair is this allowed, and 'We'll see to it that our live stock men stay till the finish next year,' said the doctor. 'We pay out a lot of money in premiums, etc., and we deserve some consideration.'

The Rev. W. G. Hanna, of Mount Forest, is the new secretary of the Ontario Lord's Day Alliance, in succession to the Rev. T. Albert Moore, who has been appointed general secretary.

Western Ontario has been visited by a strong electrical storm, resulting in the destruction of many barns and much produce. From Middlesex, Lambton and Kent counties come reports of the destruction by lightning of much agricultural property.

While George Mackay, a diver, was examining the Toronto intake pipe he noticed some air going out of his sleeve, and in jerking it to tighten up the rubber coat he unconsciously gave a signal for more air. The pumps immediately began to respond, and the outcome was that he was shot to the surface, nearly seventy-five feet, and thus escaped serious results.

Odilon Lessard has met his death by falling down the main shaft of the Right of Way mine at Cobalt. He was being drawn up in the bucket, and it is supposed that he accidentally lifted off the hook which held the bucket in place. This being a self-dumper, tipped over, and the unfortunate man fell to the bottom of the shaft.

To-day, to-morrow and Thursday will be spent by delegates of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association in holding their annual meeting at Toronto. During the session addresses will be delivered on the 'Progress of Canada,' by Mr. Archibald Blue; 'Reforestration,' by Dr. Fernow; 'Railway and transportation,' by Mr. James Hardwell; 'Industrial education,' by Mr. Jas. Emery; the 'Cost of power as a fixed charge,' by Mr. G. L. Read. The convention will conclude with a banquet on Thursday evening, at which speeches will be made by Sir Wilfrid Laurier, the Hon. J. P. Whitney and other distinguished public men.

A motion for an interim injunction against the 'Ottawa Citizen' Company, asked for by the 'New York Herald,' has been refused at Ottawa. It was an attempt to prevent the publication of the well known 'Buster Brown' pictures. The motion is the beginning of a big fight between the 'New York Herald' Company, claiming to be the owners of the 'Buster Brown' series, and the Canada Newspaper Syndicate, of Montreal.

One of the wealthiest farmers at Smith's Falls, Mr. P. Shields, was killed on Wednesday by a bull. He was taking charge of the animal for a drover, when it attacked him. Before aid could be given, Mr. Shields had been trampled to death.

The Rev. Dr. Pidgeon, of Toronto Junction, has just received a present of $500 in gold coin, contributed by some members of Victoria Church as a token of their appreciation of his sacrifice of an increased salary in London in order to continue his work at Victoria Church.

There was a very fine show of horses at the annual exhibition of Shefford County Agricultural Society. The cattle were also exceptionally good—in fact the show is regarded as the best in the history of the Society.

As the outcome of correspondence, a deputation from Orangeville has waited upon the Hon. J. J. Foy with a request that an early investigation be made into the administration of justice in Dufferin County, extending over several years. Complaint was made as to magisterial conduct, and Mr. Foy promised that an examination should be made into the cases which had been laid before him.

Recently a young fellow has escaped from the New Liskeard lock-up. According to a correspondent, the prisoner obtained some matches from the top of a stove in the corridor by means of a fishing device with a sliver of wood and a pin. He then lit a fire under the ceiling of the cell, burning a hole sufficiently large for him to draw himself through.

There is every indication that milk will be dearer in Toronto. The farmers have met and decided to raise the price to the dealers to $1.60 and $1.30 per can of eight gallons for the six winter and summer months respectively. The change is to go into effect on Oct. 1.

Death came suddenly to Mr. J. A. Sprague, the president of the Picton Cheese Board. He was leaving the building when he fainted, and died within a few minutes. Mr. Sprague was a very well to do farmer, and for several years was president of the Cheese Board. For two terms he sat, in the Liberal interest, as member in the Provincial House for Prince Edward County.

QUEBEC.

Dr. Grandbois, a former Conservative member of the Federal House for the county of Temiscouata, died on Wednesday at the Hotel Dieu, Quebec. He had undergone an operation for appendicitis.

Mr. Robert Ness, of Howick, was on Wednesday re-elected President of the Quebec Council of Agriculture.

There was a large attendance at the annual convention of the Brome County Sunday School Association held at West Brome last week. Addresses were delivered by the Rev. Mr. Galley, of Knowlton, and the Rev. E. T. Capel. Mrs. E. P. Judge presided over a conference on primary work. Among other speakers may be mentioned the Rev. G. G. Huxtable, of Montreal.

William Lindsay has died in the Sherbrooke Hospital as the result of injuries received in the yard. He had just come out of the freight shed, and was crossing over between a side track and the main line. While he was waiting a freight train shunting, he failed to hear the approach of the afternoon local train, and he was struck by the engine and tossed a considerable distance in the air.

The death of Mr. L. Genest, clerk of the peace for Three Rivers, is announced. Mr. Genest died after a very short illness. A year ago, on the occasion of his golden wedding, he was presented with an illuminated address by the citizens.

Word has been received in St. Johns, Que., of the arrest at Washington of Daniel Glass, who in September, 1904, escaped from jail with a man named Britt. The latter, charged with circulating counterfeit coin, was arrested again in 1905. Glass was under a charge of attempted murder and incendiarism.

Shawville has held a very successful fair during the past week, under the auspices of the County of Pontiac Agricultural Society. There was an especially good show of horses (Mr. W. Hodgins the principal winner) and cattle.

Mr. W. C. Hall, who has just died in Quebec, was an ex-superintendent of the C. P. R. He was seventy-six years of age, and was in his earlier days connected with the Grand Trunk.

WESTERN CANADA.

A new forest reserve has been created in eastern British Columbia and western Alberta by an order in Council. The new reserve, which will be known as the Jaspar Forest Park of Canada, comprises a very large block of forest land.

A determined case of suicide is reported from Killarney, Man. John H. Baxter, aged 82, shot himself in the head with a crude firearm manufactured by himself. He placed a rifle cartridge firmly in a hollow casting, and then fitted it in a board. Holding this to his head, he succeeded in discharging the cartridge. He was found lying in a little building kept by his son as a blacksmith shop, with his head badly shattered.

For many years Edmonton, Alta., has agitated for the subdividing of the fertile lands west of the city. A large number of settlers are at present squatting in this section of Alberta, but are unable to register homesteads. A party of surveyors has just left the city to undertake this work and open up the Paddle River valley, 100 miles west.

From the Manitoba education report, just issued, it appears that the number of registered scholars in December last was 64,123—a contrast to the 817 which were on the register in 1871. The teachers now total 2,365 males and 396 females. The maximum grant to each school per year is $130. The commissioners report in regard to the collegiate schools that the attendance at the several collegiate institutes has been gradually increasing, notwithstanding the multiplication of high schools in the province, and the consequent shutting off of many students who would, under former conditions, have attended the collegiate institutes.

It is proposed to establish a large Dutch colony on the C. P. R. irrigated lands east of Calgary, Alta., for the purpose of raising sugar beets. A deputation has been looking over the land, on behalf of the Christian Farmers' Union of Holland, which has a membership of 300,000 farmers. If the land is suitable it is proposed to purchase in the neighborhood of fifty thousand acres, and bring out five hundred families to settle.

A convicted burglar, John Wilson by name, has been sentenced to fifteen years' imprisonment and 36 lashes by Judge Bolo, of New Westminster, B.C. Eighteen of the lashes were given at once, and eighteen more will be given at the expiration of the sentence.

The temperance delegates attending the Labor Congress at Winnipeg have been addressed by the Rev. J. L. Gordon at the Central Congregational Church. There was a very big attendance. There were, he said, 30,000,000 people on the American continent to-day living under prohibition laws. 'I don't question the right of any man,' said the speaker, 'to have wine on his own table, but the common sense of average humanity agree that the saloon is a nuisance, a national nuisance, and in the onward progress of civilization it must go.'

Another contingent of Doukhobors have left the Swan River country, and have arrived in Winnipeg. Efforts have been made to persuade them to return. It has been pointed out that further wandering in search of the non-existent beautiful land can only result in misery to men, women and children.

At the annual meeting of the Winnipeg Grain Exchange, Mr. W. J. Bettingen, the retiring president, estimated the Western total grain crop at 190,000,000 bushels, including wheat 80,000,000 to 85,000,000 bushels; oats, 87,500,000; barley, 18,500,000; and flax, 1,300,000. He expected high prices, and believed that the financial returns will be the best the West has ever experienced. He pointed out that in 1906 the loss by smut was 13 percent of the grain graded, and this could easily be avoided by farmers. There was an alarming increase in the amount of grain graded rejected on account of the mixture of foreign matter. Last season the percentage was four percent, and in the crop year just closed the amount rejected on account of weed, seeds, etc., was almost 7 percent. In September, 1905, there were 1,108 elevators west of the lakes, with a total capacity of 31,567,000 bushels. Last September this had grown to 1,357 elevators, with 37,675,000 bushels capacity.

Mr. H. W. Campbell, who was engaged by the Minister of Agriculture of Alberta last June to deliver a series of lectures on dry farming in the southern part of the province, has been engaged again to deliver a second series next June. His work has been greatly appreciated by the farmers of the south.

A despatch from New Westminster, B.C., speaks of the absolute failure of the sockeye salmon fishing season. Hundreds of men who expected to clear substantial sums have not made any money, and some are practically destitute. The fact that the fisheries have absolutely no money on which to subsist for the next six months has already driven many of them to take work in the lumber camps of British Columbia and Washington state. Others without doubt will gather sufficient money to get down the coast as far as California, in order to participate in the winter's work among the orchards. This state of affairs is particularly pleasing to the lumbermen of the coast as they now feel assured that with all the labor needed in the logging camps they will be sure of sufficient logs next summer to keep the mills running night and day as they intend doing.

MARITIME PROVINCES.

Lieut.-Governor Tweedie opened the Fredericton, N.B., Exhibition, which this year surpasses records in the matter of premiums offered, the list amounting to no less than $15,000. The live stock exhibit, particularly in pure bred cattle, was one of the best ever shown at a fair in the Maritime Provinces.

By the death of the Rev. J. H. Hughes, the Baptist denomination in New Brunswick has lost its second oldest minister. Of late years he was not active in the work of the ministry, his great age, eighty-one, being against him. He died very suddenly.

A large meeting of the citizens of Sydney has discussed the question of the Nova Scotia Liquor License Act. The debate was rather warm, but eventually a committee was appointed for the purpose of obtaining special legislation for the city. The committee were instructed to take up the matter and to submit amendments to the Act to the ratepayers for approval. Mr. J. H. Plummer, the president of the Steel Company, was present and stated on behalf of the local industry that he was in favor of restricted licenses being granted.

As the outcome of the shooting at Lily Lake, when a boy named Oliver Peters was killed, Matthew St. Onge has been fined fifty dollars and costs at Campbellton, N.B., for indiscriminately peddling liquor to boys. It was shown that four boys had six bottles of gin with them on their trip to the lake.

The duel which was arranged between M. Mazier, the fiery editor of St. Pierre, and a local doctor, will not come off, the parties having thought wisdom the better part of valor. It seems that friends of both interceded and arranged matters satisfactorily so far as the fighting is concerned. In order to make up for this, legal proceedings have been instituted, and the lawyers are promised a good time.

Recently three Italians were seriously injured as the result of a drunken row at Prince of Wales, N.B. The men were working on the New Brunswick Southern Railway, and were supplied with drink by Louis Murray, of Brownville. He has now been fined $50 and costs for the illegal sale of liquor.

According to a despatch from St. John, N.B., Josephine Mahoney, the 14-year-old daughter of Captain Mahoney of the Parrsboro schooner, 'Ladysmith,' was drowned at New Mills, Restigouche. She had been ashore with her father, fell asleep in the boat while rowing out to the schooner, and falling over was drowned.

Further details of the live stock purchases made in Great Britain for the government of Nova Scotia are now available. In Kirkendbright, Mr. Cumming and Mr. F. L. Fuller bought for the head of an Ayrshire herd for the Agricultural College farm, Truro, an Ayrshire bull, with a fine prize-winning record. They also purchased a flock of thoroughbred black-faced Highland sheep, this being the first importation into Canada of the breed. The flock will be placed in Cape Breton. Messrs. Cumming and Fuller further purchased from different breeders three Clydesdale stallions and fifteen Clyde mares, all but two of the latter being in foal. These animals are of the choicest breed, including amongst them several leading prize-winners.

MONTREAL NEWS.

Mr. J. W. Loud has been appointed freight traffic manager of the Grand Trunk Pacific with headquarters at Montreal.

It is not satisfactory to learn that Montreal is being made the dumping ground for rotten produce. Not long ago large quantities of tainted salmon were seized, and now 14,735 pounds of fruit unfit for human consumption, have been condemned by the city authorities. It had been shipped from California, and was being sold by auction.

While working on a new shed at Queen Alexandra pier, Giuseppi Ciarlo was knocked into a barge, a distance of 20 feet, and killed. He was engaged in hoisting stone, when the box holding three tons struck the deceased and tipped him over.

Judgment was given on Tuesday in the case of the collision between the 'Prescott' and the 'Havana,' in the Lachine canal, which resulted in the sinking of the 'Havana.' The court held that the master of the 'Prescott' should have been on deck while his vessel was passing through the lock, and that there should have been some means of repeating the signal from the engine room to the deck. The rules as to provision of hawsers do not appear to have been carried out, and the court censured the captain of the 'Prescott' for not seeing that the proper equipment was on board his vessel, and for the vessel proceeding at too high a speed when entering the lock. No blame is attached to the owner and master of the 'Havana.'

On Oct. 10, 11, 12, the Association of Protestant Teachers of the Province of Quebec will hold their annual convention in Montreal. Various papers of interest to the teaching profession will be read, the Hon. W. A. Weir being among the speakers. A visit to Macdonald College, Ste. Anne de Bellevue, is one of the attractions of the session.

Two jurors who absented themselves from the court—one on account of drink—have been fined by Judge St. Pierre. He pointed out that he might have sent them to prison, and he had so intended, but he would sentence them to pay a fine representing the amount of costs actually incurred through their default, namely, $35.10. This amount would be apportioned in accordance with their respective guilt, and one juror had to pay $26.35, while the other's share was $8.75.

The decision of the milk dealers to raise the price to 10 cents a quart has resulted in the organization of a new syndicate. Already arrangements have been made with farmers in the vicinity of the city to supply milk, while the syndicate is also prepared to enter into five year contracts with consumers on the basis of six cents a quart in the summer and seven cents in the winter. Customers, however, will have to make a small deposit to cover the cost of the cans which will be required.

Speaking on Tuesday at the opening lecture of the McGill University, Prof. Macallum declared that every advance in the science of disease meant a limitation of the present crude treatment of disease—a growing disease of the drugs and chemicals to which the physician resorts. They were now at the stage of transition between the old and new phases of medicine.

Aimé Sauvé, a twelve-year-old boy, has lost his life by falling from a Grand Trunk car. It seems that the lad, with a companion, E. Massé, jumped onto a coal truck of a freight train. Sauvé held on to the side with his feet on the axle of one of the wheels, and Massé held on to the rear. As the train gathered speed, Massé jumped clear, but Sauvé held on for some distance, when he fell, the wheels passing over his legs. Had he kept his position for another 300 yards he would have been safe, as the train would have backed into the yard.

The question of whether a part of the church property in the city ought to be taxed was raised at the Civic Finance Committee on Friday, by a deputation of Protestant clergymen. The object of the deputation was to support a petition asking that residences of Protestant clergymen might be again exempted from taxation. Recently the Recorder ruled that residences rented by clergymen were not exempt; only houses provided by the congregations. The position taken up was that it was unjust to tax certain sections of the clergy and not others. Hitherto, the Council had exempted all clergy from taxes, and the attempt to tax a portion now was unfair discrimination. The Committee promised to carefully look into the matter.

Lord Strathcona has formally conveyed to the board the site on Pine avenue on which it is proposed to erect the new McGill medical school. It has been decided to postpone the building of the school for some time.

An investigation is now being made into the condition of small lake and river boats, as well as the qualifications of a number of men who are employed to navigate the boats. For some time past a number of vessels have been plying on the St. Lawrence contrary to the Canadian marine law. It is claimed that cases have been known this season of vessels leaving Montreal unfit for navigation, being far below the standard required for the safety of the passengers.

The Harbor Commissioners have asked the co-operation of the Chambre de Commerce in making representations to the proper authorities with a view to have the collapsed Quebec bridge reconstructed so that the tallest masts and funnels may pass underneath at high tide. A letter read at the meeting of the Chamber on Wednesday pointed out that the masts of the new C. P. R. liners measured one hundred and fifty-four feet from the water line, which at high tide was four feet higher than the structure part of which is now a mass of ruins. The letter concluded by stating that the Harbor Commission was of opinion that the waterway of the St. Lawrence should not be obstructed, and that unless the new bridge was built higher the big liners would have to lie at anchor and await low tide to pass underneath the structure.

The Rev. Father Denys Schuler, head of the Franciscan Order, has been on a visit to Montreal. He was entertained at a banquet given in the Franciscan monastery.

Percy Brown, charged at Montreal with picking pockets, has been released on a bail of $7,000.

Dr. McCarry, the chief food inspector, recommends the Health Committee to amend the by-laws by compelling all bakers to deliver bread in paper envelopes; further, to compel all butchers to deliver meat in covered carts.

A child of two years, named Gerard Perrault, was killed on Thursday by being run over by a Grand Trunk train, at Ste. Cunegonde. He strayed on to the tracks.

To-morrow Judge Choquet will give his judgment in a charge of smuggling preferred against Mr. Maurice Desmores, lessee of several booths on St. Helen's Island. The charge is that defendant concealed contraband cigars on the island, and that a quantity was given to one of the witnesses to conceal while the defendant was away in Europe.

There has been much discussion in Montreal over the proposal of the Water Committee that the council should build the new waterworks conduit by day labor, instead of entrusting the work to a contractor. Four tenders were received, the lowest being from the United States, but the Water Committee, by a majority of one, want the council to decline to consider these offers, and to do the work itself on the ground that it can be done cheaper, and that Montreal workmen will be chiefly benefited by such a municipal undertaking.

The charges of assault against Howard and McIlwaine, of the Shamrock team, in connection with the lacrosse match between the National and Shamrock teams on June 1 last, have been settled. Apologies were tendered by the defendants and accepted, and the case was withdrawn, with the consent of the judge, in the King's Bench, on Thursday.

NEWS FROM EVERYWHERE.

According to a despatch from Cleveland, the ministers there have raised their voices for more pay, and one has gone so far as to suggest a union by which to enforce higher remuneration. The increased cost of living is blamed.

Edward Richards, of Drayton, an aeronaut, dropped 2,000 feet to death on Wednesday at the Miami county fair grounds. Several ropes of his parachute broke.

Canada has obtained 120,000 feet of space in the Franco-British exhibition of 1908, to be held in Paris.

Just now British shipbuilders are very busy on big orders for warships, which have been recently placed. Brazil, Japan, the Argentine, and China have all given contracts, and there is some work in the market for which tenders have been invited. The government has instructed the Devonport dock yard authorities to lay down a battleship of 20,000 tons, work on which is to be pushed forward.

Eva Fox Strangways, who swindled United States hotel keepers by means of bad cheques, has been sentenced in New York to a year in the penitentiary. It will be remembered she was arrested in Toronto.

A cable from London states that the United States Navy Department has placed orders with Welsh firms for 100,000 tons of the best steam coal, delivery to extend over 1908.

Mr. Edison, in a message to the Intercolonial Railway, warns Canadians thus: 'Don't let the Yankees absorb your immense water-power resources as they did the Cobalt mines. Coal and minerals have an end, but the water-power goes on forever.'

A woman named Mrs. Alice Sexton has been found guilty at Erie, Pa., of enticing young girls from Canada. Two daughters of the defendant used their savings in order to defend their mother.

Over four thousand people have this year been brought to Canada by the Church Army. This organization has advanced the necessary funds, which are to be repaid in three half-yearly instalments.

Scotch whiskey drinkers in the Old Country will probably have to pay higher prices for their liquor. The cost of production has risen substantially, so as to leave practically no profit. Whether the distillers will agree to an advance has to be seen, as there are enormous stocks on hand and the production is greater than the consumption.

Sir Arthur Conan Doyle, the creator of 'Sherlock Holmes,' has been married to Miss Jean Leckie, in London, this week. The wedding was very quiet.

In delivering his presidential address at the meeting of the Sanitary inspectors' Association, England, Sir James Crichton-Brown denounced the craze for getting thin. So fierce in some quarters is the propaganda of dietetic asceticism that in dread of being suspected of gluttony, people only indulge the healthy appetite in secret. The craze, Sir James declared, was producing a debility which sufferers therefrom were seeking to combat by inducing narcotics.

Lord Brassey, speaking in Liverpool on Wednesday, came out as an advocate of the state ownership of railways. State railways in Europe had proved successful, while in Great Britain competition was carried to excess, an immense amount of capital was wasted, shippers were dissatisfied with the burdensome rates, and the employees were discontented with their wages and hours of labor.

R. A. Pinkerton, the head of the Pinkerton Detective Agency, left $3,000,000.

John D. Rockefeller, jr., will cease to be the leader of the young men's bible class of the Fifth Avenue Baptist Church, New York, on October 1. He has resigned and his resignation has been accepted. Increasing demands of business and fear of a recurrence of ill-health are the reasons given for his resignation.

The Supreme Court at Kingston, Jamaica, has rendered a decision in which it is held that the holders of fire insurance policies must prove the origin of the fire which destroyed their property on Jan. 14 last. The decision is a victory for the insurance companies.

Upon the evidence of members of the family of Henry H. Rogers, and the family physician, that the well-known Standard Oil magnate had suffered some sort of stroke last July, and has since been unable to transact any business, Judge Hammond, in the Supreme Court announced that it would be cruel to compel his attendance in court, and dismissed a motion to that effect. The condition of Mr. Rogers was disclosed in the course of a hearing on a motion to show that he was not capable of attending the trial of a suit against him for $50,000,000, brought by C. M. Raymond, of Somerville, for alleged conversion of certain royalties in connection with the production of petroleum.

The International Pure Milk Congress came to an end at Brussels, after voting for the establishment of an international union for the protection of child life. The next congress will be held in Berlin in 1910. The city of Brussels has accepted the gift of a complete pasteurization plant from Mr. Nathan Strauss, of New York.

Street disorders in New York growing out of the strike of 6,000 furriers resulted in the arrest of nearly a score of strikers Complaints were made to the police that non-union men were being intimidated.

Forty of the crew of the Japanese battleship 'Kashima' have been killed or injured near Kure, Japan, by the premature explosion of a shell.

President Diaz of Mexico has been the recipient of congratulations on the occasion of his seventy-seventh birthday, which was celebrated throughout Mexico as a national holiday in conjunction with the fetes in commemoration of independence.

It is said that the annexation of Corea by Japan may follow the persistent hostile attitude shown by the former. Many Corean villages have been wiped out by the Japanese as a punishment for some of the inhabitants having joined the insurgent bands.

Agrarian outrages are on the increase in Southern Italy. On Wednesday a landowner, under provocation, shot a striker dead. A reign of terror exists throughout the countryside.

The general treaty of arbitration negotiated at The Hague by the delegates of Italy and Argentina to the Peace Conference was signed in the Hall of Knights on Wednesday by the delegations of the two countries.

The new German torpedo boat 'G. 137,' is declared to be the fastest war vessel afloat. She has attained a speed of 33.9 knots, with Parsons turbine engines. Another torpedo boat, with turbine engines of the Curtis type, is being built at the Vulcan yards at Stettin. It will thus be decided which type of turbines will be adopted by the German Navy.

The Board of Health of San Francisco reports 81 cases of bubonic plague to date, 19 deaths and 19 cases under observation.

'Government by commission vs. mayor and council' was the theme of a discussion Thursday at the eleventh annual convention of the American League of Municipalities, at Norfolk, Va. Rear-Admiral Chadwick, U.S.N., was against the commission idea, while Mayor Coatsworth, of Toronto, was strongly in favor of it.

Two Russians on Wednesday entered the local bank at Montreaux, Switzerland, killed the cashier, and fled with a large sum of money, after wounding four of their pursuers. The crime has brought up the question of the advisability of extending an asylum in Switzerland to Russian refugees, who, under the cloak of politics, commit highway robbery.

The Russian Government is about to begin works in the Far East, including the strengthening of the defences at Vladivostok. The cost will be in the neighborhood of $18,500,000.

The Czar's yacht 'Standart,' which went on the rocks at Hango, Finland, on Sept. 11, has been refloated. The work of salvage and repairs will cost $1,000,000.

A new line of railway has been projected in the far north to connect Dawson with Edmonton, an approximate distance of 1,400 miles.

Two more well-known pictures in the Louvre Galleries in Paris have been damaged by vandals. They are:—D'Aubigny's 'The Harvest,' and an impressionist work called 'Man-Olympia.'

Fourteen men were killed in a Michigan mine on Friday by the falling of the cage to the bottom of the shaft.

Twenty-two out of fifty-eight men charged with participation in the revolt in the Baltic provinces in 1906 have been condemned to death in Riga, Russia.

STRUCK BY TRAIN

BRIDE AND GROOM LOSE THEIR LIVES IN LEVEL CROSSING ACCIDENT.

Galt, Ont., Sept. 20.—A double fatality occurred about eleven o'clock this morning at the Grand Trunk Railway crossing, on the Waterloo road, near Hespeler. Mr. and Mrs. Fred. Reid, of Goderich, who were on their wedding trip, were driving from Guelph to Hespeler, and endeavoring to clear the railway crossing ahead of the 11 o'clock Grand Trunk train going south, their buggy was struck squarely, and both occupants were thrown violently from the rig. The horse escaped unhurt. The train was stopped and the injured persons were taken on board and brought to Galt hospital. Mrs. Reid succumbed before reaching the hospital, and Mr. Reid died an hour after being received. Mrs. Reid's maiden name was McDowell. An inquest is being held.

CENTRAL CANADA FAIR

OPENED BY SIR WILFRID LAURIER YESTERDAY.

Ottawa, Sept. 16.—In opening the Central Canada Fair at Ottawa to-day, Sir Wilfrid Laurier stated that when he first came here in 1874 it was called an arctic village and a lumber camp. It had been a labor of love to him to make it one of the finest cities in the world. The Emperor Augustine on his deathbed boasted that he had found Rome in brick and left it in marble. "When my eyes close to the light, I hope they will close on an Ottawa more beautiful than you have even conceived."

The plans for the new G. T. R. Central Station would be sanctioned probably by the Governor-General this week and be commenced immediately. The hotel may also be sanctioned this week. The $100,000 received from the G. T. R. for the site of the latter would go into the hands of the improvement commission and add access to the park, carrying it to the river's brink.

A NOTABLE ANNIVERSARY.

Kingston, Ont., Sept. 17.—William Robinson, ex-M.P.P., a venerable resident, has just celebrated his fifty-seventh wedding anniversary. The worthy couple are in fair health and attended Cooke's Church in honor of the occasion, and in which they have worshipped for sixty years, being the only living persons in attendance during the life of the church.

THE WORLD'S WELFARE.

THE SWADESHI MOVEMENT IN INDIA.

(The Rev. Herbert Anderson, in the Baptist 'Missionary Herald.')

As missionaries we are bound to observe an absolute aloofness from all political movements in the land. To resolve to keep outside the arena of political life does not, however, imply adopting an ostrich policy—burying our heads in the sands of our own activities, and shutting our eyes and ears to the stirring events that happen around us. Nay, rather, no man needs to keep in closer touch with life, the life of the passing hour, than he whose aim it is to establish the Kingdom of God among men. The prophet's mantle best suits the missionary who is one among the people, acquainted with their sins, conscious of their hopes, in touch with the throb of their strenuous life, with the keenest interest in their affairs both public and private.

Half a dozen opinions from leading Hindu, Christian and Mahommedan gentlemen suggest that a patriotic impulse is the ocean bed of the Swadeshi movement, its tides manifesting themselves in political, social, economic, and religious directions. And now I desire that we first realize clearly that behind the movement—whatever form, desirable or undesirable, it has taken—there is a spirit, a spirit in which all Europeans can sympathize, and which they helped to create.

Among the forces that have helped to create the Swadeshi spirit I place in the foremost rank the beneficent rule of the past century. A second force that is perhaps more directly responsible for the spirit behind the movement has been the government system of secular education, which has created the educated classes of the Empire. A third force, as viewless in its origin as the wind, has doubtless been the subtle spirit that for the last quarter of a century has been hovering around the large cities of the whole Asiatic Continent, leading to a pan-Asiatic renaissance. There is no cause for surprise that India has felt the awakening. Some one has said that the impulse that brought success to Japan has given India all her new aspirations: and I think it may be recognized that among the principal forces that have evoked the Swadeshi spirit into life is the healthy impact of foreign influences acting to-day upon all the educated classes of the Asiatic Continent.

In what I have said so far, I have been speaking of the country generally. But the outstanding feature of the spirit in Bengal as it has developed in recent months cannot claim, nor does it deserve, our sympathy or support. It is a revolt, a child of discontent, an attempt to influence the populace against constituted authority, a scheme to create what has been called 'an emotional hatred to foreigners and to foreign articles.'

There is a very serious side to this unfortunate excrescence of the Swadeshi movement—that seed-sowing of ill-feeling against anything and everything British. A fortnight ago I stood for an hour in the midst of youthful politicians in College square; and what came as a painful surprise was the venomous feeling to which expression was freely given against the foreigner and all things foreign. I pleaded and argued, expostulated and explained, but the end of an hour's talk was the opinion that the breach between governing and governed was widening daily, and was not to be bridged. Matters have gone too far. Doubtless thousands of schoolboys are hearing and saying the same thing every day, and the only consolation is that they are young and may grow out of it; but great is the responsibility of those, whoever they may be, who by word or act have cast this bitter apple of discord before the young life of Bengal.

Not nearly so much, I believe, as we city dwellers are inclined to suppose. Seventy-five percent of mission activities have gone forward untouched by the movement. Twenty-five percent have been affected more or less markedly, but in many places only for a time.

The antagonism that has manifested itself in certain centres has taken different forms. Outdoor services have been rudely broken up and preaching has had to be discontinued, as in Beadon square, where a successful boycott has been carried on for eighteen months. In a few stations zenana work has been affected, houses closed to visitation, and schools thinned in attendance. Bible-classes and Sunday-schools have suffered somewhat, and from almost all the districts of the affected area reports come of fewer attendances at bazaar preaching stands, lectures, and religious services generally. From some places Indian Christian agents report contempt and rudeness shown to them far more than in past years. Certain schools and colleges were also affected for a time, and sales of Christian literature have gone below the average. Looking broadly, however, at what we might have expected from the feeling evinced in Calcutta itself, I have been agreeably surprised to find how little antagonism that signifies anything deep or lasting has been manifested toward Christian effort.

There are elements in the movement to approve, and some of which to disapprove. We may regard as a hopeful sign the sensible spirit of patriotism fostering high ideals and noble efforts for the welfare of the millions in India. It may be a dream, but in the misty ages of the far-away I can discern an Empire having a corporate life as (to use the nomenclature of Sir Henry Cotton) the United States of Hindustan. But whether that be so or not, I firmly believe in an Indian Empire nominally Christian, and I regard this movement towards a unity of life as one of the signs foretelling that happy day.

Another element we may approve is the growing sympathy that is springing up between the uneducated millions of Indian village life and the educated thousands. No movement that I can recall has gone so deeply into the village life of the land, and this unifying impulse appears to me like one more long nail in that coffin of the social system that has hindered all too long the progress of the Hindu nation. When rich and poor see they have a common need, despite, the caste name they bear, the spirit of brotherhood begins.

It must also be a matter for congratulation to us that the movement has so far been divorced from any religious reformation in either Hindu or Mohammedan circles. In so far as it has touched any of the aboriginal tribes, it has seemed to urge them forward towards the acceptance of the religion of Christ, and in certain parts of Bengal where Mahommedans are numerous the tidings come of the expression of quite a new spirit towards the foreign missionary and his evangelistic activities.

Among elements that call for disapproval, and must at least be regarded with great regret, are attempts that appear to have been made to incite racial or religious feuds between European and Indian, or between Hindu and Mahommedan. Such a policy is wicked, and from whatsoever source it originates the hand of the law should fall swiftly and heavily wherever guilt can be proved.

It is to be regretted that the political aspect of Swadeshim should have become so prominent among the student class of the community. There must be tens of thousands of the rising generation of young men whose minds have been diverted from the ordinary channel of student life, and who must now suffer in many ways from the effects of the Swadeshi fever of 1906 and 1907.

Our first responsibility is to recognize the need and opportunity of being peace-makers. All admit that the need of the present hour is to bring about a better state of feeling between the ruling and the ruled communities by every means in the power of both. The missionaries might do more socially if they would. The Indian will not and cannot take the first move in this direction; but we missionaries, both Indian and European, might do more to bring into social contact, if only for two or three hours, men who would be glad if the opportunity were given them to meet in this way. Indians will gladly accept an invitation if they know it is the sincere effort on your part to cultivate for yourself and others a friendship between East and West.

I do not regard the Swadeshi movement as having shown the need of any alterations in our present methods of work, but I would urge the advisability of strengthening and rendering more efficient our work among the educated men of India. With them largely lies the destiny of the people. The intellectual forces of the Empire are one of our principal citadels of attack. The new situation urges that greater attention be given to it.

The responsibility of our brethren and sisters who are feeling the brunt of the antagonism in lonely mission stations is great. I have only made a passing reference to the sufferings of the Indian Christians. Let us not forget it. The feeling of dislike to them has in certain quarters perceptibly grown, and they have had, and may still have in future, to put up with disrespect in speech and act. Putting myself in their difficult situation, I should remember the advice given by John Morley in the last words of his famous speech: 'We ought to face our difficulties and dangers with sympathy, with kindness, with frankness, with firmness, with a love of justice, and, whether the weather be fair or foul, in a valiant and hopeful spirit.' Fiery trials make golden saints.

Further, the present situation is suggestive of a new attitude that missionary societies should take up towards the Christian churches and communities they have gathered about them. So far as it manifests itself in aspirations after a larger life, more independent of foreign funds and foreign control, give it the keenest sympathy and the fullest scope. Encourage thrift in temporal matters. Experiment in self-government in church policy, even at the risk of failure. In the ranks of mission service let us look out carefully for the signs of that consecrated zeal and growing capability that suggest preferment, and be not quite so slow as in past days to reward the faithful servant of his Lord. And in so far as the movement of nationalism prophesies that Indian Church which in diversity of operations shall be guided and controlled by one Spirit, let us do nothing to hinder but everything to help so glorious a consummation of the evangelical efforts of past centuries.

Surely, the missionary societies of the country may also take a lesson from the movement regarding their relationship to one another. We need, and should plan to obtain, a far greater spirit of co-operation in our work throughout India. I trust our society will be leading the way in Bengal before another twelve months have sped away. Co-operation in bazaar preaching, in educational and higher theological training, and in Christian fellowship and communion, and the recognition of our common loyalty and service, would be as productive of blessing to ourselves as they would be a sign to make the world believe.

Finally, the newest responsibility is the oldest. Christ is the eternal answer to the individual and national unrest. There are two ideals of mission work which largely affect our individual effort: one, the attempt to secure a general and national profession of the Christian religion; the other, to secure the conversion of individual souls to God. Advocates of nationalism in mission work will see greater hopes in the Swadeshi movement than advocates of individualism. If that movement is to have a part in the destruction of caste, the suppression of religious rites, the creation of a national conscience, the formation of public opinion in all causes of righteousness, the elevation of the moral standard and the vindication of the right of man to exercise, with consideration, of course, for the rights of other men, his God-given faculties, then one and all of us may truly thank God and take courage. But as missionaries of the Cross of Christ let us each keep steadily before us that more excellent way of founding the kingdom of God, by preaching to the lonely soul, oppressed with sin, the unspeakable peace of God, through faith in the Lord Jesus Christ.

GIPSY SMITH AND THE ARISTOCRATS—RELATED BY HIMSELF.

'During my visit to New York a Christian woman, who bears an honored name, and does great work for God, said, "Brother Smith, I wish we could do something for the rich women of our city. Some have been to your meetings, but the majority are afraid to go. I have an idea. If you give a few meetings especially for them privately, in some drawing-room, I think if they were invited by letter they would come." And we arranged half a dozen meetings in one of the mansions in New York city. I went to the first meeting with a good deal of fear and trembling, but my fear soon vanished when I saw waiting for me 175 women, mothers, wives, sisters, and daughters of the wealthiest men in America. I know no difference between millionnaires and paupers when I am preaching my Master's message.

'I took for my text "Repent ye," and at the close of the service a bright young mother came to me and asked to speak with me. We withdrew into one of the bay windows. Her tears fell like rain, and she said, "If what you have been preaching is the Gospel, if that is religion, then I am a heathen. It is true I am a Church member, but I have no knowledge of righteousness and joy and peace in the Holy Ghost. I have no Holy Ghost within. I live as these women live. I am one of the "swim," and we are living for the gratification we can get out of our money—the theatre, the race-course, the ball-room, the swell dinner, the euchre party. What have you to say?" I said, "God has spoken to you; obey him," and we parted.

'She attended every meeting, and when the last one came, after the benediction, a lady got up and said, "Mr. Smith, our men folk want to meet you. Will you give us an afternoon? They have heard us talk about you, and have expressed a desire to meet you." I replied, "You can have my rest day—Saturday," and I arranged to have a meeting with the men and women. They came as if to some brilliant social function, decked out in their jewellery, to see this gipsy boy, and I took them where they never expected to be taken—to a gipsy tent—and I showed them a father and five little motherless children, without hope, without God, or a Bible, with nobody to love of care for them. Only an old gipsy tent, a gipsy father and five little children. And then I tried to show them how Jesus came down into that smoky tent, and cast it into loveliness until it shone like an old cathedral, and how out from that tent has gone all round the globe a stream of blessing, that has enriched the world, and made it a little more like what it ought to be; for all these children are trying to preach the Gospel.

'I saw there men move like a field of corn, and just as I was about to draw to a close, the gentle lady of the house rose, and said, "May I speak?" I said, "You are in your own house; speak"; and she said, "You know me. I am no stranger. I was born with you, and grew up with you. I have been with you to the theatre and the race-course, but you will never see me there any more, for Jesus has come to me, and he satisfies me. You may keep my company, but if you don't I know it will be hard to bear. My choice is made. Christ for me, Christ for me."'

—London 'Christian Herald.'

THE LEAVEN OF THE WORD.

'Oh, the Book, the Book! It is our nation's only hope.' These are the words of a Chinese scholar recently converted. He is now employed as a teacher of composition in a Christian college, and has brought about a revolution in subjects of essays. 'For centuries the students of our country have taken their theme from the classics, and thus have learned their hidden meaning. Henceforth you Christian boys must learn the Book of books as the scholars of the ages past never learned the Masters, for it contains the secret of the new China.' He gave for a theme, 'The difference between the bountiful love of Christ and the love explained by Mo-Tzu.' The essays come in. To the senior boys he said, 'Ah, you must do better than this. You have not begun to touch upon the love of Christ. Have you not studied your Bibles? Have you not read history? Have you not seen how the love of Christ has transformed the world? Search until you know its fulness, and let your country know what you have found. Read your Bibles, boys!'—'Advocate.'

School again! What are you going to do about a flag this year? If your school has none, make it your business to see that it gets one. Read our advertisement and flag item elsewhere in this paper, and show them to the other boys, and to your teacher. Somebody has to be the starter. Why not you?

A LABRADOR LETTER

OF ICEBERGS AND OTHER MATTERS.

Gale of North East Wind,
North Labrador, SS. 'Strathcona.'

Dear Editor,—For nearly a month we have had easterly winds and an unmovable wet blanket in actual fact. We have, however, been able to muddle along 'Down North,' though we had a squeak one day which afforded a new sensation to our American friends on board. We were running along at full speed in very thick fog, framing a course to just clear some nasty shoals on our port hand before we could change our course round a certain cape. There was nothing outside of us and we had seen no ice of late, being just merged from the Gulf. So we went below to dinner, telling our reliable man Bill to report land as soon as he saw anything, and instructed the man at the wheel if he heard a shout, to 'port' his helm hard. The soup was still on the table when a loud shouting above made us leap on deck to see the ship going full tilt into an enormous iceberg which seemed right at the end of the bowsprit. This unexpected monster was on our starboard bow, and the order left to avoid the shoal was putting us head first into it. Our only chance was full speed and a starboard helm, and as we grazed along the side of it we felt we didn't know everything about navigation down here yet. The business we had in hand next was such an absolute antithesis to this experience. It seemed almost ludicrous a few hours later to pick up a large island and run into a harbor with grassy sloping sides, out of which the fog bank was shut like a wall, and then to go ashore and bargain over the buying of a couple of cows, which were being sold as the settler was moving to the mainland. Cows are poor shipmates in small row boats such as we only had to row them off in, and even though we made belly-bands out of canvas and tried to haul them over the rail by the main throat haulyard, we found them the awkwardest things imaginable, and all hands stood from underneath till each poor cow was far enough up to fall inboard, if any of the improvised tackle gave way. There was the usual sick to see, a question of how to go about getting a school to settle, and then our cows began to enjoy a sensation new to them of rolling along under the same old dark blanket.

While we were taking wharf sticks aboard at our next port of call, a large iceberg which had drifted into the cove, collapsed with the roar of a cannon, scattering the ice into morsels all around our ship. There are only three families living here, all unmistakably Irish, in name, vivacity and hospitality. One had nine children and one six. A steamer had called in this place early in the season and had dropped a family for the fishing, who were carrying the infection of scarlet fever. The result had been disastrous, and we had a peck of trouble before leaving. Moreover, I had to carry off the father of the nine with commencing spinal curvature and inability to walk. I noticed on the end of a spare crutch he had been using, a large flat board, which puzzled me at first. 'Begorra that's its snow shoe, Dochter,' it keeps herself from sinking in. How on earth have you fed that lot, Pat, in winter. 'Well, it's been hard work indeed, the spring to stand up with often enough. Only flour and a drop of water inside, and sure we wouldn't 'a had that but for Doctor—from t'hospital. 'Tis the hunger what's the worst.' As my eyes ranged over the blue-eyed, curly-headed children—a melee of true little Celts, apparently absolutely happy, and certainly supremely naked, sentiment swayed in my mind enough to impel me to venture on a 'few old clothes.' Though of course some would say that was pauperising them. Perhaps it was. I should, however, plead not guilty.

I now moved down to the next house, where, were only six little ones, and having finished swabbing out throats and dressing swollen necks, and lecturing on future disinfection, I offered the suggestion—Would you like me to help you out of this to America? 'Why,' replied the father at once: 'Tis only two years we've come here, and we like it better than Boston anyhow.' He added: 'Please God we shall be well off in a year or two.' Support to this contention was afforded us yesterday at another group of islands 150 miles north of the Straits of Belle Isle, well out in the Polar Atlantic. We had been holding evening service in a settler's house. He was the father of twelve children, ten alive and well—eight big boys. Some years ago he moved to Nova Scotia and tried all sorts of work, but could make no headway, and having a little money left, after 18 months he came back to Labrador. He has now a fine winter house in the Bay, a good schooner, two large fish traps and two fine American-built fishing boats. He 'tails,' with his son, over 400 traps in the winter, and at his summer house his grandchildren sit on his knee. His ever-smiling, well tanned face, his broad, deep chest, and his powerful build speaking volumes for what Labrador can do when taken rightly. This man's brother, with seven grown girls and two sons, is a 'great neighbor' in these 'lonely' parts.

The already heavy sea bounding up against the cliffs, increased unpleasantly, before we made out our next headland, and suddenly the heavy fog shut down and nothing was visible. We might have 'heaved to' alright and waited, but as the least objectionable alternative, we decided to haul in and try to make out the land—never too easy to recognize for want of land marks. It is no easier when only the mere bases of the cliffs are visible, and even that when there is but one 'sea' left between you and these bases. We made it, however, safely, and were running placidly along, when an unexpected cape rose on our weather bow. It proved to be a large berg aground, with only just room left to pass between it and the shore. A stranger would have felt uncomfortable, but the huge mass above water meant plenty of depth all round, and being aground it couldn't reach us against the cliff unless it broke up at the exact moment we passed between them. So our tight little ship shot safely through between these chained black and white lions.

WILFRID I. GRENFELL, M.D.

'WITNESS' LABRADOR FUND.

Received for the maintenance of the launch.

A Friend, Roselaine Belvidere..	$ 1.00
Adolphus Andrews, Lambeth, Ont.	3.00
Received for the cots:—	
Friends, Watford, Ont., per Miss Sarah Kerry..	7.16
The Marais Y.P.S.C.E., Otterburn, Ont..	2.10
A Friend, West New Annan ..	4.00
A Friend, Roselaine Belvidere..	1.00
Mrs. A. McMillan, Gould Station, Que.	2.00
Adolphus Andrews, Lambeth, Ont..	5.00
Previously acknowledged for the launch..	565.84
Previously acknowledged for the cots..	160.33
Total received up to Sept. 17 ..	$753.43

Address all subscriptions for Dr. Grenfell's work to 'Witness' Labrador Fund, John Dougall & Son, 'Witness' office, Montreal, indicating with the gift whether it is for launch or cots.

SPELLING REFORM IN SOUTH AFRICA.

(Rev. George A. Wilder, D.D., of Chikore, Southern Rhodesia, in the 'Missionary Herald.')

A noteworthy conference was held on May 13 to 18 at Umtali in Mashonaland. There met a committee, appointed by the different missionary bodies working in Southern Rhodesia, to decide upon a uniform system of spelling and a uniform set of terms for matters theological and ecclesiastical, to be used in writing the various dialects spoken by the different tribes of that country.

Three delegates, including the government expert, were absent, but those who came represented missions using four distinct native dialects and nominally covering territory over three hundred miles square. These dialects present real differences, and they are used in an increasingly large amount of printing, including portions of both Testaments and prayer books and hymn books.

Hitherto each publication has appeared in the orthography and vocabulary peculiar to its author. As these authors represent various nationalities and were trained in as many institutions much disagreement was manifest in their work, so that though some preparatory and independent labor had been done by the delegates before they met, those who doubted if any unity could come out of this conference had good reason for their doubts.

But from the first there was evident a fine cordiality towards the views of others. All seemed determined to put scholarship first, national and denominational preferences second. Before many hours had passed it was evident that the committee could unite upon a system which it would recommend to each society for use; and although the time was limited about half the list of words was actually adopted. Perhaps the Rev. A. Lowe, nephew of Andrew Murray, was called upon to make the greatest concession, and he did it with the Christian grace of a true Murray.

If the various societies adopt the recommendations of their committee an important step will have been taken towards a speedy understanding of the Scriptures, not only by the tribes of Southern Rhodesia but also throughout a large portion of the Portuguese Mozambique territory, for the dialects represented at the conference are used much further than the work of the missions has yet gone.

The conference also took steps looking towards the preparation of a comparative grammar of these languages or dialects.

To attend this conference I was compelled to walk over two hundred miles at the rate of thirty-three miles a day; but it was worth going thus far to see so brotherly a spirit as was shown toward each other by men representing widely different ecclesiastical organizations and creeds. And when I consider the importance of the work done I am glad it was my privilege to be present as a delegate of our mission.

A NOVEL ASSEMBLY IN THE PUNJAB.

Twice a year a meeting is held near Amritsar, called the 'Prem-Sangat,' which means literally, 'Love Assembly.' it brings together the Sikha and Christians in a friendly way to allow preachers of each religion to give public addresses. A writer in the 'Church Missionary Society Gazette' describes one of these addresses:—

'At ten o'clock on the morning of the mela, those present sat down under a huge shamiana (tent), the Christians at one end to the number of twenty, the Sikhs, numbering some 300, on one side, near them the various branches of the neo-Hindu community, and at one end 150 Mohammedans.

'When we had been sitting on our crossed legs about an hour and a half, there was a slight excitement in the camp. Asking what it was, I was told that Kesar had arrived. Almost immediately all gave the greatest respect and reverence to an old man—gray-headed, wearing a fakir's garb, with hair standing straight out all over his head, who stepped into the assembly. He stood a moment with outstretched hands, with his followers behind him, and then began in Punjabi this striking utterance—striking because coming from a nominal heathen, a Sikh fakir, and also because of the contents of the message and the almost apostolic boldness with which it was delivered:—

'"There is one Prophet.
'"There is one living Prophet.
'"There is one Guru (teacher.)
'"There is one living Guru.
'"The Guru is not Guru Nanak (the founder of the Sikh religion.) The Prophet is not Mohammed. Garu Nanak is dead. Mohammed is dead. The living Prophet is Jesus Christ. The living Guru is Jesus Christ.'

'This man Kesar is one of the leading Sikh teachers in that district. He heard of Jesus some four years ago and has since been reading the New Testament. The result is that he is going about the country still as a Sikh (though at heart a Christian), and is being received by the people as such, and yet I am told that he has made Jesus the subject of his teaching.

That night at 10.30 when I was in my tent and had just prayed, "O Lord, if there is a Nicodemus in this camp tonight, send him here and give him a knowledge of Christ," the flap of my tent was opened and in walked the chief disciple of Kesar, a man by name Sohan Singh, who before leaving definitely and intelligently accepted Jesus Christ as Lord and Saviour, and the following morning and day confessed Jesus openly before the whole body of Sikhs and Mohammedans present.

'On the first evening, at the close of a meeting on the hospital verandah, after an address given on "The true nature of the love demanded by God," the high priest of the Sikhs in that district got up, and after a striking testimony to the lives of a deceased missionary and an Indian padre, as those who reflected the life and love of Jesus, said: "I have a request to make of all present (some sixty to seventy Sikh teachers.) All pray from this night forward that the kingdom of Jesus may make speedy advance in this whole district and in all India." This man had treated Christians very scornfully as recently as a year ago.

'There were many other points of great interest and encouragement at this mela. I interviewed night visitors until 12.30 a.m. All of them were inquirers about Christianity, and many very near.'

MEDICAL MEN AND PUBLIC OPINION.

(Toronto 'Globe.')

A medical man makes a mild protest against what he calls 'lecturing the profession,' when, as he says, 'it is the public that should be enlightened and educated as to the crime and the sin of prenatal child murder.' That protest, as we very well know, does not represent the sentiment and feeling of the medical profession in relation to the very serious question raised by the 'Globe' last week. The very foremost men in the profession have felt the need, and the very urgent need, not only for the enlightenment of the public, but also for the quickening of the conscience of the profession touching the crime, the physical crime, the social crime, the profoundly moral crime, involved in the wanton destruction of unborn child life.

The situation is serious enough to demand the most earnest consideration. And the most serious aspect of it is not that of the unfortunate maiden who tries to hide her shame by adding to it the still heavier crime. That tragedy is dark enough, but the guilt is greater because more absolutely inexcusable, when the wife seeks to evade the duties and obligations of motherhood by the deliberate destruction before birth of the child-life committed to her care.

Our medical correspondent suggests the urgent need for the education of the public as to 'the criminality of pre-natal child murder.' Every other medical man, we venture to say, would give emphasis to the same need. They have to do with the ignorance and the selfishness and the folly that are at the root of much of this evil, and no other knows as the physician knows what risks are sometimes run and what a price is sometimes paid. And among the tragedies of life of which the experienced family physician is a witness there are few more unrelieved and disconsolate than that of the childless mid-years and old age of those who once sinned against life, and whose sin nature never forgot and never forgave.

There is need, as our correspondent says, for the enlightenment of the public on this whole subject. Education is needed as to the character of this offence, that before God it is a sin, and under Canadian law it is a penitentiary crime. Both public opinion and private conscience must be taught to regard the unlawful destruction of unborn child-life as murder. But who is responsible for this enlightenment and education of the public? The Church? Yes. The Press? Yes. The moral and religious teachers of the people? Yes. But more than all of these, more than any or all other classes of the community, the medical profession is directly and supremely responsible for the ignorance that prevails and the crimes to which it leads, and is under obligation to create, both in the circles of private practice and also in the public mind, a sound, wholesome, ethical opinion.

This obligation rests immovably on medical men because theirs is a profession and not a trade, and because their professional knowledge and experience give to them the opportunity, the right, and the authority which come to no one else. The family physician cannot easily be deceived. He knows. His knowledge gives him authority. As it is his duty to guard his patients against insanitary conditions, so is he under the heavier obligation when the danger is not only physical but essentially moral. If the medical profession does its duty, alike in the personal relations of private practice and through the medium of an informed and active public opinion, very much of the evil complained of may be averted, and a healthier moral tone will dominate society. This is pre-eminently the obligation of medical men.

MURDERERS THEIR OWN EXECUTIONERS.

An extraordinary incident occurred recently in the Mashukulumbwi country, writes a correspondent of the 'Central News' at Buluwayo. A white man, who had several 'boys' working for him, found one morning, to his profound astonishment, that his cook-boy had been cruelly murdered by four of his other boys. He immediately investigated the matter, and was about to send the criminals to the nearest police station, which was Mumbwa, when the boys promptly replied that such a proceeding was quite unnecessary. They immediately repaired to the nearest tree, and, before anything could be done, had placed ropes around their necks and had committed suicide.—'Westminster Gazette.'

WHAT A PITY

That ambitious people through hard work invariably neglect health. It is pitiful to look into their pale, tired faces and see plainly written there the evidence of transgressed law.

The penalties of overwork are as easily seen as they are hard to bear—sleepless nights—tired mind and body—hearts that flutter and cause all sorts of uncomfortable feelings.

Happily, if these symptoms have not been so long established as to be chronic, Ferrozone will cure them.

Its mode of action is very simple, its curative power very great. It makes people eat more, because it creates the wholesome feeling of hunger.

Ferrozone aids digestion, and well digested food is converted into rich, red blood—this good blood supplies food for the tired brain and nerve tissue and muscle.

If you want strength and endurance use Ferrozone—it will give it to you. No other tonic is so full of nutriment and strength-making properties. Even one 50c. box will prove its enormous merit; try Ferrozone.

ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

—ALL IN ADVANCE.—

DAILY WITNESS, $3.00.
WEEKLY WITNESS, $1.00.
WORLD WIDE, $1.50. No extra charge for delivery in Montreal or for foreign postage.
NORTHERN MESSENGER 40 cents ; three copies, $1.00; 8S. clubs, 10 copies or more to one address at 20 cts. per subscription

DISCOUNTS AND COMMISSIONS

Three or more subscriptions to the same publication secure a discount

In the case of **Renewal** subscription **25 p.c. off** the regular annual rates
In the case of **New** subscription **50 p.c. off** the regular annual rates

SPECIAL CLUBBING RATES.

For two or three publications to the same address

Daily Witness, World Wide and Northern Messenger, worth $4.10 **for $3.40**
Daily Witness and World Wide, worth $4.50 **for $3.50**
Weeky Witness, World Wide and Northern Messenger, worth $2.50 **for $2.20**
Weekly Witness and World Wide worth $2.50 **for $2.00**
Weekly Witness and Northern Messenger, worth $1.40 **for $1.20**

Six months trial at half the above rates

Postage included for Canada (Montreal and suburbs excepted); Newfoundland, Great Britain, Gibraltar, Malta, New Zealand, Transvaal, Jamaica Trinidad, Bahama Islands, Barbadoes, Bermuda British Guiana, British Honduras, Ceylon, Gambia Sarawak Zanzibar, Hong Kong, and Cyprus.

U.S. Postage 50c extra for Weekly Witness to United States, Alaska, Hawaiian Islands and Philippine Islands, Daily Witness $3.00 extra. Northern Messenger 20 cts. extra except in clubs to one address when every four copies will be fifty cents extra postage per annum.

Foreign postage extra to all countries not named in the above list, as follows: Daily Witness, $3.50 extra; Weekly Witness, $1 extra; Northern Messenger, 50 cents extra; World Wide subscription price, including postage to foreign countries, only $1.50.

Samples 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 (if necessary), post-office and province.
REMIT—By Express or Post-Office Order, or register your letter for your own protection.
Post-Office Order can be obtained at the following rates: $2.50 or under, 3c; $2.50 to $5.00, 4c; $5.00 to $10.00, 6c.
Express money orders are issued up to $3.00 for 5c; $3 to $5, 4c; $5 to $10, 6c.
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.

PREMIUMS AND CLUBS.

New High Arm Drop-Head, Ball Bearing Sewing Machine, given to 'Witness' subscribers for $40 worth of new subscriptions to the 'Witness' at full rates.
For Sale, including the 'Daily Witness,' one year, $29.00, or including 'Weekly Witness,' one year, $27.00.
The People's Horse, Cattle, Sheep and Swine Doctor, for one new subscription to the 'Weekly Witness' at $1.00. For sale post-paid, to 'Witness' subscribers, 75c.
A Fountain Pen given for two new subscriptions to 'Weekly Witness,' at $1.00 each, or three renewals at $1.00 each, or ten renewals at 80c each. The pen for sale post-paid to subscribers, $1.50.
'Weekly Witness' Club rates are: Three copies, separately addressed, $2.40; four, $3.00; ten, $7.00.
Bagster's Long Primer Bible for three subscriptions to 'Weekly Witness,' two of which must be new, or a list of six renewal subscriptions at $1.00 each, or ten subscriptions at 80 cents each. For sale to 'Witness' subscribers, $1.75.
None of the above premiums can be claimed solely on one's own subscription, new or renewal.

EXPIRING SUBSCRIPTIONS

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

SEPTEMBER, 1907

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.

CRUSHED BY ENGINE.

Stratford, Ont., Sept. 19.—Mr. John J. Hamilton, tender shop foreman, while endeavoring to board an engine in the Grand Trunk yards, missed his footing and was crushed to death. The accident is the first to have occurred to an employee of the shops for some years. Deceased was thirty-two years of age.

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, SEPTEMBER 24, 1907.

The Conservatives do not know whether to laugh or to cry over the fact that the labor men, in council assembled at Winnipeg, have declared against Sir Wilfrid Laurier. It is very nice indeed, having such a mighty organized force arrayed against the government. But then—but then—suppose the Conservatives to be in power and the same demands to be made upon them, what then? Because Sir Wilfrid Laurier refused, of his own autocratic authority, to promise the denunciation of a treaty unanimously voted by parliament, the unionists under the leadership of Mr. Alphonse Verville, M.P., will throw all the weight of their votes against the Liberal party, and practically in favor of the Conservative party. The Conservative party would in turn have either to met them with a like refusal or to carry out their behest. In the latter case that party will have become the unionist party in a double sense, first in demanding, along with the British Unionists, a preference for Canada in the British markets, at the expense of the British workingman, and second in entering on a quarrel with Japan at the behest of the Canadian labor unionists. Without discussing the statesmanship involved in these propositions, the nearer question is how far they are good politics. Nobody knows how the mass of our people would vote on the Asiatic question. The farmers, who have the controlling vote, will no doubt be governed according to intelligence, partly by self-interest or partly by race prejudice. There will always be some who will look upon the Asiatics with what might be called a holy horror. These will vote exclusion every time. There will be others who experience distress every year, through the scarcity of labor, who will long for it from whichever side it comes. The opinion of the country as a whole being an unknown quantity, with a strong probability against exclusion, the party that is going to get the advantage of the Verville vote does not know whether to laugh or to cry.

Taking one consideration with another, Mr. Borden's lot cannot be altogether a happy one. While one wing of his party, and an increasingly influential one, is demanding that he shall come out squarely for tariff reform in the shape of a much lower tariff, another wing is condemning him for not continuing to proclaim from the housetops Canada's alleged need of a much higher tariff—for 'not declaring in most emphatic 'language that the fiscal policy of Can-'ada should have placed tariff duties at 'such a rate that under any and all cir-'cumstances they would have been high 'enough to afford "adequate protection" 'to every Canadian industry.' Or, in other words, for not promising completely to shut out all competitive imports. Again, while one section of his party very adversely criticises his 'socialistic heresies' about government ownership, and so forth, another section is as emphatically annoyed with him because he does not go much further along socialist lines. Thus is the Conservative party divided against itself—it remains to be seen whether hopelessly or no. Certainly, the diverse policies represented by the 'Gazette' and the 'World' cannot both prevail, and the good Conservative must be more than a little puzzled to-day concerning the present mix-up and the probabilities or possibilities of the future.

Parish politicians like Mr. McBride, of British Columbia, to say nothing of Mr. Macpherson, the agitator, act in a very irresponsible way when they come in contact with questions of world importance. The holiday maker who lights his pipe in the woods and throws his match down in the leaves does not know even when he sees the mountains ablaze and millions of valuable trees perishing that it was he did it. The man who threw a light a hundred years ago into a naphtha bed on the shores of the Mackenzie river would be the most astonished man on earth if he could return to this world and find that the fire he kindled was burning yet, and that civilization knew no way of putting it out. In like manner, when a colonial premier, intent only on catching the rude pioneer vote, abets by his words and acts the insults offered to the King's black and yellow subjects and allies, he has no idea that he has been setting fire to the aspirations after independence that have begun to effervesce at all the educational centres of India, reviving know-nothingism in Japan, and encouraging the smoldering sulkiness of the predatory pashas of Egypt.

In every community, club or society there will be found curmudgeons. They have not been absent from the Trades and Labor Congress at Winnipeg. At a banquet which lasted, we read, from 'Wednesday till three o'clock Thursday 'morning,' several delegates refused to honor the toast to the King. We do not read at what stage of the banquet this was, or whether the offenders were 'drunk as lords' or 'sober as judges.' It is certain that they were not either sober or drunk like gentlemen. These boors were Canadians, however, or so we read, and they were fittingly rebuked by a United States delegate, who told them that they did not know any better, and that Americans were too honorable and too courteous to be rude to the toast of a sovereign whose name was synonymous with liberty. Too many Canadians, as well as Americans, more especially the young, act upon the belief that courtesy is slavery, and that rudeness is the outward sign of a fine spirit of inward liberty and independence. The United States delegate's rebuke should do good to more than those to whom it was addressed. He was in full sympathy with his English brother unionists, who at their last conference acclaimed King Edward as the Great Peacemaker and the finest statesman in Europe. If people who are rude only knew how contemptible they really are, they would be sorry for themselves.

If the labor unions had their way we should soon return to those days when men ran around with clubs and knocked their old people and strangers weaker than themselves on the head. Not satisfied at their convention at Winnipeg with passing resolutions against the admission of Oriental wage-earners into this country, they would, if they could, prohibit white labor as well. They are particularly bitter against those to be sent here by the Church Army and the Salvation Army, and, if they had their way, this would be no promised land for any of those outside it. The poor willing workers, and the submerged who are trying to rise, they would put in like case to the poor boy in the story told by Charles Lamb. He had no money and no friends, and as he stood looking into a baker's shop, through the glass window, hungry and deplorable, his plaint was that he wished he never had been taught to eat. We have been taught in the past that human compassion was a divine thing and that the Christian ideal was to love one's neighbor as oneself. All that, however, is now out of fashion, and North America and Australia—which pride themselves upon being the most progressive of nations—more and more act towards the stranger, even their own poor kin, as the police did to 'Poor Joe'—'Move on!' is the reiterated command.

Mr. A. G. Mackay, who was Commissioner of Crown Lands in the reconstructed Ross cabinet, on the retirement of Messrs. Davis and Stratton, and which lasted about a couple of months, has been chosen to succeed Mr. Graham as leader of the Opposition in the Ontario Legislature. Out of the twenty-six Liberals now in the legislature, seventeen were present at the caucus, and the election of Mr. Mackay was unanimous. That was almost a foregone conclusion, as has been indicated in the 'Witness,' as Mr. Mackay was practically the only man in sight. Other members of the legislature whose names had been mentioned had retired, and a caucus of members is not likely to look beyond its own number. On the street Mr. Macdonald, of the 'Globe,' was mentioned as a desirable candidate, but it ended in talk. At the last general provincial elections, Mr. Ross's disastrous defeat was without question in large measure due to defections on the part of the temperance people from his side because of his shilly-shally temperance policy, and that element certainly will not rejoin the ranks of the Liberal party because of the selection of Mr. Mackay for leader. Indeed, in spite of his three-fifths treatment of them, which they will not forgive, they see in Mr. Whitney's fairly vigorous enforcement of the Licence Act a better service for temperance than anything they have to hope from a party led by Mr. Mackay. Thackeray calls one of his books by the name of his hero, but puts also an alternative title, in which the hero is described as 'His own worst enemy.' Such a description fits the Liberal party nowadays.

The Belgians seem to be under an autocrat, not a limited monarch, as they had supposed. He seems to be able to run the government in the face of the wrath of the people, which is no doubt genuine. The King had long ago declared that the income from the atrocious rubber trade was absolutely necessary to carrying on the Congo Government without a loss. Yet, when summoned to hand over to the Government of Belgium the control of the Congo government, which in his own hands he had made a world-wide reproach both to himself and to his country, he imposed conditions that would reserve to a chartered company that would consist chiefly of himself what he was pleased to call the domain of the Crown, with all its business revenues. He thus proposes to hold the kernel of the nut and give his country the shell, or, rather, worse than the shell, as, by his own showing, it will be a very expensive thing for the country to maintain. This proposal, at the very moment when his scandals are forcing a change, to make his tenure more absolute and grasping than before, while relieving him of its burdens, may well be believed to have enraged the Belgians. If they are not angry they must be, as a whole, very different people from the splendid specimens of them we have met. And now, if we are to trust repeated despatches, we have a further piece of interfering effrontery, which almost passes belief. The King, to protect his operations, is said to have instructed the Belgian representatives at the Peace Conference to vote against arbitration, a principle which Belgium, as a small country, naturally favors. Mr. Beernaert, the head of the Belgian delegation, refused to vote against his own convictions and the interests of his country. He was then, it is alleged, ordered to leave the representation of his country on this question to two more pliant representatives. The King seems to think he can do anything with his government.

An engineer on the Grand Trunk has been sentenced to nine months in jail for breaking the company's rules with a fatal wreck as the result. It was all the court could do. There was the catastrophe; there was the broken rule. The punishment, in view of the results, is very small indeed. It was no doubt made as small as it could be made, in view of the well understood fact that in such cases the rules are broken for the purpose of fulfilling the demands of the company with regard to time-keeping When no harm results the company finds no fault. It is often indeed probably safer for the company's general working to keep on time, even at some risk, than to derange the whole system by mixing up the time-table. But when harm does result, it is of course the poor engineer who is the criminal. The court can do nothing but punish him, in order that engineers in general may be strongly impressed with the fact that, while they may maintain a better record with the company by taking risks and keeping time, and so get on better, yet it is at the risk not only of killing people and probably being cast aside as being unnerved for the work, but also of going to jail. The last is by no means the biggest of the penalties of failure; but it is the law's part in the matter—apparently all the law can do.

Some time ago a prominent New York engineer wrote to the 'Witness' about the Quebec bridge, which he said was not high enough for modern vessels to pass underneath. We have at last the Harbor Commission, the Board of Trade and the Chambre de Commerce actively moving in the matter. The bridge was to have been only a hundred and fifty feet high, whereas the C. P. R. 'Empresses' have masts a hundred and fifty-four feet high, the masts of the 'Lucania' tower up a hundred and seventy feet, and those of the 'Lusitania' a hundred and ninety-two feet. It is evident that if the bridge had been completed according to plan, it would have formed, whether intentionally or not—as to that we cannot be quite certain—an obstruction to the big liners, which would have had to wait for low tide to be able to pass under. Sir Wilfrid Laurier has intimated that the bridge will be rebuilt, and as the government is practically the owner of the bridge, and as it cannot be proceeded with without further subventions and underwriting, the government can, if it so desires, insist upon the bridge being built higher in the new plan. The Harbor Commissioners hope that the St. Lawrence channel will eventually be made deep enough for vessels of the 'Lusitania' class to come up to Montreal and they ask that the new bridge shall be built high enough for the tallest masts and funnels to pass underneath at high tide. In this aspiration they should have the backing of every business man and every inhabitant in Three Rivers, Sorel, Montreal and points further west, for the west is concerned as much as the east in the efficiency of the St. Lawrence route as far inland as possible. Here is a chance for the Canadian Manufacturers, the Chambre de Commerce and the Board of Trade to act with the Harbor Commission, and to send to Ottawa a joint deputation so strong as to command a hearing.

Everybody who burns coal oil—or, as the Americans call it, kerosene, the English paraffine and the French petrole, the best name of the lot, by far—will be interested to learn that in eight years the Standard Oil Company made profits amounting to $490,315,934, and distributed $308,359,430. As its capital stock was $96,093,612 in 1899 and $98,338,382 in 1906, its yearly profits average something like 63 percent, on stock most of which is water, and show that whatever its other vicissitudes, the Standard Oil Company has not been turning out paupers among its few shareholders. On the actual hard money put in the annual profit is a thousand percent or more. In Laxton's price book, a much-used guide to builders, it is stated that twenty percent is a fair profit, and such has been held in the British courts. That applies, however, to businesses full of all sorts of business contingencies and is on money actually paid out. Some retailers of goods whose style soon alters, mark them up a hundred percent on their first arrival, but, later in the season, should they not sell at first blush, they are marked down sometimes at even far less than cost. Oil, however, does not go out of fashion, and is not perishable, except by burning, and there are evidently no bargain day sales; at least, not on this continent. In Europe, where there is competition, oil, even Standard oil, is cheaper.

Mr. Ryan claims that the illumination of Niagara Falls 'beats the sun.' As he is the inventor of the method by which the Falls are illuminated, he may be excused for some exaggeration, and all are agreed that the effect produced by the huge electric lanterns of one billion candle power is remarkably effective. Fifty powerful searchlights are thrown upon the waters and a kaleidoscopic effect is produced by the use and variation of colored screens. There are no mysteries any more at night, as in the old moonlight effects much affected once upon a time by poets and lovers, but those people who are fond of firework effects may be expected to flock to the new Niagara. It is announced by the city of Niagara Falls that the illuminations will not be used for advertising purposes, which will be a great disappointment to brewers, cigarette people and sellers of chewing gum.

The French Revolution has left so vast an impression upon our inherited ideas that we are at first incredulous when we are told that the Russian revolutionary movement has exceeded it in Red Terror. It is, however, stated on fair authority that since Father Gapon's Red Sunday, June 22, 1905, the victims of riots, open insurrection, assassination, judicial murder, and legal execution, number over forty-seven thousand persons. On the active revolutionary side, the number of victims is given as 3,731, and the number of government officials reported to have fallen by assassination is given as 8,223. The autocracy, if these figures are approximately correct, had reason, therefore, to complain that it was being killed off faster than it could destroy the revolutionaries. Nevertheless, the policy of revolutionary terrorism has been a failure. A large percentage of the active revolutionaries have been killed, while 8,000 police and soldiers can easily be replaced out of the millions of Russia's population. As Macbeth and others have found, murder does not pay in the long run. The French killed Louis XVI. and got a Napoleon in exchange. The English struck off the head of Charles I. and presently got Charles II. The Thirteen Colonies kicked up a rumpus on the theory of 'no taxes without representation' and the absurdity that all men are born free and equal. The result is Rockefeller and the Philippines. The Russian revolutionaries started out to decimate and so render impossible all governments, and have had two Doumas and the promise of another one. Such are some of life's ironies.

The Brazilians at the Hague Conference asserted that their country has 25,000,000 inhabitants. This claim surprised even those who had a fair reading acquaintance with the country, as the census of 1900 gives the population as 17,371,000. An increase of nearly 50 percent in seven years is pretty good going, but the Brazilians claim that it is a fact. The claim was made when the conference rated Brazil on the International High Court of Justice as on a level with Norway. The importance of the countries represented was supposed to be measured partly by population and partly by tonnage of merchant shipping. Some of the European delegates at the conference had criticized Brazil's unreasoning attitude because Norway, with over a million tons of shipping, was satisfied with one representative on the High Court, while Brazil, with only two hundred thousand tons, wanted more. It was then that the Brazilians claimed twenty-five millions of a population to Norway's two millions and a quarter. The Brazilians further insisted that their country is more populous than Spain, Turkey or the Netherlands, all of which are rated as second-class powers, while Brazil had been rated in the third class. As a matter of fact there are eight Latin-American republics that surpass Norway in population, and Brazil, Mexico, Argentina and Chile, if not others, claim to deserve to rank in every way with European powers of equal population. A good many of the inhabitants of Brazil are, of course, perfectly nude; but the Brazilians evidently consider that 'a 'man's a man for a' that.'

The perversity of the Gloucester fishermen has led to consequences, according to 'Collier's,' that may prove serious to the United States, and may lay up possible future trouble for Great Britain. As they refused to permit a friendly arrangement that would have allowed them all the privileges they wanted in Newfoundland waters, in exchange for the free admission of Newfoundland fish to the United States market, the relations between the two countries have come down to a question of legal rights. 'Collier's' considers this is a case in which victory is as much to be dreaded by the United States as defeat; perhaps more so. A body of foreign jurists is to be asked by the United States to over-ride a local government in the interpretation of a treaty. Suppose they do so? 'When, at our request 'they have laid down the lines on which 'the British government must execute a 'treaty over the head of the self-gov-'erning colony of Newfoundland, it will 'be hard to see just what answer we 'can make to Japan when she asks us 'to invite the same jurists to prescribe 'the manner in which we shall execute 'our treaty with her over the head of 'the self-governing state of California.' It is predicted, too, that Great Britain would be no less embarrassed if her ally asks her to submit to The Hague tribunal the conduct of Australia, the Transvaal and British Columbia toward Japanese immigration. It is recognized that the United States and Great Britain are in the same boat in the matter of their relations with their states and self-governing colonies on the one hand and with foreign nations on the other, and that their position is extremely difficult. Logically, they have unlimited power to enforce their treaties throughout the extent of their dominions, and foreign nations have the right to demand that they enforce that power. Practically, however, their position is ticklish, and they ought to have much sympathy with one another.

Which is best—to promote pupils by grades or by subjects? At the last examinations at a Montreal school, a pupil who was promoted to a higher grade made no brilliant success in any one subject, but a fair average in all, while another pupil, who was not promoted, took the maximum marks in several subjects, but was weak in one or two. In the report of the Brooklyn Teachers' Association, however, we read that 'Great city 'high schools have been wrongfully de-'linquent in recognizing the right of the 'individual pupil to progress according 'to ability, irrespective of the rate at 'which other pupils may advance.' In some schools, special merit is recognized by counting eleven for every ten points obtained with exceptionally high standings in any subject, and the Teachers' Association recommends that only in the first six years of school should promotions be made by grades instead of by subjects. A protest is thus made against the holding back of pupils by reason of deficiencies in particular lines. At present promotion is assured if a pupil has only one or two marks over the minimum required to pass in every subject, whereas a pupil whose papers are exceptionally brilliant in some subjects, but below the minimum in others, is kept back. No doubt the old system is better for the average, but it produces only a stereotyped order of mind, and a uniformity that is stifling to genius. The protest of the Teachers' Association resulted from the very large number of pupils found in typical schools to be years behind their proper grades. We read that 'even the period at the begin-'ning of school life, which must be de-'voted to basic studies like the three 'R's, for which there are no imaginable equivalents, is under scrutiny, and au-'thorities would like to find ways to 'shorten it.' Whichever is best—to return to our question—it is certain that many to-day do not complete the ortho

dox course at all, because of backwardness in certain subjects, whereas, if promotion were by subject, these would, some of them, rank with the brightest.

There are those who seek the woods at this season of the year because they love them, and to whom gunning is an incident; and there are those who go into the woods without any other incentive than a lust to kill. In the old story, told the first time perhaps by a Frenchman, one Englishman says to another, 'It's a fine morning; let's go out and kill something,' and it is not much matter to people of that spirit what they kill or how they kill it. A good deal of the same spirit prevails here, and we learn from time to time of such wanton wholesale slaughter 'up north in Quebec,' and 'down in Maine,' and where not, that certain wild things are threatened with extinction. In the Adirondacks, at the present time, there are said to be as many as ten thousand 'sportsmen' in quest of deer, and it is customary to kill between three and four thousand of them before the season closes. It is suggested that if the deer were grizzly bears, with the power of fight, the hunters would not be so numerous nor enthusiastic. But, as if to revenge the fate of the deer, they also kill and maim the 'sportsmen.' On this end of the continent these 'sportsmen' manage to kill or cripple about a thousand of themselves every season. Every deer killed costs, it is said, on the average, three hundred dollars. This shows what grand sport it is, except, of course, for the deer. The quip used to be made in defence of fox-hunting, that 'the 'ounds 'likes it, the 'orses likes it, and the 'untsmen likes it, and no one ain't never 'heard the fox tell has 'ow 'e don't like 'it'; but no one who has come upon a wounded stag will be inclined to be merry over the creature's fate. To kill for food is altogether a different proposition.

The London 'Spectator' suggests that when President Roosevelt's term of office expires he shall take up the same kind of work for the United States in the Philippines that Lord Cromer has performed for Great Britain in Egypt. In a little more than a year, says the London weekly, President Roosevelt will be free, and in two years he will be rested and have a heart for any fate. Could he devote his powers, it is inquired, to a work of wider import than the honorific task of the reconstruction of the Philippines on Egyptian lines? The New York 'Times' considers the idea somewhat fascinating. The islands have great and varied and undeveloped resources, with a mixed population, and the potentialities of future wealth and prosperity. The United States has a freer hand in the Philippines than Great Britain had in Egypt, and the same principles and methods applied with equal firmness, skill and fidelity might be expected to produce equally good results. But, after all, would Mr. Roosevelt fill the bill? It is remarked that Lord Cromer is a very quiet man, long-headed, patient, careful, who thinks a great deal and talks little, who looks on every side of a problem before he reaches a conclusion, who is and can afford to be firm because of this habit of caution and foresight, and who has the gift of inviting and using the wisdom and energy of others. The most significant feature in his wonderful history is indeed the conspicuous absence of evidence not only of selfishness but of the more common defect of vanity. The 'Times' finds that Mr. Roosevelt does not live up to this specification, and his worst enemy would certainly never accuse him of self-effacement. Even so, he might make a very good governor of the Philippines, if he would undertake the task, for he has many undeniable virtues and may acquire others as time goes on. Referring to the 'Spectator's' quotation from Longfellow's 'Psalm of Life,' we can be pretty confident that Mr. Roosevelt will be still achieving and still pursuing wherever he may be, with a heart for any fate, but it is more doubtful whether he would ever learn how to 'labor and to wait,' in the Lord Cromer sense.

The United States Bureau of Labor has just published some interesting tables based on retail prices as compared with wages during 1906 and contrasted with the decade from 1890 to 1899. The report shows that the retail prices of the principal articles of food were 15.7 percent higher in 1906 than the average price for the ten years 1890 to 1899. Compared with the average of the same ten-year period, the purchasing power of an hour's wages in 1906, as measured by food, was 7.3 percent greater, and of a full week's work 2.4 percent greater, the increase in the purchasing power of the full week's wages being less than the increase in the purchasing power of hourly wages because of the reduction in the hours of labor. More than making up, however, for the smaller increase of purchasing power of the full week's wages is the fact that in the principal manufacturing and mechanical industries of the country it is found that the number of employees has increased by 42.9 percent. That is a very great increase, caused principally by the enormous expansion that has taken place of recent years, but to some extent caused by a reduction of hours, and, it is suggested, to the labor unions' policy of making jobs, to their stultifying policy 'which 'destroys initiative and originality in 'men capable and anxious to work more 'than their fellows, who are held closely 'to one kind of labor, done in one way.'

PRINCE ITO'S MISSION.

Prince Ito, who was sent by the Japanese government to Corea in the capacity which Lord Cromer filled in Egypt, is perhaps the ablest and most honorable of Japan's historic band of elder statesmen. He now practically confesses that his work for Corea was thwarted by marauding Japanese adventurers, backed by corrupt carpet-bag officials, who have been wronging the poor simple Coreans on every hand, and causing the name of Japan to be abhored from one end of the peninsula to the other. The phrase carpet-bagger originated in the United States as applied to political adventurers, who went south after the war of rebellion, in the hope of exploiting the colored vote. The carpet bag was at that time the travelling trunk of plain people, and the implication was that it carried the whole stock in trade of these needy politicians. The Japanese have their share of this kind of enterprise and the disordered conditions that follow a war are those in which it flourishes. This sort of thing almost broke the heart of Prince Ito, who, after quelling the palace revolt, some months ago, went to Tokio to urge a stronger policy of Corean reform, including a system of universal education, the whole scheme to cost Japan ten million dollars. He has pleaded his cause so well that he has obtained this appropriation with the unanimous approval of both parties in parliament, and he now goes back to Corea with a determination to win if possible the heart of the Corean people. He hopes to establish, what unhappily they have not had hitherto, a real administration of justice, and the Corean is to understand that, however dishonorably he may be treated by a Japanese, he will be vindicated in Prince Ito's courts.

The Resident-General has a word for the missionaries. He respects them and is ready to co-operate with them in their civilizing work, and beseeches them to co-operate with him, they not interfering in politics and he not interfering in religion. This has reference to an active anti-Japanese propaganda which has been carried on in Corea and in the United States by certain unattached missionaries. It cannot, however, be said that the advocacy of Corean interests and the heated denunciation of Japan by these men has done no good. Indeed, Prince Ito himself has possibly found it helpful in arguing at Tokio for the better treatment of Corea. It was certainly natural that men, fed in childhood on the Declaration of Independence, should sympathize with the national feelings of the Coreans with whom they had cast in their lot, and should resent the conquest of their country. They could not, however, for a moment maintain that the so-called imperial government that existed was not imbecile and corrupt and effete. Even in the presence of all the Japanese oppression and corruption of which they complained, they could not convince the people of the United States that Japanese control would not put new life into, and in fact re-create, an amiable but somnolent people. Prince Ito agrees with them in the desire to maintain, as far as possible, the autonomy of Corea, and declares that annexation will be the very last resort, should all efforts at winning the good-will of the country, as a country, fail.

THE TRIUMPH OF IRON.

The Iron & Steel Company is vindicated. It has won all along the line. Mr. Plummer, and his staunch ally, Senator Forget, have reason to be proud and happy men. As Mr. Plummer informed the public, in a most interesting interview which appeared in the 'Witness' last July, the present management found the works at Sydney in a ruinous condition, scarcely half-worked, and the product was being sold in the rawest condition. The works indeed were not earning enough money to pay the interest on the company's indebtedness, and liabilities were increasing by interest accumulations. Mr. Plummer, with the co-operation of his fellow-directors, set to work to discover mistakes and correct them, to produce sufficient tonnage to pay interest on the enormous capital investment and to market the product in a finished shape. It was Mr. Plummer's belief that not only the preferred but the common stock could be made to pay dividends, and had he not been firm in that faith he would have refused the presidency of the company. Up to a certain point, his expectations were being rapidly justified. During his regime the output of the company was doubled, and from a point where money had to be borrowed to pay interest charges a point was reached where, but for the action of the Coal Company, earnings of eighteen hundred thousand dollars could be shown.

The action of the Coal Company, however, seriously hampered operations and made a difference in November last alone of nearly three hundred thousand dollars. To the majority of the public it has seemed from the first that the Steel people had law and equity on their side, and that the action of the Coal Company was unreasonable, in fact sheer pigheadedness. When the joint interview of the two companies took place with Mr. Fielding, the Steel representatives offered the perfectly fair proposition that they should take coal at the ordinary market price, and that both companies should facilitate a speedy interpretation of the contract. The Steel Company at that time pledged itself to take up as soon as a judgment was reached a reconsideration of price and terms, and if an increase of price was determined on, that such increase would date back to December, 1906. The Coal people, however, were irreconcilable, and offered no suggestion that the Steel people did not feel would sacrifice the rights of their shareholders and bondholders.

The contract for coal was for a term of ninety years, and included the whole supply to the steel works. It was a contract, as Mr. Plummer has said, given to induce the Iron and Steel shareholders to put in money and build a plant, and the contract was really an essential part of the company's franchises. 'If a 'mistake was made in the price,' said Mr. Plummer in July to our representative, 'which I take leave to 'doubt, having regard to the fact 'that we were ready to take seventy-five percent of our requirements in slack 'coal, no one would be more ready than 'our directors to recognize that such relations as ours with the Coal Company 'must be on a footing where the contract 'is fair to both sides, and that feeling 'animated the board in making the 'pledge to reconsider the price, even if 'we should be entirely in the right. I 'do not say that I consider the Coal 'Company entitled to so much consideration now, or that they will 'be at the end of the litigation as they were last November.' Now, however, that the Coal Company has lost everything it contended for, Mr. Plummer and Senator Forget hasten to declare that they are ready to forget and forgive. They recognize that the country has had enough of this internecine war and they hope to work in future with the Coal Company for the mutual interests of the shareholders. If the Coal people are wise, after the sweeping judgment against them, they will hasten to make a truce and will take care to do nothing further to prolong litigation. The 'Canada' the other day had an editorial suggestion that someone ought to be punished in connection with such a wanton and mischievous dispute, and in so saying it expressed many people's feelings. Parliament has legislated to compel employers and employees engaged in the operation of public utilities to submit their disputes to arbitration and it would seem that measures should be taken to prevent litigious persons, who are directors of companies dealing with public utilities, upsetting the trade of the country and skidding, if not stopping, the wheels of a great company, in which much of the public's money has been engaged.

THE PROHIBITIONISTS' VOTE.

We publish a letter from one of those whole-souled temperance workers who wants the whole of national prohibition, and nothing short of it, and who counts those who favor local option, that is, taking prohibition where we can get it, and how we can get it, or any other partial measure, as untrue to the cause of prohibition. The State of Oklahoma has just passed a prohibitory measure at the very outset of its statehood. We rejoice in that, even though the nation, as a whole, has not declared or legislated for prohibition, and even though the state's powers to veto the traffic are limited. We are glad of the many places in all our provinces that are under local prohibition, even though that measure does not mean the total removal of the curse. It is quite true that majorities do not make a positive evil right in one place and wrong in another. It is also true that we are governed by majorities in larger or smaller areas, and that those areas that have prohibition majorities have a right to prohibition, even though some places, not having such majorities, fail to get it, because they do not want it.

It is true, too, that a strong temperance majority would greatly aid in the enforcement of a prohibitory law. Mr. Munro says that parliament could look forever the doors of the accursed traffic and unlock the fetters of the drink-bound slave. We wish it might be so. The national outlawry of the traffic would make it infamous in men's eyes and would accomplish very much of what it aims at, but we have known very few places where the evil was totally suppressed by prohibition. In those states near us where prohibition is or has been the law, the result has been little different from local option. In some places the people elected representatives to enforce the law, and in some they elected men not to enforce it. A Canadian parliamentary law would be more complete than any Maine law and it would be within the power of parliament to provide for its complete enforcement. But in the case of the Scott Act parliament left enforcement to others and we are inclined to fear that, under our system of appointing all local officers by patronage, even if the law provided such officers they would turn out efficient or inefficient very much as the local representative of the party in power would think conducive to his party interest.

We agree with our correspondent in holding that there is no more important question before the country than this question of prohibition, that everything possible should be done so to arouse the conscience of the people as to the public crime of licensing it that this question could not be ignored by those seeking the popular favor. We agree with him further, that it is often better to lose one's vote than to vote for bad men; but not voting is a very impotent mode of fighting; and it is far too easy to come to a condition of indifference towards the enormous responsibility that the possession of the vote confers. The man who stays away from the polls when he can possibly go is unpatriotic. If he must deface his ballot let it be responsibly done and not evaded by mere indifference, which, far more than partyism, is the bane of our politics. It is for every voter to vote unless prevented by having a choice of none but bad men. It is his duty to enquire fully and judge carefully as to which candidate's success will be best for the country, and vote for that candidate. It is impossible not to take party into consideration. Party connection is, in these days when men vote as their party votes, the principal guide to how the man will vote. As long as we are governed by the party system it cannot be a matter of indifference which party gets in. But let every man say of his 'party: 'Far better for it that it should 'be out of power than that it should be 'stained by bad men.' It is time that all who want prohibition from the next parliament should begin interesting the people in the subject, and this our correspondents are valiantly trying to do.

BUTTER.

The Butter and Margarine bill which passed the British Parliament about a month ago has some provisions that cannot fail to have most beneficial effects on the butter trade between this country and Great Britain. One of the provisions of the bill, which, by the way, has been followed with the keenest interest by the people of the Old Country, is that all butter factories must be registered and open to the inspection of officers of the Board of Agriculture, so that samples may at any time be taken for analysis. The bill provides severe punishment even if any article which may be used in the adulteration of butter is merely found on the premises where butter is in process of blending, reworking or being subjected to any other treatment prior to shipment. The bill goes so far as to insist that if any oil or fat which is capable of being used as an adulterant is found on the premises, it will be deemed to be intended to be used for that purpose, and the onus of proving the contrary left with the manufacturer. The object of these drastic measures is to protect the makers of pure butter and also the consumer, the latter being very much at the mercy of the unscrupulous vendor ever since the margarine trade became such a factor in the cheapest consuming markets of Great Britain.

Another provision of the bill, which affects even to a greater extent the Canadian shipper, is that which stipulates that no butter and margarine imported into the United Kingdom shall contain more than sixteen percent of water. This is also the end of 'milk-blended butter,' as it will be entirely buried by the bill, and manufacturers of it may not in future, after the bill comes into force on Jan. 1, 1908, use any name that is suggestive of butter, cream or milk, or anything associated with the dairy or the farm. It is very likely that in the past the sale of margarine and the cheaper kinds of butter has exceeded in volume the sale of pure and salted butters, and while the cheaper grades are essential in meeting the requirements of millions of poor people, traders have been enabled to foist the inferior article upon a consuming class that is well able to pay for butter of higher quality, and the makers of pure butter have been thereby robbed of a market. It is interesting to note that even the 'Margarine' Act of 1887 was not proof against the machinations of the traders in the margarine or blended class of goods. It is well-known that the name 'Margarine' must be printed on every wrapper containing this commodity. Margarine made from good beef fat is a wholesome commodity, and, when good, is entirely preferable to a large proportion of butter that is used. It is sometimes made of very fine flavor. All that the law aims at is that the buyers should know what they are getting. And that is what the makers fight shy of. While following the regulation requiring the name to be on the packages they have been using fancy names on the wrappers, so placed that the word 'Margarine' has almost lost its identity as a discriminating mark between the real thing and the imitation. In future, no fancy name will be permitted unless sanctioned by the Board of Agriculture. Canadians will readily appreciate the position of the British Government in the matter of adulteration, when they remember that even in this country, where there are the greatest facilities for the manufacture of dairy products, such names as 'salted' and 'plugged' in connection with butter and cheese are unfortunately only too well known.

BRITANNIA RULES THE WAVES.

Engineers tell us that the reciprocating engine has about reached the limit of development and that the turbine engine is only at the beginning of its efficiency. Not so long ago, the turbine engine was on trial, and many fears were expressed regarding it. To-day, it is very generally accepted as the engine of the present and the immediate future. The Allan turbiners were a success from the start, the 'Lusitania' crossed the ocean in five days on her initial voyage, which is a record in ocean travel, and now there is talk of the building of even greater leviathans, with a speed of at least thirty knots an hour. There is also a gasolene engine, which is said to be merely at the beginning of its evolution. Yet the British Admiralty is even now said to be considering plans for a gasolene battleship with a thirty-knot speed. Great Britain, because of the enterprise and acumen of her ship-owners and merchants, and the liberality of her shipping laws, thus retains her supremacy as the Mistress of the Seas, while the United States is nowhere. The 'Evening Post' declares that the arrival of the 'Lusitania' in New York should be stamped as a day of humility for all citizens who wish to see the United States flag restored to the place among the world's fleets which it occupied in the fifties, when United States clipper ships were in every port in the world. Now the American trade is fought for by everyone except Americans.

Franklin Pierce has recently recounted the cause for the downfall of United States shipping in his book 'The Tariff and the Trusts.' The cause is divided into three heads,—barbarous navigation laws, the increased cost of shipbuilding materials because of the tariff, and the direct impairment of United States commerce with other countries by reason of prohibitive tariffs which shut out imports and shut in exports. The navigation laws are formed on the theory that they will compel United States shipowners to build at home, instead of which they hardly build at all. When they do build, affirms our contemporary, they have to charge such prices that the Washington government hires a fleet of British ships to carry its coal to the Pacific or its supplies to Panama. That is surely a humiliating position for a great country. As for the action of the tariff, pure and simple, Mr. Olcott, the president of the Newport News Shipbuilding Company, testified before the Mercantile Marine Commission in 1904 that: 'There is a difference of about '40 percent in the cost of shipbuilding 'on account of the tariff. . . . It is 'not only the steel that forms the hollow of the vessel that is affected in 'price; it is every conceivable item that 'goes into a ship.' Great Britain, because of her free trade policy, is able to make experiments, to encourage and develop new inventions, that other nations afterwards have to adopt; while the United States, because of her opposite policy, lags far away in the rear, although she is the richest country in the world and the greatest producer of coal, steel, and iron. Well may the United Kingdom shun any approach to protection.

THE MOUSE AND THE LION.

The people of Mauritius, a tiny little island in the Indian ocean, have, according to a Paris paper, been bitten by the epidemic strike mosquito, and the elective members of their legislative council are not only demanding home rule, but showing their fitness for it by the most babyish behavior possible. From the description given of the debates, it would apparently be as wise to confer home rule on an infant school. The news comes through Paris, and as the island was formerly a French dependency under the name of Isle of France, as the writes there are largely French, and the prevailing language is French, as the island lies off Madagascar, which is now French, it is possible that not only does our information thence come through French colonial sources, but that the ideas of the people there are developed through like channels. Mauritius was an uninhabited island when the Portuguese discovered it just four hundred years ago, and called it Cerné. The Dutch took possession in 1598, but did little else than give it its present name. The French took hold of it, two hundred years ago, and in the latter part of the eighteenth century made it a flourishing sugar plantation with slave labor. During the Napoleonic wars it became a plague to the British India trade, and Great Britain seized the island in 1810. It is now a crown colony, with an executive council of seven appointed members and a legislative council in which these seven are associated with others, some of whom are elected from among the planters. As in Quebec, the laws and customs are French. It has now a population about as large as the city of Montreal, of which nearly three-quarters are Indian, either coolies or the descendants of coolies, who have since the British occupation largely replaced the African slave labor. The rest of the population is a queer medley of Negroes, Malagasy, Parsees, Singhalese, Chinamen and Malays and of mixtures of these. The British rule has been benign, having conferred on the people a fine educational system and having been a constant check upon the planter régime, whose laws all tended to oppression of the black races. We are not told whether it is this controversy that has caused the present demand for home rule. If so, we should think that British ascendancy would be very easily asserted by the Emperor of Austria's device of granting universal suffrage. If it were not that the great majority of the inhabitants have come there under British protection, it might not be a bad plan for Britain to hand the colony back to France for an adequate quid pro quo, a small part of which might be the retirement of France from the unprofitable barren rocks she still holds in the Gulf of St. Lawrence. The island is very valuable and prosperous commercially, and would be worth a valuable consideration. It is, however, as we have seen, also important strategically, being in the direct sea route to India. That was an all-important matter when Britain took it, and when that was the only way to get to India.

'WORLD WIDE.'

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

ALL THE WORLD OVER.

The Supremacy of the Ocean—New York 'Evening Post.'
The 'Lusitania'—How and Why? — New York 'Tribune.'
The Hindu Theory of Government—'Morning Post,' London.
The Progress of International Socialism—J. Ramsay MacDonald, in the 'Nation,' London.
Spain in Morocco—'Globe and Commercial Advertiser,' New York.
The Flag of Europe—G. K. Chesterton, in the 'Daily News,' London.
Rural Russia in Despair—Prof. S. N. Harper, of the University of Chicago, in the 'Evening Post,' New York.
Ilyas—Count Leo Tolstoy, in the 'Independent,' New York.
In the Formosan Camphor-Forests—An Industry at War—By an English Resident in Formosa, in 'Chambers's Journal.'
In and Around Port Sudan—Chambers's Journal.'
Mr. John Burns—The 'Spectator,' London.
The Gentle Art of Holiday-Making—Canon Scott Holland, in the 'Commonwealth,' London.

SOMETHING ABOUT THE ARTS.

Edvard Grieg—Manchester 'Guardian.'
The Tone-Poet of the Fjords — Henry J. Coates, in the 'Morning Leader,' London.
A History of Tapestry—The 'Athenaeum,' London.
The Vatican Museum — 'Morning Post,' London.

CONCERNING THINGS LITERARY.

A Sou'-west Storm—Poem, by Clive Phillipps-Wolley, in the 'Spectator,' London.
The Deodar—Poem, by L. V. E., in 'T.P.'s Weekly,' London.
Canticle of the Sun—St. Francis of Assisi.
Magazine of Chinese Views—New York 'Evening Post.'
A Grande Dame's Memoirs—New York 'Times' Saturday Review.
'Dialogues of the Dead'—A New Edition of Prior—The 'Athenaeum,' London.
'Alice-for-Short' —The 'Independent,' New York.
'The Helpmate'—The 'Nation,' London.

HINTS OF THE PROGRESS OF KNOWLEDGE.

Education and Exercise—Jessie H. Bancroft, Assistant Director of Physical Training, New York City Public Schools, in the New York 'Times.'
New Railway in Asia-Minor—'Scientific American.'
The Brains of Plants—Howard J. Shannon, in 'Harper's Magazine.'
The Municipal Regulation of the Atmosphere—New York 'Evening Post.'

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.

$1.50 a year to any postal address the world over. Agents wanted. John Dougall & Son, Publishers, Montreal, Canada.

From now till Jan. 1, 1908, to NEW Subscribers in Canada (Montreal and Suburbs excepted), or the British Isles, three for $1.00.

LETTERS FROM READERS.

[The correspondence department is valued by some as the most interesting part of the paper. The bane of it, however, is the length to which letters are liable to grow. There is not only the fact that readers avoid what is long, but the great difficulty of finding the space necessary. We do not like to refuse a good letter on the ground of length, but it often has to be done. Some newspapers put a limit on correspondents of a hundred or two hundred words. We recognize that there are subjects occasionally that cannot be well handled in so brief a manner, but we must keep before our readers the fact that brevity is always a primary recommendation.]

THE ELECTION AND THE LIQUOR TRAFFIC.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—It is more than pleasing to me to see this question being publicly discussed. Public discussion leads to enlightenment, enlightenment to action, and action to results. There is a feeling of suppressed excitement about that is the presage of the coming storm. From the different detachments of the temperance army come reports of renewed activity and revived interest. It is important if the approaching battle is to be a success that our plan of action should be considered, and the proper steps taken to fight, overcome, and forever vanquish the most cruel, crafty, and powerful enemy that ever afflicted a nation.

The wrong keynote to the song makes discord rather than music, a mistaken order in battle means disaster rather than victory (witness Magersfontein). I am proud, then, to take my stand alongside that grand old fighter, the Rev. G. G. Huxtable, and your other correspondent, Mr. W. Davis, and from personal acquaintance with both I know their chief purpose is to fight to the death in the coming conflict. But let us be careful in choosing a commanding position in the fight. The last three paragraphs especially of Mr. Davis's letter deserve consideration. There is a call to the church to take the matter up, and surely more is to be expected in that direction when every pulpit rings out denunciations of this evil thing which more than any other bars the way of Christian progress. Let the churches now combine to take action on the lines laid down in their pulpit utterances, namely, no compromise with the evil thing. We have seen the consecrated saloon started off with the bishop's blessing, carry on the same blasting, blighting, soul-destroying business as the common saloon; we have seen the ministers of God lead in a movement to promote trust publichouses which so increased the crime in the district that the criminal authorities said the little town would soon require a sheriff for itself, and most important of all, we find the ministers of God advocating and supporting local option of an evil which they themselves declare is the mother of all evils, as if majorities made an evil wrong in one place and right in another. What would Jesus do? When he cleared the temple, can we imagine him dividing the temple courts and saying, 'A majority in this corner seem to want this thing, we'll let them have it for a consideration.' No, sir, that scourge of whipcords was a noncompromiser, and cut right and left, knowing neither party nor patron: the trafficking was wrong, and there was only one method of dealing with wrong in Christ's method—prohibition.

Too often our temperance voters have failed just at the time and place when a firm stand would have been effective. For 364 days they have been prohibitionist in speech and action, but on the all-important day their beloved party, Liberal or Conservative, must not suffer, and so again the old game is played and prohibition relegated to a back seat. Is this to go on? Will prohibition ever come through the Liberal party? Emphatically no; through the Conservative party; no. Then are not prohibitionists who vote Liberal or Conservative not voting to perpetuate the traffic rather than to abolish it? Better be unrepresented than misrepresented, better far preserve our franchise by abstaining from voting than cast a vote which shall mean our consent to legalize in whatever measure the accursed traffic, which destroys wholesale the best and fairest of our land.

Then there is a call to force the temperance question on politicians to secure better legislation for the handling of the traffic. Now, what have we as prohibitionists to do with the handling of the traffic. Certainly, so far as the license system is a success in restricting so far the evil influences of the traffic, temperance people have to be thanked. If the law were left to license advocates to enforce, I am afraid the results would be disastrous. Has the time not come when they should frankly say, 'We have tried to regulate this business, and it refuses to be regulated; we have hedged it around and tried to control it; to-day it is as uncontrollable as ever; we give it up; our plans have failed, now you can try yours. If it cannot be mended it must be ended.' In the political field is the arena where the battle for prohibition is to be fought and won. In the Parliament House at Ottawa are the keys which shall lock forever the doors on the accursed traffic, and at the same time unlock the fetters of the drink-bound slave. It is important, then, that we enter this arena with the full purpose of fighting the traffic, in the spirit of those gladiators of old, no quarter asked nor given, no fawning, cringing, compromising attitude, but a fight to the death. Let all who take the stand of reformers give the people a straight lead, and they will follow, and if in the coming election politicians refuse to represent our views, let them understand they cannot have our support. In no other way will they brought up to our standard. Thanking you for opening your columns for a free discussion of this question.

W. D. MUNRO.

Montreal, Sept. 18, 1907.

THE CONVERSION OF THE JEW.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—I read with considerable interest in to-day's 'Witness' of the meeting of a number of local clergymen, met together for the purpose of discussing the carrying on of evangelical work amongst the local Hebrews.

I shall not question the motive that moves these gentlemen to discuss this question, but I must confess that I regret to find a number of presumably enlightened clergymen still cherishing the belief that activity in the direction mentioned will bring about the conversion of the theologically tenacious Jew. While the Ven. Archdeacon Norton makes a plea for generous treatment of the Jew, he at the same time remarks that the Jews are the people of God. The majority of orthodox Jews individually and collectively cherish this traditional dogma every bit as much as the Ven. Archdeacon himself, and I ask whether, in view of this circumstance, it is possible to convert any considerable number of them by the means that are being followed?

Practically all those who carry on evangelical work among the Hebrews are the converts of that race who are paid for their labors. These renegade Jews, knowing that their arguments from a theological standpoint can be easily combated by the average Jewish believer, devote a considerable portion of their time to helping their former coreligionists materially rather than spiritually. In the first place, it should not be forgotten that the Jew does not look upon and regard Jesus Christ with the same reverence as the Gentile. To the former he is simply an individual descended from Jewish stock, to whom Gentiles in all countries pray and revere as their Saviour. To him it appears incomprehensible that his Christian neighbors can worship a human being. Being intensely monotheistic, he cannot clothe with divine attributes one who lived and died as all men do. There is also no gainsaying the fact that the Jews are more thorough Biblical scholars than their Christian friends. Though but few of them are conversant with the books of the New Testament, they have a profound knowledge of the major part of the Bible commonly called the Old Testament. They are also aware that rigid adherence to its teachings and the conclusions of its commentators has cost them hundreds of years of bitter persecution in every country where Christianity was the dominant religion. Even to-day, so-called Christians are busily employed in massacring the hated Jew for the sole reason that he conforms to the customs and rites of his forefathers.

Yet, in spite of these well-known and palpable facts, a number of otherwise well-intentioned Christians still persist in carrying on a totally ineffective propaganda for the conversion of the Jews to the religion of the Nazarene. Considerable sums of money are annually spent in supporting Gentile and converted Jewish evangelists engaged in the hopeless task of proselytizing the children of Israel. Where a Jew is converted to Christianity it is mainly owing to some cash consideration rather than an intellectual change: and even then the proselyte is not wholly Christianized. The influence of early teaching and environment cannot be wholly eradicated, and there still remains traces of the old faith. Those who have lived in ghettoes know that the ordinary Jewish missionary is regarded with contempt and amusement, although he may in some cases do considerable good in the way of helping distressed persons. As Archdeacon Norton remarked, what distinguished the Jews above all other nationalities is the tenacity with which they cling to the ancient ceremonialism of their faith; but that does not demonstrate that they are as religious as were their ancestors. Though the Jew is extremely conservative in discarding ancient beliefs and customs, there is a noticeable tendency towards reform. This has been brought about not through the mediation or work of evangelists, but the spread of education and the greater and more liberal diffusion of ideas. The modern Jew is affected by the scientific spirit of the age, and seeks the why and wherefore of things. He is not content to accept as of old the conclusions and answers of his elders, but goes in for original research, with results that are not always pleasing to his orthodox friends. Those whose inquiries are extensive and continued become out and out freethinkers, while others become reformed Jews. Practically every city of any importance in the United States and Canada has its Reform temple. The congregations are generally composed of the most enlightened and wealthiest section of the Jewish community of the particular city. In matters of ritual they approximate to the Protestant mode of worship. The orthodox Jews say their prayers while wearing their hats, and no music of any kind is permitted. The Reform Jew, on the other hand, doffs his hat when entering the house of worship, and permits his pastor to conduct the service with the aid of appropriate music.

All these changes have even brought about by the agitation carried on by enlightened Jews themselves. From an Orthodox standpoint the Reformed Jew is a heretic. The Jew, in spite of his religious conservatism, is not immune to the march of progress and the dissemination of ideas. His views of men and things broaden as his conception of the solidarity of the human race becomes clearer. Witness the unselfish and noble martyrdom of the thousands of Russian Jewish youths and maidens who have shed their blood in the battle for liberty. These heroes and heroines were not religious in the orthodox sense; they paid little or no attention to racial religious injunctions, but adopted as their ideal the brotherhood of man; and to further its progress they gave their lives. Their blood was shed, not in defence of a traditional religion but to free the Russian proletariat from the oppression of an effete and reactionary autocracy. They became converts to the religion of humanity and discarded vague tradition and precept for the carrying on a campaign of body and soul emancipation. They needed no incentive, no promise of a reward in the hereafter; all they wished to accomplish was to help in freeing their oppressed fellow subjects of all creeds from the tyranny of Czardom. My reference to the Russian Jewish revolutionists brings me back to the question of the utility of carrying on evangelization amongst the Jews.

The gentlemen who hold the opinion shared by those who participated in the meeting, are evidently under the impression that unless they become more active, the work will suffer and the conversion of the Jew prolonged indefinitely. As I have already pointed out, the converting of the Jew to Christianity is a slow and costly process. But as they believe that the salvation of Christendom depends upon the Jews becoming Christian communicants, let me assure these worthy followers of the Master that the Jew as such will never be converted to their religion, but that there is every likelihood that as he secures greater concessions of liberty in the lands in which he dwells, that as persecution becomes less and less possible, that as he profits by the educational advantages that his adopted country offers, that as he becomes more and more convinced that it is his bounden duty to share in all the various activities that constitute the nation's vitality, he will throw off one by one the garments of tradition and racial egoism and bear his share of the burden of helping humanity to promote the welfare of its units. Though the opponents of assimilation may deplore the tendency of their nation to merge with the predominating human elements, evolution and environment, unless interfered with, will do its work in a manner to produce the best results. But I must, in passing, make this qualification that there is no possibility of the conversion of the Jew to the Religion of Humanity based upon the extinction of credal differences unless the development of the average Gentile's ethical consciousness becomes sufficiently characteristic to discard profession for practice.

The Rev. Allan Shatford, at the meeting referred to, gave a number of reasons for supporting Jewish missions. The third and last was, that the conversion of the Jew would be a factor for the attainment of a universal Christendom. The reverend gentleman has evidently great faith in the ethical potentialities of the Jewish race. Let me however, assure him that such a desirable millennium will not be brought about through the work of evangelists who appeal to the senses rather than the intellect. What he, and others of his kind, should do is to mingle more freely with their fellow-Jewish citizens, not with a view to making converts, but with a desire to make themselves loved and respected. The Jew appreciates kindness, not only in the form of material gifts, but in that of brotherly feeling as well. It can hardly be expected that the Jew, while strictly orthodox, can have much sympathy with the aims and ideas of his Gentile well-wishers when a number of them professedly working in the Lord's service labored so hard to deprive him of the privilege of keeping the Sabbath holy. Such action is hardly calculated to make him an admirer of the clerical workers for Christ. The Jew will only be converted when those who seek to spiritually regenerate him will 'Do as they would be done by.'

BERNARD ROSE.

Montreal, Sept. 17, 1907.

PROPHECY.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—It is difficult for me to believe that a 'Witness' Reader' is not sincere, and as positive as he is sincere, when, according to his corrected translation of a statement made by him in a former issue of the 'Witness,' he says: 'What I did mean, was that no prophetic event according to Scripture intervenes (i.e.) as he puts it, before the coming of our Adorable Lord to call away the church.' In this corrected statement, which was not at all necessary, we have a fine illustration of what the childish prejudices referred to by him will cause the brethren of 'the any moment theory' to do in the way of trying to prove from Scripture what exists in their own minds only.

No prophetic event, forsooth! Notwithstanding their groundless and antiscriptural assertions, I take it that they have some knowledge of dispensational truth, for, apart from that, they could not have written so well as they have done. But they err, nevertheless, I am sorry to say, not knowing the Scriptures. And I shall be glad, Mr. Editor, if they find in the columns of your valuable paper, what they have not yet discovered in the Word of God—namely, that certain prophetic events must be fulfilled before the coming of the Lord, and that the church will go through the tribulation.

Is Psalm cx., 1, a prophetic event, or is it not? 'The Lord said unto my Lord, sit thou on my right hand until I make thine enemies thy footstool.' Will a 'Witness' Reader' aver that this is not a prophecy in process of fulfilment? Peter on the day of Pentecost, after the coming of the Holy Spirit, and the consequent formation of the church, quotes this very passage of Scripture; and instead of giving them any hope of the Lord's immediate return, was careful to intimate by the utterance of another prophecy, yet unfulfilled, when he should be expected to arrive. And he shall send Jesus Christ whom the heaven must receive until the times of restitution of all things, which God has spoken by the mouth of all the Holy Prophets since the world began.' Acts iii., 20, 21. In the one case it is the subjection of his foes; in the other it is the restitution of all things spoken by the Prophets. It follows, therefore, as clear as noonday, that the Lord Jesus must remain at the right hand of the Father—not until seven years before his coming, but until the time his Father acts on his behalf, and makes his enemies his footstool. This is in perfect harmony with the teaching of Paul in I. Thess. i., 5, 8. He puts the church out of tribulation at the time the Lord comes to take vengeance on them that know not God, nor obey the Gospel of his Son. Rest to the troubled, and wrath to the troublers occur at the same time. In other words, the Lord does not come for his saints before he comes to destroy his foes; for he remains in heaven until that appointed hour.

Is not Luke xix., 12 another prophecy yet unfulfilled? 'A certain nobleman went into a far country to receive for himself a kingdom and to return.' Has he yet returned? No. Why? Because he has not yet received the investiture of the kingdom. Matt. xxiv., 14 is surely another. 'And then shall the end come.' When? When the Gospel of the kingdom shall have been preached in all the world for a witness unto all nations.' That is not yet done, therefore the end is not yet.

To be in error in regard to the time of the Lord's advent is bad enough, but to wrest Scripture to prove it, is appalling. A 'Witness Reader' says:—'The people addressed in Matt. xxiv., are Jewish believers, and not the Christians of this dispensation.' If the Jewish believers, the disciples of Christ, the 'ye' of the Olivet discourse are not the same corporate 'ye' whom Christ commissioned when he said: 'Go ye and make disciples of all the nations, baptizing them into the name of the Father, and the Son, and the Holy Ghost,' and the same 'ye' to whom he said: 'Ye shall be witnesses unto me both in Jerusalem, and in all Judea, and in Samaria, and unto the uttermost part of the earth.' Then the Church of the living God, the pillar and ground of the truth has been doing a work for over eighteen centuries for which it had no divine authority. In that case the line of prophecy is broken, and we are at sea in a ship that has neither captain nor compass, nor anything else to guide us. This is serious. Missionaries are needed abroad, and some are willing to go. But there is no command from the Master; no 'go ye,' for 'A 'Witness' Reader' will have it that the 'ye' are Jewish believers, and not Christians of this dispensation. Than this, I do not know that absurdity could be more absurd. The fact that the 'ye' addressed by the Lord would be his witnesses unto the uttermost part of the earth, proves that the corporate 'ye' would continue without a break, until the uttermost part of the earth should hear the word of the Gospel.

I shall not class my brethren with the higher critics. Still, let us hear what the latter have said. Jesus taught that he would come soon; indeed, at any moment; and his Apostles taught the same. It is now over eighteen centuries since, and he is still absent. Therefore, Jesus Christ and his Apostles were mistaken. But Jesus Christ never taught that he would come soon, nor at any moment. On the other hand, both he and his Apostles taught the very opposite; for they could not teach a falsehood. In Matt. xxv., 10, Christ says: 'After a long time the Lord of those servants cometh and reckoneth with them.' Paul says: 'For that day shall not come except there come a falling away first, and that man of sin be revealed, the son of perdition.'

Are my brethren aware that when Christ said, (Matt. xxiv., 42), 'Watch, therefore; for ye know not what hour your Lord doth come,' that he was still on earth. How could he come from heaven when he had not yet gone from earth? Or how could the Jewish believers expect his return ere his departure had taken place? Had he not told them that he would suffer many things of the elders, be killed, and be raised again on the third day? Again. If the Scripture referred to be a Jewish Scripture, as they say, why do they apply it to those who are not such, to prove their 'any moment' theory?' O consistency, thou art a virtue!

'A Reader' gives us five reasons why the Church will not be in the tribulation. It is easy to give reasons and make assertions. I demand Scriptural proof. Why was it not given? Because no Scripture could be quoted to prove what is anti-Scriptural. Tribulation is promised to the Church. 'In the world ye shall have tribulation.' (John xvi., 33.) 'We must, through much tribulation, enter into the Kingdom of God.' (Acts xiv., 22.) The five reasons are like 'the any moment theory,' they fall to pieces when touched by the finger of divine truth.

'Every Scripture Mr. Kelly quotes,' says your correspondent, 'has to do with his manifestation, not his descent into the air.' Exactly so. And for the very good reason, it is the teaching of the Holy Spirit. I do not confuse, as he does, the words which refer to different aspects of the same event. Paul says, (I. Thess. iv., 15), 'For this we say unto you by the word of the Lord, that we which are alive, and remain unto the—"descent"—no; but "unto the coming"—Parousia—not the act of approaching, but the state of being present. In Tim. vi., 14, Paul charges Timothy to keep a commandment until the manifestation of the Lord Jesus,—not until seven years before it. Hence, the charge is binding until the Epiphany or manifestation of our Lord Jesus Christ. In the discharge of our responsible trust there is to be no cessation until the manifestation of the Son of God. Now, as it is by the Epiphany, or manifestation, of the Lord that the Antichrist is destroyed, and Antichrist is present during the tribulation, and, indeed the chief cause of it, and the Church is said (Titus ii., 13) to look for the appearing or manifestation, it is clear to any unprejudiced mind that the Church will be in the tribulation.

What the Church will be saved from is not tribulation, but the wrath and judgment to be poured out upon the tribulators. But he that shall endure unto the end—the end of the tribulation—the same shall be saved: (Matt. xxiv., 13.) As it was in the days of Noah, 'the self-same day' he entered into the ark, the judgment fell upon the ungodly. And as it was in the days of Lot. . . . . The same day—note, the same day— that Lot went out of Sodom it rained fire and brimstone from heaven, and destroyed them all.' Even thus shall it be in the day when the Son of Man is revealed. (Luke xvii., 26, 30. According to 'any moment-ism,' these passages should read, 'So shall it not be in the day when the Son of Man is revealed; for seven years before that the saints are with the Lord.' The deliverance of the saints from judgment, and the destruction of the wicked at the same time is the teaching of the Scriptures, both Old and New.

It is the teaching which establishes our hope on a sure Scriptural basis, and puts the events in the Apocalypse in their proper order and sequence; for, according to Revelation i., 7, the Lord's coming for his saints is not secret, but open and manifest. 'Behold, he cometh with clouds, and every eye shall see him.' And according to chapter xxi., the only coming of the saints with the Lord, is after the millennial reign of a thousand years, and the inauguration of the new heaven and the new earth. Hence, the coming of the Lord is both pre-millennial and post-tribulational.

Mr. Rankin's error arises by supposing that the present age is exclusively Gentile. It is the times of the Gentiles, and was so for centuries before the birth of Christ. The seventieth week of Gentile rule; dominion, and power is no more the times of the Gentiles than the sixty-nine that preceded it. Partial blindness—not total—has happened unto Israel until the fulness of the Gentiles be come in. There is nothing in the national rejection of Israel to prevent the individual election and salvation of Jews. A remnant according to the election of grace, from among the Jews, and a people called out from among the Gentiles form the Church of God, and in Christ both are one.

In conclusion, allow me to express the hearty wish, that what I have written may be the means of restoring to my friends, the primitive faith; for the theories they advocate are not only unknown to the Scriptures, but were unknown to the Churches of Jesus Christ for centuries after the Sacred Canon closed. Signs of the coming day are multiplying. The fig tree is putting forth leaves. False prophets are at work, deceiving many. Let the elect, whom the Master says, it is not possible to deceive, give more heed unto the sure word of prophecy, until the day dawn and the day star arise in their hearts.

R. W. KELLY.

Lanark, Sept. 12, 1897.

Pale, Anaemic, Sickly Girls

Anaemia is most common among young women and is marked by pallor, weakness, indigestion, irritability, spells of dizziness and fainting, heart palpitation, severe headaches and feelings of extreme lassitude.

The blood is lacking in the elements which go to form energy, vigor and strength and demands such assistance as is best supplied by Dr. Chase's Nerve Food.

This great food cure sharpens the appetite, invigorates the nerves which control the digestive fluids, strengthens the heart's action and naturally and gradually restores the sufferer from weak blood to health, strength and vigor.

The headaches and eyeaches of pale, nervous school girls, of office girls and of factory employees are largely the result of thin, watery blood and will disappear when the blood is enriched and the system built up by Dr. Chase's Nerve Food.

Put this great restorative to the test by noting your increase in weight while using it. 50 cents a box, at all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Toronto.

FRENCH NOBLES IN TRADE.

(From the London 'Globe.')

The 'nation of shopkeepers' that we are commenced the practice of introducing our aristocracy into commerce. The French have taken longer in following our example, but once their aristocracy have put their foot into trade they have done it with a thoroughness befitting the French character. A large number of representatives of titled families are now engaged actively or as sleeping partners in various branches of commerce. We do not find marchionesses as 'modistes,' or earls as company promoters, but as important participants in up to date business, requiring energy and initiative, numbers of aristocrats either find a living or add to their enfeebled patrimony.

To cite the most up to date of the industries of to-day, the following are connected with important automobile firms: Marquis de Imécourt, Marquis de Mun, Comte de Ganay, Prince Pierre d'Arenberg, Baron de Turckheim, Comte Hubert de Pourtalès, Comte Armand de Gontaut-Biron. Indeed, the automobile industry seems to exercise a kind of fascination over the aristocracy, and to the above must be added the following names of those who are, as it were, collaterally connected therewith as makers of tires, pumps, or other appurtenances, or merely as letters of automobiles: Comte de Montureux, Prince de Beauvais, Comte de Quincy, Baron de Zuylen, Baron Foy.

Among other businesses the Marquis de Mun is associated with a champagne business, Baron Antoine de Grancy is a director of steam fisheries, Comte Jean de Lubersac is director of a cord factory at Boulogne-sur-Mer. Among cider manufacturers are Comte Pierre de Viel-Castel and Baron de Serlay; Comte de Panouse and Comte Robert de Vogue are distillers, and the Marquis de Chasseloup-Loubat is a metallurgist.

There are also not a few who are actively engaged in the businesses in which they have entered, positively earning their living by the sweat of their brow. Among these latter the Comte de Senoncourt, Vicomte d'Hauterive and M. de Castelnau have dairy and cheese businesses; Comte Récopé is a cartridge maker, and Vicomte de Noué a coach-maker. Prince Radziwill and M. de Villaine are in the laundry business; Baron d'Orgeval is a maker of Benedictine liqueur; Baron de Launay owns a restaurant. Comte de Juigné is associated with the Casino of Monaco, and M. Edgar de Marcay with that of Chamonix. Comte de Montesquiou-Fezensac is a waterworks owner, and Vicomte de Scorbiac is a miller. Nor does this exhaust the list, for there are numerous bearers of titles who are on the boards of assurance and railway companies and others.

PILES

"I thought I must go on suffering from piles until I died; but Zam-Buk cured me," says Mrs. E. Reed, of Steenburg (Ont.), and adds:—"I was so weakened that I could hardly move about, and a little work caused me great agony. Then I heard of this grand balm, and I am thankful to say that it has cured me."

Zam-Buk also cures cuts, burns, bruises, stiffness, eczema, ulcers, chafed places, sore feet, rough red skin patches, and all skin injuries and diseases. Druggists and stores at 50c. a box, or Zam-Buk Co., Toronto. 3 boxes for $1.25.

Zam-Buk

Montreal Depot, 144 Craig West.
Montreal 'Weekly Witness,' Sept. 24, '07.

ENCOUNTERING A TIGER.

How he met a tiger in an Indian jungle is told by a hunter: 'I was out stalking with a very light rifle, accompanied by two native shikaris, who had no weapon at all. We were passing through some rather thick jungle, when I heard sounds as if a tiger were afoot, and, glancing at my men, saw that they were looking rather queer. All of a sudden, with a rush and a roar, a very large tiger sprang out of the jungle about thirty yards off and made straight for us. He passed close along our front, went a few yards, then turned round and sat growling and watching us. After this he charged almost up to us, but did not come quite home, and then passed backward and forward in front of us two or three times. My men behaved exceedingly well, standing quite steady facing the tiger, shouting and throwing stones and bits of stick at him. Had either of them tried to turn and run, or get up a tree, the tiger would have been on to us for a dead certainty.

'I reserved my fire for the last emergency, not caring, unless absolutely driven to it, with a light rifle, to risk a shot which would most probably fail to stop the tiger. The tiger continued to growl and play round us like a big cat, giving us an uncommonly bad time for about ten minutes. After a while we managed to back slowly over the top of some rising ground behind us, and, once we were out of sight I am not ashamed to confess that we went for all we were worth, halting occasionally to make sure we were not being followed, until, to our great relief, we got out into the open.

'The above is, luckily, a somewhat unusual experience, for a tiger generally avoids the presence of man if he can. Had it been a tigress, with young cubs, suddenly disturbed by one of us, one could have understood her behaving in this exceptional manner, but this was a male tiger, and there is no way of explaining his conduct.'—Chicago 'News.'

DIVISION OF CHURCH FUNDS.

When, a little over two years ago, a majority of the law-lords in the British House of Lords decided on technical grounds that all the churches, colleges, trust funds, and all other endowments which formerly belonged to the Free Church of Scotland, were now legally owned by a small fraction of the people who had constituted that denomination, it was found necessary that some public measures should be adopted to prevent what threatened to be one of the greatest church scandals of modern times. An act was consequently passed by the British Parliament, the principal feature of which was the appointment of a 'Churches Commission' to endeavor, after full enquiry, to effect a somewhat equitable division of the church property between the United Free and the Wee Free churches of Scotland. The first act of the Churches Commission was a request that all legal ejectment processes should be held in abeyance until the commission had time to consider a plan for the peaceable division of the property in dispute. Nearly a year ago they issued an edict directing that in congregations where two-fifths of the members refused on October 30, 1900, to unite with the United Free Church, but adhered to the remnant known as the Wee Frees, the latter should obtain possession of the church buildings, manses, and other ecclesiastical properties belonging to that particular congregation. This decision was not satisfactory to either of the parties but it was accepted and acted upon without further protests or delays.

The college buildings were also divided between the parties, but there still remained trust funds of various kinds amounting in all to $8,000,000, which belonged to the original Free Church of Scotland, and the Church Commission have now decided that the present Free Church shall receive a lump sum of £250,000, while the remainder of the funds shall be owned and used by the United Free Church. In all cases of special endowments or trust funds which formerly belonged to certain congregations individually, such funds shall still continue to be the property of the congregation now in possession of the church. The law advisory boards of both the churches have each held a meeting since the award was made, and each expressed dissatisfaction at the division made, the Free Church people thinking that they should have got more of the money, while United Free Church people maintain that the Wee Frees got far more than their fair proportion, but no protests were made. An act of parliament will be passed shortly to give legal effect to the proceedings of the Churches Commission, when this disagreeable episode in Scottish Church history will be completed, but its effects will long remain as a fountain of bitter reminiscence to people who are commanded to love each other.

GUARANTEED CURE FOR HAY FEVER

Nothing on record is so certain as 'Catarrhozone,' recommended by physicians everywhere. For sure cure get $1.00 outfit of Catarrhozone from your druggist.

LITERARY REVIEW.

SOCIAL PROGRESS.

The first volume of the 'American Social Progress Series,' (the second of which series, 'Standards of Public Morality,' was noticed recently in these columns) forms an excellent introduction to the several studies which deal with the more recent social thought based upon a scientific examination of the conditions of life in large cities. The book is entitled, 'The New Basis of Civilization,' (Macmillan, Toronto, $1.00), and its preparation was entrusted to Simon N. Patten, Ph.D., professor of political economy in the University of Pennsylvania. Characteristic of the author is his great and contagious hopefulness for the future of the race, based primarily, though it be upon the fact of our material resources, and our ability to turn these to advantage in working out an economy of pleasure or surplus. Previous to the nineteenth century men struggled against a deficit of food and comforts; and the decay of nations so explained, our future economic state can no longer be premised from a study of the decline and fall of empires that have been. Subsistence wars no longer are necessary; we learn to conquer nature in ever new ways, and to force from her continually a greater product for a diminishing amount of labor.

Many of the obstacles that were insuperable a century ago are falling before the young genius of the mechanical age. Militarism, bad sanitation, inadequate protection from heat and cold, a high birth-rate off-setting a high death-rate—all these obstructions to the broadened consuming power of the poor have been reduced. Ground that lay barren because of ignorance and scarcity of capital and tools is fertile now because there are tools and money for every feat of agriculture. . . . Famine no longer threatens a country where railways carry freight. . . . Agriculture has become a science, our common foods grow in conquered habitats, the desert is sown, and waste land is made fertile. . . . Never again will widespread famine, plagues, scarcity prices or commercial panics be the result of defective husbandry. A new agriculture means a new civilization. Professor Shaler says men can double the food supply of the world by expansion of population and double that by engineering devices.

The conclusion drawn is, that the masses, even the very poor, are able to enjoy better and more varied food and to live in brighter and more sanitary surroundings than ever before. The effect in favor of a moral uplift is proportionate, and will be greater when men cease to think traditionally and from long habit in terms of deficit. A basis in a new social heredity arises in part out of such a condition. By social heredity is meant the influence of past experience upon man's present attitude to life. The poor man remains poor because of his social heredity—lack of imagination and foresight, superstition, terror of the future, suspicion, deceit. These qualities do not exclude better, but through ages they have suppressed all man's nobler instincts; the imagination and the manliness are there, have always been there, and need no long process of evolution by way of elimination, but merely the assurance and the chance to exercise them, to change this dwarfed social heredity for a new and more progressive. What he can do, countless others who were once as abject, have done, in rising to a plane of ease or affluence. 'Nothing but the rise of the masses to a plane above uncertainties of income can give to society an improving, stable, physical heredity. Then the old traits will give way to a series springing from economic plenty and industrial freedom.' In income-altruisms—the generous use of one's money in the interest of the needy, of hospitals and charitable institutions; in substituting for the sacrifice of mothers labor-saving devices in the home and in the municipality; in the prolongation of the period of childhood and education as a result of a surplus expressed in terms of adequate and certain income—in these wider forms must human sympathy—social emotion—find application. As Professor Patten puts it: 'Express social emotion through income-generosity as heartily as it is voiced by the devotion of one's person to a cause, and the conditions of poverty will disappear within a generation.' There is a basis also in social classes, but not as generally understood. Our present sharp division into a poverty class and a leisure class, arouses hatreds and obstructs social progress. Reform here must originate with the capitalists and men of leisure. The capitalist must be 'socialized.' Altruism, a feeling that he is a worker in the cause of humanity and a social being with real responsibility for his actions to God and man, must replace the capitalist's sense of selfish individual and class indifference. Classes then will be represented by grades of efficiency and energy; 'classes will then be made by the power of the increasing income to give industrial qualities to producers or to find for them a fuller expression and better co-ordination.' Meanwhile, clubs and benefit societies, trade unionism and insurance, a spirit of co-operation and mutual helpfulness among working men themselves, are developing a strong consciousness of class strength and class dignity. Even the strike is educative. The machine age spells monotony to the worker. He is its slave, and is depressed by its demands. Too frequently toil is unremitting and rest insufficient. Eye and ear are dulled; and zest for the day's work is lacking. Education must open his eyes to possibilities of activity that will stimulate to effort; legitimate amusement must enable him to unbend his mind. Parks, Coney Islands, free lectures, must be provided for him; for these mean not only rest for the worker, they develop in him a stronger feeling of his part in vast commercial interests and in the life about him. One striking passage shows clearly Mr. Patten's point of view concerning the methods to be pursued in trying to uplift the masses:

The aim of social work is democracy rather than culture; energy rather than virtue; health rather than income; efficiency rather than goodness; and social standards for all rather than genius and opportunity for the few. It may be shocking to put these contrasts so forcefully. I do it, not to depreciate the old ideals closely associated with progress, but to make emphatic the means by which they are reached. . . . We encourage self-denial when we should encourage self-expression. We try to suppress vices when we should release virtues. We laud country life when we should strive for the improvement of cities. We judge the poor by their family history when we should judge them by their latent powers. We impose penalties when we should offer rewards. We ask for the gratitude of the poor when we ought to point out their rights to them. We dwell too long upon the weakness of the man who drinks and too little upon why the saloon remains open at the corner.

IAN OF THE ORCADES.

A pure and heroic story, told in quaint and gentle style, is 'Ian of the Orcades,' by Wilfred Campbell (Revell Co., Toronto). Something of the author's poetic spirit pervades his prose and gives it distinction. 'Ian' was the son of a northern earl, brought up at first in obscurity, as his mother's marriage had been annulled by some ecclesiastical trickery. Introduced into his fathers' castle in boyhood, his ambiguous position, though tending to make him morose, offers also opportunities for the development of altruistic virtues rare in that rough age. He studies under his uncle, the chaplain, who hopes to make him a priest, but finds his amusement in helping the armorer at his forge. This friendship with an artisan serves him well in more than one crisis. At one time the lady of the castle decrees his death, but the question is raised whether he cannot be of more service alive.

'Thou most boastful youth, in all that pertaineth to arms and practical matters, what canst thou do?' His sudden question puzzled me for a moment, for beyond my booklore I was as bare of accomplishments as a youth well could be, and I stood in a quandary thinking how I should answer, when my eye caught the figure of my friend, the smith and armorer, just come up at the lady countess's order to be my executioner. An idea struck me, and I answered looking at my lady, 'I know one trade indifferent well, I can do smith's work, as your armorer can testify doth he love me.'

'Yea, my lady,' said the armorer, 'I am much in need of aid, now that every blade and heft of the castle seemeth on my hands, and the lad hath a right strong and deft arm for a church clerk.'

Later when in another place he is sentenced to be blinded with hot irons, he recognizes the same smith, but that ready-witted man pretends to have a spite against him.

'Well, master armorer, ye seem to have met afore,' said the officer. 'But if I thought my quondam acquaintance was to befriend me, I was sorely disappointed, for he said in but surly tone. "'Tis with no gladness I set eyes on him again, sir officer.' To my wonder and indignation he took up his flagon of untasted ale and flung the contents in my face.

The coating of ale and an extra heating of the irons combine to make the blindness less complete than was usual in such cases. The hero in time recovers his eyesight, obtains the earldom, and marries his true love in despite of all his own endeavors to forward the cause of a half-brother. The other characters are for the most part typical of mediaeval society, while Lady Margaret Seton, a sweet but wavering woman, belongs rather to the romance of every age.

A NEW PRECIOUS STONE.

A very beautiful blue gem has been discovered in California, and named 'Benito,' after the locality where it is produced. It is a deep, transparent blue, as fine in color as a sapphire, but exceeding it in brilliancy. English people are conservative in the matter of precious stones, and the new find will probably sell best under the name of sapphire, while some jewellers will profess as dense an ignorance of the Californian gem as butchers do of American meat.—'Westminster Gazette.'

LITERARY NOTES.

FICTION.

A new writer has attracted some little notice in English circles with a collection of stories of the South Sea Islands. Miss Beatrice Grimshaw's 'Vaiti of the Islands' (London: Eveleigh Nash) has to do with the life of the half-caste girl, Vaiti, with a drunken father of English descent and a Maori mother. The stories are powerful, but of varying worth, some of a disagreeable tone, but it is the evident promise they hold as a first work that is worthy of note.

A number of short stories by Eden Phillpotts, with varied scenes and very varied sets of characters, are published by Methuen under the title 'The Folk Afield.' Perhaps the one of chief interest is 'The Skipper's Bible,' but although some ring rather truer than others, they all show the work of a skilled hand.

'Dulcibel,' by Henry Peterson (Philadelphia: The John C. Winston Co.), is as sweet and unassuming as its name. It is a little tale of love and difficulty in the days when witchcraft held out all its terrors to the possible suspect, and it tells how love was at last triumphant over difficulty, while hearts were satisfied.

Pleasantly easy to read and containing a heroine it is a pleasure to know, is Mrs. Henry de la Pasture's latest novel, 'Catherine of Calais' (New York: E. P. Dutton). Those who have known 'Peter's Mother' and 'The Lorely Lady of Grosvenor Square,' will be ready to welcome this also, and will know pretty well what to expect.

A LITTLE HELP.

Any young husband who is keenly conscious of his defects will find a helping hand stretched out to him by Casper S. Yost in 'The Making of a Successful Husband' (New York: G. W. Dillingham Co.). The generous advice is passed on from a father, a self-made man in this line, to his son about to attempt the untried way, and takes the form of letters.

A small publication of Funk & Wagnall's Company is 'Home Gymnastics on Ling's System,' by Dr. Anders Wide. The man with little leisure, but a real desire to benefit by simple physical exercises, will be able to find in these sixty pages much of real help. There is some account of the originator of Swedish gymnastics and a few pages on the reviving of the apparently drowned. The rest of the book is concerned with various exercises.

There are yet some two months before the airs of winter will make the golf links an undesirable resort to the ordinary man, and even longer time before its snows will drive away the enthusiast. Two golfing books which may yet make of the tyro an enthusiast, and even give a few points to the man who proudly claims to know his game thoroughly, are 'Lessons in Golf,' by Alex. Smith, United States open champion for 1906, and 'The Golfer's Guide,' with an introduction by Dr. Macnamara, M.P., written by an Englishman. Both are illustrated. The former is published in New York by Arthur Pottow; the latter in America by the J. B. Lippincott Co., and in London by T. Werner Laurie.

OF INTEREST.

The library of Longleat, Lord Bath's Wiltshire seat, has proved a happy hunting ground in the discovery of a manuscript of Matthew Prior's. It is now published at the University Press, Cambridge, and edited by A. B. Waller, M.A., as 'Matthew Prior: Dialogues of the Dead, and other Works in Prose and Verse.' There is little in the matter here made public that is of any real value apart from its authorship if 'The Vicar of Bray and Sir Thomas Moor' be excepted.

Something of what may be done by a library thoroughly worked and appreciated may be gathered from the annual report of the Liverpool Public Library. 'With a total stock of 280,000 volumes, there were issued during the year 1,362,000 volumes for home reading, and 1,410,444 volumes for reference use, making a total of 2,773,436. This means an average of about ten issues for each book in the library.'

A beneficial move has been made for the library world in the publication of a small serial as an English supplement to the 'Revista Delle Biblioteche e degli Archivi,' entitled 'The Best Italian Reading.' This is an annotated list compiled by Dr. Guido Biagi, director of the Laurentian Royal Library, Florence, and promises to fill 'a long felt want.' It will, too, have a wider field than among librarians alone.

Galt's 'Annals of the Parish' is announced by Mr. Frowde as a forthcoming addition to the Oxford Library of Prose and Poetry. John Galt, the author, was the father of the late Sir Alexander Galt.

ON MATTERS OF HEALTH.

The dangers, symptoms and treatment of the terrible disease, cancer, have been dealt with for general information and warning by Charles P. Childe in 'The Control of a Scourge' (London, Methuen & Co.). The necessity of taking the disease at a very early stage if anything is to be done in the present state of knowledge in this matter has been the motive for producing this clearly written piece of warning and advice.

Two publications of Putnam's Sons that are of value in the home are 'Practical Nursing: a Text-book for Nurses and a Hand-book for All who care for the Sick' by Anna Caroline Maxwell and Amy Elizabeth Pope, and 'The Mother's Nursery Guide. For the Care of the Baby in Health and in Sickness' by Setrak G. Eghian, A.B., M.D. As for the authority with which the authors speak, Miss Maxwell has had wide experience both in the United States and Canada, being for some time superintendent of the Montreal General Hospital training school, and at present holding that office in the school of nursing of the Presbyterian Hospital, New York city, where her collaborator, Miss Pope, is also on the staff of instructors. Dr. Eghian is a graduate of the University of Berlin, and a specialist in diseases of children.

BIOGRAPHY.

With all the aid that definite dates and quotations can give E. O. Gordon has set down in order the life of 'Saint George, Champion of Christendom and Patron Saint of England.' (E. P. Dutton & Co.). There has been so much of the fable always attached to the story of St. George and his exploits that even the mighty historian Gibbon can be caught in a mistake concerning him. The life of the young knight of Lydda was early cut short but there is enough of historic data to reward the careful search of the author with material for a very interesting book. The influence of the martyr knight on later history and the societies formed in his name are also considered and there is some record of the part he has played in art. Saint George's name is so linked with English history that much of the story is necessarily over familiar grounds.

The life of a great and good woman in an age that was little conducive to goodness of any kind in high circles, is told in 'The Countess of Huntingdon and Her Circle' (Pitman) by Sarah Tytler. Her uncompromising attitude on matters of principle is all the more prominent against the laxness that characterized court and society at that time and roused Wesley to his life work. If Methodism is grateful to her memory it is no more than she deserved.

Among those whom the world of modern science has delighted to honor few names stand higher than that of Hermann von Helmholtz. His biography by Dr. Leo Koenigsberger has been recently translated into English by Frances A. Welby, a good translation of a good book. A broad and active life was that of Helmholtz and its story is an important page from the history of nineteenth century achievements. The English translation is brought out by the Clarendon 'Press.'

ENGLISH HISTORY.

Very seldom has there been a more satisfactory treatment of a special page in history than that given to his subject by C. R. L. Fletcher in 'An Introductory History of England, from Henry VII. to the Restoration.' (London, John Murray). Of the England whose inhabitants numbered between four and five millions, some three-eighths of the whole population living within the walls of London, it is very difficult to form any true idea, but Mr. Fletcher's descriptions go far to make a realization possible, while his account of causes and effects, methods and manners of the Civil War give a valuable insight into the problems of warfare in those days.

An addition to the 'Special Campaign Series' published by Swan Sonnenschein & Co., London, is made in 'The Waterloo Campaign: a Study' by Lieutenant-Colonel Sisson C. Pratt, late R. A. It is a review of well trodden ground but full of interest. The great struggle, with much of its incident in the way of a riddle without any answer, is essentially of the past. But while at every point the introduction of modern methods would have made the story as here told impossible its value is more than that of interest in an old tale freshly told.

CANADIAN NEWSPAPERS.

We have just received from the publishers, A. McKim, Limited, of Montreal and Toronto, a copy of the 1907 edition of the Canadian Newspaper Directory. This is the fourth edition of this commendable work, which is filling a real need in Canada, and deserves a place on the desk of every business man. It is the only Newspaper Directory published in Canada that has gone beyond a first edition. It not only lists and describes fully every periodical in the country, giving full particulars, but it supplies, as well, a comprehensive Gazetteer of the Dominion. Comparing this edition with former ones, there is a notable increase in the number of papers which have supplied detailed statements of circulation. The rapid growth of the new western provinces is very apparent, for they are credited with fully twice as many papers as in 1905. The McKim Advertising Agency, publisher of this work, has been formed into a limited company, capitalized at $200,000, to be known as A. McKim, Limited, with headquarters at Montreal, a branch office in Toronto, and representatives in New York and London, England.

CARE OF CHAMELEONS.

Chameleons can be kept alive for years by making a frame to fit over a plant in a flower-pot, and covering it with mosquito netting, which must be long enough to tie with a string about the pot. Keep the pot in the sunniest window and water the plant every day through the netting. You will be surprised to see how eagerly the little creatures will drink the running water after they get over their fear. Set a wire flytrap for flies, which you can liberate under the netting. The chameleons will not be backward about helping themselves.

In winter they do not require much food, but will relish a meal worm, occasionally, on sunny days. Meal worms can sometimes be got at the grain store for the asking or can be purchased at the bird stores, or small spiders can be found in cracks and crannies, asleep for the winter; they may be frozen stiff if found out of doors, but they revive in a warm room.

Chameleons enjoy a place to sleep in nights and winters. Take a piece of red flannel four inches wide and eight inches long; roll it over a stick as large round as your finger, and sew it while on the stick so that it will not come unwound; then slip off and run a wire through it long enough to suspend it from one of the branches on the plant. The chameleons will crawl into this cosey bed and go to sleep.—'St. Nicholas.'

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.'

'Why should we ever turn our longing sight
Upon the buried years,
When on the present rests the golden light
That comforts us, and cheers'
Why ponder on the past with lingering sighs
When now, its storms have ceased,
And God's forgiveness brightens on the skies—
A rainbow in the east.'

The passing of September brings with it a pang of regret as its days go swiftly by. Already, we see the touch of decay on leaf and flower, though it is often called the golden month, for the sheen of many yellow tints.

The leaves of the birch glow golden in the sunlight, and the yellow fields after the harvest, add their coloring, while the corn and gourds are of the same tint, and the garden aflame with yellow flowers. No one can blame poor human nature for a pang of regret in retrospect, even as we look back upon the sunlit days of life that are ours no more. How easily we let them slip past, with but little accomplished, though our hearts were full of good intentions. The refrain of many a weary soul given to reflection is, that we have left undone the things we ought to have done, and this fact gives a note of discouragement to many lives. But why look back?

'The moving finger writes—and having writ
Moves on; not all your piety and wit
Shall lure it back to cancel half a line.'

So it is worse than useless to pass our time in looking back over trials and sorrows.

The past belongs to God, and from its lessons we can learn how to improve the present, and to make the future our own. Strength will be given us to bear each day's burdens, and to fulfil the duties of life which lie before us.

THE SCHOOL GROUNDS.

L. McD.—In answer to your inquiry as to what can be done with school grounds in a limited space it may be as well to quote Professor Bailey, of Cornell University, on the subject. He writes: —'If there is only six feet between a schoolhouse and the fence there is still room for a border of shrubs. This border should be between the wall and the fence—on the very boundary—not between the walk and the building, for in the latter case, the planting divides the premises, and weakens the effect.

'A space two feet wide will allow of an irregular wall of bushes; and if the area is one hundred feet long, thirty to fifty kinds of shrubs and flowers can be grown to perfection, and the school grounds will be practically no smaller for the plantation. One week's well directed work in each year by one man, coupled with donations of plants from private yards, would make every school yard in the land a little paradise.'

In most country schools there are boys large enough to manage the work of the grounds without the expense of one man a week each year, and the interest is greater with the children if they are allowed to help.

Nothing will develop a taste for the beautiful in Nature more than the sight of growing things on an everyday playground, and the planting and care of such adds a very pleasing feature to the landscape.

THREE PLANTS NAMED.

I.G.R., Algoma.—The plants you sent are well known, No. 1 being Clematis, probably Virginiani: No. 2, Ampelopsis Quinquefolia, and No. 3, Clematis Orientalis. All are useful and ornamental as climbers and perfectly hardy.

POLYGONUM.

E.A.D.—The plant received from you is of the Polygonume, probably Sieboldi (De Vriese). It is a stout, handsome bush, and a native of Japan. A very effective plant, for bold masses, and perfectly hardy, producing a cloud of bloom in September.

Some of the Polygonums are natives of Mexico, and growing on the hillsides, have acquired the name of Mountain Fleece.

SOME INSECT ENEMIES.

H.K.—The mischievous grub that eats the leaves of the cauliflower could have been destroyed in its early stages by the use of powdered white hellebore, but when full grown the grubs penetrate the inner sections of the cauliflower, and are hard to reach.

As for the ants, you can scatter sulphur in their haunts, and set down a vessel of sweetened water into which they can be entrapped. Cultivation will disturb them, but it is better to destroy them.

TWO SHRUBS.

S.A.P.—The two shrubs sent for name are Pyrus Arbutifolia, distantly related to the apple family, and cousin to the pear, but you would not think so from the insipid taste of the small berries.

The other plant is doubtless Viburnum (Cantanoides) Alnifolium, the American Wayfaring Tree, or Hobble Bush.

A very good book for your purpose is 'Nature's Garden,' by Neltje Blanchan.

REMOVING A TREE.

E.L.S.—It has been proved by experience that shrubs and trees of the deciduous class may be transplanted with success earlier in autumn than is generally supposed.

It is not wise to disturb your tree before growth has ceased, but before the leaves fall transplanting can be done if managed carefully. If a part of the foliage remains it is of benefit, and will aid in making root growth, which does not occur after they are removed by frost. But keep from sunshine during the process of removal.

FLOWER FOR NAME.

Ellis.—There is no doubt your flower is the real Cardinal flower, though much bruised in transit. It is a plant of the swamps and brooksides, and one of the most striking of the wild flowers. Though naturally found in moist, boggy soil, it takes kindly to cultivation, and may be grown with success in any good garden soil. Its elongated spikes of deep scarlet flowers always attract attention and admiration. Give it plenty of room and partial shade, if possible.

'HERB OF GRACE.'

Mabel.—The reason that 'Rue' was called 'Herb of Grace' was that it was considered the herb of sorrow, and the name is a corruption of the old English word for 'ruth,' and sorrow of heart often becomes a means of grace.

A large number of flowers had a reputation for averting infection if worn about the person, and in the time of Queen Elizabeth were used in the preparation of household medicine, hair washes, perfumery and confections. In those days the art of pickling and preserving flowers, as well as fruits, in sugar or vinegar, and distilling them for scents, was regarded as an elegant accomplishment for a gentlewoman, and must have rendered her quite familiar with a large number of the flowers which grew around her. She was properly instructed in the knowledge of herbs by those who had studied them.

Shakespeare used this knowledge in his descriptions, such as 'Gloves as sweet as damask roses,' and as the Queen in Cymbeline says to the doctor:

'Have I not been
Thy pupil long? Hast thou not learned me how
To make perfumes, distil, preserve?

And so the fragrant growth of many flowers are found to deserve the title of 'Herb of Grace.'

MORNING GLORIES.

There is no flower that seems to come just so fresh from the hand of the Creator as the Morning Glory. At the first rays of the sunrise the delicate cups begin to untwine, and as the light increases they open, like sleepy children only half awake at first.

Dainty tints of blue and white, dainty pink and various other shades, they come every morning, like a new day, so fair, and full of refreshment to the senses.

What a pretty adornment they make to a cottage, where the long strings are covered with the leaves and flowers, varied by having every alternate plant a white or blue Moonflower, next of kin to the Morning Glory. The pure, sweet scented flowers that open at night, perfume the air, but are not so innocent and sweet to the sight as the restful tints of the Morning Glory.

SALSIFY.

N.E.—It is no use to try to grow this much-neglected vegetable if late in the season, before it is started, for it requires all the season for its development. It must not be sown too thickly, but should have four or five inches between each plant. In this province it is best to dig before the ground freezes, and store in the cellar in boxes of sand. Of the different varieties Sandwich Island is considered the best.

THE LABOR MARKET

DR. GOLDWIN SMITH'S WARNING.

(The 'Farmer's Sun.'

Few of our artisans probably have read, or if they have read have heeded, the hints here given them of danger in case of extreme trouble in our labor market from Eastern competition, either in the shape of the growth of competing manufactures in the Eastern countries themselves, or in that of an influx of Eastern labor into Canada. It is pretty evident, and indeed might safely be assumed, that there is in British Columbia an employers' interest which welcomes Japanese and Chinese labor on account of its freedom from unions and strikes. We are hardly able at present to measure the relative strength of the parties in British Columbia, or to forecast the turn which the matter will ultimately take; but should the party of the employer and free labor prevail, the relations between British Columbia and the rest of the Dominion, from which she is geographically severed, may become inharmonious and a rupture may result.

It is not about manual labor only that the difficulty arises. The spirit of unrest and revolt has extended to domestic service, which is now greatly broken up, so that in Toronto it is with the greatest difficulty that households can be maintained. There is nothing for it but the employment of Chinese.

The workingman is apt in these disputes to think of himself as a worker only and to fancy that a rise of wages in his own industry is clear gain to him. He forgets that he is a purchaser and consumer, and in that character a hirer of other men's labor as well as a seller of his own. A rise of wages all round would be a rise in the price of articles generally to all workingmen as well as the rest of us. The same result would follow a general shortening of hours, at least, if it diminished the amount of work done. Manual labor, in a word, cannot sever its own interests from those of the community at large. That it can detach itself from the community at large and prepare the way for a ruinous struggle—ruinous to all classes—in the future is only too apparent. Nor do the signs of this peril appear to be growing less.

THE SHAH OF PERSIA'S KITCHEN.

The present Shah of Persia succeeded to a most magnificent kitchen, the stoves, pokers, tongs, and even the coffee-mills being made of solid silver. What is not of silver is of copper, heavily gilded. All the dishes, knives, forks, etc., are of gold, set with precious stones. The kitchen itself is a work of art. Its ceiling is of wondrous lacquer, and its pillars are of marble and onyx. It is an apartment fit for Aladdin's whims rather than a place of cookery. Mr. Wills, in 'Persia as it is,' gives an account of Persian culinary matters, and also describes the beautiful sherbet-spoons of the country, which, although not made of gold or silver, are highly prized.

The meals of the Shah are not social occasions, and he knows little of the benefit of jollity combined with the act of eating. His breakfast takes place at twelve, a solitary meal, the monarch squatting before 50 dishes or more. From these he selects a few of the simplest, and quenches his thirst with iced sherbets. Dead silence reigns; the royal butlers hand the magnificent plates and bowls without a sound.

Dinner is eaten at nine in the evening, and differs from the morning meal in elaboration and the fact that it is enlivened by a band. The food is very varied, and the cooking extravagant. Lambs, roasted whole, and stuffed with almonds, raisins, dates, and pistachio-nuts, and sparrow and pomegranate soup enter into the delicacies of the cuisine. Sherbets are a favorite drink. They are merely water sweetened and flavored with fruits and iced.

This sherbet is drunk from large wooden spoons, delicately carved and of great value. A man often shows his wealth in the great variety and costliness of his sherbet-spoons. They are made of pear-wood, and are from one to two feet in length, with bowls which sometimes hold a tumblerful. The carving is as fine and elaborate as lacework, and the wood in places is cut so thin as to be translucent. The bowls are often ornamented with inscriptions. An oil with which they are treated darkens the originally light-colored wood. No two spoons are exactly alike, and some are real works of art.

The Persian considers a silver spoon an abomination. The tiny teaspoons of silver have a filigree hole in the bowl, and are used only for stirring.

FIELD CROP COMPETITION.

Results of Inspection by the Fairs and Exhibition Branch of the Ontario Department of Agriculture.

Realizing the importance of keeping the grain crops of Ontario up to the highest possible standard, both as regards quality and excellence in grain and in respect of freedom from other grains and from weed seeds, the Honorable Nelson Monteith, Minister of Agriculture, set aside the sum of $1,000 to be awarded as prizes to the first ten agricultural societies in the Province of Ontario, who made application to enter into a Field Crop Competition, four prizes being allotted to each society for the kind of crop entered.

The conditions attending this competition were that each entry must consist of not less than five acres. Competition was limited to members of agricultural societies whose annual fees had been paid, and they could only enter in the competition of one society and not make more than one entry for each kind of crop.

Where societies limited their competition to one kind of crop, the prizes were as follows, conditional on their being not less than ten entries.—1st, $25, 2nd, $20, 3rd, $15, and 4th, $10. Where two kinds of crop were entered and competitors numbered at least ten, the prize money for each kind of crop was:—1st, $20, 2nd, $15, 3rd, $10, and 4th, $5.

While the competition was held under the supervision of the Fairs and Exhibitions' Branch of the Ontario Department of Agriculture, the expert judges were selected by the Seed Division of the Department of Agriculture, Ottawa, and were Messrs. T. G. Raynor, Simpson Rennie and A. Elliott.

Wheat fields were scored on the following basis: 10 points for suitability of variety; 25 for freedom from weeds; 20 for freedom from other varieties and other kinds of grain; 15 for freedom from attack of smut, rust or insects; and 30 for apparent yield, considering vigor of growth and uniformity, size of head, stiffness of straw, thickness of stand and state of maturity.

For oats and barley, 30 points were the maximum for freedom from weeds; 20 for freedom from other varieties and other kinds of grain; 15 for freedom from attack of smut, rust or insects; and 35 for apparent yield, considering vigor of growth and uniformity, size of head, stiffness of straw, thickness of stand and state of maturity. In every instance the crops of all the competitors of a single society were scored by the same judge. The following shows the standing of the competitors in each society in the various crops judged:—

FALL WHEAT.

Orford Agricultural Society, Judge-Andrew Elliott, best four:—Geo. E. Lee, Highgate, score 91, Dawson variety; Wm. Speer, Highgate, score 90, Dawson; Jno. Wade, Highgate, score 87, Negro; Guyette Bros., Clearville, score 86, Walker's Reliable.

GOOSE WHEAT.

Markham Agricultural Society, Judge-Andrew Elliott, best four:—Geo. Robb, Markham, score 92; J. W. Cowie, Markham, score 91; Alfred Mason, L'Amaroux, score 89; W. A. Robertson, Markham, score 88.

BEANS.

Orford Agricultural Society.—Judge, Mr. Andrew Elliott.—Best four: Alex. Clark, Kintyre, score, 88, pea variety; Thomas Lee & Son, Muirkirk, 86, pea; John Wade, Highgate, 85, Boston; Jas. Attridge, Highgate, 84½, field.

MANDSCHEURI BARLEY.

Caledonia Agricultural Society.—Judge, Mr. Andrew Elliott.—Best four: James Douglas, Caledonia, score, 94; David Smith, Carluke, 92; Isaac Wylie, Caledonia, 89; Leonard Park, North Seneca, 88.

BARLEY.

Mount Forest Agricultural Society.—Judge, Mr. Simpson Rennie.—Best four: C. S. Nicholson, Mount Forest, score, 84; Jos. Williamson, Mount Forest, 82; W. J. Wallace, Mount Forest, 81; Davidson Bros., Harriston, 75.

BARLEY.

Peninsular Central Agricultural Society.—Judge, Mr. Andrew Elliott.—Best four: J. W. Cartwright, Smithville, score, 88, bearded variety; J. H. Erb, Smithville, 87, bearded; Moses Heist, Tintern, 85, Mandscheuri; Frank Mingle, St. Ann's, 80, Mandscheuri.

MANDSCHEURI BARLEY.

South Dorchester Agricultural Society.—Judge, Mr. Simpson Rennie.—Best four: Simon Charlton, Springfield, score, 77; Sylvester Charlton, Springfield, 76; Samuel Dawes, Springfield, 72; James Smith, Springfield, 69.

BARLEY.

Puslinch Agricultural Society. Judge, Mr. Simpson Rennie. Best four—Burdge Gunby, Mountsberg, score, 85; Charles Currier, Morrisown, 81; James Weatherston, Puslinch, 78; Andrew Elliott, Morriston, 77.

OATS.

Caledonia Agricultural Society. Judge, Mr. Andrew Elliott. Best four—Edward Gringer, North Seneca, score 93, Siberian; Alex. Cowe, Caledonia, 92½, Sensation; J. B. Calder, Carluke, 92, not named; H. McMarran, Willow Grove, 91, Siberian.

WHITE OATS.

Collingwood Agricultural Society. Judge, Mr. Simpson Rennie. Best four—E. & C. Parkinson, Thornbury, score 80; Amos Kentnear, Clarksburg, 77; J. H. Irwin, Clarksburg, 72; W. H. Mathews, Clarksburg, 67.

WHITE OATS.

Lucknow Agricultural Society. Judge, Mr. Simpson Rennie. Best four—Jno. McDiarmid, Lucknow, score 71; Albert Alton, Belfast, 60; A. Thompson, Clover Valley, 68; Jno. McLeod, Lucknow, 68.

WHITE OATS.

Mount Forest Agricultural Society. Judge, Mr. Simpson Rennie. Best four—Daniel Murphy, Mount Forest, 78; Jno. Goodyear, Mount Forest, 75; Alfred Hutchison, Mount Forest, 73; A. E. Caulfield, Mount Forest, 73.

OATS.

Peninsular Central Agricultural Society, Judge Andrew Elliott, best four.—J. W. Flewelling, Caistor Centre, score, 86, White; G. H. Adams, Smithville, 85, White; M. S. Merritt, Fulton, 84½, Sensation; Moses Heist, Tintern, 84, Irish White.

WHITE OATS.

Puslinch Agricultural Society, Judge, Simpson Rennie, best four.—Jno. A. Cockburn, Aberfoyle, score, 85; Alex. McLean, Morriston, 77; D. A. McNaughton, Morriston, 73; C. McBeath, Aberfoyle, 73.

OATS.

South Dorchester Agricultural Society, judge, Simpson Rennie, best four.—J. A. Baker, Springfield, score, 79, Siberian variety; Levi Moyer, Springfield, 74 White; D. Clapton, Brownsville, 72, White; D. E. Shinley, Springfield, 67, White.

OATS.

Strong Agricultural Society, judge, Andrew Elliott, best four.—James Prior, Sundridge, score, 84, Irish White; P. Lamb, Sundridge, 81, New Century; J. C. Cunningham, Sundridge, 80, Sensation; John B. Duke, Hartfell, 79¼, Storm King.

OATS.

Verulam Agricultural Society, judge, T. G. Raynor, best four.—William Lewis, Dunsford, score, 96, Siberian variety; John J. Robertson, Dunsford, 94, Sensation; Wm. Murdoch, Dunsford, 93, Waverley; Jas. M. Justice, Bobcaygeon, 90, Irish White.

MACDONALD COLLEGE.

In an exhaustive prospectus, which has just been issued, it is stated that some of the advantages which Macdonald College hopes to assist in providing for Canada are increase of productiveness with improvement of products in the field, and in the industries of the farm and the town, greater comfort and enjoyment in the home; a better taught school for the children; a more thorough appreciation of the possibilities for good in the co-operation of home and school, and a nobler sense of the responsibilities of life.

The course of study (given in alphabetical order) include animal husbandry, bacteriology, biology, physiology and hygiene, cereal husbandry, chemistry, dairying, English farm machinery, French, horticulture, household science, manual training and drawing, mathematics, nature study, physical training for girls, physics, poultry and rural economics.

For men who cannot attend the regular courses, and who are desirous of becoming acquainted with the latest methods in the different branches of agriculture, there will be short courses, beginning in January, in live stock, seeds and seed selection, poultry keeping, home dairying, horticulture, and farm machinery.

THE SCHOOL FOR TEACHERS.

This school, it is announced, is intended to give a thorough training to teachers, by instruction and training in the school itself and by practice in the practice schools; and the arrangements are of such a character as to afford the greatest possible facilities to students from all parts of the province. The Protestant Central Board of Examiners for the province of Quebec grants diplomas only to teachers-in-training of this school, and to graduates of Canadian or other British universities, who have been trained as teachers.

Any one desiring to take a course in the school for teachers, to qualify for teaching in the province of Quebec, must make application for permission to enter to the secretary of the Ceneral Board of Examiners, on the authorized form, remitting to him at the same time all necessary certificates of standing and character, and the fee prescribed.

For authorized forms of admission and other information, application must be made to the secretary of the Central Board, Dr. G. W. Parmelee, Quebec, P.Q.

THE SCHOOL OF AGRICULTURE.

The courses offered in the school of agriculture are as follows:—Short courses of from two weeks to three months each; a two-year course leading to a diploma, and a four-year course leading to a bachelor's degree.

The short courses are made as practical as possible, and are provided in the subjects of: 1, live stock; 2, soils, seeds, crops and weeds; 3, poultry; 4, horticulture, and 5, home dairying.

The two-year course embraces studies in: 1, field and cereal husbandry; 2, animal husbandry; 3, poultry husbandry; 4, home dairying, and 5, horticulture.

The four-year course is a continuation of the two-year course for the purpose of affording opportunity for more advanced knowledge of rural economy, and more thorough and exact acquaintance with the natural sciences and their applications to the conditions, processes, and organizations of rural life.

SCHOOL OF HOUSEHOLD SCIENCE.

The school of household science occupies along with the school for teachers all of the second and third floors of the main building. It contains two large kitchens, a practice dining room, a sewing room, a class laundry, millinery and dressmaking rooms, a house decoration room, a practice apartment house, several store rooms and offices all thoroughly equipped for instruction in the science and art of housekeeping.

The various subjects studied by the classes in household science will be considered in a thoroughly practical way. In cooking, the students will learn the best ways of preparing the simplest dishes, as well as some of the more elaborate.

The courses offered in household science are as follows: Short courses, a one-year course, and a two-year course leading to a diploma.

The short courses last three months each, are made as practical as possible, and include the study of foods, plain cooking, sewing, laundry, home nursing, sanitation and hygiene, home art, and care of the house.

The one-year course embraces practical and theoretical work in: Foods, cookery, household economics, materials for clothing, dressmaking and millinery, laundry, fuels, ventilation and house sanitation, home nursing and hygiene, home art. Simultaneous studies are carried on in the physics, chemistry, biology and bacteriology laboratories to show the direct bearing of the sciences on the practical side of housekeeping.

The two-year course is an extension of the one-year course comprising a more intensive study of the subjects therein embraced, and also more advanced laboratory work in the chemistry, physics, biology and bacteriology branches. English, mathematics and history are also obligatory subjects in this course, and the student is allowed to choose two of the following: Home dairying, poultry, horticulture, seeds and plant improvement, and wood carving.

GENERAL INFORMATION.

There are as few rules and regulations as are compatible with the organization and administration of the college. Order, punctuality, and systematic effort to master one's work on the one hand, and hearty co-operation in the developing of the healthy college spirit on the other, should, it is announced, characterize the students of this college if the aim of the founder and the object of the teaching body of the college is to be realized.

The school for teachers of Macdonald College is fortunate in having upon the campus a village and rural school, where may be seen nearly all the problems that will confront the teacher who goes into the rural districts. In addition to this, arrangements have been made with the Protestant Board of School Commissioners for a well-equipped city school to be available for observation and practice, which the teachers-in-training at Macdonald College will visit regularly and share in the work of teaching.

In the spring of 1908 a number of apprentice-students will be received, who will assist in carrying on the work of the Small Cultures Farm and the Main Farm. These young men will have an opportunity of doing things under competent instruction. If diligent, earnest, and trustworthy, they can earn enough, on the College farms during the six months, to pay their board in the College for class-room work during the winter. They will receive free board and room during the period when the whole of their time may be claimed by the College for apprentice labor.

There will be a college post-office in the Main building.

All kinds of school and college supplies may be purchased at the College.

Each bedroom is furnished with closets, beds, mattresses, sheets, pillows, pillow covers, counterpanes and towels, and with a bureau, washstand, study table and two chairs and the necessary bedroom china.

The following is the complete list of the officers of instruction:—

James W. Robertson, LL.D., C.M.G., Principal.

George H. Locke, M.A., Dean of the School for Teachers, and Professor of the History and Principles of Education.

Miss Helen A. Bainbridge, Ed.B., Dean of the School of Household Science and Assistant Professor of Household Science.

F. C. Harrison, B.S.A., M.Sc., Professor of Bacteriology.

William Lochhead, B.A., M.Sc., Professor of Biology.

Carleton J. Lynde, Ph.D., Professor of Physics.

Leonard S. Klinck, M.S.A., Professor of Cereal Husbandry.

H. S. Arkell, M.A., B.S.A., Professor of Animal Husbandry.

Abner W. Kneeland, M.A., B.C.L., Professor of English in the School for Teachers.

John Brittain, D.Sc., Professor of Nature Study.

W. Saxby Blair, Assistant Professor of Horticulture.

J. F. Snell, Ph.D., Assistant Professor of Chemistry.

John Fixter, Farm Superintendent and Instructor in Farm Machinery.

Fred. C. Elford, Manager and Instructor in Poultry Department.

J. M. Swaine, M.S.A., Lecturer in Entomology and Zoology.

Miss Jean Dawson, M.A., Ph.D., Instructor in Physiology and Hygiene.

J. van der Leck, T.E., Assistant in Bacteriology.

H. Dasen, Assistant in Bacteriology.

George E. Emberley, Instructor in Manual Training.

Mme. Sophie Cornu, Professor of French in the School for Teachers.

Miss Lillian B. Robins, B.A., Instructor in Mathematics and in Classics in the School for Teachers.

Miss Mary I. Peebles, Head Mistress in Practice School.

H. F. Armstrong, Associate Professor of Drawing in the School for Teachers.

V. R. Gardner, M.S.A., Instructor in Horticulture.

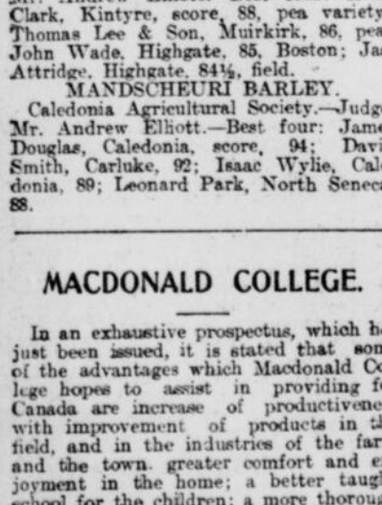
H. Barton, B.S.A., Assistant in Animal Husbandry.

Douglas Weir, B.S.A., Assistant in Biology.

Miss Abbie DeLury, Instructor in Household Science.

Miss Catherine T. McCaig, Instructor in Household Science.

In the Residences.—Mrs. Jennie Muldrew, House-mother and Superintendent of Women's Residence: Miss J. M. Kennedy, B.A., Housekeeper and Dietician; Mrs. J. F. O'Hara, Matron in Men's Residence.



CHILLS, COLDS, PLEURISY.

Dressing lightly, exposed to draughts, cold is easily taken. Give twenty drops of Nerviline in hot water at once. Circulation and warmth will be restored, and pleurisy, inflammation or congestion prevented. Equally good for colds, breaks up their beginnings at once. If you only knew what a great remedy Nerviline is, that it is five times stronger than other liniments, more pentrating, more pain subduing, you would not be without it. Ninety-nine sicknesses out of a hundred can be prevented at the very beginning by the use of Nerviline. Saves doctors' bills—the great pain saver of the age—in use fifty years.

THE AGE OF EDISON

MAN WHO HAS LED THE WAY IN CONTROL OF THE SUBTLE ELECTRIC FLUID.

(New York 'Tribune.')

In summing up the debt of gratitude that present and future generations owe to the great inventor, Thomas Alva Edison, a well-known writer once said that as Athens at her height was known as the age of Pericles, so would our day be known as the age of Edison.

Perhaps this meed of praise was too great. The civilized world has gone on apace since Pericles ruled in ancient Greece. It is doubtful if any one man's personality could now leave its imprint as Pericles left his upon Athens. So long, however, as the incandescent electric lamp—Edison's greatest invention—lights up humanity in the earth's four corners his name is never likely to be forgotten. His other great inventions in the field of electrical science—the duplex and quadruplex system of telegraphy, the phonograph, the stock quotation ticker—in themselves entitle him to a foremost place among the greatest of the world's creative geniuses. More than any man among the living or those who have passed away he has led the way in discovering methods by which the subtle electric fluid which permeates the atmosphere has been controlled and applied to the needs and conveniences of humanity.

MR. THOMAS A. EDISON.

The secret of Edison's marvellous success is no doubt his great natural gifts, but the results he has attained have depended in a large degree upon his inordinate capacity for hard work. Born and brought up in poverty, he was compelled to earn his own living and educate himself at the same time. The world was his school, and a hard one he found it in those early years. This habit of hard work acquired in his boyhood has stuck to him through life, and is responsible in a great degree not only for the measure of his accomplishments, but also for characteristics which make him one of the most interesting personalities of modern times.

Asked at one time why it was that he insisted upon making a hermit of himself by working night and day, now that he had succeeded in getting both fame and fortune for himself, the inventor thoughtfully replied:

'I don't know! I like my work and am not happy unless I am always at it. Like the old cart horse, I am irritable unless I can feel the shafts.'

Like many another before him, it was in New York that Mr. Edison got his start in life. Before coming to the metropolis he had proved himself an expert telegraph operator, and had worked upon the idea, which he afterward perfected, of sending more than one telegraph message over the same wire at the same time. This story is told of him in those early days when he worked at the telegraph key: The Western Union Telegraph Company needed a good operator to take charge of the Boston end of the heaviest wire from New York. Successive applicants for the place had been tried and had failed. A friend of Edison's recommended him for the post. He was at that time working in Port Huron. A telegram brought him to Boston, and when he showed up in the office his appearance caused a general laugh among the operators.

His attire was slovenly, and he wore trousers that reached little more than half way from the knee to the shoe top. His natural awkwardness of movement was accentuated by the clothes he wore and his generally unkempt appearance. At the New York end of the wire he was to handle there was one of the fastest sending operators in the service of the company. It seemed ridiculous that this awkward country boy should be put up against him. Without a word young Edison took his seat at the key, and for four hours received messages as fast as the man at the other end of the wire could send, transcribing the dots and dashes in writing almost copper plate in its legibility. Not once in the four hours did he have to interrupt the sender to have parts of messages repeated. When the trick was done the New York operator thus expressed his amazement:

'Who the devil are you?' he ticked over the wire.

'I'm the new man. "Tom" Edison is my name,' came the answer, ticked off even faster than the question.

'Well, you are a good one. Been looking for you for ten years. You are the only man that could ever take me without a break.'

At this signal tribute to the skill displayed by the raw-looking boy who thus blew into the office to take on its hardest post the derisive laughter which had first greeted him gave place to a wholesome respect. It is said that even today Mr. Edison treasures the letter he received from the manager of the Boston office after this successful exploit more than all the honors since conferred upon him.

After leaving Boston the young inventor came to New York. It was soon after his arrival that he made his first successful invention from a commercial point of view. It was the stock quotation ticker now used in brokers' offices throughout the world. He was taken up financially by men with money, and soon established a factory in the city of Newark, where he superintended the manufacture of the new machine.

From this time on Mr. Edison's prolific inventive genius and his capacity for hard work sustained him in a phenomenal progress toward both wealth and fame. From Newark he moved to Menlo Park, N.J., in order to get away from the distractions and interruptions that interfered with his researches and inventive work.

WAISTCOAT AS A CHECKER BOARD

'I often wondered,' said a trolley conductor, 'why the Italians who have been in this country for several years do not become tired of wearing those waistcoats that look all the world like checker boards, but the problem was partly solved for me the other day. For several days a gang of laborers have been working near the "stand" at Sixty-third and Vine streets. My car has a lay over for nearly ten minutes when the foreigners are eating their dinner. Several times I have seen couples of them engaged in playing a game which at a distance looked very much like checkers. Unable to believe that they would carry checker boards with them, I made a closer inspection and found that the board consisted of a waistcoat laid upon the ground. Small chips of wood and pebbles composed the array of checker men.'

READABLE PARAGRAPHS

GOOD OLD TOWN.

He is home once more.
He has been away
To the gay seashore,
Where it's pay, pay, pay.
And the city's cliffs, walls gray and grim
Are a source of unceasing joy to him.

He is home once more.
Back from his trip
To the gay seashore,
Where it's tip, tip, tip.
And the oozing pitch and the bubbling tar
Seem sweeter than ozone, by far, by far!
—Washington 'Herald.'

CODFISH ARISTOCRACY.

(From the Philadelphia 'Bulletin.')

The Bass—Those codfish are putting on a lot of airs since they heard they were so well liked in Boston.

The Pike—I should say so. They don't even like you to call them a 'school of fish.'

The Bass—Don't, eh?

The Pike—No; they insist upon being referred to as a 'college of fish.'

Cucumbers and melons are 'forbidden fruit' to many persons so constituted that the least indulgence is followed by attacks of cholera, dysentery, griping, etc. These persons are not aware that they can indulge to their heart's content if they have on hand a bottle of Dr. J. D. Kellogg's Dysentery Cordial, a medicine that will give immediate relief, and is a sure cure for all summer complaints.

Teacher (Natural History Class)—'You will remember, all! you, Tommy, that wasps lie in a torpid state in the winter?'

Tommy (with an air of retrospection) —'Yes'm, but they make up for it in the summer.'

Nip Disease in the Bud.—It is difficult to eradicate a disease after it has become seated, therefore it is wise to take ailment in its initial stages, and by remedies as are sufficient, stop it in course. Cold is the commonest complaint of man, and when neglected leads to serious results. Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil will cure the severest cold or most violent cough.

Miss Bookley—'You are from Boston, I believe, Mr. Staples?' Mr. Staples: 'Yes; I have lived there several years.' 'Then, you must know all about Browning and Emerson?' 'N—no, I can't say that I do. Clothing firm, isn't it?'

Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator has no equal for destroying worms in children and adults. See that you get the genuine when purchasing.

DIDN'T BORROW IT.

'You must never borrow trouble,' said the ready-made philosopher.

'I didn't,' answered the proprietor of a new automobile: 'I bought mine outright.'

'Ever surrounded by wolves?' 'No; but I know the sensation. I used to open the dining-room doors at a summer hotel.'—Louisville Courier-Journal.'

Thos. Sabin, of Eglinton, says: 'I have removed ten corns from my feet with Holloway's Corn cure.' Reader, go thou and do likewise.

Shopman (to undecided customer come to purchase a dog-trough)—'Would you like one with "dog" painted on it, madam?' Customer—'N-no. You see, the dog can read, and my husband doesn't drink water!'—'Punch.'

Not a Nauseating Pill.—The excipient of a pill is the substance which enfolds the ingredients and makes up the pill mass. That of Parmelee's Vegetable Pills is so compounded as to preserve their moisture and they can be carried into any latitude without impairing their strength. Many pills, in order to keep them from adhering are rolled in powders, which prove nauseating to the taste. Parmelee's Vegetable Pills are so prepared that they are agreeable to the most delicate.

Farmer Pasteriot (discussing literature with the new boarder)—'Ther' wuz a book that my son Bill thought a heap of when he wuz t' hum—all about swash and buffu' an' blood.' 'One of those swash buckler romances, I presume. Do you recall where the scene was laid?' 'Well, I took it to be a Jersey story, from the name of it. 'Twuz called "The Three Musketeers."'—'Puck.'

How to Cleanse the System.—Parmelee's Vegetable Pills are the result of scientific study of the effects of extracts of certain roots and herbs upon the digestive organs. Their use has demonstrated in many instances that they regulate the action of the liver and the kidneys, purify the blood, and carry off all morbid accumulations from the system. They are easy to take, and their action is mild and beneficial.

ADVICE TO A THEORIST.

'What kind of views would you advise me to set forth in my next lecture tour?' inquired the habitual orator.

'Well,' answered the coldly practical theorist, 'if I were you I'd get some stereopticon views.'—Washington 'Star.'

REASONS FOR HURRY.

'You seem to be in a hurry?'

'Yes, don't stop me, old chap. I've got a strap to catch on the District Railway.'—'Ally Sloper's Half Holiday.'

Agricultural.

COMING EVENTS.

Ogdensburg, N.Y., Horse Show. Sept. 24 to 27.

Halifax, N.S., Sept. 25 to Oct. 23.

Springfield, Ill., Sept. 27 to Oct. 5.

Charlottetown, P.E.I., Oct. 8 to 11.

Illinois State Fair, Springfield, Sept. 27 to Oct. 5. Mr. W. G. Garrard, secretary.

National Dairy Show, Chicago, Oct. 10-19, 1907.

North Carolina State Fair, Raleigh, Oct. 14-19.

Jamestown Tercentennial Exposition, Norfolk, Va., April 26—Nov. 30.

New York Poultry Show, New York, Dec. 30—Jan 4, 1908.

Eastern Ontario Fat Stock and Poultry Show, Jan. 6-11, 1908.

Boston Poultry Show, Boston, Jan. 13-18, 1908.

CURRENT COMMENTS

In furtherance of his mission to Great Britain, Mr. Ruddick, Dairy and Cold Storage Commissioner, recently visited Glasgow, where he addressed a large gathering of provision and fruit merchants. He impressed on his audience the desirability of extending the fruit and dairy trade with Scotland, and he pointed out that Canadian fruit growers had under consideration a co-operative scheme which would result in the improvement of the apple and a more careful packing of the fruit for export. The farmers were anxious to meet the requirements of the foreign market; they were not depending upon sentiment to sell their goods, and did not expect to extend their trade unless they could give a good article.

* * *

Mr. Ruddick is quite alive to the brisk competition which Canadian goods have to meet in the Old Country, and the big efforts made by the European producers to retain the hold they have on the British markets. He was able to point to the stringent laws which regulate Canadian dairy produce, and to assure the merchants that adulteration was absent from the goods sent from this side. A good point was that the importation, manufacture or sale of any butter substitute was prohibited, and was also process or renovated butter—a thing pretty common in England. By careful inspection and re-inspection when the products were landed, and in other ways, the government endeavored to increase the quality of the goods, and to assist the production of food of the highest description. It was evident from the questions put to Mr. Ruddick that the merchants feel keenly on two or three points, notably on the green cheese question and on short weights. In reply, the commissioner told of the efforts being made to encourage farmers to hold their cheese for a longer period, and generally to improve the product.

* * *

It is clear that if Canadian farmers are to retain and increase their business with the Mother Country they must give close attention to the peculiarities of the market. Great Britain requires the best that we can give her, and if the products of this country are to have a permanent place in the old land they must be equal at least to those which come from other colonies and from all quarters of Europe. New Zealand butter is becoming increasingly popular because of its good quality and the excellent way in which it is packed, and fruits from Australia also command a ready sale at high prices, on account of the fine condition in which they arrive. The farmers of Denmark, assisted by their government, have for years made a study of the English market, and they have succeeded in obtaining a strong hold on the consumers of all kinds of provisions. Canada has plenty of competitors in the free market of Great Britain, and as sentiment plays practically no part in business, it is up to us to see that we are not behind others in the way of shipping articles of first class quality. The government may spend thousands of dollars in aiding agriculture, but it will be in great part useless unless farmers co-operate in every possible way.

* * *

Complaints are again being made in England of the way in which emigrants who book for Canada through agents have been treated. In certain instances men have been induced to throw up permanent employment and to bring their families out here, under agreements providing for work for a definite period, only to find on their arrival that the contract is repudiated by the parties on behalf of whom the agreements were supposed to be entered into. In some cases, in which the agreements were made by agents, trading under the name of a land company, the emigrants found themselves stranded for a time. No doubt the men ultimately found employment either in industrial concerns or on the land, but none the less it is a very unsatisfactory feature of the emigration boom. It has been pointed out over and over again that there is no need to make use of the services of a private agent, especially when a man thinks of going on to the land, the government having made every provision for intending settlers. The Canadian Emigration Department fortunately take prompt measures to protect the public when they discover people who adopt shady methods, and more than one agent has had his license withdrawn for obtaining commissions by misrepresentations.

* * *

An extraordinarily high price for a Berkshire boar has just been paid by a firm of breeders at Kirksville, Miss. The animal, 'Star Masterpiece,' was sold by auction, and fetched $5,500. The bidding commenced at $5,000, and was promptly rushed to another $500. This is said to be the highest price ever paid for a hog.

WHITE DIARRHOEA

The Biological Laboratory at Ottawa, under Live Stock Commissioner Rutherford, has been doing some good work for poultrymen which is very much appreciated. The Maritime Provinces, as also the other provinces, have been suffering from a bowel complaint among young chicks, and the report of this department on two young chicks supposed to be affected by this trouble sent by the Agricultural College at Truro will be found interesting.

When the chickens for examination arrived, Dr. Higgins was absent on official business in the North-West, and the examination was made by the assistant pathologist, Dr. Hadwen. It should be stated that the chickens referred to in the letter from the Nova Scotia College as having died in such numbers were hatched by both hens and incubators.

The report of Dr. Hadwen says: 'I have examined two chickens forwarded from the Nova Scotia Agricultural College. The cause of death was white diarrhoea. We have examined numbers of chickens this spring suffering from the same affection. According to Dr. Higgins, non-absorption of the yolk sac seems to be mainly responsible for the disease. As the disease progresses the vent becomes blocked up with the faeces becoming stuck to the feathers. The best treatment seems to be to remove the mass, gently press on the abdomen to help the chicken expel the retained faeces. Numbers of chickens die from nothing else than stoppage induced in this way.'

In a supplementary report, Dr. Higgins expresses the view that the cause of this affection is quite different from any hitherto advanced, namely, that 'white diarrhoea' is due, not to an infective agent, but to a defective anatomical development prior to emerging from the shell. 'As to the exact cause of this defective development,' he says, 'I am at present unable to offer an opinion, but it is a fact that chickens dead of the so-called "white diarrhoea" have the yolk sac only partially absorbed. Under normal conditions this sac is, as a rule, completely absorbed at the end of the period of incubation, or within the first few days after the chick emerges from the shell. Where this sac is not absorbed white diarrhoea is extremely liable to make its appearance soon after the chick commences to eat, and this food fills the goventriculus, the gizzard and the intestines. By the distention of the above-named organs with food the yolk sac is mechanically pressed against the cloaca, rendering the passage of faeces to the vent impossible, and there being no relief afforded the chick dies of stoppage. The white diarrhoea is merely a coincidence occasioned by the fact that the ureters enter the cloaca above and posterior to the point at which closure is caused by the pressure of the yolk sac, and there being no obstruction they are readily voided. These urates are white and of semi-solid consistence, hence the name "white diarrhoea." "White diarrhoea" may be due to defective incubation or represent an inherent weakness in the parent stock. It is non-infectious, and is not transmitted to healthy chicks housed with those having the yolk sac improperly absorbed. The bacteria found on examination of the yolk sac are numerous, but no single organism seems to be present in a series of cases examined.

'Careful autopsies will undoubtedly reveal the condition of stoppage above referred to in all cases of this affection examined. The possibility of the parent stock being responsible for the condition is shown by the statement in the letter enclosed that "eggs sent elsewhere to be hatched by hens have manifested the same symptoms." With affected chickens indifferent results have been obtained by pressure on the yolk sac before the external opening is completely closed and pressing out its contents, and also from pressure with a view to emptying the intestine. These measures must be practised with extreme care or the chick will be killed by manipulation.'

SASKATCHEWAN FATTENING STATION

The west is waking up to the possibilities of the poultry trade. Last year Alberta successfully operated a number of fattening stations. The government thought so much of the prospects that a commissioner of poultry was attached to the agricultural department, and those who know A. W. Foley expect to see the poultry department make a record for itself. Saskatchewan will doubtless put a competent man in charge who will make things hum there, as Mr. Foley is doing for Alberta. The Department of Agriculture, with the object of stimulating the raising of poultry on the farm by demonstrating the profits that are made therefrom, and for the purpose of increasing the demand of poultry within the province, by supplying consumers with well-fattened properly-dressed birds, have just established a fattening station at Moosomin. The plant is situated close to the creamery to facilitate feeding, the intention being to use skim-milk and buttermilk largely as a food. Experiments conducted in Alberta and in Ontario have shown that milk has much merit as a chicken fattener. It not only is an economical flesh-forming food, but it gives to the meat a very desirable color and taste. The Moosomin station opened for business on Friday, Aug. 30.

The following rules will regulate the work:

1. All birds must be delivered alive and free of charge at the fattening station at the Moosomin creamery, or at the nearest railway station. The department will pay express charges on birds shipped from points along the line of railway.

2. Only spring birds will be accepted this season.

3. All birds should weigh at least three and a half pounds each.

4. In no case will cock birds, crippled, deformed, sick, or diseased birds be accepted. The operator in charge of the fattening station may refuse to accept birds which, in his opinion, are unsuitable for fattening purposes.

5. The crops of all birds must be empty when received at the fattening station. This is easily accomplished by cooping up and not feeding the birds the evening previous to delivery.

6. All birds will be weighed alive on delivery at the fattening station, and the seller given credit for the total weight.

7. The Department of Agriculture will advance ten cents per pound live weight for birds upon receipt of an advice from the operator of the fattening station, and will keep an account of all revenue received from the sale of poultry, and after deducting the amount of the original advance and the actual cost of fattening and marketing, will return the balance to the patrons at the close of the season, in proportion to the weight of poultry received from each.

SPRAYING FORMULAE.

The following formulae, issued by the Agricultural Department, will be found of great use:

INSECTICIDES.

PARIS GREEN (For foliage-eating insects).

Paris green	4 oz.
Unslaked lime	4 oz.
Water	40 gallons

Make the Paris green into a paste with a little water; then stir into the larger quantity of water to which has been added the lime. Apply in a fine spray.

Dry Mixture—One pound Paris green with fifty pounds flour, land plaster, slaked lime or any other perfectly dry powder. Dust the bushes well with this.

Poisoned Bran—Mix half a pound of Paris green with fifty pounds of slightly moistened bran.

HELLEBORE.

White hellebore	1 oz.
Water	2 gallons.

Or the dry hellebore to be dusted undiluted over attacked plants.

PYRETHRUM (or insect powder).

Pyrethrum powder	1 oz.
Water	3 gallons.

Dry mixture.—Mix thoroughly one part by weight of insect powder with four parts by weight of cheap flour, and keep in a close vessel for twenty-four hours before dusting over plants attacked.

KEROSENE EMULSION (for bark-lice and other sucking insects).

Kerosene (coal oil)	2 gallons.
Rain water	1 gallon.
Soap	½ lb.

Dissolve soap in water by boiling; take from fire, and, while hot, turn in kerosene and churn briskly for five minutes. For use dilute with nine parts of water so that the above eight gallons of stock emulsion will make thirty gallons of spraying mixture.

WHALE-OIL SOAP.

	Gallons water.
For brown or black aphis	1 lb, in 4
For scale insects (young)	1 lb. in 5
For green aphis or thrip	1 lb. in 6
For San Jose scale(in winter)	2 lbs. in 1

TOBACCO AND SOAP WASH.

Soak in half a barrel of hot water for a few hours ten pounds of tobacco leaves (home grown will do); strain off and add two pounds of Whale-oil soap. Stir until it is dissolved, and dilute to forty gallons. Apply early and two or three times at short intervals.

LIME WASH.

Unslaked lime	1 to 2 lbs.
Water	1 gallon.

Strain through sacking before spraying.

LIME-SULPHUR WASH (for San Jose Scale and fungous diseases).

Lime	12 lbs.
Sulphur, powdered	12 lbs.
Water to make	40 gallons.

Slake the lime with only enough water to do it thoroughly. Add the sulphur by dusting it over the lime while slaking; stir well and boil for at least an hour, adding only so much hot water as is necessary for easy stirring. When thoroughly cooked, strain through sacking, and apply hot.

LIME-SULPHUR-SODA WASH.

Lime	25 lbs.
Sulphur, powdered	12½ lbs.
Caustic soda	5 lbs.
Water to make	40 gallons.

Put the lime in a barrel, add enough water to make it boil rapidly; while slaking, stir in the sulphur, previously made into a thin paste with hot water; then add the caustic soda dissolved in hot water. Add more water as required to prevent boiling over, and stir briskly all the time. When all bubbling ceases, add hot water to make up to forty gallons.

Cook sulphur washes in iron pots or by steam in wooden vats or barrels; never use copper vessels either for cooking or for spraying sulphur washes from.

FUNGICIDES.

BORDEAUX MIXTURE (for fungi).

Copper sulphate (bluestone)	4 lbs.
Unslaked lime	4 lbs.
Water (1 barrel)	40 gallons.

Dissolve the copper sulphate by suspending it in a coarse cotton bag in a wooden or earthen vessel containing four or five or more gallons of water. (It will slake more quickly in hot water). Slake the lime in another vessel. If the lime, when slaked, is lumpy or granular, it should be strained through coarse sacking or a fine sieve. Pour the copper sulphate solution into a barrel, or it may be dissolved in this in the first place; half fill the barrel with water; dilute the slaked lime to half a barrel of water, and pour into the diluted copper sulphate solution, then stir thoroughly. It is then ready for use. (Never mix concentrated milk of lime and copper solution).

A stock solution of copper sulphate and milk of lime may be prepared and kept in separate covered barrels throughout the spraying season. The quantities of copper sulphate, lime and water contained in each should be carefully noted.

To test Bordeaux mixture, let a drop of ferrocyanide of potassium solution fall into the mixture when ready. If the mixture turns reddish brown, add more milk of lime until no change takes place.

POISONED BORDEAUX MIXTURE

(For fungi and leaf-eating insects).

To the forty gallons of Bordeaux mixture prepared as above, add four ounces of Paris green.

AMMONIACAL COPPER CARBONATE.

Copper carbonate	5 oz.
Ammonia	2 quarts.
Water (1 barrel)	40 gallons.

Dissolve the copper carbonate in the ammonia. The ammonia and concentrated solution should be kept in glass or stone jars, tightly corked. It is ready for use as soon as diluted with the forty gallons of water. To be used when Bordeaux cannot be applied on account of staining the fruit.

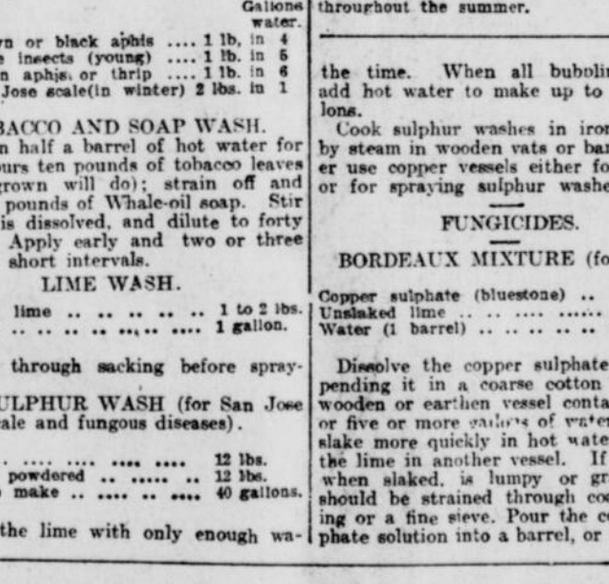
POTASSIUM SULPHIDE (liver of sulphur).

Potassium sulphide	1 oz.
Hot water	2 gallons.

Dissolve the potassium sulphide in hot water.

COLONY LAYING HENS.
In this house, at Macdonald College, hens were kept last winter. It is 14 x 20, and will accommodate 50 hens.

COLONY BROODER HOUSE.
This house, at Macdonald College, is used for the rasing of chicks. A hover is fitted into this, under which 75 to 100 chicks are put; when the chicks are big enough to do without heat the hover is taken, and the house is allowed them throughout the summer.



CAN FOR RETAIL DELIVERY OF MILK.

The diagrams show an improved vessel—by G. S. D. Milne and C. Davies, Walthamstow—for the retail delivery of milk. Fig. 1 is a side view of the milk receptacle, Fig. 2 a back view of the cage, Fig. 3 a side view of the cage, Fig. 4 a plan bottom of the cage, and Fig. 5 section of rim and corner of milk receptacle. This jar is of white flint glass or other suitable material, and has a shoulder (b) and a neck (c). The top of the neck is rounded as at d, as also are the inside and outside corners of the bottom, as at e, the bottom being also somewhat hollowed. To receive the jaw (a) a cage, having an upper ring (f) and a bottom rim (g), the rims being connected by wires (h), is provided. The hook (i) by which the cage is suspended on the can is formed by a wire attached at one end to the bottom rim (g), carried up and passed through the rim (f), and finally attached to the bottom rim (g). The side ears (j) for the handle (k), are formed by passing the upper ends of the side wires through the rim f, and bending them over into the proper shape. To the rim f is hinged a lid (l) for the jar, and a bar (m), is fastened across the bottom of the cage to prevent the jar from slipping through. The jar forms a cleanly receptacle for the milk, and can be removed from the cage without much trouble either for cleaning or for replacing when broken.—'Dairy.'

HOW TO HANDLE BEES

It is my practice to have a bucket of water available, and a garden syringe with the sprayer on. As soon as the swarm is fairly on the wing I send the misty spray among them, when they will soon settle, and are hived without difficulty. Failing a syringe, a few bowls of water thrown over the swarm will often cause it to alight. It is well always to have a skep ready to hand in which to gather the bees, and if it is just smeared with a little honey inside it will cause the bees to run up the sooner.

If the swarm alights on the end of a branch it is well to cut off the branch, or, if this is likely to cause damage, the branch can be given a couple of sharp, twisty shakes, and the bees will drop off into the skep held close under to receive them. This can be quickly turned on its side and covered with a cloth, and in the evening it can be easily carried to the place where it is to stand, or the bees can be shaken off in front of a properly prepared bar-framed hive, into which they will run.

There are, however, the undesirable swarms to be dealt with. There is often a stock that will go swarming mad. Do what we will to try and stop them, it will persist in swarming. There is, apparently, no regulation about their methods; they just evince a desire to swarm, and swarm they will. It seems to be due to certain proclivities of the old queen. The best way is to hive the swarm as usual, and then go to the parent stock and thoroughly overhaul it and cut out all the queen cells but one. Then catch the old queen and pinch her. Afterwards return the swarm to the hive. This method, of course, retards the progress of the hive, as brood raising is hatched, but at the same time there is the benefit of her vigor to be obtained. This is one of the simplest and best methods. There are others more complicated, but not a bit more successful.

It will be well to look over the hives on a nice afternoon to detect any signs of foul brood. If these are present, don't attempt to cure, as it is far cheaper to destroy. Beware of handling the bees whilst there is thunder in the air. They are generally bad-tempered them, and even without provocation will sting like demons; whilst on a nice afternoon, when the honey is coming in free and easy, the hive can often be opened out without the use of either the smoker or the veil.

Whilst on the subject of veils, I would draw the attention of bee-keepers to the use of the wire bee-veil. This is much more convenient than the old-fashioned net, which, when limp, lies close to the face.—'Rural World.'

GAS FROM STRAW

A recent discovery shows that illuminating gas of good quality can be made from straw and corn cobs. J. Russell Coutts, a Cleveland chemist, is said to be the discoverer. While on a big ranch in Canada last year he saw a great stack of straw set on fire. By watching it he noticed a peculiar blue flame that gave off the fumes of carbon monoxide, which is a constituent of water gas. Later he made experiments, and is now operating in Beatrice, Neb., an experimental plant which it is said has proved the commercial value of his discovery.

Throughout the west vast quantities of straw and cornstalks and cobs are burned simply to get them out of the way. It seems that they can be manufactured into gas by a simple process involving practically the same apparatus used in making ordinary coal and water gas. Instead of shovelling coal into the retorts, bales of compressed straw or corn stalks are thrown in. When the retorts are well heated the gas is thrown out, collected, purified, and placed in holders in the ordinary manner. Thirty percent of the original weight of the straw, cobs or stalks remains after the gas is extracted. This is used to feed the boilers. The heating power of the corn gas is said to be greater than that of coal gas, and it is predicted that eventually the corn gas can be profitably manufactured and sold at a rate of 50 cents a thousand feet. This is much less than the cost of coal gas.

VALUE OF A PURE-BRED SIRE

(To the Agricultural Editor, 'Weekly Witness.')

Sir,—A few poor cows may do little permanent harm to the dairy herd, but a poor sire will do untold damage. Frequently dairymen hold the penny so close to the eye it is impossible to see the dollar a little farther off, and this is just what a man is doing who has a good dairy herd of grade cows and thinks he is economizing by buying a poor or even common sire.

If the good pure-bred sire improves the milking capacity of his daughters only one and one-half pounds of milk at a milking, above the production of their dams, this would mean an increase of 900 pounds of milk for the ten months, or 300 days an ordinary cow should give milk. The daughter would also be a much more persistent milker, that is, would give milk for a longer time in the year, and she would regain her flow of milk better after an unavoidable shortage of feed as in a summer drouth. These daughters may certainly be credited with 1,000 pounds more milk per year than their dams produced. At the low estimate of $1 per 100 pounds this extra amount of milk would be worth $10 per year. The average cow is a good producer for at least six years, or until she is eight years old. It will on the average be four years after purchasing the sire before his first daughters will have brought in the first extra $10. Eight dollars and twenty-three cents kept at compound interest for these four years at five percent will equal $10, so the daughter's improvement or increase of income the first year is worth $8.23 at the time her sire is purchased.

If the heifer calves are to be raised for dairy cows there is absolutely no business or reason on earth for keeping a scrub bull. The dairymen who think there is, pay a heavy price annually for maintaining that tradition. The scrub bull is the most expensive and extravagant piece of cattle flesh on the farm. He does not stop at being merely worthless but will lose the farmer the price of two or three good bulls every year he is kept. The dairyman could not afford to keep a scrub bull if the animal were given to him, if he were paid for boarding the beast and given a premium of $100 per year for using him. The only thing on earth the scrub sire is good for is sausage, and it is high time that this plain and simple truth was given practical acceptance on every dairy farm.

By all means get a good dairy sire if you have to sell two or three cows to do it. The improved sire is without question the most economical investment in any dairy herd.

WILBER J. FRASER.
Chief of Dairy Husbandry, University of Illinois.

HOW CROPS ROB THE SOIL

As an illustration of the relative ratio of the elements of fertility removed from the soil by our leading crops, I will give the following from the latest investigations. Thirty-five bushels of wheat grown upon an acre of ground will remove sixty pounds of nitrogen, thirty-one pounds of potash, and twenty-four pounds of phosphoric acid in the grain and straw; thirty bushels of rye will remove about fifty-one pounds of nitrogen, forty-five pounds of potash, and twenty-six pounds of phosphoric acid; fifty bushels of corn will remove about sixty-seven pounds of nitrogen, eighty pounds of potash, and thirty-one pounds of phosphoric acid. The average commercial fertilizer recommended for these crops contains (says Mr. A. J. Legg) about ten percent of phosphoric acid, two percent of nitrogen, and two percent potash. If two hundred pounds per acre of this fertilizer is applied to one acre of wheat there will be only about enough nitrogen in it to grow two bushels, and enough potash to grow four bushels. If applied to one acre of corn the two hundred pounds of fertilizer would contain only enough nitrogen to grow three bushels. If thirty bushels of wheat are grown per acre the soil must furnish nitrogen sufficient to grow twenty-seven bushels of it. If fifty bushels of corn were grown per acre, the soil would be robbed of sufficient nitrogen to grow forty-seven bushels of it. If nitrogen is purchased in a commercial form to supply this deficiency it will cost from fifteen to twenty cents per pound. No farmer can afford this, and so the only practical plan is to rely upon the cultivation of leguminous crops to supply this deficiency.

THE APPLE MAGGOT

The bad work of the apple maggot is done while it is in the larval stage, or just after hatching from the egg. The adult insect is a fly, somewhat smaller than the common house fly, and is readily distinguished by four dark, irregular bands across the wings. It is found in orchards from July until frost, during which time the females are engaged in piercing or stinging the skin of the apple with a sting-like ovipositor and leaving in each wound an egg, buried in the flesh of the apple. Each female can lay from three to four hundred eggs. After hatching the maggots tunnel through the flesh of the fruit and feed upon it until they are full grown. These tunnels often lie directly beneath the skin and on the light-colored varieties show through as dark tracks, thus giving the insect the popular name 'Railroad worm.' But although the maggot comes close to the skin it never breaks through and is thus always protected and cannot be affected by spraying.

The presence of the maggot hastens the ripening of the fruit and much of that attacked drops as windfalls. Thus the destruction of windfalls is one of the most effective steps in the destruction of the pest. Hogs or sheep should be kept in the orchard to eat the windfalls. All canning refuse should be destroyed. The pupae, or insects in the shell for, that remain in the bottoms of boxes and barrels in which apples have been stored should be destroyed. Orchardists who pasture their orchards with hogs and sheep report light losses, while others in the same locality, who do not do so, nor destroy the windfalls in some other way, report heavy losses.

FARMERS' SALES AND WANTS.

ADVERTISING RATES.—Under this heading advertisements will be inserted without display at a cash-with-the-order rate of one cent a word per insertion, twenty-five cents being the minimum amount of an order for a single insertion, and forty cents the minimum amount for orders of more than one insertion. SIX consecutive prepaid insertions will be given for the price of FOUR, a number or a single letter to be counted as one word. When replies are to be addressed in care o the 'Witness' Office, an additional charge of twenty-five cents is made.

Live Stock.

ELMFIELD YORKSHIRES! 40 PIGS, 2 to 5 mos. Boars ready for service. Sows by S. H. Chester, imp., bred to S. H. Edward 2nd. imp., due about Aug. 1st; also sows ready to breed. Pairs not akin. Prices right. G. B. MUMA, Ayr, Ont.

FOR SALE, 3 A.J.C.C. JERSEY COWS, and 1 yearling heifer. R. JAMIESON, Perth, Ont.

Eggs and Poultry.

WHITE ROCKS EXCLUSIVELY. NOW is your time, Cockerels, Pullets, hatched in May, $1 and 75c. Everyone gratified with Mr. WINCKLER'S Birds last fall. Collingwood, Ont.

BARRED, WHITE AND BUFF Plymouth Rocks, white and brown Leghorns, $1.00 each; very choice trios, $5; no risk, your money back and expressage paid both ways if every bird is not as represented. Write H. BAVIS, Cross Creek, N.B.

FOR SALE, LADY AMHERST GOLDEN, Silver and Ring Neck Pheasants. RICHARD HILL, 1036 Laura street, London, Ont.

THOROUGHBRED MAMMOTH BUFF ORpingtons and Buff Plymouth Rocks, beautiful Golden Buff (215 egg strain guaranteed), $1 each; extra choice trios, $5; 90 yearling breeders to clear without reserve. H. FORREST, Wardsville, Ont.

FOR SALE, 10 PURE BRED TOULOUSE Geese, 10 Bronze Turkeys, 5 Buff Orpington Fowl, 2 Fox Terrier Puppies. P. D. SINCLAIR, Box 88, Maxville, Ont.

Seeds, Plants, etc.

FOR SALE, BEST PLANTS KNOWN FOR fall planting; early and late seed potatoes, half price this month. Catalogue free. E. E. HARTLEY, Milton, Ont.

AGENTS — SALARY AND COMMISSION to sell hardy, red-tag stock; grown exclusively by us; complete line; new idea; elegant free samples. Write now to CAPITAL NURSERIES, Ottawa, Ont.

GINSENG. PURE CANADIAN STOCK. One and two year old roots for sale, at low prices for September. Write to-day. HURONIA GINSENG GARDEN, Box 341, Blyth, Ont.

Agents Wanted.

ARE YOU AN AGENT? IF SO, WE would like to send you Free Samples of Dr. Koch's Hemlock Oil Liniment and Salve. They will speak for themselves. State line now handled. DR. KOCH'S HEMLOCK OIL LINIMENT, Halifax, N.S.

EVERYONE WHO DOES NOT WANT TO wash their clothes twice is getting one of the new steel clothes-driers. No props to let them fall in the mud and dirt, ball-bearing, also perfect privacy from outside use. Write for prices. Agents wanted quickly. Address, C. CHISHOLM, Box 263, Halifax, N.S.

MEN WANTED—WE HAVE A POSITION open for one good man in each locality, local or travelling, at $840 a year and expenses $2.50 per day, tacking up show cards, and generally advertising a New Discovery. No experience necessary. Write for particulars. SALUS MEDICINAL CO., London, Ont.

MEN WANTED — RELIABLE MEN IN every locality throughout Canada to advertise our goods, tack up show-cards on trees, fences, bridges, and all conspicuous places; also distribute small advertising matter; commission or salary, $83 per month and expenses $4 per day; steady employment to good, reliable men; no experience necessary; write for particulars. EMPIRE MEDICINE CO., London, Ont.

WANTED, LOCAL ORGANIZERS AND route men. Apply quick to ALFRED TYLER, Wholesale Tea Importer and Spice Grinder, London, Ont.

WANTED, NOW, RELIABLE AGENTS TO sell fruit and ornamental trees. We positively guarantee our trees to be hardy for Quebec, selling selected varieties approved by Government Experimental Farm. Trees true to name. Delivery guaranteed in good condition; exclusive territory; outfit FREE. Established over 25 years. For terms write, PELHAME NURSERY CO., Toronto, Ont.

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.

Miscellaneous.

25 ENVELOPES PRINTED WITH Return, name and address on corner, postpaid, 15c. Samples free. W. HOWIE, Printer, Beebe Plain, Que.

For Sale.

FOR SALE, FOX HOUND PUPS, 2 bitches and 1 dog left from keen hard and true workers and from first-class hunting stock; will sell very cheap if sold at once. HECTOR TINNEY, Cavan P.O.

AIREDALE PUPPIES FOR SALE, Cheap, from champion stock. S. BLACK, Dufferin street, Toronto.

BEES FOR SALE, 120 HIVES, ALSO, empty hives and supers. Address, JAMES ROBSON, 111 St. Catherine Road, Outremont, Que.

Farm and Other Lands

FOR SALE, IMPROVED FARM OF 480 acres; never-failing water supply; wood suitable for fuel and fence posts growing on the place; homestead land adjoining; price $15 per acre; improvements worth half the price. Apply to CHARLES LYE, Walsh, Alberta.

SIXTEEN HUNDRED WILL BUY HALF interest in two hundred acres land, including first-class lime-kiln site and about two thousand cords of wood. W. H. DENNY, Acton, Ont.

FOR SALE — HIGHLY IMPROVED Half section, convenient to school and market, etc. Terms easier than rent. Possession any time. A snap. Box E, Elva, Man.

FARM FOR SALE.—THE UNDERSIGNED offers for sale his valuable farm consisting of 175 acres, Lot 34, 100 acres of which is under cultivation, 50 acres good bush and balance in pasture. On the farm is a new cottage roof brick house and kitchen, (10 rooms), large bank barn, new driving shed, pig stable and all necessary outbuildings. Water supplied at house and barn by ram. There is also orchard, about 6 acres wheat sown, and fall ploughing done. Farm is in a good state of cultivation and is situated 1¼ mile from Conestogo and St. Jacobs. Can be bought at a reasonable price. House heated by furnace, and also silo on farm. For further particulars apply to MENNO KOCH, Conestogo P.O., Ont.

FARMS FOR SALE — A NUMBER OF good farms in the vicinity of Stanstead Plain, Stanstead County. With or without stock, farming tools, etc. Low prices, and easy conditions. Correspondence solicited. E. W. HAY, Stanstead, Que.

FARM FOR SALE.—100 ACRES OF Choice fruit land in Wentworth Co., Saltfleet Township, in the very heart of the Niagara fruit belt, two miles from Wynona Station; suitable for all kinds of fruit; will sell choice of four parcels of this farm or the whole property. A. D. BOWLBY, Windsor, Ont.

Situations Vacant.

WANTED — LADIES TO DO PLAIN and light sewing at home, whole or spare time, good pay, work sent any distance, charges paid. Send stamp for full particulars. NATIONAL MANUFACTURING CO., Montreal.

WANTED, PERSONS TO GROW MUSHrooms for us at home during fall and winter months. Waste space in cellar, outhouse or barn can be made yield from $15 to $25 per week. Send stamp for illustrated booklet and full particulars. MONTREAL SUPPLY CO., Montreal.

WANTED, MAN, WHO UNDERSTANDS burning Lime, especially with coal. Address GODFREY LIME COMPANY, 56 Albert street, Kingston, Ont.

Teachers Wanted.

A QUALIFIED TEACHER FOR PROTESTant School, close to the city of Hull; salary, two hundred and fifty dollars for ten months. Address, D. STEWART, Secretary-Treasurer, Aylmer, Que.

House For Sale.

FOR SALE, NEW STORE AND HOUSE combined, suitable for either a butcher shop or groceries, in the thriving town of Bracebridge. For particulars apply to EDWARD GREEN, Bracebridge P.O., Muskoka.

Books, Cards, &c.

POSTCARDS — TWENTY DIFFERENT Colored Postcards; Scenery, Flowers, Comics, etc., 25c. A. RICE, Granby, Que.

SONG BOOK — 150 OLD TIME SONGS, with words and music, 10c. A. RICE, Granby, Que.

(For late Classified Ads See Page 24.)

NEW CANADIAN WHEAT

HIGH PRICES PRACTICALLY ASSURED FOR THIS SUMMER'S CROP.

Several influences are combining to advance the price of Canadian wheat, and to all appearances the farmers, especially in the western provinces, will obtain a high average price for this year's production. The big advance in wheat prices has caused the utmost activity among the members of the Corn Exchange and it is understood that the foreign demand has already assured the Canadian market of larger profits than have been realized for many years.

Yesterday's cables quote Liverpool, which is the least sensitive of all the markets, at an advance of sixpence over yesterday's high range. Winnipeg advices state that a considerable quantity of new No. 1 hard has already been marketed at one dollar a bushel. The limited production of all the European wheat areas, and also of the United States crops, together with an anticipated increase in Europe's requirements, have been the primary reasons for the abnormally high prices which are expected by local grain exporters.

Mr. Joseph Quintal, president of the Montreal Corn Exchange Association, said that the present wheat situation is quite gratifying to the local exporters. 'The British importer,' he added, 'is looking for higher prices ahead and is taking no risk.'

DRASTIC DAIRY REGULATIONS

NEW RULES DRAWN UP BY THE ONTARIO BOARD OF HEALTH.

Dr. Sheard and Dr. Hodgetts, chairman and secretary, respectively, of the Ontario Board of Health, have prepared a code of rules of a very drastic character relative to all dairies, big and small, in Ontario, where milk is drawn from cows for public or private consumption. Considerable time and study have been given by the two doctors to make the code of regulations strict enough to prevent the spread of disease, and result in the supply of pure, wholesome milk for the consumer.

These are some of the rules regarding the cows' quarters and milk utensils: The buildings where cows are kept shall be one hundred feet apart from residences or chicken coops. All manure shall be removed at least fifty feet from the stables. The cow stables shall be properly ventilated so that there can be no oder from the same. No strong smelling substance of any kind shall be kept in or near the stables. No milk vessel shall be used that is rusty or otherwise unfit. No person shall drink from the utensils in which the milk is delivered to consumers. All such utensils shall be thoroughly cleansed and sterilized every time after using. No vessel used for the delivery of milk shall be used for any other purpose. All empty bottles shall be thoroughly cleaned, and care shall be taken to keep milk tickets free from dirt.

No milk shall be taken from cows in any way diseased with tuberculosis or other complaints. No milk shall be taken from cows within forty days before and five days after calving. No mouldy or wet foods or brewers' stuff or anything else that will affect the taste of milk shall be fed to the cows. All dairy farms and dairies, with the cattle and appurtenances, shall be thoroughly inspected by the inspector at least twice a year.

The milker's hands must be thoroughly clean and dry when milking, and shall not come in contact with the milk. The udders of the cows shall be brushed and wiped with a cloth before being milked. No person recently affected with any contagious disease shal be permitted to milk cows.

POULTRY AT SHERBROOKE FAIR.

The poultry exhibit at the Dominion Fair, Sherbrooke, was one of the most interesting features of the fair. The commodious buildings now provided gave ample room under the double cooping system for the exhibit of upwards of 1,800 birds which were given into the care of the association this year.

The old poultry building was moved to another site, while another building of equal size and construction was placed near it, connected with a wide alleyway in the centre. The arrangement of placing and cooping was done in such a manner that a large number of people could be continually passing through the buildings in various directions yet without discomfort or crowding.

The two tier cooping system, which was the system used, can always be bettered by the single tier, but as this requires so much more space, it is not always available for large exhibitions. However, in placing the birds they made the best of the double tier system by putting the old birds in the lower and the young in the upper, so that all competing birds in a class stood an equal chance in the way of position.

The birds, on the whole, were a good sample of the best of Canadian poultry, and in a few varieties the winners were equal to anything on the American continent. As is always the case at a September show, some of the old birds were in poor feather; also, on account of the cold, backward spring making it difficult to rear the early chick, there were a considerable number of rather small, undeveloped chicks, although in some instances the entire number of chicks in the class would be about fully developed.

The Asiatics were out in good numbers and quality, as were also the Americans, some very fine specimens of White and Barrred Rocks being among the winners. The White Wyandottes, as usual, were the heavy class of the show and competition was very keen. In Silvers there were a few birds that were a marvel in the way of color and lacing.

The White Leghorns are getting too small; the breeders seem to be spoiling what was once a valuable breed, by breeding only for style and color, and have them down so small that even their eggs are not of a marketable size. It was only a few years since that their eggs were almost as large as Rock eggs.

The display of bantams and pigeons was very fine, and drew marked attention from all.

A very interesting exhibit was put up from the Experimental Farm at Ottawa, consisting of incubators in operation and hatching, young chicks in brooders, various styles of colony houses, trap nests, and fowls as bred and selected at the Farm.

CROWN OF GREAT BRITAIN.

(London 'Observer.')

The crown is already of great weight —thirty-nine ounces and five dwts.—no light burden for the King on the occasion when His Majesty performs the ceremony of opening parliament. To add to it the Cullinan diamond would increase the weight by about three-quarters of a pound avoirdupois, which, it is estimated, is what the jewel would weigh after it was cut. The crown, as it is seen to-day in the Tower of London, contains 2,818 diamonds, 297 pearls, and many other exquisite jewels. Its chief gem is the ruby, the value of which has been estimated at £100,000, which was given to the Black Prince in Spain in the year 1367, and was worn by Henry V. in his helmet at the battle of Agincourt.

EXPERIMENTS WITH CALF FOODS

The series of experments carried out at the experiment station and dairy school at Kleinhof Tapiau, in Germany, had for their aim the finding out of the effect of the addition to food of various substance, and also upon the milk used in calf feeding. The first series of experiments were made upon the milk directly in order to discover what effect the various added salts produced upon the time taken up by the milk in curdling and upon the character of the curd produced. The importance of this lies in the fact that the first effect produced on the entrance of the milk into the stomach of the calf is that curdling takes place. In fact, the ordinary rennet is obtained from the 'vells' or skins of the stomach taken out of the dead animal. The effect produced on the milk by various added salts may therefore retard or hasten the digestion of the milk, according as they oppose or help the action of the natural renneting done in the stomach of the animal.

The number of substances tested was very large, in fact the thoroughness of the whole series of experiments is a striking indication of the characteristic which is well known to be associated with experiments made by German investigators, and it accounts to some extent for the length of time taken to complete the experiments themselves and to prepare the records for publication.

The substances whose effect on the milk was tested included salt and calcium chloride, the phosphates and citrates of sodium, potassium and calcium, the sulphates of sodium and potassium, carbonate of lime (as ordinary powdered chalk), diluted hydrochloric acid, sour whey, and pure cultures of lactic acid bacteria. The list is evidently comprehensive, and includes practically all the substances which are ever added in practice to milk that produce an effect upon the period and time of its coagulation.

To give the results at length of each substance would take up far too much space, and the effect produced by the pure culture of sour whey are familiar and rather serve for comparison and completeness than as furnishing any new facts. The most important of the rest is common salt, and the results show that it can always be added to milk for calves with advantage, and that the period taken to coagulate is greater with boiled milk than with raw milk when salt is similarly added to both. With boiled milk the time taken was twenty minutes, while with raw it was only sixteen. The doubling of the amount of salt added (from half a grain to a grain) caused a marked difference in the character of the curd. In the former case the curd was fine and thin, while in the latter the curdling was loose, but could be cut with a knife, though it was not capable of bearing the slightest handling.

The results of the other substances are (says a writer in the 'Farmer and Stockman') of interest to the chemist rather than to the practical dairyman, and the interest of the latter will rather lie in the second series of experiments which were the sequel to those above mentioned.

These consisted in experiments upon the cattle themselves in order to discover which of the substances above mentioned on being added to the food produced the greatest good in the matter of actual increase in weight of the calves themselves.

The experiments were made on forty-two calves. They began on Feb. 15, 1904, and ended on Sept. 11, 1904. The calves were divided into seven groups; five of these contained six calves each, one group had seven, and another had five.

The following table indicates the grouping and feeding:—

Gr. up.	No. of calves.	Food.	Added substance.
I.	6	Raw milk	None.
II.	6	Boiled milk	None.
III.	6	Raw milk	Common salt.
IV.	6	Boiled milk	Common salt.
V.	6	Raw milk	Chl. of calcium.
VI.	6	Raw milk	Mono cal. phosphate.
VII.	7	Raw milk	Common salt.

At the beginning of the feeding experiment, which lasted ten weeks, Group IV. were the lightest, and averaged 92 6 lbs. in weight. At the end of the period of ten weeks they were still the lightest, and averaged 191.7 lbs. in weight. The heaviest calves at the outset were those of Group VII.; their average weight was 111.3 lbs., and at the end of the period the average weight had risen to 245.1 lbs.

This gives as the daily increase of each calf in the first set (Group IV.) 1.42 lbs., while the daily increase of each in the other set (Group VII.) was 1.91 lbs. It is interesting to note, and of importance when the conclusions are drawn, that the Group VII., which had a daily increase per calf 36 percent greater than the increase on Group IV., were those fed on raw milk with common salt added, while Group IV. were those fed on boiled milk to which a solution of chloride of calcium had been added.

One point should be noticed, however, in this calculation. The amount of increase in weight of the lighter group would, even if they were thriving as well as the heavier one, not reasonably be expected to be the same, since they are lighter calves generally, and a more accurate number would be obtained were the increase per unit of original weight. Yet though this would make a slight change in the actual numbers given, the relation of group to group is not altered, and the same order is even then preserved.

The quantity of milk fed to each group per day was weighed, and the largest amount was fed to the calves of Group I. (raw milk without addition), while the least daily amount per calf was that of Group V. (boiled milk with powdered tri-calcium citrate added). The former had 19.3 lbs. of milk (10 lbs. go to the gallon) per day, while the latter consumed only 17.3 lbs. of milk.

The relation between the milk consumed and the weight of the calf consuming it is given by another table. From this it was found that in Group IV. (that which throve least satisfactorily of all) the amount of milk taken for every 220 lbs. of living weight (of the calves) was 28.4 lbs. (and this milk contained 3.2 lbs. of dry solids.)

In Group VII. for every 220 lbs. of weight 24.1 lbs. of milk were given as food, and this contained 2.85 lbs. of dry solids, while in Group III. the milk given per 220 lbs. of calf weight was 25.1 lbs. (containing 2.9 lbs. of dry solids.) It should here be noticed that Group VII. had salt added to raw milk, while Group III. were fed on boiled milk with salt added, and these were the two lowest in milk fed per 220 lbs. weight of calf, while Group III. was the second in point of actual increase of weight.

COW TESTING ASSOCIATION.

One of the best averages, if not the best, of any association, is that at Culloden, Ont., for the 30 days ending Aug. 6, when 371 cows yielded 821 lb. milk, 3.4 test, 28.0 lb. fat. Some excellent herd averages may be remarked; 22 cows in one herd average 1,001 lb. milk, 33.2 lb. fat; 28 cows in another herd average 949 lb. milk, 30.8 lb. fat; and in another, 18 cows average 939 lb. milk, 32.8 lb. fat. Two large herds are included in the report of this association, one of 60 cows, averaging 25.7 lb. fat, and the other of 70 cows, averaging 28.5 lb. fat. Evidently the men owning large herds find it pays them well to weigh and test each individual cow. This should be a strong argument when the farmers with small herds feel inclined to discontinue 'for lack of time.' There is no more important matter to-day that is deserving the attention of the small and the average dairy farmers than this testing of individual cows. Only when the system is in general use can the present low averages of several districts be materially improved. General herd averages are very delusive and may be misleading; the individual with the low production must be weeded out, and her yield can quickest be detected through the work of the cow testing associations.

In the Culloden Association are several individual yields of over 1,100 lbs. milk in 30 days.

Ste. Emilie, Que., Aug. 3, 150 cows average 559 lbs. milk, 4.1 test, 22.9 lb. fat. Highest yield 880 lb. milk.

Pine Grove, Ont., Aug. 18, 137 cows average 639 lb. milk, 3.3 test, 21 lb. fat. Three herds have good individual yields of over 1,000 lb. milk; but in one herd of 10 cows the highest yield is 550 lb. milk.

In the association at New Glasgow, P. E. I., one herd of 7 cows has an average yield of 897 lb. milk, 3.4 test, and 31.3 lb. fat. In the Brockville, Ont., association the highest herd average fat yield, during the same 30 day period ending July 30, was 30.7 lb. Although, however, the general average yield of these two associations shows Brockville to be two and a half pounds of fat more per cow, yet the above comparison of two herds indicates clearly the possibilities of successful dairying on 'The Island,' and the distinct advantages of the cow testing associations in making such comparisons available between one section with usually a late spring and another old established dairy section. There is great encouragement herein for dairy farmers in the Maritime Provinces.

Some of the recent records of the associations are as follows:—Ormstown, Que., 154 cows average 869 lb. milk, 3.3 test, 29.2 lb. fat. There are several good individual yields of over 1,300 lb. milk.

Warsaw, Ont., Aug. 13, 200 cows average 649 lb. milk, 3.3 test, 21.6 lb. fat. Highest yield of milk in 30 days 1,175 lb. testing 3.1.

The owner of a cow in the Central Smith Association that gave 1,930 lb. milk in June writes as follows:—

'This cow is bred of the strain of 'Calamity Jane,' on her father's side. I understand that he was one of her calves, but on the other side she is bred of a grade cow I fed her grain up to the first of June, but after that I did not. When she got up to 71 lb. a day, I thought I would try and crowd her with some bran and shorts mixed, but she would not eat it. She is just eight years old, and milked as well last year as this. I like to feed half oat chop and half bran. This cow eats three gallons of bran a day and the same of the oat chop, with hay once a day and straw twice. I think that it would be no trouble to make this cow give a lot more milk yet, if some one had her that would tend to her better. She is giving now 56 lb. of milk. I find it very important to add to her feed about a dessert spoonful of salt with her chop twice a day. For eight cows in June my cheque was $85, after the cost of making cheese was taken out.'

Dixville, Que., Aug. 17, 278 cows average 571 lb. milk, 3.8 test, 22.2 lb. fat. Highest individual yield 1,150 lb. milk testing 3.3.

St. Armand, Que., Aug. 19, 181 cows average 507 lb. milk, 3.7 test, 18.9 lb. fat. The highest and lowest yields are 1,135 lbs. and 180 lbs. milk respectively.

Bagotville, Que., Aug. 20, 153 cows average 744 lb. milk, 3.8 test, 28.3 lb. fat. Of the 10 herds comprising this association the lowest average yield is 621 lb. milk, testing 3.7, while there are several individual yields running from 1,000 lb. to 1,165 lbs.

Cowansville, Que., Aug. 24, 165 cows average 515 lb. milk, 4.0 test, 20.8 lb. fat. The highest individual yield of milk is 1,120 lb., which is 170 lbs. less than that of the previous thirty day test.

Keene, Ont., Aug. 28, 114 cows average 664 lb. milk, 3.4 test, 23.2 lb. fat. One thousand one hundred and eight lb. is the highest yield of milk.

Central Smith, Sept. 3, 18 cows average 700 lb. milk, 3.3 test, 24.1 lb. fat. The highest yield is 1,590 lb. milk, testing 3.2, given by an eight-year-old Holstein. Her record for the four months ending this date is 6,750 lb milk and 194 lb. fat.

Chilliwack, B.C., Aug. 5, 270 cows average 685 lb. milk, 3.6 test, 25.5 lb. fat. The highest individual yield of 1,200 lb. of milk is in striking contrast to that of the lowest of 60 lb. The prolonging of the milking period is what all good dairy farmers should court.

St. Marc, Que., Aug. 12, 115 cows average 591 lb. milk, 3.8 test, 22.6 lb. fat. Eight hundred and eighty lb. is the highest individual yield of milk.

St. Jerome, Que., Aug. 13, 103 cows average 651 lb. milk, 3.9 test, 25.5 lb. fat. Highest yield 970 lb. milk, testing 4.4.

Henryville, Que., Aug. 13, 208 cows average 581 lbs. milk, 3.7 test, 22.3 lb. fat. The highest yield of milk is 1,120 lb., testing 3.1.

Shearer, Ont., Aug. 23, 108 cows average 677 lb. milk, 3.3 test, 22.7 lb. fat. One thousand and sixty lb. is the highest individual yield of milk.

WEEDS AND FERTILITY

On many farms weeds have been one of the causes of a decline of fertility. In most of the weeds there are larger amounts of nitrogen, phosphoric acid, and potash than are found in a corresponding weight of grain. When a poor stand of grain and a rank crop of weeds are harvested the soil is robbed of more fertility than if a heavy crop of grain had been produced. The weeds are harvested with the grain, or rather given away as dockage, which results in a loss of fertility from the land. The stronger feeding weeds appropriate the available plant foods which belong to the grain crops. Weeds are also capable of feeding upon cruder forms of food than are the grains, and when the weeds are harvested along with the crop the stock of available plant food is reduced.

If weeds could be ploughed under before seeds develop, and left to rot, the fertility would not be lost, and the weeds would be useful in preparing the way for the more delicate feeding grain crops. With a good system of green manuring this can, in part, be accomplished, and the weeds be used as a soil-digesting crop. The fact that some weeds take more fertility from the soil than an average grain crop may be observed from the following table, which gives the pounds of the three plant food elements per ton of material, and also the amount removed in an average acre of wheat.

	Nitrogen. lbs.	Phos. Acid. lbs.	Potash. lbs.
Wheat, 20 bush., with straw	35	20	35
Mustard (entire plant)	65	26	37
Pigeon grass	35	20	45
Wild barley	40	20	40
Wild oats	30	18	30

On some farms the soil is compelled to stand the drain of two or three competing weed crops, which, with the scant grain crop, results in the loss of a larger amount of total plant food than if a heavy yield of grain were produced. When weeds take possession of the land, the weaker feeding grain crops are compelled to compete with the stronger feeding weeds, and the result is survival of the stronger. Weeds thrive where wheat would fail, because of the difference in the power of assimilating food. Weeds may be said to possess strong digestive and assimilative powers, while wheat and flax possess weak digestive powers; hence weeds are capable of exhausting the fertility of the soil more rapidly than grains.

THE 'VANCOUVER LIAR.'

(Ottawa 'Free Press.')

If, as is stated by men who are in a position to know, there is no provision in the Criminal Code for the punishment of men who send out false despatches to the press of this country, the sooner the law is amended in that respect the better.

Some time ago it was announced that it was the intention of the Minister of Justice to ask parliament to sanction an amendment to the Code to provide for the prosecution of men who send to British or foreign newspapers unfounded stories from Canada. That will be a step in the right direction.

But we venture the opinion that the experience of the past week is proof that such legislation should also include men who wilfully despatch false news to Canadian newspapers from any point in Canada.

The anti-Asiatic demonstrations at Vancouver of the last week have given opportunities for irresponsible men in that city to send east despatches which apparently were created entirely out of whole cloth.

The situation was bad enough without exaggerating it. The correspondents, who, for the sake of a few dollars, have fabricated sensational stories for sale to the eastern newspapers have done their best to make it worse.

There are times when it is the duty of the state to step in and prevent the dissemination of false news. Such a time has existed in British Columbia for the past seven or eight days.

It is as much the duty of the state to stop the publication of false news internally as in foreign newspapers, and no self-respecting newspaper will utter any but words of praise should the Minister of Justice undertake to put a stop to this reprehensible practice.

The 'Vancouver liar' is but one of many. There have been 'Ottawa liars' in the past; there are 'Winnipeg liars,' especially on the crop situation and the weather developments, even now; and other sections of the country have not been free from the pest.

There is enough true news every day in the year without there being any necessity for the fabrication of lies, and this would be a good time to make an example of some of the liars.

Unless these fellows are suppressed they may easily involve the whole of Canada in the most serious kind of trouble. The reputable newspapers of Canada would heartily support any movement to stop the nuisance.

QUESTIONS & 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 enquiry 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.

REMOVING GREASE SPOTS.

L. A. MacL.—Can you tell me what will remove the stain of cod liver oil from cream lustre? Ans.—Procure some French chalk—this is a variety of indurated talc—shred and slightly moisten it and rub thickly over the spot. Put the article away for twenty-four hours, or longer, then brush out the chalk. Another method is to dissolve the grease by the use of benzine or spirits of turpentine. Place a piece of soft blotting paper under the cloth, beneath the spot, then moisten the grease spot with the benzine or turpentine, beginning with a ring outside the spot and working to the centre. If you begin at the centre of the spot, as most people do, the grease will dissolve and spread farther than before. Do not rub the cloth. When the spot is moistened well, place another piece of blotting paper over it. If there is much grease, use two or three thicknesses of blotting paper. Remember that benzine is volatile and inflammable, and must not be used in a room where there is the least fire.

ESPERANTO TEXT-BOOKS.

A Reader of the 'Witness' and 'World Wide.'—Where could one procure the Esperanto grammar, dictionary, etc.? Ans.—Several Esperanto text-books are published by the Fleming H. Revell Company, 158 Fifth Avenue, New York, N.Y. A card to the publishers will bring a list of books, and prices. If you write to the Honorary Secretary, British Esperanto Association, 13 Arundel Street, Strand, London, W.C., England, you can obtain full information as to text books, etc. This association was formed about three years ago as a national centre for promoting the use of Esperanto as a means of international communication.

QUOTATION.

J.D.M. asks where the following lines are found—what they are quoted from:

'He could ply sweet conversation's gentle art,
And with the usual topics make a start.'

MUD TURTLES.

Lover of Pets, Ingersoll, Ont.—Will you please tell me if mud turtles can be tamed, and what should they be fed on when in captivity? Ans.—Mud turtles, under certain conditions, become quite tame. They will eat almost anything, but very little at a time. In captivity they are generally fed on worms, a little raw meat, or even bread crumbs. They sleep all through the winter and require no food whatever until they awaken in the spring. In October the turtle shall be placed in a cellar, when it becomes dormant.

THE SUNDAY-SCHOOL AND CHURCH MEMBERSHIP.

A.F.L.—Will you kindly tell me who established the Sunday-school? What was his object? 2. How do the different churches of Canada prepare their Sunday-school pupils for church membership? 3. Could you tell me where I could get books for information on this subject? Ans.—Robert Raikes, a printer and publisher, held the first Sunday-school in Gloucester, England, in 1780, in a private house. He commenced by gathering in the little waifs from the streets and teaching them on a Sunday to write and read; this was followed by Scriptural teaching. For nearly thirty years he continued this work and lived to witness a wide extension of his undertaking throughout England. He was born in 1735 and died in 1811. 2. The chief qualification for membership in Baptist, Methodist, Congregational and Presbyterian churches, is a profession of conversion. It is expected that candidates shall possess an intelligent understanding of the Scripture. Most denominations make use of a catechism on which candidates are examined. 3. Copies of church catechisms and statements of doctrine and discipline may be obtained on application from any minister.

LEGAL.

(ONTARIO.)

ARRANGING FOR DRAINAGE.

Subscriber, Ont.—A's field at back of his farm needs draining. The ground slopes slightly in two directions to neighbors' farms. There is a drain in B's farm, which comes nearly to the line fence. A wishes to connect his drain with B's, as this is the proper outlet, but B will neither dig the piece of drain himself, nor let A do so. 1. Can he prevent A getting this outlet? 2. If not, what steps should A take to get his right? Ans.—1. Probably not. 2. A should take advantage of the provisions of the Ditches and Watercourses Act, Revised Statutes of Ontario, 1897, chap. 285. See particularly sections 6, 7, 8, 9, 11 and 16. See also especially section 17 which provides that should the (municipal) engineer be of the opinion that the land of any owner will not be sufficiently affected by the construction of the ditch to make him liable to perform any part thereof, and that it is necessary or not, as the case may be, to construct the ditch across or into his land, he may, by his award, relieve such owner from performing any part of the work of the ditch and place its construction on the other owners; and any person carrying out the provisions of the award upon the land of the owner so relieved shall not be considered a trespasser while causing no unnecessary damage, and he shall replace any fences opened or removed by him.

MEDICAL.

(Letters for this department should be addressed "Medical Editor 'Witness,' Montreal." Should a subscriber ask any question which is not suitable for publication, a reply will be sent by mail if a stamped addressed envelope and $1, physician's fee, be enclosed with such question.)

PAIN IN STOMACH.

'Subscriber' is a young lady, about twenty years of age. She has been troubled for about a week with a pain in the region of the stomach or under the last rib. This part is tender to touch and seems more painful when walking. Her tongue is coated and her head aches at times. For the past year or so she would waken on some mornings with a pain in her stomach, more marked when she takes a deep breath. On sitting up for a while this will go away. The present pain is not felt when she is lying in bed. She is quite slight and not of a robust constitution. Ans.—It seems most likely that your trouble is due to flatulent indigestion. Take ten drops of aromatic cascara after each meal, three times daily. Continue this for a week. Regulate your diet. Do not take the coarser vegetables or any rich, fatty, foods. Soups, eggs, meat, toast, water, weak tea, fresh fruit, fish, oatmeal, preserves, may be taken. Exercise in the open air every day.

PUFFY EYELIDS.

'Harriet' asks if anything can be done to remedy a puffy appearance of the skin below the eyes. The eyelids are chiefly affected. The skin of the lid appears relaxed and hangs down to the very edge of the lid, so that the eye does not open so much as formerly. Her general health at present is good. Some years ago there was general debility and some kidney trouble. Ans.—As you say you once had kidney trouble I think it would be wise for you to consult a doctor and have your urine examined. Only in this way can you settle whether the kidneys are diseased or not. Kidney disorder is one of the causes of puffiness of the eyelids. You should not delay as the matter is important. Other causes of puffiness of the lids is exposure to wind and cold. This form will usually subside in a few days on the application of cold water and gentle rubbing. A third cause is being 'run down.' In this case, you will need to rest, and stay out in the open air all you can.

WEAK HEART.

J.M. is seventy-four years of age. His heart is irregular, the pulse missing every second or third, perhaps every tenth to fifteenth beat. Lately has felt a pain in the left arm at the shoulder. In certain positions the arm seems to go to sleep and feels helpless. It comes all right if allowed to hang straight down. It gets very bad if pressed on the underside between the shoulder and the elbow. Has a somewhat similar sensation in legs and feet. Ans.—It is likely that the heart is primarily to blame for your trouble. Such sensations are often caused by imperfect circulation. I hope that you are, in at least a general way, under the care of a physician. You will, I think, get some relief by bathing the limb in hot water, using a large sponge. Then follow it up by gently rubbing it, working from the hand upwards. This will assist the flow of blood. During cold weather put on an extra covering on the arm. An old wool stocking will do very well. It must not be tight.

HEMORRHAGE.

'Subscriber J.S.'—A middle-aged woman is troubled with the passage of clotted blood from the bowel. Almost every time there is a movement the blood comes. She also has a pain around the navel inside and a liquid exudes from it. Asks what is the cause and if there is any connection between the pain and the hemorrhages. Also, some weeks ago a woman fell and hurt her leg. The skin has now turned black and there is a pain as if the bone were hurt. Ans.—Probably the bleeding is due to piles or hemorrhoids. Keep the bowels loose for two or three weeks. The best remedy for this purpose is cascara or flowers of sulphur. Take plenty of exercise. After the motions bathe with witch-hazel. With regard to the other: There may be a small crack or other irritation about the navel. Look and see. If so, wash well with soap and water. Dry and dust with talcum powder. Sometimes the insertion of a little bit of lint or clean linen, so as to keep the apposed surfaces apart, is useful. If this is not the cause, there may be a passage at that point into the body in the direction of the bowel. This is known as a fistula and is occasionally met with. In such a case you would need to see a doctor as you could do nothing for it yourself. Probably the two troubles have no connection. The injury to the leg may have been a fracture, or, again, a small bit of bone may have been splintered off. She should keep quiet, and avoid using the limb. She should apply also hot cloths twice daily. If this does not relieve promptly she should see a doctor.

VETERINARY

Conducted by M. C. Baker, D.V.S.

GOITRE.

M.H.P.—Please advise me what to do for my colt which is about two months' old. Ever since his birth he has had two lumps, about the size of a small hen's egg, one on each side of the windpipe up close to his jaws. These lumps are loose inside the skin, do not seem to be sore, but spoil his appearance to a certain extent. Will they go away of themselves, or should I have them removed? Ans.—These lumps are enlarged thyroid glands, which is called goitre. I would not recommend removing them by a surgical operation. Rub in well once a day a little of the following ointment: Finely powdered iodide of potash, one ounce; lard, six ounces. Mix well together and rub in. If you persevere this will reduce them almost entirely.

MEGRIMS, OR BLIND STAGGERS.

Subscriber, Neche.—A mare, five years old, took sick about a month ago. The first symptom was her suddenly falling over in the stable and immediately getting up again. With this she had a bad attack of indigestion, lasting two days. A veterinary was called and relieved this, but the mare falls over almost every day; sometimes she does not fall but staggers badly. If she falls she is up again at once, and back at her feed. Will she get over this, and, if so, be safe to drive? Ans.—The cause of this trouble is not well understood and treatment is never very satisfactory. It is either heart or stomach trouble, possibly a little of both. I can only recommend not too high feeding and regular exercise. These falling fits are apt to recur at any time and any horse subject to them cannot be considered a safe horse to drive.

BRAVERY OF THE TURKISH SOLDIERS.

The bravery of the Turkish 'Mehmed' (Tommy) is well known. It proceeds from the absolute unconsciousness of danger. In its blindness it is almost animal-like, but, precisely on that account, knows no limits. Its nature is best revealed by the attention the Turkish soldier is capable of giving in the thick of battle to trivial details of ordinary life, such as the undoing of his boot strings, which he will sit down calmly and unconcernedly to put right, or the flight of a bird, which he will follow in its course, or a humorous incident which will set him laughing. It is a purely racial characteristic. Contrary to what is generally thought to be the case, religious inspiration has little or nothing to do with it. Islamism only adds to the warlike enthusiasm of the Turk. It makes him more eager, more strenuous, more enterprising in battle with the infidel, since death in such a case secures to him the transcendent rewards of martyrdom; but his fearlessness is not greater when he is waging war against the latter than when he is fighting his rebellious Albanian or Arab co-religionist, which he is constantly employed in doing by order of the Sultan. He is as enduring as he is brave, and as disciplined as he is enduring. What he can put up with in the way of hardships of every description is far beyond the capacity of the European soldier, not excluding the Russian, who, however, might equal the Turk were it not for the drinking habit to which he is a victim and from which the former is absolutely free. To find an exact parallel for the power of the Turk to defy all forms of suffering we must go to China and Japan. It does not detract in the least from his merit in this respect to say, what is perfectly true in his case, as in that of the Chinese and Japanese, that his impassiveness where pain producing circumstances are concerned proceeds in a great measure from insensibility. Ultimately this means the possession of an exceptionally healthy and robust constitution; and health and strength, which certainly are among the inheritances of the Turk, are great virtues. The discipline of the Turk does not show in superficial matters. He reserves his salute for full blown generals, and otherwise behaves toward his superiors with a sans gene which produces a bad impression on those who are accustomed to connect obedience with a complicated display of respect. But his submissiveness to those in command is quite extraordinary, though under the present government of Turkey the conditions of his military service have become so intolerable that mutiny has become a frequent occurrence in the imperial army. The wonder is that any discipline at all exists in its midst. The Turkish soldier is withal good-natured, self-reliant and resourceful. I should add that this last quality is characteristic of all the inhabitants of Turkey, who, in the semi-barbarous condition of the country, are constantly forced to exercise their wits with great keenness to preserve their bare existence.—A. de Bilinsky, in the 'Contemporary Review.'

PAESTUM.

Paestum, your temples and your streets
Have been restor'd to view;
Your fadeless Grecian beauty greets
The eyes of men anew.

But where are all your roses now,
Those wonderful delights
That made such garlands for the brow
Of your fair Sybarites?

They in your time were more renown'd
And dearer to your heart
Than those fine works which mark the bound
And highest reach of art.

We'd see you as you look'd of old;
Though column, arch and wall
Were worth a kingdom to behold,
One rose would shame them all.

W. M. MACKERACHER.

Note.—Paestum was an outgrowth of Sybaris, which was a colony of Greece, in lower Italy. It decayed after its conquest by the Romans (about 300 years B.C.), and was only remembered subsequently for the celebrity of its roses, which were said to have bloomed twice a year. The magnificent temples of Paestum were unearthed more than a century ago, but it is only now that the work of excavation, resumed under Prof. Spinazzola, is bringing the city itself to light.

THE FUTURE BOSPHORUS BRIDGE

Sultan Abdul Hamid probably deserves as much now as ever the sobriquet of Abdul the Damned, but he is quite sure that he has been a good and useful, as well as important personage, and has very likely never seen himself as others see him. At all events, it is his intention to commemorate his reign by building a great bridge across the Bosphorus, at the narrowest point of the straits between Galata, the gate of Constantinople, and Therapia, in Asia Minor. It was there that the Persian, centuries before the Christian era, built a bridge for the passage of his army to the invasion of Greece. This new bridge will be a double suspension structure, with enormous piers of granite, surmounted by domes and minarets. The foundations are already being laid, and it will give to the railway systems of Europe connection with the railways of Asia Minor and the projected railway by way of Bagdad to the Persian gulf. It is Abdul Hamid's hope to place himself on record as one of the constructive forces of the age, instead of the obstructive and destructive factor he is famed to be. By the way, it is curious that in speaking of this bridge, the New York 'Tribune' should speak of the Bosphorus as the stream Lord Byron swam to show that he was equal to Leander's feat. But Byron, like Leander when he was courting Hero, swam the Hellespont, the outlet of the sea of Marmora—a very different matter.—Springfield 'Republican.'

FIGHT WITH JACKALS.

While he was on a shooting trip fourteen miles from his home at Beaufort West, Cape Colony, Clark Kuir, a British settler, had a terrible fight with jackals. What he took to be a herd of buck approaching him turned out to be a pack of 'Panne' jackals, the large variety so much dreaded by farmers and herdsmen. Instead of allowing the pack to pass unmolested, he fired and killed the leader. The others advanced on him, and before they surrounded him he killed three more and wounded two. Then a grim fight against overwhelming odds began, for he was alone in the bush. Using his rifle as a club, Mr. Kuir disposed of a few more of the brutes, but his weapon broke and he was left with only the two barrels to defend himself. By this time he was fearfully torn about the neck, arms and thighs, and was rapidly growing exhausted. Just before he sank to the ground unconscious one large jackal sprang on his shoulder and buried its teeth in his neck, and he remembered nothing more. When he recovered his senses he was in a sheep kraal with four friends who had saved his life. They came on the scene as he was falling, and as the infuriated beasts were rushing on him to tear him to pieces, a few shots and a combined rush scattered the animals in all directions. Mr. Kuir's rescuers found twenty-one dead jackals, which they skinned, and then sent him half a dozen skins as mementos of the incident.

DON'T TAKE IT.

(Kincardine 'Review.')

Young man—be warned in time. Let no one—not even your own self—entice you to seek a public office or what is commonly called a government job. In this age, when your life is young and your health good, and when an independent competence awaits any man who has snap, some intelligence, and a willingness to work, you would be a fool to take a government office. If there are fifty thousand office-holders in Canada, depend upon it that 40,000 of them are sorry for being in the list. The other 10,000 are men who get the few public offices that are worth while, or are men who were broken down in health, or had been relegated to the shelf. The average public office is not a private snap. Make no mistake about it. From the fury men show in rushing for a vacant office you might suspect that it is worth while, but note how soon it turns into Dead Sea fruit or apples of Sodom. Once you get it, you are measured with red tape. If you say your soul's your own some kind friend reminds you that a change of government will see your finish. When you take sick, two score of your friends will be after your job with the characteristic fury you displayed when you were after it. If you recover they will all be sorry. If you die, 39 of them will, in the course of a month, regret your death, and curse your successor and the man who appointed him.

No, sir, don't do it. If you would be a man among men—if you would retain your ambitions, your self-reliance, your independence—trek northward when a government job is vacant in the south.

FOOTBALL IN CHINA.

'The first game of football I witnessed upon my arrival in China,' one of our conular representatives, at home for a visit, remarked recently, 'I mistook for a very serious riot, and you wouldn't have blamed me, either.

'In the first place I was not aware that the Chinese had any such game, but later found that it is very popular in North China. It is not played as is the American game, and instead of eleven players to the side there are fifty. These northern Chinese are almost giants, and every man on the team will be six feet or over in height and weigh on the average 200 pounds. There are no goals, side lines, or halves. The game lasts until one side is the winner, and frequently this is not accomplished before two or three days.

'The idea of the game is to force a small wicker basket, which takes the place of our ball, into the territory of the other side—this territory being one-half of the town, and up and down the streets the fight rages. Each man is equipped with a whistle with which to summon assistance when too hard pressed.

'Stealth, as well as main force, may be used in getting the "ball" into the enemy's country, and I know of one clever player who did so by passing over the roofs of the houses. As you may imagine, one hundred giants yelling and fighting in the streets create some excitement.'—New York 'Globe.'

ROYALTY IN PUBLIC SCHOOL.

(London 'Chronicle.')

Wilhelmshohe—where King Edward and the Kaiser met the other day—has been called the 'German Versailles,' and that is perhaps its best description. But this summer palace of the old Electors of Hesse-Cassel excels that of the Grand Monarque, its prototype, in this respect, that its 'great fountain' is the highest in Europe, except that at Chatsworth, and throws up a jet of water twelve inches in diameter 190 feet. It was here that Prince Jerome Bonaparte, as King of the newly created Kingdom of Westphalia, held his dissolute Court from 1807 to 1813; and by a curious fate it was also here where his nephew, Napoleon III., spent the seven months of his captivity in Germany after Sedan. But Wilhelmshohe has a further interest in respect that it was here that the present Kaiser was lodged when, with his sailor brother, Prince Henry, he attended the Gymnasium, or High School, of Cassel, from 1874 to 1877, when he proceeded to Bonn. This was the first time in the history of the Hohenzollerns that one of their number had been sent to a public school, but it was thought by Prince William's parents that the departure was justifiable, and the event proved them to be right. But for his having sat on the same school benches at Cassel with the sons of the people as the sons of peasants do with sons of peers in the universities of Scotland, William II. would probably never have been able to boast that 'I have mastered the aims and impulses of the new spirit which thrills the aspiring century.' Yet when at Cassel Prince William gave but little indication of the genius which he was afterwards to display.

EDWARD VII. ARBITER OF PEACE

(Paris 'Grande Revue.')

Great Britain, or, rather King Edward VII., has taken the Directorship of European policy. He has become the arbiter. That he works for peace, no one can doubt, but that his policy tends unceasingly to strengthen the power and security of his own country is still more certain. We are thus led to believe that in relinquishing his attitude of hostility, as much personal as patriotic, toward William II., he calculated in advance the benefits that would accrue to Great Britain.

CHESS

Tuesday, September 24, 1907.

PROBLEM NO. 1188.
(By K. A. L. Kubbel, St. Petersburg.)
Black—5 pieces.

White—8 pieces.
White mates in TWO moves.

PROBLEM NO. 1189.
(By K. A. L. Kubbel.)
Black—8 pieces.

White—9 pieces.
White mates in THREE moves.

Problem 1188 by the 15-year-old Russian composer took the first prize in a tourney conducted by the 'Munchener Post.'

SOLUTIONS.

To problem 1184..1. B Kt 5; to 1185.. 1. Q Q 8.

The latest from Carlsbad gives Rubenstein leading, Maroczy second, Schlechter fifth, Mieses tenth, Marshall thirteenth, and Janowski in the eighteenth place.

BRITISH CHAMPIONSHIP.

	Won.	Drawn.	Lost.	Total.
*Atkins	5	5	1	7½
**Blackburne	5	3	3	6½
**Michell	5	3	3	6½
**Sergeant	4	5	2	6½
*Wainwright	5	3	3	6½

*First prize. **Divide second, third and fourth prizes.

Shoosmith, 5½; Kelly, 5; Palmer and Blake, 4½ each; Ward, Mackenzie, and Holmes, 3½ each.

FIRST-CLASS AMATEURS.

G. Shories, 10, first prize; H. B. Uber, 8, second prize; E. D. Palmer, 7½, third prize.

LADIES' TOURNEY.

Mrs. Houlding and Mrs. Herring, with 8 each, divide first and second prizes; Mrs. Anderson, 7½, third prize; Mrs. Sydney, 7, fourth prize.

SECOND-CLASS TOURNEY.

Section A—T. J. Edwards, of Bristol, and B. Heastie divide first and second; the Rev W. Evill, third. Section B—F. D. Yates, first; A. Kirby, second; P. Flower, third.

Two games from the Championship Tourney. Score and notes by Mr. Hoffer, from 'The Field.'

QUEEN'S PAWN OPENING.

Wainwright (White) v. Blake (Black).

White.	Black.
1 P—Q 4	1 P—Q 4
2 Kt—K B 3	2 P—K 3
3 P—K 3	3 P—Q B 4
4 B—K 2	4 Kt—K B 3
5 Castles.	5 B—Q 3 (1)
6 P x P	6 B x P
7 P—Q R 3	7 Castles.
8 P—Q Kt 4	8 B—Q 3
9 P—B 4	9 P—Q Kt 3
10 P x P	10 P x P
11 B—Kt 2	11 B—Kt 2
12 Kt—B 3	12 P—Q R 3 (2)
13 K—R 1	13 Q Kt—Q 2
14 Q—Q 4	14 R—K 1
15 Q R—Q 1	15 R—Q B 1
16 Q—R 4	16 Kt—B 1
17 Kt—Q 4	17 Kt—Kt 3 (3)
18 Q—R 3	18 B—Kt 1
19 P—B 4	19 Q—K 2
20 Kt—B 5	20 Q—K 3
21 B—B 3	21 R—B 5 (4)
22 Kt—K 2 (5)	22 P—Kt 4
23 Kt (K 2)—Q 4	23 Q—Kt 3
24 Kt x K Kt P (6)	24 R x K P
25 Kt (Kt 7)—B 5	25 B x P
26 Kt x R	26 B x Kt
27 Kt—B 5	27 B—Kt 4
28 Q R—K 1	28 K—B 1 (?)
29 B—K 2	29 R—B 5
30 B—Q 3	30 B—B 1
31 R x R	31 Kt x R
32 Q—Kt 3	32 Kt x B
33 B—Q 4 (8)	33 Q—B 3
34 Q x B	34 B x Kt
35 Q—R 6 ch	35 K—Kt 1
36 B x Kt	36 Kt—B 7 ch
37 K—Kt 1	37. Resigns.

(1) Q Kt—Q 2 is the usual and better development.

(2) To prevent Kt—Q Kt 5, but it is loss of time nevertheless.

(3) If 17 Kt—K 5, then 18 Q x Q. K R x Q; 19 Kt—B 5, winning.

(4) In this fairly complicated position Black contemplated a sacrifice for the two centre pawns, hence the text move. But it would have been better to play simply P—Q Kt 4, followed by B—R 2.

(5) This excellent move was overlooked by Black in his combination.

(6) Obviously the winning move.

(7) Anticipating 29 B x Kt, followed by R—K 8, ch. winning.

(8) A handy defence. Obviously White could not capture the Bishop at once.

This game practically decided the championship.

(Scotch Opening.)

White. Blackburne.	Black. Atkins.
1 P K 4	1 P K 4
2 Kt K B 3	2 Kt Q B 3
3 P Q 4	3 P x P
4 Kt x P	4 Kt B 3
5 Kt x Kt	5 Kt P x Kt
6 B Q 3	6 P Q 4
7 Q K 2	7 B K 2
8 Kt Q 2	8 Castles.
9 P K 5	9 Kt Q 2
10 Castles.	10 Kt B 4
11 Kt Kt 3	11 Kt x Kt (a)
12 R P x Kt	12 P K B 4 (b)
13 P K B 4	13 K R sq
14 B R 6 (c)	14 P B 4
15 R Q sq (d)	15 P B 3
16 B x B	16 Q x B
17 B K 3	17 P Q 5
18 B Q 2	18 Q K 3
19 R R 6	19 B Q sq
20 Q B 4	20 Q x Q
21 P x Q	21 B Kt 3
22 P Q Kt 3	22 Q R Kt sq
23 K B 2	23 K Kt sq
24 B R 5	24 R Kt 2
25 P R 4	25 K B 2
26 K B 3	26 R Q sq (e)
27 R x R P!	27 R x R
28 B x B	28 R (Q sq) R sq
29 B x R	29 R x B
30 R Q 2 (f)	30 R R 8
31 K K 2	31 R K R 8
32 P Kt 3	32 P R 3
33 R Q 3 (g)	33 P Kt 4 ! (h)
34 R P x P	34 P x P
35 P B 3	35 R R 7 ch
36 K K sq	36 Kt P x P
37 Kt P x P	37 R R 5
38 R B 3 ? (i)	38 P x P
39 K Q sq	39 R R 7
40 R x P	40 R K B 7
41 R Q 3 (j)	41 R x P
42 R Q 6	42 R Q 5 ch! (k)
43 R x R	43 P x R
44 P Kt 4	44 K K 3
45 P Kt 5	45 P x P
46 P x P	46 K x P

(a) So far, the moves on both sides were probably the best which can be played. Black's last, however, instead of Kt x B, seems singularly ill judged. The Bishop was far more dangerous than the Knight, and by changing Knights, Black needlessly opened the Rook's file on his own weak pawn.

(b) This shuts out the Bishop, but gives White a strong passed pawn in the centre.

(c) With an eye to the weak Queen's side pawns.

(d) Threatening to win a pawn by B x B.

(e) A mistake, which enabled White to win a pawn very neatly.

(f) In this position, all in White's favor, play was adjourned for several hours; but when the game was resumed, Mr. Blackburne conducted the ending with surprising weakness.

(g) Better seems 33. K B 3, to be followed by K Kt 2.

(h) An excellent manoeuvre, which ensures a draw at least.

(i) The right move now was P x P, which would have drawn easily.

(j) And even now, 41. R R 3, would probably have drawn the game.

(k) This wins by force.

(l) The final position is worthy of study. Suppose, 47. P Kt 6, then the only way to win for Black appears to be: K Q 3; 48. P Kt 7, K B 2; 49. K Q 2, K x P; 50. K Q 3, P B 6! Any other move draws. A very lucky win for Mr. Atkins.

ANCIENT SARCOPHAGI.

Among the most recent finds which have been made at Carthage by the Rev. P. Delattre are a number of sarcophagi which present a great interest. In many of these the top cover is sculptured in relief, with a figure of life size, carved out of marble, and beautifully tinted in various colors. One very fine specimen was found in the Necropolis, at a depth of twenty-five feet. On the cover is a figure of a woman executed in the Greek style, with a long garment reaching to the ankles and a veil covering the head. Great technical skill is shown in treating the different tissues. The flesh parts are well polished, and the eyes are painted, giving a lifelike aspect. The hair is gilded. Inside the sarcophagus were found the remains of the person and some bronze objects. A second sarcophagus was that of a person supposed to have been a priest. The sculptured figure has abundant hair and a curling beard. It wears a long robe with short sleeves. Here also the eyes are painted and are extremely expressive.

READING FOR LUMBER CAMPS.

Mrs. F. W. C. Meyers, 27 St. Mark street, superintendent of Lumber Camp work, in connection with the Central W. C. T. U., writes: The autumn is once more approaching, reminding one that the 'Winter King' will soon arrive, and with these thoughts also come good wishes for the welfare of the lumbermen, and the desire to do all that can be done to benefit those who are shut out from church privileges, and the kindly influences of home. While thanking our many friends for their kindness in the past, we would this year bespeak for these 'men of the forest' in the Gatineau district larger contributions than ever of comfort bags and literature. French reading matter, especially, is asked for, a very large proportion of the men being of that nationality. French Bibles, Gospels, tracts, also magazines, both French and English, that contain good, healthful reading. We are anxious to send the above to lumber camps earlier than usual this year, and would therefore urgently request contributions at once, from now until the middle of November, when shipment will be made. Donations to be sent to 48 St. Matthew street. Contributions of money to carry on this missionary work are also solicited.

One of the biggest temperance demonstrations on record occurred the other day at Stockholm, Sweden. There was a grand parade, in which 60,000 persons took part. Among them were representatives of about five hundred abstinence societies. Thirty bands were hired to furnish music.

BRITISH NEWS

ENGLAND.

A Royal decoration of merit for the police, to signalize long service, is under consideration.

The prospect of saving Tom Hood's house and the surrounding grounds at Wanstead is very small. The sum of £20,000 is asked for the property.

An afternoon's liberty, in undistinctive clothes, is now being allowed twice a week to five hundred old people in Salford workhouse.

The centenary of the late Lord Tennyson's birth is to be celebrated two years hence at Haslemere, when scenes from the 'Idylls of the King' will probably be performed.

Three ascents of Snowdon in fourteen hours is the achievement of Mr. T. S. Herrick, of Wallington, Surrey. He used three of the six principal routes in climbing and the other three in descending, and covered thirty-two miles in all.

Hull fishermen are to have a roll of honor provided for them at the local Fishermen's Institute. It will be a detailed record of brave deeds performed by them in the North Sea and elsewhere.

An otter hunt took place in the City of Coventry recently. A policeman found a young otter in the centre of the city, and he and others chased it for twenty minutes and killed it.

The London Corporation is one of the greatest landlords of London, its rent-roll for the city proper and the Liberties totalling £172,249 last year, while the properties owned in the home counties produced £26,271.

Three men, whose Christian name was Charles, appeared at Highgate charged with theft. Two of the men also bore the same surname—Smith. In dealing with the case the accused were referred to as Charles I., Charles II., and Charles III.

'Them scales what you see there have been in our family for forty years, and I have known them for twenty years,' said a vendor of live eels, who was fined forty shillings at Kingston for using an unjust weighing instrument.

It is officially denied that cases of nervous breakdown are common among female telegraphists in the post-office. At a London inquest it was stated that a girl committed suicide after being driven to a state of nervous depression by the monotonous tick of the instruments.

Frederick Greenwood, an Edmonton man, erected outside his house a gibbet on which he stuck the legend, 'To hang the police on.' He has been fined for using language calculated to provoke a breach of the peace.

At Blackpool Tower four fine baby tigers have been placed under the alternate care of collie and Airedale foster mothers. They are thriving well, and if reared they will be the first known instance in the breeding of wild animals in captivity brought up by foster mothers.

One of a party of Americans, who visited St. Paul's Cathedral the other day, was discovered trying to chip flakes of stone from one of the ornamental pillars. He explained he 'wanted a bit of St. Paul's to take back to America.'

A London man, who has driven a cab for fifty-three years, has just been fined for reckless driving for the first time in his career. More than twelve hundred London cabmen are between sixty and seventy years of age. There are 249 between seventy and eighty and eight over eighty.

An eighteen-pound trout, captured in the New river at Harringay, by an angler who used an ordinary sea rod, is said by an experienced taxidermist to be 100 years old. It is declared to be the largest ever caught in or near London.

Four visitors were out for a sail at Teignmouth when the boatman dropped dead. None of the passengers could manage the sails, and the boat was drifting towards the Channel, when someone on land noticed the peril and assistance was sent out.

'If one got caught stealing, we made an arrangement not to round on a pal, and to look after the children of the one taken by the police.' This remarkable statement was made the other day, at the Birkenhead Police Court, by one of three women who appeared to answer charges of stealing boots and clothing.

A London lady, who is staying at Crowborough, was sitting with her companion in a garden, when the latter noticed smoke issuing from the lady's hair. The companion recognized that the comb was burning, and promptly removed it. It appears that the sun's rays had affected the celluloid.

An example of Cornish superstition is to be seen in a garden at Paranwell, Callestick, where there are five hives of bees draped in black crape. There has recently been a death in the family of the owners, who believe that this would have been followed by the demise of the bees had the hives not donned mourning attire.

A Lancashire private attired himself in a surplice and mounted the pulpit of Preston parish church, on a recent Sunday afternoon, from whence he delivered an oration to the empty pews. The sexton had the police in, and the amateur was unrocked in short order and delivered up to his superior officer.

A bird flew through the window of an engine travelling at great speed down Shap Bank, near Penrith, on the London and North-Western line. Its body struck the driver on the face, felling him to the footplate. The bird was picked up dead. At Tebay the driver had to leave the engine owing to his injuries.

Inexperienced men planted 300 trees per day at most, while experienced men planted an average of 816, according to the report of the Leeds Distress Committee on its afforestation work. The work lasted six months and 200 of the unemployed took part in it, planting 933,500 trees. Wages for these and 485 other men temporarily employed in road-making, etc., came to £3,686.

At an agricultural show near Preston the other day a handsome red bull attacked a farmer. It butted him in the stomach, and, carrying him forward on its horns, crashed into the fence surrounding the ring, smashing it like matchwood. Other farmers rushed to his help, and the bull was blinded by a sack and led off the field. Fortunately the victim received only minor injuries.

Pork and poetry were united in a case before the Rotherham magistrates. The sexton of Kilnhurst parish church bought a pig at Doncaster, and was authorized to remove it, under the Swine Movement Order, to his own premises. He drove it to the vicarage instead, and there it remained for several days, when, at a bazaar, it was offered as a prize in a Limerick competition. The sexton was fined five shillings for his breach of the Order.

A Birmingham lady found that her dress was caught by the door of the railway carriage in which she was travelling, when near Stechford, recently. Being unable to release it, she stood up and turned the handle, and the door swung open, dragging her out. Other passengers pulled the communication cord, and the lady was found dead on the line. The wind pressure on a railway carriage door so opened, when the train is going rapidly, is estimated at from one to two tons.

Prisoners serving sentences of more than one month and less than eighteen months now benefit by a good conduct remission amounting to almost one-sixth of the sentence. The new regulation, which came into operation recently, is an extension of the system adopted in 1888 for the encouragement of good behavior and industry in prison, and has the support of the Prison Commissioners. The number of discharges from the five metropolitan prisons on Monday was some hundreds above the average.

IRELAND.

Lord Aberdeen the other day cut the first sod for the Admiralty Docks extension works on Haulbowline Island, Queenstown. At a cost of £110,000 the length of the dry dock is to be increased by half, to six hundred feet, to enable it to accommodate the largest battleships and cruisers. Lord and Lady Aberdeen were cordially welcomed to the South by all classes of the community.

Ireland's natural increase of population or excess of births over deaths, was 29,109 last year. The loss by emigration was 35,344. Against this apparent decrease of 6,235 in the population there is, the Registrar-General says, an offset in immigration, but of this there are no official statistics. In the middle of the year the estimated population was 4,388,006.

James Schrum of Dartmouth Makes Valuable Discovery

Says the Most Obstinate Case of Stomach or Liver Trouble is Quickly Curable.

Dartmouth, N.S., Aug. 14.—There is a strong moral in the statement of James Schrum, of Pleasant street. Like thousands of people, he was failing in health because his stomach and digestive organs were out of repair. His vitality was slipping away, he was losing ground every day.

'I could not have held on much longer. I was wasting away simply because no remedy I used gave the tone and strength to my stomach that it craved for. The vital forces of my system seemed dead. I was advised to try Dr. Hamilton's Pills. What hidden weakness they searched out I don't know, but in a miraculous way they have made a new man of me. My stomach troubles are cured, rich blood now runs through my veins—clear skin and unmistakable evidences of health and vigor I feel every day. Dr. Hamilton's Pills have certainly mastered the secret of curing the sickly, enervated man, and I strongly urge everyone in failing or lost health to use this grand remedy.

Dr. Hamilton's Pills of Mandrake and Butternut are purely vegetable—all the ingredients coming from the great storehouse of Nature, they can't help but Heal, Strengthen, Cure.

SUNDAY-SCHOOL LESSON

Oct. 6, 1907.

JOSHUA, ISRAEL'S NEW LEADER.

Fourth Quarter. Lesson I. Joshua i., 1-11

Golden Text.—I will not fail thee nor forsake thee.—Josh. i., 5.

The generation of the Exodus was dead, but the incalculable gains of its sorrowful travail in the wilderness were transmitted to the new generation which stood on the threshold of Canaan. They received as a legacy an incomparable moral and ethical code, a most significant ritual, a well-defined theocratic government, and the ever-thrilling story of the wonders God did in the wilderness forty years. No people were ever more richly endowed. But the time when Israel was to be chiefly receptive was passed. With all the spoils of twenty generations, the nation was on the point of projecting itself into a new arena. The pilgrim race was at length to cease its wanderings, and enter into its 'rest,' but not until it had won it from the heathen. 'Conquest!' was the key-note now.

In this emergent situation the call was for a great, determined, tactful, inspirational leader. Joshua was Jehovah's savior for his people. Good blood coursed his veins. He was directly descended from Joseph in the eighteenth generation from Ephraim. He had drunk the bitter cup of servitude, and had been a slave in the brickyards of Egypt. He saw the plagues and the miracles of the exodus. He became 'Moses's minister;' more properly, his adjutant. He alone went part way up Sinai with Israel's mediator, and was first to greet him as he descended the mount. He learned the art of war, and had defeated the fierce hordes of the Bedouins. He had already conquered the whole territory east of the Jordan, and installed the two tribes and the half tribe in their possessions. Thus it was no novice who was stepping to the fore in this crisis hour. He was in his eighty-fifth year when Moses solemnly and publicly invested him with definite and supreme authority. With quiet dignity and consciousness of his personal resources, Joshua took up the reins of government as the natural and competent successor of Moses.

His very first move proves him the experienced military commander. He seeks a full quota of troops for the campaign, and so makes a powerful appeal for fraternal assistance to the two tribes and the half tribe, asking them to redeem their pledge to help the other tribes conquer the remaining territory. Next he turned his attention to the commissariat. He sends the officers of the people through the camp, with orders for the people to 'prepare victuals.' Next he sends the spies to Jericho, which he recognizes as the Gibraltar of Canaan. They are to take account of its garrison and defences.

The Divine address to the new leader has been aptly called an enlivening exhortation. The formal announcement of Moses's death is suggestive that another and a new type of leader is required. Jehovah, as the theocratic commander, orders the crossing of the Jordan, the natural barrier, and the invasion of Canaan. Divine and comforting assurances of success are mingled with the general orders from headquarters. The boundaries of the territory to be conquered are defined from the great and terrible wilderness on the south to the white mountain (Lebanon) on the north; from the Euphrates, that 'great river,' in the east, to the sea at the setting of the sun. The Divine constancy to Moses is cited as pledge of similar constancy to Joshua. Jehovah will not fail to forsake his captain. Only he is to be strong and courageous. These are not vague terms. It is not strength and firmness in general Joshua is to have, but strength in the hands and firmness in the knees. He is to be strong to grasp and firm-kneed to withstand hostile assault. And the source of strength is found in the Scriptures. It is to be Joshua's meditation day and night. Implicit obedience is to be given it. He is not to turn from it to right or left. It being his counsellor, he will have good success, and his way shall be prosperous. In spite of all odds, he is to be strong and of good courage. He is not to be afraid or dismayed; for the constancy of the Divine presence is assured.

KEY AND ANALYSIS.

1. New Generation on Threshold of Canaan.
   Laden with spoils of wilderness.
2. Conquest, the keynote.
3. Needed, a leader.
   Joshua, his qualifications.
   First moves.
4. Divine commands and assurances.

THE TEACHER'S LANTERN.

A new book of the Bible opens to us: Joshua, so called, not on account of authorship, but because of the hero, who stands against the narrative like a white and boldly-cut cameo against its background.

It is possible the book has suffered to some extent by its rather arbitrary exclusion from the first division of Scripture—Pentateuch—of which some believe it was originally a part.

The contents are for the most part a stirring narrative of the conquest and division of Canaan, and an extremely accurate description of the land.

Yet the book is probably not the continuous composition of one writer so much as a collection of historical notices, edited with admirable skill. The framework and interpolations, however, are not completely covered by the editor.

Moses, the Lord's servant, was dead. There was a great gap. By whom could a vacancy like that be filled? So today, in national and world movements, leaders are falling. If one great personality happens not to come to the fore, there must be augmented diligence among the survivors.

The assurance of the divine presence was to be no premium on inactivity. The Lord's command is, 'Arise!' 'Go over Jordan!' His people press the soles of their feet upon the soil of the land of promise before God will give it to them. If we do our part, God is faithful to bring us also to the heavenly Canaan. He will not fail us.

The enlistment of the two tribes and the half tribe already settled in the territory east of the Jordan in the conquest for the remaining territory on the west is a very suggestive incident. They were fraternally exhorted to aid, and did so loyally. The spiritual significance is that whoever has consciously entered into 'a rest' is bound to aid his fellows to secure it.

In the struggle for the maintenance of religion, all factions should, if possible, be enlisted and fused. Protestants, Catholics, Jews, Theists generally, should come together in the conflict with materialism and infidelity.

Canaan (Rest) was a beautiful type of heaven, having almost innumerable points of likeness. Heaven is the antitype, that true and lasting Rest, which remains for the people of God. (Heb. iv., 7.)

The Bible for a long while alone preserved the record of the Hittites among the nations, and it was supposed by hostile criticism to be in error in exaggerating the importance of what was judged to be a small tribe. Recent explorations and discoveries confirm the Bible, and show the Hittites to be a powerful nation, the dominant one of Syria, exercising an influence even upon Egypt and the East.

To afford rest is a very beautiful and significant phrase. It means to cause to rest in a secure dwelling-place, after the long and restless wandering through the wilderness. The specifications give a lively tone to the narrative—this land, this Jordan, this Lebanon.

In dangerous duties and circumstances there is no better comfort than when one has a regular call to the position, and God for his patron and protector. That was Joshua's experience.

The first revelation of God after the death of Moses installs Joshua formally in his office, gives him a double commission: to lead the people into the promised land, and to distribute this among them, renews the assurance of divine aid, and admonishes to steadfast fidelity toward God's law and imperturbable confidence in him. Could anything be more comprehensive or apt?

HOME READINGS.

Monday, Sept. 30.—Ex. xvii., 8-16.
Tuesday, Oct. 1.—Num. xvi., 6-10; 26-39.
Wednesday, Oct. 2.—Num. xxvii., 15-23.
Thursday, Oct. 3.—Deut. iii., 18-29.
Friday, Oct. 4.—Deut. xxxi., 9-23.
Saturday, Oct. 5.—Josh. i., 1-19.
Sunday, Oct. 6.—Josh xxvii., 1-14.

CORNS? HAVE YOU ANY?

If so you want to try Putnam's Corn Extractor; it is not a cheap acid salve, but a genuine 25-cent cure that does remove corns in 24 hours. Be sure you get 'Putnam's.'

NATURAL BATH TUB; NO SOAP NEEDED

A WONDERFUL SPRING IN THE CALIFORNIA DESERT.

Down in the California desert, 150 miles from Los Angeles and six miles from the line of the Southern Pacific Railway, are the remnants of what was once the 'Garden of Eden.' Some twenty-five years ago St. Louis and Evansville capitalists conceived the idea that this desert land could be utilized, and by irrigation could be made a great fruit producing country. Accordingly they set out an immense orchard of young trees—apricot, lemon, orange and citron—built substantial buildings for their overseer and workmen, laid artificial walks and beautified the grounds with shrubbery and flowers. They made a contract with a company which owned a reservoir on the San Bernardino Mountains, and soon the liquid life from the uplands was flowing into the garden, beautifying and transforming every growing thing. This went on for several years, and from that sandy waste grew into promise and beauty a lovely orchard.

So sanguine were the promoters that they incurred the expense of a narrow gauge railway from their property to the Southern Pacific, making connection at Palm Spring Station. The grove was now at almost the bearing point and the investors were looking forward to quick dividends, when, as a result of an altercation between the grove owners and the water company, the latter cut off the water supply, and long before the matter could be adjudicated by the courts the flowers had withered, the trees had died and the whole estate had reverted to the desert, with only the stump of a tree here and there 'to point the moral and adorn the tale.'

A few miles from this wreck, around the spur of a mountain, in a little valley, owned by a canny Scotchman, Dr. Murray. The doctor has brought the water from the mountain near by and has created an 'oasis in the desert.' He has about ten acres in oranges and alfalfa, and nothing could be more pleasant to the eye, after ranging over a sandy waste; than this charming little valley.

An Indian reservation adjoins the doctor's ranch, and from them he leases for $100 per annum a rare spring. The pool formed by this spring is about as large as a good sized room and is covered by a rude shack. The uniform temperature of the water is 100 degrees, and it is said to have many healing properties, being especially efficacious in all manner of blood and nervous troubles. When you first enter this pool your feet strike a soft, sandy bottom, and you are apparently in water about eighteen inches deep. All at once a ripple goes over the surface, much as if a stone had been thrown in, and near you you notice the sand has opened, disclosing a hole as large as the circumference of your body, but how deep you are afraid to think. But the doctor calls there is no danger and you take your life in your hands and plunge in. Down you go, up to your neck, and, fearing a quicksand, you call out to the doctor, but he, smiling imperturbably, bids you keep quiet and await results.

Presently you feel a soft impact upon the soles of your feet, and slowly but irresistibly you feel yourself being forced to the surface. Within the space of three minutes you are again standing in eighteen inches of water, and the hole has disappeared, only to appear a few feet further on. You hasten to it, plunge in and again sink up to your neck as before and again reach the surface as before. Only one hole is formed at a time, and between the closing of one and the appearing of another there is an interval of about five minutes.

In this wonderful bath you do not require any brush or soap, but when you come out your skin is smooth and spotless, here and there appearing upon your body minute scales of silica. After dashing a bucket of cold water over you you feel wonderfully invigorated and refreshed. People come hundreds of miles to bathe in these healing waters, and if the doctor could only move this spring to Los Angeles he could make his fortune in a few years. The Indians (the Mission tribe) attach great value to the water and use the overflow of the pool for bathing and drinking purposes.—Louisville (Ky.) 'Courier-Journal.'

Splendid Premiums

ON EASY TERMS.

To any subscriber sending in a BONAFIDE NEW subscription for three months' trial of 'Weekly Witness and Canadian Homestead,' at the regular rate of 25c.

We will award premiums as follows:—

Two subscriptions—Your choice of (1) A dainty book, 'Boys of the Bible' series; just the thing for a gift to the little ones, or (2) Two Maple Leaf Pins; or (3) a Child's Gift Book (one syllable series).

Three subscriptions—Your choice of (1) a larger book, 'Sweet Story of Old' (Child's Life of Christ); (2) a pair of folding pocket scissors; (3) a Ladies' pocket knife; (4) a Maple Leaf Blouse Set, or (5) a pair of five-inch scissors; (6) a set of 24 colored stereo views, or (7) a standard Gift Book.

Four subscriptions—Your choice of (1) pair of eight-inch Cutting Shears; (2) Boys' Rogers' Jackknife, two blades.

N. B.—One new three months' subscription to 'World Wide' at 38 cents counts as a 'weekly subscription' in above offer; all subscriptions to be strictly new.

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

A POSSIBLE SUBSTITUTE FOR RADIUM.

('Scientific American.')

An interesting announcement of which we shall look for confirmation with interest comes from the School of Medicine at Rochefort (France) regarding a ned radio-active substance, discovered by a young student named Luncien. It is said the substance is uranyl-Molybdate, and as its constituents, uranium and molybdenum, are fairly abundant elements, there should be no undue trouble in providing the materials, nor would there be in preparing the substance. The molybdate is formed by adding ammonium molybdate to uranyl nitrate, when a white amorphous powder separates. This is dried in the dark and apparently must be kept there, as it is unstable. It is said to give radio-active effects practically as intense as those given by radium. Though costly—about $110 a ounce—the price is slight compared to radium, which has reached many thousands of dollars an ounce.

TWO JAPANESE MARTYRS.

(New York 'Times.')

Nothing must amuse the Japanese of a literary turn of mind more than old accounts of troubles in their country. The word 'old' is used in default of a better one for which these accounts really belong to antiquity they are not actually of many years' standing. Who could have imagined forty years ago that a Japanese squadron would be touring the world making friendly visits to other nations? As long ago as that no traveller had been able to see much of a people who jealously shut themselves out from strangers. Indeed it was but a few years before the revolution, or rather the mtamorphosis of 1868 that consuls were allowed to reside in Japan.

Is it possible that Japan has caught our modern mania for putting up statues to people whenevr there is the slgest justification? If pioneers there as here have a right to effigies in bronze and marble, it seems fair that a couple of statues should undoubtedly fall to the lot of two young Japanese who had the misfortune to come into the world a generation too soon. While Japanese sailors are fraternizing in the Occident with the sailors of other naticns, the least that can be done for these two martyrs is to relate their story, for they were condemned simply for having attempted to do what to-day receives official encouragement. They were the first two to seek to roam the earth and to enter into relations with the representatives of a strange navy.

It was in 1854 Captain Perry had been sent by the President of the United States on a mission to Japan with power to conclude a treaty, if he could get such a proposition accepted. He arrived on the steam frigate 'Mississippi' in the Bay of Yeddo, and it was not without some trouble that he was allowed to cast anchor at Simoda. The first interviews were cold. He was politely given to understand that his presence had not been requested. But Captain Perry was obstinate about it, and in spite of constant repetitions of the phrase that every one was better off in his own country, he succeeded—more or less.

Some days before his departure Captain Perry received a letter which two young Japanese had given with great precautions to one of his officers. The interpreter translated it. It was the petition of Isagi-Kooda and of Kwansuchi-Mauji, sons of well-known people, and they asked to be carried away on the American boat. 'Our laws,' they said, 'are too severe. They forbid strangers to visit our shores and the inhabitants to leave them, and yet the desire to know other countries agitates our breasts like when one's breathing is embarrassed.'

This metaphor made the Captain smile, but when that same evening the young people presented themselves on board the 'Mississippi' and implored his generosity he was greatly disturbed. They declared that they were lost if they appeared among their compatriots after this escapade. However, as the Captain was there to conciliate the Japanese, how could he begin by violating one of the fundamental laws of the empire? With great regret he had to refuse to accept as passengers without an authorization from their government these inquisitive souls of another civilization. He had them landed, giving instructions to put them on shore in a place where there were no eyes to see this return of the adventurers.

Vain precautions! The next day, going to make his farewell of the Governor at Simoda, Captain Perry perceived, exposed in a cage as criminals, his two adventurous young friends. This public degradation was the preface to the torture which awaited them. Through the bars of their cage they sent a message to the Captain: 'When a generous soul fails in its designs its acts are considered those of a villain. The old men and the chiefs treat us with scorn, but they will see if we have been mistaken. We wished to know the great world and all our plans have failed. We do not accuse you, but our lot is sad. If we weep, we are regarded as cowards; if we laugh, as criminals. We can but keep silence until our death, which approaches fast.'

Isegi-Kooda and Kwansuchi-Mauji, had they lived a few years later, instead of undergoing ignominy, would have been chosen ambassadors of a nation which broke violently with its past and hastened to make its way in all the sciences and all modern discoveries. Yes, only a few years later, and that is the irony of their death. But is it only in Japan that the profession of the pioneer is dangerous?

UNSEEMLY WEDDING PRANKS.

'It seems time for somebody to utter a decided word on the subject of wedding festivities and pranks. The papers have heralded lately a death of one of the parties through the maltreatment of the friends, and also the serious injury of another by the running away of a horse caused by the careless prank of some friend.

'To such an extent are these things carried that a wedding to-day is a sideshow where the bride and groom are made to play the unwilling buffoons. The throwing of rice and old shoes are harmless, provided they are not thrown in such a way as to hurt or do harm, but in the excitement of the moment care is abandoned, and the more discomfort that can be given to the parties, the more successful is the affair. Marriage is no joke; it is not an hour's play, it is not an evening's amusement; it is a serious affair, and a sacred institution. It should be so treated, and not with the thoughtlessness and flippancy that brings it into disgrace. It should not be treated with the solemnity of a funeral, but it should have the dignity and decorum of a wedding. All kinds of wishes for joy and happiness and prosperity should be extended, but vulgarity and brutality and flippancy should be abhorred. The matter largely rests with the parents of the young people. A wish or even a command from them will put a stop to such abominable customs, which make us appear more like barbarians than Christians.—Baptist 'Commonwealth.'

TOKIO'S SLUMS.

Tokio has slums whose poverty reaches the last depth of human degradation. Below the cellars of Paris, the alleys of London, and the crowded slums of the New York East Side, the Japanese capital reveals a lower gulf. It is a region that no ray lights. Your mouldy man of Paris and your 'hooligan' of London do have at times fierce joys and moments of acid pleasure, but the microscopic intensity of the distress in the Shitaya quarter of Tokio bars out all hope. Tokio has far too many poor people, and their disposition is a pressing problem. Thousands are shipped to Corea and Formosa, but the pressure steadily increases, owing to the constant migration of ambitious Japanese from the provinces to the capital city.

Japan carefully avoids all public reference to these great sores on its body politic. Their existence is hidden from the foreign visitor. Rarely does a tourist see the slums, and specialists studying the city for precise information are sedulously kept out of the poorest quarters. Japan is so skilfully press-agented that the existence of these miserable purlieus is not even suspected by the average student of conditions. It is a journalistic rule in Japan not to say anything that betrays weakness in the life of the people, and it is a rule generally observed. But there are writers in Japan who think that in adopting the civilization of the Occident the republican form of government should also have been imported, and these give the ministry trouble at times by telling plain, unpalatable truths. The 'Kokumin' newspaper detailed a representative to live the life of the lowest and poorest in Tokio, and his articles dealing with life in the Shitaya district created an immense sensation. When translated into English in pamphlet form the government promptly bought up the entire edition and destroyed the plates.—Walter J. Kingsley, in 'The World's Work.'

BERLIN'S WOMAN CHAUFFEUR.

(Dundee 'Advertiser.')

Berlin's woman chauffeur is making—as she always intended to do—a very good livelihood. Clad in a simple but becoming coat and skirt of serviceable material, Frau von Papp drives one of the Bedag Company's electro droschkes with consummate skill. She is not, however, at the beck and call of the general public, but is in the employment of the Kaiserhof Hotel, and drives its visitors alone. The woman's story is interesting. Her husband—an apparently well-to-do lawyer—died, leaving her and three young children penniless. Frau von Papp always had a fondness for automobiling, and quickly decided upon her profession. Having satisfied the police authorities as to her capabilities, she obtained her present post, and is keeping herself and family in comfort.

FINANCIAL REVIEW.

'Witness' Office.
Saturday, Sept. 21, 1907.

Public interest in the stock markets is very laggard, but there can be no doubt that sentiment is slowly but surely turning to the side of hope and confidence in the future course of prices. This seems only a natural consequence after the drastic liquidation of the past eight months, when decline has followed decline until some extraordinarily low levels have been touched. It is not infrequently stated that a declining stock market is a sure harbinger of trade depression, and at the commencement of the recent 'silent slump,' this was suggested by many financial students as the beginning of a business recession of some sort or other. As a matter of fact, it was due to 'tight' money the world over that stocks were realized on the market; such selling in turn adding further to the downward course, until there was a perfect deluge of offerings upon an unresponsive and almost imperceptible demand. It was clearly seen by long-sighted financiers that money would be dear owing to abnormal commercial requirements and that production in all the staple products of manufacture would consequently be curtailed until such time as money was offering at a more normal rate. Against this monetary stringency, political, socialistic and anti-corporation influences appear comparatively insignificant, although they have been given alarming prominence by those who would, for personal and party purposes, have them appear as the root of the whole financial depression. Rather than a foreshadowing of events, it is more likely that the depression in railway and industrial securities, started because of insufficient funds to maintain a rising market, or, at least, steady prices, has been carried to extreme limits by mere suggestion and reiterated talk of trade depression. Such conditions, at long last, would naturally enough affect the nerve centre of every producing concern and impel an over-estimated dread of the unknown. Sentiment so keenly alive to adverse possibilities, must, indeed, be injurious to credits, without which lubricant the machinery of trade and commerce is crippled.

* * * * * *

The local stock market may be narrow in its operations, but there is no question about its ability to concentrate the attention of a large and usually indifferent public when occasions arise. Some score of times in the course of a year the peaceful habitués of St. Francois Xavier, the local Wall street, are startled into a period of animation on the merits and demerits of the particular stock or stocks which happen to be in the centre of the limelight. For many months the securities of the Dominion Coal Company and the Dominion Iron & Steel Company have been alternately 'starring' as the heroes of the financial drama, first one and then the other being in the favor of the gods. It was expected that this week would see the end of the last act in the—it has been called a farce—great industrial play, but, unfortunately, Judge Longley has not impressed the Dominion Coal Company with the wisdom of his rendering, and the case will go on, and probably on, until the last legal opinion has been sought. Whether or no this continued litigation has depressed holders of Dominion Iron & Steel common stock is still an open question, unless the heavy offerings that flooded the market immediately on receipt of the judgment were put out with speculative intent. The week has been a disappointing one for holders of Steel common, some of whom were so confident of an immediate advance that they were inclined to sell Coal 'short,' with what dire results may be imagined when the present price is contrasted with that of the day before the judgment. The good news, for the Steel people, did improve the price of the common and preferred stocks and in the early trading of the 'morning after,' there was every indication that big profits would be secured on the issues, but, as is not infrequently the case on favorable news, the market did not hold and at the close last night, Iron common had fallen over two points from the highest of the week, and a large fraction below the average price of the day preceding the judgment.

* * * * * *

Dominion Coal, on the other hand, has taken a diametrically opposite course to that of Steel, falling in the first stages of the legal defeat, nearly six points, but there were few shares thrown out, and a recovery was effected almost at once to the level obtaining before the Sydney intelligence was received. The difficulties and it might be said the peculiarities of the situation have been without equal on this market and perhaps on any other stock exchange. Mr. Ross, the chief of the vanquished company, is credited with holdings in the Steel Company of approximately sixty thousand shares, and, of course, is the largest holder of common stock in his own, the Dominion Coal, Company. Each stock is, therefore, practically in his control, so far as the market values are concerned, and he will be naturally inclined to support Coal issues even if a sacrifice has to be made of the Iron holdings. The whole speculative question is: What will Mr. Ross do with his steel stock? He has not sufficient to overthrow the present board of directors, neither has he the weight of an ordinary minority interest, owing to his close attachment to the Coal Company. This being granted, the only course he is expected to take is to protect Coal at the expense of Iron. The difficulties in his way are manifold because he has not, like Senator Forget, a big market following. In fact, Mr. Ross has always conducted his operations alone, which is no doubt an indication of great individual resource, but is not at all comparable with the value of a big financial following, that will give the market the appearance of great general strength.

* * *

Apart from the Steel and Coal issues, the local market has been quiet with little changes in any of the stocks. The tone continues fairly steady in the general list, although there have been a few weak stocks, chief of which was 'Soo' Line common. This stock fell from around 106 to about 96, on the report from Mr. Lowry, the president, that the Twin City Traction Company common stock would be placed on a six percent dividend basis before the 'Soo' common was on a five percent basis. This was a very bearish influence on the stock, considering that a dividend increase has been expected for the past two years. The road has been earning four times its four percent dividend requirements on the common stock, and, on the strength of such excellent development of business, there was an inclination on the part of shareholders to expect early advance in the dividend rate. Twin City gained a fraction on the news that the president, also Mr. Lowry, would place before the directors at an early date a proposal to have the rate advanced. Canadian Pacific has been quiet lately. The floating supply in the United States and Canada is smaller than for many months past, holders, no doubt, anticipating something in the nature of a bonus on the big earnings of the past fiscal year. Toronto Railway, Detroit and Illinois preferred were all about steady, but there was a three-point decline in Montreal Street on, however, a minimum turn-over of shares. Toledo was weak and declined to below 20, on the rumor that a heavy new stock issue will soon be placed on the market. The company is only making about a one percent margin between dividends and earnings, and this is not likely to be sufficient to meet a big issue of new stock, unless the fresh capital can bring in immediate development in traffic receipts, which is not probable.

PRICE CHANGES OF STOCKS AND INVESTMENT RETURNS

The following tables of active and inactive stocks listed on the Montreal and Toronto Stock exchanges have been compiled up to and including Friday afternoon's session on the Montreal market. Last Saturday's prices are also included so that the week's record may be complete. The tabulated information contains the amount of dividend payable, if any, the month when due and the highest and lowest prices of 1906-1907, together with the investment returns on current quotations:

		1906.		1907.		This week.		Last	Price per	Re-
	Div. Payb'l.	High.	Low.	High.	Low.	High.	Low.	sale.	share	turn.
C. P. R.	3½H Jan.	201	155⅞	196¼	156½	166¼	166	166¼	$166.25	4.1
Power	1¼Q Nov.	99⅜	86	95½	81¾	93½	91¾	93½	93.50	6.3
M. S. R.	2½ Nov.	283¾	230½	239	186	189	187⅝	188½	188.50	5.2
Twins	1¼ Nov.	122	105¾	107½	85	94½	90¾	94½	94.50	5.2
Tor. Rl.	1½Q Oct.	126	104½	115½	96	100	99	99½	99.50	6.0
Detroit	1¾Q Nov.	122	80	84½	61¾	65⅞	64½	64½	64.50	7.6
Richelieu	1¾Q Dec.	88	79¼	82½	61½	..	..	65	65.00	7.6
N. S. Steel	1½Q Oct.	73½	59½	79	60½	67	66	67	67.00	8.9
Dom. Coal	1Q Oct.	81¾	58	70¼	41⅝	47	41⅝	46	46.00	8.6
Iron bonds	2½H Jan.	87	79	80	69	74½	73	73½	735.00	6.7
Iron Com.	.. .. ..	3⅜	20¼	25	16¾	23½	20	21⅜	21.38	...
Mackay Com.	1Q Oct.	77	57⅜	75	60	64¼	64¼	64¼	64.25	6.1

Stocks	Dividend	Payable	High 1906	High 1907	Low 1907	Last sale	Return
BANKS							
Mont.	2¾ Q.	Dec.	261	257	236¼	240	4.1
Merch.	2 Q.	Dec.	175½	170	159	161	4.9
Hche	2 Q.	Dec.	163	159¼	140	140	5.1
E. T.	2 Q.	Oct.	165	162	157	157	5.0
Mols.	2½ Q.	Oct.	230	215½	197	197	5.0
Toronto	2½ Q.	Dec.	250	234	212½	212½	4.6
B.N.A.	4 H.	Oct.	146½	153½	148¾	152¾	5.2
Royal	2½ Q.	Oct.	242¾	242½	224	225½	4.4
Dominion	3 Q.	Oct.	283	263¼	220	230	5.2
Imperial	2½ Q.	Nov.	254½	230	216	217	5.0
Standard	3 Q.	Dec.	250¾	246½	215	215½	5.0
Ottawa	5 H.	Dec.	227	224	224	224	4.4
Quebec	1¾ Q.	Dec.	145	145	130	130	5.3
Union	3½ H.	Dec.	157	152	134	135½	5.1
N. S.	3 Q.	Oct.	295	293	274½	280	4.2
Comm.	2 Q.	Dec.	190½	179½	160	160	5.0
Sovereign	1½ Q.	Nov.	155¼	134¾	95	114	5.2
BONDS							
Coal	2½ H	Nov.	102½	100	95	97¾	5.2
Scotia	3 H.	Jan.	109½	110¾	106½	107	5.6
M.S.R.	2¾ H.	Nov.	105	104	100¾	101	4.4
Col. Cot.	3 H.	Oct.	110	98	95	93	6.4
Lke. Wds.	3 H.	Dec.	113	107	100	105	5.7
PREFERRED STOCKS							
Scotia	2 Q.	Oct.	122½	120	110	110	7.2
Iron	....	....	83⅛	66½	42¾	51	..
Coal	3½ H.	Nov.	121	112	98⅝	99¾	7.0
Ogilvie	1¾ Q.	Dec.	130	120	112	112	6.2
Switch	1¾ Q.	Oct.	115	105	95	98	7.1

Stocks	Dividend	Payable	High 1906	High 1907	Low 1907	Last sale	Return
PREF. CONT.							
Mackay	1 Q.	Oct.	75¾	71¾	60	64	6.2
Lke. Wds	1¾ Q.	Dec.	115	112	100	105¼	6.6
Illinois	1½ Q.	Oct.	101¼	94¼	78	83½	7.1
Tri. City	1½ Q.	Oct.	95	90½	80	80	7.5
Lau. Paper	1¾ Q.	Oct.	14¾	110	99¾	106	6.6
Magl.	1½ Q.	....	....	71¾	70½	71¾	9.7
Havana	1½ Q.	Oct.	97½	85	70	77	7.7
Textile	1¾ Q.	Oct.	109¾	98¼	81	85	8.2
B.C. Pack.	3½ H.	....	81	74¾	74¾	74¾	9.3
MISCELLANEOUS							
Bell Tel.	2 Q.	Oct.	158½	145	123	124	6.4
Mon. Tel.	2 Q.	Oct.	171	162	157	152	5.2
Mon. Cot.	1¾ Q.	Dec.	133	128	117¼	118	5.0
Hafx. Ry	1½ Q.	Oct.	108¼	104½	93½	95½	6.2
Trinidad	1¾ Q.	Oct.	91	78	70	75¼	6.5
Toledo	1 H.	Nov.	36¼	23¾	19½	20	9.5
Switch	7 Y.	Nov.	114	98	96	96	7.2
Soo	2 H.	Oct.	164	134½	91	100	4.0
Lau. Paper	3 H.	Jan.	107½	93	87	87	6.8
Magl.	..	....	....	31½	31	31½	..
Havana	..	....	52	45¾	23	23	..
Textile	1¾ Q.	Oct.	..	45	42	44	11.3
Lke. of W's	3 H.	Feb.	100	107	65	73	8.2
Switch	3 H.	....	114	98¼	96	96	6.2
Mexican	..	....	70	37¾	37½	43¾	..
Sao Paulo	2 Q.	Oct.	149¼	138¾	100¾	115	69
Rio	..	....	48	48	39¼	41¼	..

'Soo' Line earnings for the year ended June 30 show a net decrease of $394,336. Total income decreased $342,000, and surplus after charges decreased $659,000. The surplus is equal to the full 7 percent on the preferred stock, 7 percent on the common, and an additional 5.4 percent on the combined capitalization.

LABOR WANTED IN THE WESTERN WHEAT FIELDS

The Farmers Anxiously Awaiting Help to Garner Big Yield of the Cereal

CUTTING FINISHED IN BRANDON DISTRICT, NEW WHEAT SOLD AT $1

Winnipeg, Sept. 20.—'I can find work for 5,000 men in an hour. They are wanted in the wheat fields for every part of the province.' This was the statement given out by the manager of the Manitoba Government Employment office on Main street. He says that farmers are coming in every day from all parts of the province after men, and that every man in the city who wants to work need not lose a minute in getting out into the country. At the present time there are something like over 3,000 harvesters at work in the province, and two excursion trains are expected from Quebec and Ontario this week. There will be more than enough work for all.

WHEAT CUTTING PRACTICALLY FINISHED.

Brandon, Man., Sept. 20.—Wheat cutting is practically finished in this district, and threshers have commenced operations; by the end of the week threshing will be general in all directions. The crop has been saved free from frost, and the indications from those who have threshed are that the yield is running from twenty to twenty-five bushels to the acre. New wheat marketed here to-day graded No. 1 Northern. It was purchased by the Western Canada Milling Company for one dollar per bushel.

C.P.R. SENDS GOOD CROP REPORT.

Winnipeg, Sept. 20.—The weekly crop report of the Central division of the Canadian Pacific Railway, which was issued yesterday, shows that from sixty to eighty percent of the wheat crop is now cut and ready for threshing. Threshing operations are already under way, and in a few days will be general throughout the West.

BANK PROMOTION EXTRAORDINARY

National Bank of Canada, Said to Have no Charter, Has Stock Issue Over-subscribed

Winnipeg, Man., Sept. 23.—The National Bank of Canada, the western bank in course of organization, publishes a whole page of shareholders, and announced in Saturday's Winnipeg papers that its western issue of stock has been largely oversubscribed; also that several offers have been received to underwrite its extra capital of ten millions at a premium.

It is understood that the so-called National Bank of Canada has no charter, and it has been stated on the authority of the secretary of the Canadian Bankers' Association that no charter is likely to be granted under that title, because there is already a chartered institution called the Banque Nationale.

There are a few irregularities about the much-advertised bank that have been the subject of severe criticism by the Toronto weekly financial journals, but so far there is nothing to show that the Department of Finance has taken any steps to protect the people of the western provinces from further participation in the new stock issue.

REPUDIATED THE INTERVIEW

Winnipeg, Sept. 21. — Premier Roblin states that the report on the crops of Western Canada attributed to him in an interview in the New York 'Evening Post,' wired from Chicago or some western city, is an absolute misrepresentation. He has not made any statement regarding the crops this year, and has no intention of making an estimate. He states that he has not been in New York in ten years, and gave no such information to any other newspaper.

INVESTORS MAY LOSE BY WAITING.

The following is an extract from Messrs. McCuaig Bros. & Co.'s market letter:—

'With call money at 1½ percent in London, and 4 percent to 4½ percent in New York, it is not surprising that the investment demand for the better class of railway stocks in New York has been large enough to absorb the speculative liquidation. While it is of course possible that lower prices may be reached, investors may lose the opportunity of securing bargains by waiting, and as stocks are bound to fluctuate over a wide range for some time to come, there is an excellent opportunity for speculative buying for a profit of two or three points.

'The sentiment of the Canadian market is steadily improving, and the investment demand is becoming larger. We continue to recommend the stocks for investment which we mentioned in our recent circulars.

'Speculative buyers should find Northern Ohio Traction an attractive stock, as at present prices they can buy 700 shares for less money than 100 shares of C.P.R. would cost. As this stock has sold as high as 36, when conditions are again in a satisfactory shape, it should sell at least as high, as the earnings are very much better than when it sold at 36. The buyer therefore would have a profit on 700 shares of seven times thirteen, or 91 points. C.P.R. would have to advance to 250 to show the same profit.

'We think very well of C.P.R., and we are only using that stock for the purpose of comparison.'

The Montreal Park & Island Railway for the first time since its incorporation has earned enough to pay the interest on its bonds, the earnings last year totalling $222,000, and the operating expenses $180,000, leaving net profits of $42,000.

THE MARKETS.

MONTREAL WHOLESALE PRICES

FLOUR—Manitoba spring wheat patents, 15.50; seconds, $5.30; winter wheat patents, $5.00 to $5.25; straight rollers, $4.75 to $5; in bags, $2.20 to $2.25; extras, $1.75 to $2.

ROLLED OATS — $2.85 in bags of 90 lbs.

OATS—No. 2 Manitoba at 54c to 55c.

CORNMEAL — $1.40 to $1.45 per bag granulated, $1.60.

MILLFEED — Ontario bran, in bags $21 to $23; shorts, in bags, $24 to $25; Manitoba bran, in bags, $22 to $23; shorts $25 to $27 (nominal).

BEANS — Prime pea beans, in jobbing lots, $1.65 to $1.70 per bushel.

POTATOES — 80 to 85c per bag of 90 lbs., in jobbing lots.

PEAS — Selling in broken lots, $1.03 to $1.05 per bushel.

HAY—No. 1, $14 to $15 per ton on track; No. 2, $12.00 to $13.50; clover, $11, and clover mixed, $11.50 to $12.

MAPLE PRODUCTS—Syrup, in tins, 6c to 6½c per pound; in bulk, 5c to 5½c per lb. Sugar, 8c to 9c.

PROVISIONS — Barrels short cut mess, $22 to $23.50; ½ brls., $11.25 to $11.75; clear fat back, $22.50 to $24.50; long cut heavy mess, $20.50 to $21.50; ½ brls., do., $10.75 to $11.50; dry salt long clear bacon, 10c to 11¼c; brls., plate beef, $14 to $16; half barrels do., $7.50 to $8.25; brls, heavy mess beef, $10; ½ barrels, do., $5.50; compound lard, 10¼c to 10¾c; pure lard, 11¾c to 12¾c; kettle rendered, 13c to 13½c; hams, 12¼c to 15½c, according to size; breakfast bacon, 14c to 15½c; Windsor bacon, 15c to 15½c; fresh killed abattoir dressed hogs, $9 to $9.35; alive, $6.25 to $6.50.

BUTTER—Townships, 25c; Quebec, 24c to 24½c.

EGGS—No. 1 candled and straight receipts, 20c to 21c per dozen.

CHEESE—Western, 12⅝ to 12¾c; Townships, 12½c; Eastern, 12 1-8c to 12⅝c.

Another advance of 15c per barrel has been made in the price of spring wheat grades of flour, and first patents are now quoted at $5.90 per barrel, and seconds at $5.30. Ontario grades are also firmer on light offerings, and an active demand.

Oat quotations doe not seem to have reached the limit of their rise as yet, and sales at exceptionally high figures are being reported, though the nominal quotations of 53½c to 54c per bushel for No. 2 Manitobas is unchanged.

The spot quotations on bran and shorts are but little better than nominal prices, as much higher figures are easily obtainable for good ex-store. The demand is still active, and considerably in excess of the supply.

The market for baled hay is firm on light deliveries, and a good demand from local buyers is reported.

The cool weather is stimulating the demand for eggs as well as causing a satisfactory improvement in the quality of the deliveries. Prices are firm in the country, and dealers here are asking from 23c to 24c per dozen for selects; 20c for No. 1 candled, 20c to 21c for straight receipts, and 15c to 16c for No. 2.

There has been a better inquiry for potatoes during the past few days, and the prices are firm at 70c to 73c for 90 pound bags in carload lots. Jobbers are quoting 80c to 82c per bag.

Repeated reports from the West telling of a light crop in the bean growing section, have caused dealers to assume a rather firm attitude in the matter of prices in spite of the fact that the inquiry is only moderate. Carload lots of 3-pound pickers are held for $1.35 per bushel, and jobber are asking $1.60 to $1.65 for small quantities.

There was another sharp advance in butter prices on the country boards on Saturday, and as high as 25½c was paid for Townships creamery. The activity of the domestic market has caused local quotations to follow this upward movement to a certain extent, and dealers here are asking 25c for Townships, and 23½c to 24½c for Quebec grades to-day. There is very little dairy offering.

The cheese situation is unchanged, and the export trade is rather quiet under the influence of reports of a dull British market. Quotations on the local wholesale market are 12⅝c to 12¾c for Westerns, 12½c for Townships; 12¾ to 12¼c for Quebecs, and 11⅞c to 12c for low grades.

Prices held steady at about last week's level on the live hog market to-day, and a moderate sized run of hogs was taken up by the local packers. Prices ranged from $6.25 per hundred pounds for short run lots, to $6.75 for Western stock.

There is a good demand for fresh killed abattoir dressed hogs at $9.25.

Hams and bacon are selling freely on both local and outside markets, and prices are firm.

The tone of the lard market is slightly firmer.

MONTREAL STOCKS IN STORE

The following table shows the stocks of grain and flour in store in Montreal on the dates mentioned:

	Sept. 21, 1907.	Sept. 14, 1907.	Sept. 22, 1906.
Wheat, bush	362,350	462,729	94,823
Corn, bush	50,483	16,295	20,447
Peas, bush	17,021	17,777	1,633
Oats, bush	99,094	111,061	102,091
Barley, bush	23,759	93,593	.....
Flaxseed, bush	11,819	11,284	.....
Flour, brls.	52,699	57,978	54,783
Meal, brls	130	161	298

CANADIAN PRODUCE IN ENGLAND

(Canadian Associated Press.)

London, Sept. 23.—Canadian bacon is quiet at 66s to 68s, and 60s for exceptionally fine.

Cheese is slow of demand, holders of June and July are more inclined to meet buyers than they were a week ago. August and September goods remain firm, but business in these lines is not by any means brisk. Receipts of butter continue small. Choicest is quoted at 105s to 110s.

Liverpool, Sept. 23.—John Rogers & Co. cable American steers at 12 to 12½c; Canadian, 11 to 11¾c; ranchers, 10c to 11c; native cows, 11c; bulls, 9½c to 10c.

The Sao Paulo Tramway, Light & Power Co., Ltd., approximate statement of earnings and expenses for the month of August, 1907:

	1907.	1906.	Increase.
Gross	$168,993	$170,016	*$1,023
Oper. expenses	60,429	61,989	*1,560
Net earn.	108,573	108,036	537
From Jan. 1 to Aug. 31—			
Gross	$1,357,177	1,319,943	37,234
Net	88,290	865,292	16,998

*Decrease.

CATTLE MARKETS

East Buffalo, Sept. 23.—Cattle—Receipts, 6,000 head; steady to good; 10c to 15c lower on common. Prime steers, $6.10 to $6.50; shipping, $5.40 to $6; butchers, $4.50 to $5.80; heifers, $3.60 to $5.50; cows, $3 to $4.60; bulls, $2.75 to $4.50; stockers and feeders, $2.75 to $4.50; stock heifers, $2.50 to $3.50; fresh cows and springers, steady on best, $2 lower on others, $20 to $56.

Veal—Receipts, 1,800 head; active and 25c higher, $5 to $9.25.

Hogs—Receipts, 17,000 head; active and 5c to 10c higher; heavy, $6.25 to $6.65; mixed and Yorkers, $6.30 to $6.90; pigs, $6.50 to $6.60; roughs, $5.25 to $5.70; stags, $4.25 to $4.75; dairies, $6 to $6.80.

Sheep and lambs—Receipts, 15,400 head; active; sheep steady; lambs, 10c higher; lambs, $5 to $8.25; yearlings, $5.15 to $6; wethers, $5.50 to $5.75; ewes, $4.50 to $5.25; sheep mixed, $2.50 to $5.25; Canada lambs, $7.75 to $8.

Chicago, Sept. 23.—Cattle—Receipts about 28,000; market steady. Beeves, $4 to $7.15; cows, $1.25 to $5.50; Texas steers, $3.75 to $4.75; calves, $6 to $8; western cattle, $4 to $6.20; stockers, $2.60 to $5.

Hogs—Receipts about 28,000; market, 10c lower; light, $6.25 to $6.65; mixed, $5.75 to $6.60; heavy, $5.50 to $6.45; rough, $5.50 to $5.80; pigs, $4.75 to $6.30; bulk of sales, $5.90 to $6.30.

Sheep—Receipts about 35,000; market 10c lower; native, $3 to $5.45; western, $3 to $5.45; yearling, $5.40 to $6.30; lambs, $4.75 to $7.40; westerns, $4.75 to $7.40.

LIVE STOCK MARKET, Sept. 23.

About 1,515 head of butchers' cattle, 276 calves, 691 fat hogs and 956 sheep and lambs were offered for sale at the Point St. Charles stockyards this forenoon. The butchers were out strong, and there was a good demand for the good cattle, but the Common and inferior stock were slow of sale, and prices were lower. Prime steers sold at 4½c to 5c per lb., and a few of the best were held at higher figures; pretty good animals sold at 3¾c to 4¼c, and the common stock at 2c to 3c per lb. The calves were mostly graziers, which sold at from 2¼c to 3½c per lb.; good veals sold at 4c to 5c per lb. Sheep sold at 3¾c to 4c per lb., and the lambs at 5c to near 6c per lb. Good lots of fat hogs sold at 6¼c to 6⅜c per lb.

BRITISH CATTLE MARKETS.

London, Sept. 12.—To-day's supply of beasts, consisted of fat cows and bulls, from the South-Western Counties, trade for which ruled slow, though late rates governed all transactions. Top value for cows, 3s 4d to 3s 6d; fat bulls, 2s 9d to 3s 2d per 8 lbs. Decrease of 210 in sheep market; trade for both wedders and ewes ruled extremely slow, last Monday's currencies governing all transactions. Lamb trade also slow at late rates. Quotations per 8 lbs., as follows:—7½ to 8 stone Down sheep, 5s 10d to 6s; 10 stone Down ewes, 4s to 4s 2d. Calf trade nominal. Quotations per 8 lbs.: Beasts, 2s to 3s 6d; sheep, 4s to 6s; lambs, 4s 10d to 6s 8d. Total supply—Beasts, 40; sheep and lambs, 660; calves, 10.

London, Sept. 12.—Fair supplies, and trade very slow, with drooping tendency in prices for beef and mutton. English beef, 2s 8d to 3s 10d; Scotch sides, 4s to 4s 2d; shorts, 4s 4d to 4s 8d; Deptford and Liverpool killed, 3s 6d to 3s 10d; refrigerated hindquarters best, 4s to 4s 3d; do., seconds, 3s 9d to 3s 10d; do., forequartere, 2s 4d to 2s 7d; inferior beef, 2s 2d to 2s 8d. Mutton—Scotch wedders, 5s to 5s 2d; do. tegs, 5s; do., ewes, 3s 4d to 3s 8d; English wedders, 4s 2d to 4s 8d; do., ewes, 3s 4d to 3s 8d; Dutch sheep, 4s to 4s 4d; English lambs, 4s 8d to 5s; veal, 3s 8d to 4s 8d; English pork, 3s 8d to 4s 4d; Dutch do., 3s 8d to 4s 4d per 8 lbs.

FARMERS' MARKET PRICES, Sept. 20.

There was another very large gathering of farmers and market gardeners in the vicinity of Bonsecours market this forenoon, and the basket brigade that come to the city by boat and rail, filled both of the market halls. Almost every kind of produce in season was offered in large quantities, more especially was this the case with tomatoes, apples, cucumbers, and green corn ears. The rot is beginning to affect the potatoes on heavy clay-soil, and the farmers are bringing more potatoes to the market, and the prices are declining; tomatoes are also much cheaper than they have been. Oats sold at $1 to $1.10 the bag; potatoes, 55c to 70c the 80 lb. bag; turnips, 65c to 75c do.; carrots, 70c to 80c do.; beets, 90c do.; onions, $1.25 to $1.50 do.; pumpkins, 75c th dozen; green corn ears, 7c to 10c do.; cucumbers, 25c to 50c the basket; nutmeg melons, $1.50 to $5 the dozen; citron melons, $1 to $1.25 do.; vegetable marrows, 65c do.; cabbages, 20c to 40c the dozen; celery, 30c to 50c do.; cauliflowers, 30c to $1 do.; dead turkeys, 17c to 20c per lb.; geese, 12c do.; ducks and chickens, 13c to 15c do.; tub butter, 20c to 24c do.; print butter, 25c to 30c do.; new laid eggs, 27c to 30c the dozen; older eggs, 22c to 25c do.; apples, $1.25 to $2.50 the barrel; Canadian pears, 25c to 55c the basket; California pears, $1.50 to $3.50 the box; peaches, $4 do.; grapes, $1.50 to $3 do.; blue grapes, 35c to 40c the 6-lb. basket; tomatoes, 25c to 35c the box; plums, 65c to 80c the basket; bananas, $1.60 to $2.25 the bunch; hay, $14 to $15 per 100 bundles of 15 lbs.; pressed hay, $18 to $19 the ton; straw, $5 to $6 per 100 bundles of 12 lbs.

NEW PRESIDENT FOR WINNIPEG BOARD OF TRADE

Winnipeg, Sept. 21.—Captain G. F. Carruthers having recently resigned the presidency of the Bord of Trade, the council of the Board acting in accordance with the by-laws, met yesterday morning to take action, with the result that John D. Perse, vice-president, was unanimously selected as president. The matter of filling the office of vice-president, which was left vacant, was left in abeyance for consideration and action at the next meeting of the council.

COAL WILL BE DEAR AT WINNIPEG

Winnipeg, Sept. 20.—Inquiry among the local coal dealers yesterday elicited the information that as soon as the cold weather sets in the price of coal will advance, although it was difficult to secure the exact statement of what prices will be. The cause of the anticipated advance will be the demand for, and alleged scarcity of, the bituminous article. The present price of household coal is $10.50, the same as last winter. Some dealers maintain that the price ought not to advance unless there is an extraordinary demand from the West, which will create a shortage in Winnipeg, but at present these dealers affirm there is plenty of coal at Fort William to meet ordinary demands.

ONTARIO MARKETS

Toronto, Sept. 23.—Prices in the local breadstuffs market hold very firm, but the absence of any large deliveries at points in this province prevents much business in Ontario grains. Mills are being forced to take Manitoba at the high prices.

Quotations are: Winter wheat, No. 2 white, 89c bid, sellers, $1; No. 2 red, no quotation; No. 2 mixed, 90c bid. Spring wheat, No. 2 Ontario, 86c bid, No. 2 goose, 86c bid. Manitoba wheat, No. 1 Northern, $1.06½ bid, store, Fort William. Barley, No. 2, 58c bid; No. 3 extra, not quotation; No. 3, no quotations. Oats, No. 2 white, 47c, buyers' bags; No. 2 mixed, 46½c bid. Bran, $25, buyers, Toronto. Buckwheat, no quotations. Rye, No. 2, 67c bid. Peas, No. 2, 90c bid. Corn, No. 2 yellow, no quotation. Flour, Ontario 90 percent patents, $3.80 bid for export; Manitoba patent special brands, $5.65; second patents, $5.05; strong bakers, $5. Butter, eggs and cheese are very firm.

Hamilton, Ont., Sept. 21.—White wheat, per bushel 85c to 86c, red wheat, per bush, 85c to 86c; spring wheat, per bushel, 80c to 86c; peas, per bushel, 65c to 70c; barley, per bushel, 45c to 49c; oats, per bushel, 46c to 48c; corn, per bushel, 69c to 70c; clover seed, per bushel, $7.70 to $7.90; timothy seed, $1.75 to $2.25; white wheat flour, per barrel, $4 to $4.25; strong bakers flour, per brls, $4.25 to $5; dressed hogs, per cwt., $8 to $8.20; apples, per bag of a bushel and a half, 90c to $1.25; dried apples, per pound, 3c to 4c; potatoes, per bag of 90 lbs., $1 to $1.30; butter in rolls, per lb., 21c to 23c; butter, in firkins, per lb., 20c to 21c; eggs, per doz., 20c to 22c.

Ingersoll, Ont., Sept. 23.—White wheat, 85c to 87c per bushel; red fall, 85c to 87c; new wheat, 83c to 85c; peas, 60c to 65c; barley, 52c to 54c; oats, 45c to 48c; oatmeal, $3 to $3.50 per cwt.; cornmeal, $3 to $3.50 per cwt.; flour, $2.25 to $2.50 per cwt.; bran, $22 to $23; per ton; shorts, $23 to $25; butter, 26c to 28c per lb.; creamery, 29c to 30c per lb.; eggs, 16c to 17c per doz.; potatoes, 90c to $1.10 per bag; live hogs, $6 to $6.50 per cwt.; hay, $12 to $13 per ton; hides, $9 to $10 per cwt.

HOW WHEAT FLUCTUATED

Highest and lowest prices of Chicago and Winnipeg cash and future options for the week ending Sept. 21:—

CHICAGO.

Day.	Option.	High.	Low.	Change
Monday,	Dec.	99¾	98⅝	*1⅛
	May	105⅝	104⅝	*1
Tuesday—Election Day; no markets.				
Wednesday,	Dec.	99¼	98⅛	——
	May	106⅝	104½	—1⅛
Thursday,	Dec.	100¼	98½	*1⅜
	May	106¼	104½	*1⅝
Friday,	Dec.	102⅜	100⅜	*1⅞
	May	108⅛	106⅜	*1⅞
Saturday,	Dec.	102⅛	101¼	* ⅞
	May	108⅜	107¼	— ⅞

WINNIPEG.

Day.	Option.	High.	Low.	Change
Monday,	Sept.	102¾	101⅞	*1⅝
	Oct.	102⅝	102	* ⅝
	Dec.	102⅝	102	* ⅝
Tuesday,	Sept.	103	101¾	*1¼
	Oct.	103⅛	102⅜	* ⅝
	Dec.	103⅛	102¾	* ⅞
Wednesday,	Sept.	103	102	—1
	Oct.	103⅜	102⅜	—1
	Dec.	103⅛	102¼	— ⅞
Thursday,	Sept.	103⅜	102⅝	*1⅛
	Oct.	103⅜	102⅝	*1
	Dec.	103⅜	102⅝	*1⅛
Friday,	Sept.	106½	105¼	—1⅝
	Oct.	105⅞	105¼	— ⅝
	Dec.	105⅞	105	— ⅝
Saturday,	Sept.	105⅞	105	* ⅞
	Oct.	105⅞	105¼	* ⅝
	Dec.	106	105⅛	* ⅞
MORE				

*Advance. — Decline.

WEEKLY CHEESE BOARDS

The following table shows the offerings and sales of butter and cheese for the week ending Sept. 21:

CHEESE BOARDS.

Date. Place.	Offerings.	Sales.	Price.	
Sept.				
16—Farnham	130	130	12¾	
17—Stirling	745	....	12 3-16	B
17—Simcoe	1,445	400	12¾	
17—Campbellford	920	825	12¾	
18—Peterboro	2,929	2,589	12 7-16	
18—Woodstock	1,948	*250	12¾	
19—Kingston	807	807	12⅞—¼	
19—Victoriaville	1,700	1,700	11⅞—12	
19—Madoc	450	450	12

"OLDBURY"

— BY —

ANNIE KEARY.

(BY SPECIAL ARRANGEMENT WITH THE PUBLISHERS, MACMILLAN AND CO., LIMITED.)

SUMMARY OF THE PRECEDING CHAPTERS.

In the opening chapter of our story, Elsie a lonely little girl, watches the life of the ancient town of Oldbury from the gate of the old house where she lives with her grandmother and grandfather, and her Aunt Margaret. Her great longing is for a companion of her own age, and in church she regards with longing eyes Steenie Pierrepoint, the motherless son of the rector. During the mysterious semi-annual absences from home of her three relatives she finds a number of story books belonging to Alice Pamela Neale and learns from Crawford, the old servant, that this was her pretty young mother, long dead. On their return she is allowed by her grandmother to visit the quaint little spinster, Miss Berry, on an occasion when Steenie Pierrepoint is also invited. Steenie's cousin Cecil, being on a visit with her grandmother to the rectory, the three children grow to be good friends. In the intimacy between the two households, Mr. Pierrepoint declares his love to Margaret. Her sad but firm refusal stirs his sensitive nature almost to dislike. The quiet life that is resumed sees Elsie grow into beautiful, but lonely girlhood. The old mystery of the house is brought back to her by the discovery of an envelope addressed to Gilbert Neale, Sutton Woode, Thorsby. Stephen's success at college is followed by a year abroad. He returns to Oldbury in company with his cousin Cecil, and both are anxious to renew their friendship with Elsie, of whom they get but passing glimpses.

CHAPTER XV.

FLOWER ASPECT.

Elsie did not mention her encounter in the churchyard to her aunt, and Margaret was too much pre-occupied with the scene she had left, to notice a little perturbation there was in Elsie's manner when she rejoined her.

'You need not have run so very fast; I could have waited a minute or two,' she said, and then they walked on in silence.

Elsie was as indisposed to talk that evening as Margaret. She was busy settling with her conscience whether she might recall the conversation she had accidentally overheard, or whether she ought to try to forget it. It had interested her very much. She was glad to have a satisfactory explanation of the apparent indifference to Oldbury, for which she had so often blamed her old playmate.

Elsie did not follow Margaret upstairs; she threw off her hat in the hall and ran into the drawing-room, where Mrs. Blake was impatiently awaiting her return. The sitting-room, unlighted and uncurtained, with the two old people seated in their arm-chairs on opposite sides of the fireless grate, looked somewhat dreary, but then it nearly always looked so when Elsie was not in it.

'You have been out a long time, darling,' Mrs. Blake said, not querulously, but with an accent of surprise in her voice, that showed how seldom she had anything approaching to neglect on Elsie's part to complain of.

'I could not help it, Grannie,' Elsie answered, hastening up to Mrs. Blake's chair, and stooping over her to caress her soft withered cheeks and forehead. 'I was afraid you would want me, but I could not get home sooner. Aunt Margaret told me to wait for her, and I sat for more than an hour under the yew-tree close to Mrs. Pierrepoint's grave. I wish——'

'Well, sweet one?' Mrs. Blake asked, as Elsie came to a sudden pause.

'I was going to say I wished I had not gone out this evening, but I think I am glad I went. It was very pleasant in the churchyard while I was waiting. It was bright moonlight before the glow of the sunset was over; and just as I was beginning to weary for Aunt Margaret to call me, who do you think came over the stile from the river fields——But, Grandmamma, had I not better draw the curtains, and light the lamp?'

Elsie took a long look out into the garden before she finally dropped the curtain.

'Moonlight is very beautiful, Grandmamma,' she said, settling herself on a stool at Mrs. Blake's feet. 'I don't think you know how nice it made everything look to-night—people's faces, and everything.'

'Did it, darling? Well, I am quite satisfied to see your face by lamplight. That makes it quite beautiful enough for Grandmamma.'

Elsie looked up quickly, as if she hoped some further question would follow her remark, but Grandmamma was not in an inquisitive mood that evening.

The next morning Elsie had about as great a disappointment as, in her uneventful life, could have come upon her. On returning from her morning's walk with Margaret, she found a little parcel lying on the hall table, and learned from Crawford that a young lady and the young gentleman from the Rectory had called and asked very particularly to see her, and left that when they heard she was out.

Such an event as some one calling and asking to see her had never occurred in Elsie's whole life before. She tore open the parcel, and found the book she had been reading in the churchyard, of which she had not once thought since she left it behind her. As she pushed it away impatiently, her eyes fell on some words pencilled on a card her visitors had left. She was devouring them when Margaret came up, and looking over her shoulder, read with her—

'We are so sorry not to find you. Why don't you come and see me? Have you forgotten your old playmate, Cecil Russel?'

Beneath, in an almost illegible scrawl, came a postscript:

'My cousin forces me to add that we are ashamed we did not ask leave to walk home with you and your aunt last night, as it was so late.'

Margaret turned the card round contemptuously when she had finished reading. 'How absurd of those children to talk of walking home with us, as if we could possibly want their company! Well, it is fortunate we were out—a lucky escape. Of course we need not return this call, and they will not trouble us again.'

'O Aunt Margaret, may not I?' cried Elsie imploringly; 'it would be such a pleasure to me. Please let me call on Miss Russel at the Rectory.'

'My dear, I cannot,' Margaret answered decidedly; 'and you must not encourage thes young people to come here again. Your grandfather does not like to see strangers about the house.'

'O Aunt Margaret, I do think you are cruel!' Elsie exclaimed. 'You put it on grandpapa, but it is in reality you who keep every one away from us. You don't care to have any friends yourself, and you won't understand that grandmamma and I are not as cold-hearted as you are.'

The words rushed almost involuntarily from Elsie's lips on the provocation of her extreme disappointment; but she repented them the next minute, when she heard Mrs. Blake's feeble voice calling anxiously from the drawing-room to know what they were talking about.

When Margaret's and Elsie's explanations were made, old Mrs. Blake seemed even more agitated by the question they were discussing than Elsie had been.

'Never mind, Granny,' Elsie said cheerfully when Margaret had left the room. 'I won't say another word. Nothing signifies so much as your being worried. Aunt Margaret can't take you away from me, or make us love each other less, though I sometimes think she would if she could, I have seen such a strange expression come on her face when we have been making much of each other.'

'Well, darling, it is very hard. Perhaps Margaret did not quite mean that. I can't think there would be any harm in your seeing a little of Miss Russel, or even of young Mr. Pierrepoint, now and then. Miss Berry tells me that they are engaged to be married, and she thinks they will very likely be a great deal at the Rectory now. They might prove good friends to you some day, when you may want friends. You had perhaps better not say anything more to Margaret about calling at the Rectory, but we will wait and do the best we can, you and I.'

There was not much to build on in the promise, but Elsie went away perfectly satisfied.

The experience of the next few days did not disappoint her. She did not depart in the least particular from her usual habits, and yet she seldom went out now without something happening to give an interest to her walk. Very little things, to be sure. Cecil Russel tripped across the road to shake hands with her in Aunt Margaret's very presence, or Stephen Pierrepoint came up to her, in the Lending Library, while she was struggling to lift down some old 'Quarterly Reviews' her grandfather wanted from the topmost shelf, and insisted on helping her, and on keeping her a few breathless minutes in conversation, while Aunt Margaret stood stiffly waiting behind. Small incidents certainly; but then it was a new thing for Elsie's walks to afford any such incidents whatever.

Aunt Margaret went into the Lending Library alone the next time they walked to the town, and sent Elsie to make some purchases in an uninteresting china shop close by; and on that occasion, by some strange freak of circumstance, it was into the china shop that Stephen Pierrepoint dropped accidentally—to enquire after one of the shopwoman's children who was ill, he said. Cecil Russel followed a few moments after, and the three fell into conversation about old times, and made such rapid advances in intimacy, that Elsie found herself discussing confidentially with them the probability of her being allowed to attend the croquet parties at Laurel House, about which everybody in Oldbury was talking just now. They were all so eager laying plans to bring about this desirable result, that they did not see Aunt Margaret when she came into the shop to discover what was detaining Elsie so long. Elsie felt very angry with herself for coloring violently when her aunt spoke to her, and Margaret's quiet way of looking over Cecil and Stephen as if they were pieces of furniture, and giving the orders Elsie had neglected in a few quick words, made her more uncomfortable than ever. Stephen showed a determination not to be ignored, that completed her embarrassment.

Margaret broke the uncomfortable silence between them when they had made a few paces up the street.

'I suppose there can be no doubt that young Pierrepoint is engaged to his cousin?' she said, in a more complacent tone of voice than Elsie expected to hear just then; 'they would not be so much together if it were not so.'

Elsie did not know whether an answer was expected from her or not.

She glanced down at her own dim Quaker-like costume, and contrasted it with Cecil's dainty prettiness. What could the two cousins have thought of her? She could not help wondering what it was, and worrying herself with conjectures till she reached home, when she had to brighten up to give a pleasant account of the incidents of the morning to her grandmother, old Mrs. Blake.

She would, perhaps, have been as much puzzled as enlightened if she had overheard the conversation that did pass between the two cousins.

'What was it we were reading the other day?' Stephen began, after he had taken that last glance across the road at Elsie's down-drooping face, which she had felt more than seen, 'something about an old Welsh magician and his witch-wife who made a maiden out of flowers. Let me see. They took flower of the broom, and flower of the meadow-sweet, and flower of the rye——'

'And when they had made the maiden, they baptized her and called her Flower Aspect.' Cecil went on, 'A prettier and more appropriate name than Elsie Blake, is it not?'

'Nay, I don't know,' said Steenie; 'for my part, one might come to mean as much as the other, I think.'

'So that came into your head just now,' said Cecil. 'Dear me, how poetical a prosaic persons gets to be when he is in——. Well, I beg your pardon, Steenie; I won't finish my sentence. When he is brought in contact with a lovely, griffin-guarded, mysterious lady, we will say, with whom he cannot play unlimited croquet. Do you know, I think we are making a mistake in trying to draw Elsie Blake in among the Lutridge rabble? She will not look as like "Flower Aspect" with a mallet in her hand.'

'Why not? A person who won't do for ordinary occasions is worth very little, I should say.'

'Now you are prosaic again. I am the truest lover, for I have the reverential feeling that will not bear to see the divinity descend from its pedestal.'

'Nonsense, I thought you were in earnest about wishing to see more of her.'

'Things are come to a pretty pass when you take me to task for not being in earnest. Here we are at home. You must not turn round and stare again, for you have behaved very badly already, but I shall take one look more before the door is opened. Certainly that is a remarkable pair to be walking down Oldbury. Griffiness must have been very beautiful once herself. I wonder what it is in her face that impresses one so? There is a sort of fire in it though it is so cold. It looks as if some sudden blow had dashed the spirit out of it, and turned it into stone. Some one says that every face should be a prophecy or a history. There go the two together, if one had but skill to read them.'

'I will excuse you the history,' Steenie said; 'the prophecy will be the most interesting, if you will only read what I want in it.'

They had entered the house by this time, but, as was often the case with them, they were too much interested in the conversation they were carrying on to be ready for the interruption of fresh company. They stood on one side of the library door, Cecil with her hand on the lock hurrying to get out what she had to say before it was necessary to open the door.

'I don't mean anything like fortune-telling, of course, only I think I can read in her face that there is a great deal more than just the flower aspect. She is not altogether made up of meadow-sweet and the bloom of the rye. She looks now as if she had walked straight out of imagination land and scarcely saw anything in Oldbury; but that is only because she has been forced to lead such a still, solitary life. She wants waking up—but mind I am not saying that you are the Prince to do it. I won't take upon myself to say that.'

'No, indeed! Why don't you open the library door, and give one a chance of sitting down somewhere?'

'Now I think of what I am doing, I am going upstairs,' said Cecil.

She ran lightly up the steps laughing to herself. 'At all events, Papa's warning was thrown away,' she soliloquised.

CHAPTER XVI.

A DREARY DAY.

All Oldbury was talking about Mrs. Lutridge's pleasant garden parties, and Elsie Blake could not help feeling some girlish mortification at the small chance there seemed of her having any share in the general gaiety.

The note of invitation which Cecil had undertaken to procure for her arrived in due course, and was quietly torn up and made into spills by Margaret, without its calling forth a word of remark from any one. Elsie had meditated an appeal to her grandmother, but Mrs. Blake happened to be unusually unwell during the fortnight when the croquet excitement was at its height, and Elsie could not find it in her heart to trouble her about such a trifle.

Just at that period too, the elders of the household had rather more than usual of the air of pre-occupation and mystery that often made Elsie feel as if she were shut out from them and banished to a world of her own. When she came suddenly into the drawing-room, she frequently found Margaret reading letters aloud to her grandmother, which were hastily put aside when she came near, and often, after being thus occupied for an hour or so with Margaret, Mrs. Blake would shut herself up in her room, and forbid any one to go near her.

The day of Mrs. Lutridge's gayest and last garden party happened to be one of peculiar gloom in the Blake's house. Mrs. Blake burst into a distressing fit of tears during dinner, and had to be led upstairs by Margaret, and Elsie had to sit out the rest of the dinner hour with her grandfather, making vain efforts to persuade him to sit still and eat, and being at last obliged to content herself with watching him as he wandered up and down between the dining-room and the foot of the staircase, moaning and wringing his hands. There was some relief when Margaret came down-stairs again and reported that Mrs. Blake was better, and had composed herself to sleep. She persuaded her father to retire into the study with her, and very soon Elsie heard the sound of her voice reading aloud, and the scratching of Mr. Blake's pen. They had settled to their afternoon's occupations just in their ordinary way, and Elsie was left to her own resources for recovering her equanimity after the agitation of the day. She went out and paced up and down Margaret's favorite avenue at the end of the garden.

It was nearly dark before she could make up her mind to return to the house, and when she entered she found Crawford watching in the hall to waylay her.

'Just run upstairs to your grandmamma, Elsie dear,' the old servant whispered, 'without letting Miss Margaret know. She is wearying to see you.'

Mrs. Blake was propped up in bed, looking very much flushed and agitated, when Elsie came to her.

'If I had only known you wanted me,' Elsie began remorsefully.

'I did not want you till now, darling. Margaret advised me to be quiet and not to think, and, oh, I have been trying to do as she bids me. She means it for the best, but she does not know how short my time is, or she would not oppose my making this one effort this one last effort;—I cannot rest till it is made.'

'Dearest Granny,' Elsie cried, throwing her arms round her, and feeling, as she clasped the trembling form, strength to defy all the world in her behalf, 'tell me what you wish to do; let me help you. I will manage so that you shall have your own way, whatever Aunt Margaret says against it.'

'Nay, darling, we must not talk of going against Aunt Margaret. I don't wish to deceive her. It is only because I have not strength to argue the question with her any more to-night that I ask you, instead of her, to do this little thing for me. I want you to run down to the gate and watch till Miss Berry passes, and bring her up here to speak to me. Be quick, or she may have gone, and I shall not rest till I have seen her.'

'Is that all? Lie still then, dear Granny, and I will manage it beautifully,' Elsie said, a good deal surprised, and a little disappointed that some more difficult service was not required of her.

Elsie's impatience and curiosity had time to grow very strong during her watch at the gate, before the welcome sound of wheels told her that Mrs. Lutridge's guests were beginning to take their departure. Presently, Miss Berry, arm in arm with the Rector himself, appeared, and Elsie hastily opened the gate and went into the road to meet them. Miss Berry looked a little blank when she heard her request.

'My dear! your good grandmamma! The loss of the pleasure I have been promising myself in my walk home shall not be thought of. Mr. Pierrepoint, in his great kindness, will excuse—'

'Certainly,' Mr. Pierrepoint put in quickly. 'If I can be of any service, pray let me know. I wish to be at the call of every one of my parishioners in cases of illness or trouble; meanwhile, don't let me detain you. Good evening.'

'"At the call of every one!" such a truly noble sentiment; and, my dear, at any cost to his own feelings, I am convinced he would act up to it. You may smile at the notion of middle-aged people having regrets of the kind—but what am I thinking of? It is of your grandmamma's illness we are speaking, and if I can be of any use—yes, I see, the back stairs, a most sensible precaution, though you may depend on me to be quite silent when we get near the sick-room.'

Elsie's caution was not needed, for Margaret met them on the stairs; and a single glance at her quiet, sad, disapproving face, told Elsie that she had heard of her errand, and had yielded the subject of dispute, whatever it was, between herself and her mother. She thanked Miss Berry for her kindness in coming. 'You must not let my mother trespass on your good-nature,' she said; 'I trust you will refuse the request she is about to make, if it will inconvenience you to grant it.'

Miss Berry began to be quite excited by the mystery she had come into the midst of. She had never felt so important in her life as when Elsie took her up to Mrs. Blake's bedside and left her to her secret interview. It did not last many minutes. Before Elsie expected to see her Miss Berry reappeared. The seriousness had left her face; it was all smiles and nods and beaming satisfaction. She seized Elsie's hands and kissed her before she spoke.

'My dear! such a trifle to make all this fuss about. One would think we were the worst neighbors in the world in Oldbury. To be sure, it is years and years since that little bed in my spare room has been occupied; but I have kept all in tolerable repair, and you will put up with deficiencies, won't you? Next year your grandmamma is so obliging as to say she will trust you to me, and I must hurry home at once, or Caroline will complain that I have not given her time to prepare. A visitor to our house—such an event, I shall ocme for you myself that you may not feel the parting. I don't think I ever was more gratified in my life.'

Miss Berry shot out these broken sentences during her progress down stairs, and Elsie was too much bewildered by the extraordinary prospect they seemed to hold out to say much in reply. As soon as Miss Berry had left the house, she hurried back to her grandmother's room.

'Grandmamma, what does it all mean?' she said, coming close to her, and kneeling by the bed. 'It can't be true. You can't have been plotting to send me away from you.'

'But darling, you have so often said you would like to go,' Mrs. Blake answered coaxingly; 'and I have planned this little visit for you, because I can't bear to leave you quite alone here. Won't you like it?'

'But why, do tell me why you are sending me away? What made you think of it? If you are only going the usual half-yearly journey, why cannot I stay here with Crawford?'

'Because we shall be away longer than usual this year, and I am so helpless now I must take Crawford with me. Margaret thought I had better stay at home, but I could not endure the thought. I must go while I have strength left. You won't make difficulties, dearest? You will go to Miss Berry's to please me?'

'Anything for you, Granny; but—' There was a pause, and Elsie's eyes grew eager. 'But, O Granny, could not you take me where you are going? You know how I have wondered and longed all my life to see the friends you visit every year, and love so much, and never talk to me about. Could not I go? Am I not old enough to be trusted yet?'

It was the old vexed question, which Elsie felt impelled to repeat every now and then, though she knew by experience that nothing but pain ever came of her bringing it forward. She was always sorry the instant the words had passed her lips; and to-night a keener repentance than ordinary seized her, for Mrs. Blake's face twitched nervously, and a bewildered look came into her eyes.

'Don't, dear,' she said piteously, 'it hurts me so. I cannot bear it to-night. You must not ask me any questions, for I don't know what I may say. You will be happy while we are away, won't you, Elsie, and show Margaret that no harm has come of our trusting you from us just this once?'

'Why should Aunt Margaret be afraid of my being trusted?' Elsie asked indignantly; but she did not press the question.

After the first shock of surprise was over, Elsie could seem pleased with her prospects, without effort. As she went about the house helping Margaret with her preparations, she could not keep her feet from taking a dancing measure as she moved, or her voice from breaking into little snatches of song, even though she knew that Aunt Margaret's grave eyes were following her about disapprovingly.

On the last evening, when she was kneeling down arranging her possessions in the little old portmanteau that had so often accompanied Margaret on her mysterious journeys, she looked up suddenly in her aunt's face, and ventured on a remonstrance her thoughts had been framing constantly during the last few days.

'Aunt Margaret, you won't allow me to go on this journey with you, you won't tell me what it is makes you all so anxious and unhappy, yet you don't like me to be pleased at the thought of staying behind with Miss Berry. Is it not rather hard? If you would let me share your cares, I would not have another thought but of them. I would give up everything to be of use to you—oh, so gladly! But you won't do that, and yet you are surprised I forget myself for a moment and look happy.'

'You mistake me, dear,' Aunt Margaret answered gently; 'I am not surprised, and I don't grudge you any pleasure you might safely enjoy. I am sorry about this visit, because I do not think it is safe for you. You will be exposed to the temptation of forming intimacies that must be broken hereafter, and which may lead to painful disappointments. I am afraid my warning you against making new friends while you are at liberty to see whom you like will not do any good; yet I am not sorry to have this opportunity of giving you the warning.'

Margaret finished her sentence by stooping down to kiss Elsie's forehead; but though her manner was kind, her words fell very coldly on Elsie's ear.

Miss Berry's beaming face pervading the house on the morning of the day fixed for the journey was an astounding innovation on the old routine, which Elsie could hardly realize, even when it was before her eyes. Her cordial presence kept up Mrs. Blake's courage at the last, and made the parting between her and Elsie less solemn than it would otherwise have been.

The rest of the day passed in a bewildering excitement of pleasure. All Oldbury seemed to have conspired to make a festival of Elsie's visit. Miss Berry's house had been beautified, and the room where Elsie was to sleep refurnished with a taste and magnificence that it quite took away her breath to see. And though Miss Berry was always hinting at some mysterious agency by which the changes had been brought about, and disclaiming Elsie's gratitude on her own account, she invariably checked herself in time to prevent Elsie's curiosity from being finally set at rest.

Cecil Russel flashed in and out of the house a dozen times in the course of the afternoon, to see if anything was wanted. Mrs. Adams brought a basket of the first apricots that had ripened in her garden to stand on the tea-table. Even Mrs. Lutridge sent her servant round with her compliments, and a packet of clothing-club cards, which she thought Miss Elsie Blake might like to employ her spare moments in adding up.

Later in the evening, Stephen Pierrepoint looked in to advise Miss Berry not to tire herself by too much conversation with her guest this first evening, and instead of going away again in five minutes, as he said he should, he somehow or other stayed, and took Elsie's entertainment on himself so effectually that Miss Berry was able to nod comfortably over her knitting much in her usual way until bed-time.

It was altogether a wonderful afternoon and evening to Elsie. But strangest and sweetest of all was the waking in her pretty room next morning, to see Miss Berry's kind face bending over her, and hear her plead in excuse for being there, that she had just slipped in the first thing to look at her asleep, and satisfy herself that the happiness of having her safe under her roof was not a dream.

(To be continued.)

An Absolute Cure for Rheumatism

If the skin or bowels are unhealthy, they won't throw off enough urea. This urea is changed into uric acid—carried by the blood to the nerves—and causes Rheumatism.

Fruit-a-tives surely cure Rheumatism and Sciatica

because they act directly on bowels, kidneys and skin—and so strengthen and invigorate these organs that there is no urea and uric acid retained in the system to irritate the nerves and bring Rheumatism, Sciatica and Neuralgia.

"Fruit-a-tives" are intensified fruit juices with tonics and intestinal antiseptics added.

50c. box—6 for $2.50.

Fruit-a-tives (FRUIT LIVER TABLETS.) 25

BIBLE TRUTHS.

TO POUR OUT, TO SHED.

These two words have nearly the same meaning, possibly 'pour' is the best. A few drops of blood might be shed, but to pour out means to give all the blood, to part with life. Jesus did not risk His life for us, but laid it down. When there issued from His pierced side, blood and water, it was an evidence of death. It probaby prayed that Jesus died of a burst heart, and thus the prediction was fulfilled, 'My heart is broken within me.' (Ps. xxii., 14-16.) Jesus laid down his life for us. In one sense it was not taken from Him, His death was His own voluntary act. (Jno. x., 15-18.) His blood was shed for many for the remission of sins, for without shedding of blood there is no remission. (Heb. ix., 22; x., 18.) The blood of Christ's heart was poured out for us that God's love might be poured into us, and Scripture be fulfilled. (Jno. xix., 34-37.) This pouring out of blood in order to remission of sins proves the great fact of substitution. Christ died for our sins, and rose again to claim righteousness for us. (1. Cor. xv., 3; Rom. iv., 25.) His death grew out of our sin, our eternal life is the outcome of His death. (Rom. v., 8-11, 18, 19.) Every sin offering under old dispensations was typical of the one offering of Jesus. It was to be a first-born lamb, without blemish. Fire from heaven consumed it. This was Divine acceptance. We have the Divine Son in Matt. iii., 17; Mark xii., 12. The Lamb of God in John. i.; I. Pet. i., 19; Rev. v., 6. When Jesus came he was the lamb of God's own providing. when Jesus died, He was the lamb slain from the beginning of the world, and in heaven He is the Lamb who is worthy of all heaven's glory because He died for man.

LIBERTY.

I saw a mild-eyed maid, gentle and sweet,
All-timidly on tip-toe, pass me by,
There was a saintly softness in her eye,
And ever would she seem to court retreat,
As tho' her heart had suffered some defeat.
Bowed was her head in sweet humility
Low was her voice, and tender, as the cry
Of amorous dove that doth his loved one greet!

No hasty haughty toss of head was there,
No fiery flashing eyes of angry flame,
No scornful sneering at the 'weak and tame,'
That shrinks to do what arrogance will dare!
And this fair maiden, with the lowly mien,
Was Liberty's sweet self, a selfless queen!

WILLIAM H. CUMPSTON.

DON'T BE THE STOKER. BE THE ENGINEER. This book contains examination questions, with answers, for engineer's license; 254 pages, illustrated. Endorsed by engineers everywhere. Postpaid $1.00.

FREE—Our large catalogue of books and threshers' supplies.

Windsor Supply Co., Windsor, Ont.

PILES Dr. Chase's Ointment is a certain and guaranteed cure for each and every form of itching, bleeding and protruding piles. See testimonials in the press and ask your neighbours about it. You can use it and get your money back if not satisfied. 60c, at all dealers or EDMANSON, BATES & Co., Toronto.

DR. CHASE'S OINTMENT

FAVORABLY KNOWN SINCE 1826. HAVE FURNISHED 60,000 CHURCH, SCHOOL & OTHER BELLS. MENEELY & CO., WATERVLIET, N.Y. PUREST, BEST & GENUINE BELL-METAL CHIMES, Etc. CATALOGUE & PRICES FREE.

IS CHURCH-GOING WORTH WHILE?

(By E. Cornwall-Jones, England.)

'For where two or three are gathered together in My name, there am I in the midst of them.' St. Matthew xviii. 20.

The early Christians were described as those of 'the worship,' because worshipping was their eminent characteristic. Roman lictors and legions harried the Christians, but could not prevent them from worshipping. There was no need to urge them to meet. Jewish inquisitors and Roman magistrates could not prevent them. They gravitated to the silent catacombs and climbed to their secret upper rooms, for they must needs meet for prayer as the birds must need sing. It requires no newspaper census to convince us that changes have taken place.

It is not my duty or intention this morning to show that religion is worth while, for there is a great deal of inarticulate religion among thousands who never attend church, or who only attend irregularly and on ceremonial and festival occasions. What I ask is, 'Is church-going worth while?' and I may respectfully offer one or two suggestions for your thoughtful consideration.

First, church-going is worth while because 'the instinct for the Church is not artificial, but human and indestructible.' We sometimes mistakenly say that Christ founded the Church. It would be more accurate and Scriptural to say that Christ 'builds' His Church; the foundations existed before our Master commenced to build. Jesus did not found the Church, it is a fundamental instinct of human nature, for wherever a man sees something higher than his fellows see, immediately 'that' becomes the foundation on which a Church is built, and the man immediately seeks to enlist disciples, to get them to see what he sees. I say, therefore, that the instinct for the Church is indestructible and most human. Men are mad if they think that their capricious criticisms can unmake that human instinct. No; the gates of hell cannot prevail against that human instinct to form alliances for the furtherance and realization of ideals. When in Manchester, I remember so well some of my Socialistic friends were dissatisfied with the atmosphere and chill reception given to their ideals in the average churches, and they formed a Labor Church. I have no sympathy with a labor Church any more than a millionnaire Church: 'the rich and the poor shall meet together, for the Lord is the maker of them all.' It ought to be possible, without any distinction of class or caste, for men as men, as the children of God, to worship without labor or capitalistic partisanship. But 'there' is the witness to this instinct, the instinct on which Christ built His Church. When a man sees something his fellows have not seen, something calculated to lift and lever the world, immediately he says, 'Come, let us found a Church.'

You tell me millions in England never enter a church. Well, that does not surprise me. You tell me thousands prefer the fields, the rivers, the golf courses. That does not surprise me. Shall I tell you what does? It is to find you and me here. Why are we not gardening at home? What has made the difference for us, and for millions like us? Discouraged Christians compare our Churches with the crowded theatres, and say, 'See the theatres, every new one opened is filled night after night.' I do not know what theatre shareholders and theatre directors will say to your panic picture. I expect they would very much like to see their theatres full and overflowing, as you imagine them to be. But granted they are full. Think of the g us which serves the public on the stage, think of the music, beauty and wit, the gold lavished on the theatre, think of all that, and then tell me how many can you get to go and see the same play repeatedly? You know how sick the average play-goer gets of his pleasure, how satiated and bored, and how keen he becomes for something spicier and more stimulating. Put that against the fact that there are millions who hear once, twice, or thrice a week 'one theme.' How do you explain that? What is there in the Christian Gospel which attracts the same people Sunday after Sunday? There must be some reality, some enduring quality of help in public worship to allure and appeal to so many for so long. Priests and preachers could do nothing if there was not some bread, spiritual and invisible, upon which the souls of men are fed. If you were to cross-examine those who maintain the church-going habit, many would tell how life would have been intolerable but for the uplift of the soul in the sanctuary; when no intelligible word from the preacher had reached the conscience and heart, the very shrine itself had lightened them. And such experiences were not solitary or occasional, but constant. So I give that as our second reason, that 'church-going is vindicated by experience.' First, church-going is worth while because the instinct for the Church is human and indestructible; and secondly, because the Church-going habit is vindicated by experience.

Again, Church-going is worth while 'because it socializes our spiritual instincts.' A man might cultivate his soul in a hermitage, the modern man may cultivate it as well amid the solitude of books; but believe me, there is something wanting, and he is vaguely conscious of it, too. What is it? The human touch, the sense of spiritual kinship, the inspiration of a Christian comrade. I need my neighbor's faith at least once a week, and I venture to believe he needs mine. With my books at home, however excellent they may be; with my religious weekly at home, I realize I am only a unit, and if religion tells me anything it is that no man liveth to himself. In the congregation I have the thrill of the common faith which uplifts my soul. See that man there, singing that minor hymn—when I have had a victorious week I can't sing in that key; but it tones me into sympathy to feel his obvious grief. When I project myself into that man's minor melody, the tune turns my triumph into tenderness. I go out 'weeping with those who weep and rejoicing with those who rejoice.'

That brings into view another element, the element of obligation. Church-going is 'a duty we owe to others.' You think it is a duty you owe to God. That is the Pagan point of view. Said Paul to the Athenians, 'I perceive that in all things you are too religious. God is not worshipped with men's hands as though He needed anything.' It is not what God needs. You cannot enrich God. You owe what your neighbor needs. Have you thought that your Church-going is your neighbor's need? Have you thought what your neglect does for him? If it is persistent it impoverishes you, and your habit impoverishes him. I venture to say we owe the duty of Church-going, not only to ourselves, but to our neighbors. There are thousands of men unspiritualized from week to week, unrefined by nobler influences from week to week and month to month, who never read a good book, who never hear a prayer, who lead lives that are animal and selfish, who have no outlook, no uplifting. Should you do nothing, should you live solitary, unworshipping lives and keep them on that plane? Even though the preaching may sometimes bruise rather than heal, by your practice you stand for the reality of God, for worship, the reality of redemption.

Then, lastly, Church-going is worth while because it is 'the assured avenue of Christ's approach.' 'Where two or three are gathered together in My name there am I in the midst of them.' That is of far more importance than anything else. Here is the supreme, the valid, the covenanted reason: 'Where two or three are gathered together in My name, there am I in the midst of them.' Have you thought of this? Have you not known sometimes when you have stayed at home and other members of your household have come home saying how glad they were they had been that night? Why? The answer is in the radiant soul which has seen what it would never have seen at home. You have been praying that that boy who was wilful and stubborn would unbend. You did your best, you were severe and affectionate, and tried every way to bend and shape that soul to higher use. You could not. When here in the church something happened. Christ came to that lad's life. Did you not say to yourself, 'Oh! I wish I had been there that day?' Remember that the spirit and the kingdom come with no advertisement, no prelude, no announcement. The day you are absent may be the day when heaven breaks; the very service you stay away from may be the very service when what your soul has been seeking has appeared. You may never know when Christ may approach; you never know when the Shekinah glory may outshine. Be there, be there in His name. Though this is an age of books and magazines, an age of seething thoughts and new movements, you have not outgrown the need of the Church, you have not grown too wise or too good for fellowship, too wise for prayer, too good for grace. We need Him all the more because we think we can dispense with Him. Ask yourselves: Do we not need to-day to restore to its right place the worship of Almighty God and to hallow our hearts by congregational worship? Surely we do.

ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT'

A HOUSEHOLD REMEDY FOR

All Functional Derangements of the Liver, Temporary Congestion arising from Alcoholic Beverages, Errors in Diet, Biliousness, Giddiness, Heartburn, or Constipation. It is a Refreshing and Invigorating Beverage, most Invaluable to Travellers and Residents in Tropical Climates.

CAUTION.—*Examine the Capsule and see that it is marked 'ENO'S FRUIT SALT,' otherwise you have the sincerest form of flattery—IMITATION.*

Prepared only by J. C. ENO, Ltd., 'FRUIT SALT' WORKS, London, S.E., Eng., by J. C. ENO'S Patent.

Wholesale of Messrs. EVANS & SONS, Ltd., Montreal and Toronto, Canada.

SLOVENLY SPEECH.

AMERICANS TOO HURRIED TO ENUNCIATE CLEARLY, SAYS MR. J. D. BARRY.

Why do most Americans murder the English language? Slovenly speech is not confined to any particular class. The subway guard who mumbles 'Aloutere!' instead of taking the trouble to call 'All out here.' is only doing what any number of people of, supposedly, much better educational opportunities do. Mr. John D. Barry, who is publishing some articles on 'The acquiring of clear speech,' in 'Harper's Bazar,' says in the September number that it is because Americans are in such a false state of hurry. 'To be busy—that is, to be rushed—has been so long an ideal with us that even if we really are not busy we have acquired the habit of doing things in a busy way—that is, in a hurried way. We attend to trifles hurriedly. We speak hurriedly when we have plenty of time. Repose, quiet, poise, the easy balance of one's mental and physical qualities, must be recognized as an ideal before, as a people, we can learn to arrange what is going on in our minds and to express it in clear speech, so if we decide to try to speak well we must accept this idea and relax the tension in which most of us hold ourselves. When we express ourselves we shall then express, not a hurried or a harassed being, but a nature calm and rational.'

In this feverish hurry to get the words out drifts becomes drifs, re-al, is reel, different is diff'runt, family is famlee, and the beautiful English language which has been the medium of some of the noblest poetry literature has produced, is hashed into a muddle of confusing sounds. It is because people will not take trouble, Mr. Barry says, that they cannot correct their faults of diction. One public speaker had a great deal of trouble with the final ing, and made spasmodic efforts to cure himself. 'Why can't I succeed?' he asked a friend. 'Because you don't care,' said the friend. He vowed that he did care, but was so busy he didn't have time to think about it. It is as if,' says the writer, 'a man were to insist that he cared for his wife, but was too busy to think about her.'

If people cared about the beauty of the language, cared enough to perceive, for example, the difference between the musical final ing and the clipped pronunciation that suffix generally gets, life would be easier all around. For clearness of speech means ease of speech, and ease of speech means comfort, both for the speaker and the persons addressed. Mr. Barry holds that it is altogether a mistake to say, as many people do, that Italian and French are more beautiful that the English language. English is not as soft and flowing as the Italian, but it has a strength Italian lacks; it is free from the roughness of German, and, properly spoken, it has more dignity and music than French has. On the stage good English has a commercial quality, and every one who has been much with actors and actresses, well-trained ones, knows the delight of listening to their speech. All their lives they have practiced articulation, till it has become second nature.

There are two sisters in Chicago, one a physician, the other a teacher of elocution, whose different ways of speaking show what training and watchfulness will do for a speaking voice. Their voices are of the same quality, contralto, naturally full and sweet. The busy physician has gone along biting her words off until her voice has degenerated into a mere guttural. The elocutionist had, by rare good fortune, a sympathetic teacher, who possessed intelligence, who drilled into her year after year the importance of giving each syllable its full value, until now it is absolutely a pleasure to hear her ask for the butter at breakfast or remark that it is a fine day.

Mr. Barry says modern methods of teaching are partly responsible for modern slovenliness of speech. In the old days children began with the elements, they learned to form words of one syllable, to pronounce them and then to spell them, before they had longer words. When they attacked longer words each syllable was given an identity of its own. To-day children are given whole sentences to read before they learn to pronounce the words. That may be excellent for the enlargement of their minds, but it does not conduce to clear speaking.

OVER EVERY SCHOOL A FLAG.

**"Then hail the flag, the bonny flag,
Of red, and white, and blue."**

Flag Song

RAISED AND PRAISED.

by the following schools and many others:

From Teacher of Chateauguay Basin School, Que.:

'The flag was presented to the School Board at the closing exercises, and was raised amid cheers which were heard a half-mile distant. . . . . I sincerely wish every school in our fair Dominion would take advantage of your offer.

From a minister in Vernon, Ont., who was the leader of the school section in this work:

'We like the flag very much indeed. In comparison with other flags, we find its material much superior.'

From the Secretary of the Trust Board at Bankhead, Alta.:—

Dear Sirs,—The flag arrived to-day, and everybody is delighted. We expect to hoist it for the first time on Dominion Day.

From Arcola, Sask.:

'The flag sent by your firm arrived last week, and I am pleased to state that the pupils and staff are delighted with it. . . . Thanking you for the flag, and assuring you that it has even exceeded our expectations,

I remain sincerely yours,
THE PRINCIPAL.

From a clergyman in Chelsea, Que., whose little son and another friend, aged seven and eight, worked for the flag, and presented it to the school:—

'All who have seen the flag are delighted with it. The teacher is very proud of it. The Commissioners will, I think, erect a flag pole.'

From the teacher of Nanaimo, Alta.:

'Both the pupils and myself are well pleased with the beautiful flag so easily earned.

From Harmony, N.S., the teacher writes:

'I received the flag last night, and took it to school this morning. The children were delighted, and I was much pleased with it, and we thank you for putting it in our power to obtain this flag for our school.'

From Thunder Hill, Man., where the work was led largely by one enthusiastic young girl, the Secretary-Treasurer writes:—

'We received the flag by last mail. Yesterday being our annual picnic, the flag was brought to the grounds, where it was admired by everyone. The general expression was, 'It's all right.'

'We desire to thank you, Mr. Editor, for the flag, and for your efforts to promote patriotism and respect for that flag and all that it is intended to represent.'

Sample papers, attractive flag cards, circulars and full particulars sent promptly on request. Correspondence invited. Your school can secure a library through us if you have a flag.

Address **FLAG DEPARTMENT,** John Dougall & Son, 'Witness' Block, Montreal

CHILDREN'S CORNER.

A LITTLE GIRL'S GRANDFATHER.

My grandfather is a pretty sober man; he doesn't ride you on his foot, he doesn't chase you with his shaving brush—but I guess he likes little girls.

One night I woke up when my auntie came to bed. The room was all black. I wasn't a bit sleepy. I could hear kind of queery things outside. My pillow felt like a miserbul pillow. My auntie said: 'Oh, do lie still! Do go to sleep!' Then I lay still. The ocean was making a dornful sound. I wished I could see my mother. I hoped she wouldn't die before I got home. Once there was a little boy—he was horrible naughty to his mother, and she died that very night. I wished I could tell my mother I was sorry for every naughty thing I ever did so long's I lived.

My auntie said, 'What is the matter? What are you crying about?'

She said a good many things to me. She said she was wore out. I wished my father would come and take me in his arms, and carry me home right off. I got all chokled.

Pretty soon my auntie said, 'See what you have done, you naughty girl, you've waked up your poor tired grandfather!'

It scared me very much. I hugged my pillow tight.

My grandfather came in; he said, 'What's this?'

My auntie said: 'She won't try to stop. She ought to have a whipping!'

Then I cried out loud. I put my hands over my mouth, but I only cried worser.

My grandfather said, 'Oh, well, well, well, well.'

He sounded just as good—sounded if course he wouldn't whip me. He sa 'Your grandmother has sent you a dri of water.'

It was very kind in my dearie gra mother. I sat up in bed. My gra father put his hand on my shoulders. was a nice big hand. The light shi in at the door and stopped its being su a dreadful dark. It was beautiful ter. My grandfather said, 'You do want to cry any more, my daughter.'

I said, 'No, grandfather.'

He seemed as if he knew I wanted be a good girl. He seemed to like just as well. I laid down in bed. pillow felt like a good pillow. My gra father put his hand on my head. said, 'I would go right to sleep, daughter.' I said, 'Yes, grandfather and next I knew, 'twas morning!—Mar Cary, in 'Congregationalist.'

EXECUTION OF A QUEEN BEE

(London 'Pall Mall Gazette.')

If the mother-bee of a colony is ge ting past her work, and she cannot sent off with a swarm in the usual wa the bees will supersede her. They w deliberately put her to death, and rai another queen to take her place. Th state execution of the old worn-o queens is one of the most curious a pathetic things in or out of bee-lif One probe with a sting would suffice the matter; but the honey-bee is great stickler for the proprieties. T royal victim must be allowed to me her fate in a royal way; and she is ki ed by caresses, eight-locked on the joi embrace of the executioners until suf cation brings about her death.

The Boys' Page.

How the Squire's Colt was Won

(By Sheldon C. Stoddard in the 'Youth's Companion.')

The demand upon Grandpa Dolivar for a story had once more become too strong for the old man to resist; and the three young people drew their chairs a little closer to his as, after the preliminary urging, he began:

'I guess, this time, I'll tell you about the big race that Squire Inglewood had away back in the 'thirties,' and the part that John Armstrong, a young fellow whom I used to know, took in it. The squire was one of the most prosperous farmers in his part of the state. An obstinate old fellow he was, too, with ways of his own—plenty of them.

'For two or three years they had celebrated, over at Ridley Center, a kind of field-day, at which prizes were given for trials of strength or speed, or both—foot-races, wrestling-matches and rope-pulls. People turned out to beat all. Old Professor Hawkins, a retired college man, was at the head of it.

'Squire Inglewood professed to entertain a great contempt for this kind of athletics, and one year he astonished everybody by offering a prize of his own, and for a race that was certainly something new. The prize was worth all the others put together. It was a handsome three-year-old roan colt.

'The colt, the squire proclaimed, should go to that young man or old man or any kind of a man—so the squire put it—who should the quickest cut, rake and bind and shock securely one measured acre of oats, the work to be done in a thoroughly workmanlike manner.

'You can imagine there was excitement enough when the notice appeared. It stirred up half the county. Valuable colts like the roan didn't grow on every bush in those days; and then there was the rivalry. The squire's farm, where the trial was to take place, was little more than half a mile from the Center. Young men and old men and boys—yes, and plenty of young girls and women, too—gathered at every opportunity to discuss the stirring event and hazard opinions on the outcome.

'There were several favorite candidates in the field, but probably Deck Hunter, a young fellow from Beetle Vale, and the squire's son, Judson, had the greatest following. 'Deck'—short for Dexter—had been courting the squire's daughter for a year or so, and some people said the shrewd old man had little fear that the colt would go out of the family. The two young men already had a record of having cradled an acre in less than an hour and a half, and great tales were told of their prowess at raking and binding.

'There weren't any steel binders in those days, or any other binders except human arms and hands; and the reapers were, of course, the old grain-cradles propelled by man-power entirely. If Ben, here, thinks it was fun to swing one of those old sweepstakes cradles through a field of heavy grain, all I have to say is, let him try it some hot August day.

'Well, the day of the race came at last. Ten contestants had handed in their names, and ten one-acre plots had been measured off with great exactness in the squire's big thirty-acre field. The rule laid down by the squire was that every man who started should finish his plot, if it took all day, or more. It was a splendid field of grain, rank and heavy, but standing up well, and wonderfully even on the ground: there was practically no choice of plots.

'And the ten young men who lined up at ten o'clock sharp were strapping fellows, wiry and muscular. There were Deck and Jud, confident and perhaps a little condescending; Rug Weatherley, from Red Oak Corners; 'Dandy' Burnside, from Jockey Hollow, a big, good-hearted fellow, but a little vain in regard to dress; tall Joe Cannon, from Turtle Creek, and several lesser lights. Among these last was John Armstrong, from South Valley, decidedly the least known of all.

'Each had his favorite cradle; there were hardly any two alike, but each was the best of its kind that its owner could possibly procure. There were 'moolys,' 'grape-vines,' 'Dutchbends' and 'straights.' Each style had its own advocates, who were always ready to maintain loudly and with great emphasis that that particular style was by all odds the best, and that a man could do more and better work with that style than with any other on earth. It seemed to be a kind of disease that afflicted nearly all cradlers. But all of them were trim, clean-looking cradles—all except John Armstrong's. His was a rough-looking affair, plainly home-made.

'The young fellow himself represented a class that happily is growing smaller, and, in fact, in the old-time sense of the word has practically disappeared. He was a 'bound boy.' His parents had died when he was ten years old, and he and his brother, a year older, had been 'bound out.' John to old Josiah Brett, of South Valley, and his brother to a farmer in an adjoining town.

'Although John fared better than many bound boys we read about, he fared hardly enough, for Brett was a driving kind of man, and although strictly honest, as close as the bark of a beech-tree. John was to have his board, and on his twenty-first birthday one hundred dollars, a suit of clothes and his freedom. That was the old, iron-clad rule.

'And Josiah was a man who was in the habit of getting his money's worth. Four in the summer and five in the winter was the hour for rising, and the old man's laws were not to be broken. Any indication of weariness he promptly styled shirking, and he dealt with the offender summarily. But he set a fairly good table, and John always had plenty to eat. Under this hard training, the boy had grown up with wonderful powers of endurance.

'I used to know them both, John and old Brett. It was said that John laid up a number of old scores against the old man, due to the latter's hard driving. The hay, for instance, was always raked by hand at that time, and it was Brett's practice to put the boy ahead to draw in the first and lighter rakeful, himself following closely with the second, as they went up and down the big meadows. If the boy lagged a trifle, Brett would pay his bare shins smartly with his rake. John used to declare that the old man had 'started the red,' as he expressed it, many times in that way, and that it had a wonderfully stimulating effect, but was not good for one's disposition.

'As the young fellow approached maturity, he developed into a strapping chap six feet tall, with broad shoulders and with arms and legs a network of hard, corded sinews. And it was said that for the last year or two the deacon had been no longer driver, but that the order of things had been reversed. Especially was this true, the neighbors declared, in the hay-field. They insisted that divers times Brett's shins, just above his low shoes, had come into abrupt and painful contact with John's rake, and that at such times the meadow had seemed to be full of flying hay as Josiah Brett tore frantically up the field in a vain attempt to increase his 'lead' over his formidable bound boy.

'As for the rough-looking grain-cradle, John had made it himself. Brett had a couple of old cradles, broken here and there and tied up with twine, the fingers spliced and mended with shingle-nails—hard-looking affairs. He could be depended upon not to buy new ones as long as these could, by any possible ingenuity in repairing, be put into a semblance of serviceable condition. It was one of his peculiar economies.

'So one winter John had spent his evenings in making a cradle. By a lucky chance he had found a twisted white ash, with a natural crook exactly to his liking. A careful search on the hills in the hickory woods had provided him with fingers; and slowly the cradle grew.

'It certainly was not a thing of beauty, but it had a rakish "hang" that suited John. The boys had at sight named it "Old Clawfinger." John liked the name.

'He was greatly interested in the harvest-race from the first. That roan colt would be a fine piece of property for a young man just starting out for himself; but the colt was only an incidental attraction.

'John had dared to take a fancy to the squire's daughter. Twice he had walked home with her from church. People marveled that such a bright, sensible girl should so much as notice a poor nobody like Josiah Brett's bound boy. As for Deck Hunter, he was furious.

'And John Armstrong was one of the ten who lined up for the race at ten o'clock sharp that hot August day—and he had Old Clawfinger with him.

'Promptly at the stroke of ten the candidates were given the word, and away they went, the polished snathes flashing in the sun. It was a sight to stir one, those ten rugged fellows bending to their work. Swish; swish! went the cradles through the heavy grain; and soon ten long swaths stretched across the big field, the grain falling straight and true, for every part of the work would be considered, and each detail counted. Jud and Deck were first up, Dandy Burnside third, Joe Cannon and Rug Weatherley next, side by side, and John Armstrong well toward the last, but cutting a clean, straight swath.

'All turned and hurried back, for the regulations read, "Carry snathes;" no grain could be cut on the back trip. Three times up, or across, without material change of position. Then Deck Hunter obtained a slight lead over Jud. He was making a tremendous effort. Weatherley fell back a little, and Cannon gained. Armstrong stayed about where he was. He was taking a slower stroke than the others, but every time Old Clawfinger came round it bit into the grain—well into it.

'About an hour passed, and then the heat and the tremendous efforts they were making began to tell on the cradlers. Three or four had to slow down fully a third on their stroke. But Hunter kept his lead, with Inglewood a close second. Armstrong was fully abreast of Weatherley; Cannon and Burnside had fallen back somewhat.

'Twenty minutes more, and the plots, most of them, were getting well narrowed, and it began to be plain to every one that the race, so far as cradling went, lay between Hunter, Inglewood and Armstrong. Hunter was doggedly holding his lead. Steadily they forged along, and presently the Hunter following began to cheer madly, for it was seen that the Beetle Vale champion was putting forth a mighty effort, and surely gaining.

'A few swaths more would tell the story, and the Hunter crowd shouted again, for their man was now fully a quarter of a swath ahead, and they knew the others could not possibly overtake him. Then the shouting suddenly ceased, for some one had cried, "Look at the standing grain!" and then all saw what, in their excitement they had not noticed before.

'Armstrong's plot of standing grain was surely the narrowest! Hunter saw it and understood, and his eyes flashed angrily as he put forth a final spurt. Swish! swish! went Old Clawfinger, steadily and perhaps a trifle faster than at the start.

'A great crowd had gathered at the field now, a crowd of men, women and children. And when John Armstrong, flushed and heated with the long, severe strain, but sturdy and resolute still, came down to the foot of the field for his last swath, leaving his competitors half-way up on their next to last, and when he deliberately stood Old Clawfinger up on its snathe and, taking out his old scythe-stone, proceeded to beat a lively, ringing tattoo as he whetted his scythe, a tattoo which echoed and rang all over the field, and which every man, woman and child understood, for it was the cradler's challenge—well, Deacon Brett's bound boy received a fairly respectable cheer.

'But the young fellow only half heard that cheer; for, as he swung round for that last swath, he glanced towards the house, where most of the women had congregated, and he saw, out by a clump of lilacs, a girlish figure that made a quick, slight motion. Then young Armstrong suddenly forgot the strain and weariness of the race, for he knew that this flutter of the white handkerchief was meant for him. He plied the queer-looking, home-made cradle, that on each swath had so deftly gained its few extra inches in width, across the field that last time as if he had just been starting in on the race.

'But the contest was, as yet, only half won. Those thick, heavy swaths must be raked and bound and shocked. Deck Hunter finished his plot in a few minutes, scowled an instant at Armstrong, who was already tossing bundles into the air, then nodded confidently at his supporters. He had a record, it was said, of fifteen hundred sheaves, bound "between sun and sun." Soon all had finished cradling, and the bundles were flying. But the race lay between Armstrong and Hunter, with the squire's son a close third. The sun beat down terribly, and there was a heavy sultriness in the air.

'Hunter had a knot of cronies who were continually bringing him drink, presumably with a "stick" in it, for he was of the class who hold that a "nip of the juice" gives a man heart and staying qualities.

'Inglewood also was well attended, but no one seemed to think of John Armstrong, who, nevertheless, pegged awap steadily. Three or four of the men dropped out, overcome by the heat and their exertions. Hunter slowly made up Armstrong's lead, and finally went ahead. But no one was deceived this time. All remembered that long, extra swath. Could Hunter make up that swath?

'Armstrong began to suffer from thirst. Was no one going to remember him? He had begun to feel faint, when he saw a lean, wiry-looking man coming toward him and carrying a pitcher. He could hardly believe his eyes; but it was old Josiah Brett! Surely never before had the old man been guilty of anything so frivolous as attending a race!

'He met John at the end of the swath, and although he said nothing—he was always extremely taciturn—his sharp little eyes twinkled encouragingly. He poured out a glass of—wonder of wonders!—lemonade. Not very strong, to be sure, but good and cold. Deacon Brett lavishly dispensing lemonade! Armstrong drank it gratefuly, and mentally wiped out a few of the old scores he had laid up against his taskmaster.

'Hunter was now half a swath ahead. Could he gain the other half and a little more—enough to win?

'Excitement went up to fever-heat. Up and down they went, Hunter's clique shouting encouragement; and again Brett was promptly on hand to meet Armstrong at the end of his swath; and this time the lemonade was considerably stronger, and the old man's eyes snapped more encouragement. Armstrong dropped a few more old scores.

'It was practically the home-stretch now. Ten minutes more would tell the story. Hunter was slowly gaining, when Armstrong suddenly called on his reserve powers. The lean, brown hand, hard as a board, would shoot into the gavel, catch a handful of grain, and by a marvellous fling, fairly throw it into the knot that made the double band. Even as the arm went round the sheaf, the binding knot was tied and tucked with the thumb. Hunter also made a spurt that counted. The "juice" that he had taken must have affected his judgment, however, for he slipped several bands. But it was close.

'Old Josiah even was getting excited. As Armstrong turned for his last swath, his old master met him, fairly hopping about in his eagerness. He poured out a glass running over-full, thick with lemon and lavishly sweet; and this time he broke forth into speech.

'"Go it, John! Go it!" he cried. "You're goin' to beat the hul kit an' caboodle of 'em! Go it!" 'and he gave him a tremendous slap on the back.

'And then and there John Armstrong made a great pass with his mental sponge that effectually obliterated every score and every mark he had ever recorded against the keen old fellow, and he proceeded to carry out the deacon's excited injunction. H did "go it!"

'Well, he won the race. When the grain was in shock he was just three minutes ahead, and the judges said no plot was better finished.

'True to his word, the old squire promptly led out the roan colt. There were those who thought he looked considerably surprised, and some thought he looked decidedly glum and cross; but nevertheles he put on a brand-new halter and said, as he handed the strap to John, "The colt is yours, young fellow—fairly won, too."

'A good, big part of the crowd came up and shook hands heartily with the young chap, for those people loved grit, as do people now.

'But John was poorly satisfied—for he missed the little figure under the lilacs, the girl for whom he had done his best. The people gave him another cheer as he swung Old Clawfinger over his shoulder and, with the roan's halter in his hand, marched off sturdily up the road.

'He kept looking back wistfully, yet did not see what he wished. The girl, abashed at her own boldness, had not appeared after she had waved her handkerchief. The space under the lilacs was vacant. John climbed the little rise of ground from which he would have his last view of the place, and once more turned and looked back. And then his heart gave a great throb. There, under the lilacs again—there again was the flash of a little white handkerchief!

'Then John Armstrong forgot all about the long and hard struggle in the harvest-field; he forgot that in his hand lay the halter of the splendid roan colt; and into his heart there surged and thrilled a great throb of exultation, for he then first dared to believe that he had won in the real race, the only race that he truly cared for in all the wide, wide world.'

INDOOR AND OUTDOOR DEPARTMENT.

Trappers and Hunting in Labrador.

(From a letter to the 'Witness' by Wilfred T. Grenfell, M.D.)

A number of old trapper friends came aboard at one point on our northern trip, and told us many yarns of their past winter. They were now gathering into small parties to start out for next winter's fur hunt, though they cannot begin to trap till Oct. 18, and probably will not begin until November. Their hunting grounds are above the great falls on the height of land over two hundred miles higher up than where we were. The river being large and rapid, and they having 'to track' up all the way almost, and having to arrive before the ice begins to make, they are obliged to start now, and will not be out till next June. They must thus take up a very large amount of supplies and I was greatly interested in the details of the outfit. The boat, about twenty-four feet long, was of very light ribs close together, the bottom flat, and the top bent over inwards very far, the whole covered with painted canvas. It was eloquent of strength, lightness and capacity. The men were taking in seven barrels of flour in sacks, tea and sugar, and fats in the form of tub butter. The most important other cargo was the rifles, cartridges and an Indian 'cracky.' These little dogs are gifted with a keen sense of smell, specially for the spruce partridge and Porcupine, and while the men are tracking along the river, these dogs range the woods near and bark loudly till attention is aroused. It is strange that they will even find a particular tree in these dense woods, and stand up against it barking, when the porcupine or partridges may be in the very topmost branches. This game, together with deer, alone enables these solitary trappers to remain so long away from the base of their supplies. It would seem well worth future expeditions through Labrador, such as the disastrous Hubbard-Wallace expedition, securing such a dog before starting. That it is impossible to find this food without the dog every Labrador man knows. I have myself on discovering a covey of these spruce partridges roosting in a tree, successfully shot off the heads of one after the other with my rifle, so still do they sit, and so foolish are they. Yet this is one of their chief protections, for if they were to go to wing, they would run much greater risk of discovery by man. Apropos of the controversy between President Roosevelt and William Long, naturalist, as to the possibility of a wolf biting a caribou's heart from the breast, and so killing it, I could not find a single one who had ever seen any evidence of such. There are still plenty of wolves in Labrador and of caribou also, and the wolves make the caribou their natural prey, though they are by no means above eating a brother wolf after a fight. This habit they almost invariably indulge in when the brother is found in a trap—a habit by no means confined to wolves—our dogs do just the same, and already my foxes on the small fox farm have twice been guilty of killing and eating up, fur and all, except a bit of tail, a brother or sister, even, as the case may be.

The emotions attributed to animals in modern natural history stories, I find very hard to verify in actual experience.

Our pilot into the river, the best known of any of our trappers, and probably the most successful, told me how last winter he and his brother wounded a caribou stag with two does. The stag went on, however, though hit hard, and the men followed. When they came up with it, three wolves had it down on an open marsh. They had torn its throat open and so killed it, and had just disembowelled it. They winded the men before they were discovered, and immediately fled, but they took exactly the track of the two does. No doubt they were not deprived of their meal eventually, for they are relentless pursuers—never tiring—and not needing to stop to feed for two or three days together. They can thus not only ture out almost any deer, but in soft snow can overtake them in a square race. Another man described to us the death of a stag whose fate he saw written in the trail left in the snow. A single wolf had followed the trail and apparently stolen near the deer in the undergrowth. His tracks then suddenly disappeared. The slots only of a deer taking huge jumps remained. Then stains of blood became visible, the deer flying round and round in a narrowing circle (obviously the wolf was on his back), till the marks of the final tragedy were emphasized by the unmistakable evidence of fresh remains and wolf tracks again all around. On the other hand, these wolves have never yet been known to kill a man, and seem to know the difference instinctively. Only one trapper out of all the men I met could tell any personal experiences of anything approaching an attack on himself, though the marks of packs from fifteen to twenty-five in number had been seen on several occasions. This was last winter also. Two brothers furring together had left their tilts in the woods on the day's round. When the first returned, he found the tilt door had been forced, and following a wolf track came upon a full grown animal quietly eating the skin filling out of one of his snow racquets. He accounted for this one with his rifle, and returned to the tilt, when shortly he saw a second wolf coming straight towards the door. He stood waiting for it to come near enough to make sure, which it certainly did do, for it galloped straight towards him and only fell dead six feet from the muzzle. Another man told me that some wolves this spring broke into his sheep house and killed or maimed all his little flock. He was in time, however, to get skin for skin, and so repay himself.

(To be Continued.)

PUZZLES.

The boy or girl winning the highest number of marks in this competition, we will give a nice book. All competitors in the last contest will be welcomed.

Those who would like to see their marks appear each week must send in their answers by Thursday morning. All answers after that will not be published until the following week.

Address, as before, the 'Puzzle Department,' 'Witness' Office.

The full name and address should be written at the top of page.

The answers may be sent in on postcards or in the usual way. We would like all persons sending in answers to use their own names.

NAMES OF FAMOUS BOOKS.

The answer to each of these definitions will be the name of a well-known book or play:

1. A red portion of the alphabet.
2. A beautiful white stone and a mythological creature.
3. The house of a relative named Thomas.
4. The friend of both of us.
5. A building where flour is made, on an English river.
6. A song of a great holiday.
7. Vegetable growths from an ancient house.
8. A story of more than one city.
9. A business man of an Italian city.
10. Boys.
11. Girls.
12. Something that came in sleep on a night in the middle of summer.
13. A beautiful garden flower when it is blossoming.
14. Through an article of furniture found in every bedroom.

CHARADE.

My first is a very common pet;
My next an article small;
My third are indispensable
In the toilet of one and all.
My whole is subterraneous,
Lugubrious to view;
And every traveller freely breathes
When he has passed them through.
—'Youth's Companion.'

DOUBLE ACROSTIC.

Crosswords four letters each: frigid; gray with age; land surrounded with water; a sort of fine linen; my primals and finals taken together spell little boys and girls.

Answers to Last Week's Puzzles.

Oblique—
Carpets. Unripe. Resin. Tour. Axe. In. N.—(Curtain.)

Beheading and Curtailing—Sliver, liver, live, IV., V.

AN ACROSTIC.
C A R P
O T T E R
L I M E
O P I U M
N A O M I
I V A N H O E
A Y R
L E E D S
—Colonial Premiers.

Answers to the puzzles of Aug. 20 and 27 have come all the way from England, from Florence Willcock, South Devon. All were right, with the exception of the Hidden Words and Diagonal puzzle. (We will be very pleased to have you enter the competition, although you will be nearly a month behind the others, but we will keep track of your marks, and if they should exceed those of the prize-winner we will send you a book).

Answers to the puzzles of Aug. 31 have been received from J. W. Mack, High River, Alberta, who has been awarded 17 marks; Chas. W. McCool, Burriss, Ont., 17; Laura MacGregor, Brooke P. O., Ont., 17; Margaret M. McKillop, Carnduff, Sask., 17; A. Barlow Whiteside, Lamont, Alta., 17; Ruth May, Victoria, B. C., 16;

Answers to the puzzles of Sept. 7 that arrived too late to be published last week: Alice Dresser, 15; Stafford R. Balkwill, 16; Annie McEachern, 14; Murray Robertson, 17; Edith Munroe, 17; E. Murdoch, 16; Ruth E. Campbell, 16; Grace M. Currie, 11; Joy Deeprose, 15; Annie Rigby, 15; Mildred Jewes, 16; Kathleen Nelson, 13; Pearl Jose, 14; J. M. Cannon, 16; Alice Murchison, 17; L. Claire Parker, 15; Olive Fraser, 11; Helen Telford, 15; Jessie Telford, 15; Mayne E. McDonald, 13; Annie Taylor, 14; Eliza Brown, 17; Jessie M. Creighton, 8; Willie H. Gerrie, 17; Grace E. Nixon, 16; Mabel Skelton, 12; Ruth Pickering, 14; Frances M. Glass, 12 (square words should read the same downwards as across); Don S. M. Clark, 15; Mary E. Arthur, 16; Frank F. Cute, 16.

Answers and marks to the puzzles of last week are as follows: Hazel MacKercher, 20; Violet Smith, 20; Alice M. Andrews, 20; Lila S. Trenholm, 20; Donald S. Gollan, 20; Gladys Moreland, 20; Catherine R. Dods, 12; Lena Downing, 20; Edith Munroe, 20; Alice Stockdill, 12; George Stockdill, 12; Jock Noad, 20.

The present competition closes with this week's puzzles (Sept. 21). As many of the puzzlers live in remote places it will be some time before all answers are in, but the names and marks will be published each week, until all are heard from.

SQUIRRELS REARED BY A CAT.

Among the interesting things shown at a recent meeting of the Zoological Society were two young specimens of the English squirrel, which had almost entirely changed in color from the usual chestnut-brown to a light drab, the ears and feet only showing traces of the original color. It was stated that the animals had been taken from a nest when very young, and put in charge of a cat, which acted as foster-mother, and successfully reared them. It was suggested that this fact might have caused the color change.—'St. James's Gazette.'

LIGHT UP THEIR HABITATIONS.

Among extraordinarily interesting birds there is one known as the lamplighter, who lives on Cape Comorin and who lights up his habitation artificially every night. These sagacious little chaps fasten a pill of clay to the tops of their nests, catch one of the big glow worms with which the country abounds, and stick it on the clay, just as if they were lighting up to receive company. At times only one glow worm is used, but frequently three or four are captured and pressed into service. It is by this means that these birds outwit their enemy, the bat, whose eyes are dazzled by the light and who are therefore prevented from coming to rob the nest of its young at night.—New York 'Globe.'

RECEIVED FOR THE KOMATIK.

A Friend, Roselaine Belvidere..	$1.00
Previously acknowledged..	110.45
Total received up to Sept. 17..	$111.45

An inquiry comes from Watford, Ont., as to the meaning of the word 'komatik.' It is the Esquimaux name of the dog sleigh, the only means of conveyance for the people of the Labrador regions during the long, cold winters. They are low, compactly built sleds drawn by a team of dogs. Last year contributions from the readers of this page provided for the building of two such sleds, one of which is in use by Dr. Hare at Harrington. This we also supplied with a sum of money to cover the food of the dog team and we call it our komatik. It is named the 'Winter Messenger,' and our aim is to secure sufficient to cover its expenses for this winter also. This will not be any news to the majority of our readers, who have taken a lively interest in the Labrador work altogether, but in our share in it in particular, but we are glad to pass the word on to any newcomers.

Address all subscriptions for this work to 'Witness' Labrador Fund, John Dougall & Son, 'Witness' office, stating that the gift is for the Komatik Fund.

The article on 'Trappers and Hunting,' by Dr. Grenfell, in our 'Indoor and Outdoor' department to-day will be of peculiar interest to the 'keepers of the komatik.'

More Tributes to our Premiums.

To be earned by selling the popular National Illustrated Monthly at 10 cents a copy,

I received the jack-knife and ame very pleased to get it. I don't see how you can give such a premium. J. N. ARCHIBALD, L——, Ont.

I received the camera all right and like it very much. F. SLOGGETT, D——, Ont.

I received my watch, and was very glad because it is a little dandy. LEO A. LOUKS, H——, Ont.

I received my pen last week in good condition, and think it is a beauty. MAY MORRIS, H——, Ont.

I received the fountain pen in due time, and I was much pleased with the premium. ALBERT LONGLEY, P——, N.S.

I received the watch some time since. I am very much pleased with it and do not know how you can give such a handsome premium for such a small amount of work. You have my sincere thanks. ARTHUR MATHESON, D——, P.E.I.

I received the jack-knife all right, and I think it a beauty. EDWARD McCALLUM, L——, P. Co.

I received my watch on Wednesday evening, and I think it is a beauty. BERT BALL, C——, Ont.

I beg to acknowledge the receipt of the watch you sent me. I think it is a real beauty. It keeps good time, and don't know how you can give them away for so little money. PERCY OLIVER, A——, P.E.I.

Any reader of this advt. may earn similar premiums in the same way. Write us a postcard to-day for a package to start on, with letter of instructions. Pay when sold. We trust you.

October and November will each contain 32 pages.

The fine Christmas Number is already in course of preparation. Those who want to be sure of that number on basis of 'pay when sold,' must sell October and November first. Besides, you want to work up a good round of customers, so that you can do a big business with the Christmas Number, which will be larger and finer than anything yet, and of which many of your customers will want several copies to send to friends at a distance. Watch for further announcements.

Address, JOHN DOUGALL & SON, Agents for the 'Canadian Pictorial,' 'Witness' Block, Montreal.

N.B—These premium offers not open to Montreal or suburbs.

SIR NIGEL.

A Companion to the White Company

By SIR ARTHUR CONAN DOYLE

ILLUSTRATED BY JOSEPH CLEMENT COLL.

Copyright, 1906, by A. Conan Doyle.
Copyright in Great Britain. All rights reserved.

SUMMARY OF THE PRECEDING CHAPTERS.

'Sir Nigel' is a romantic tale of the loves and adventures of Nigel Loring, a young Englishman of heroic ancestry, who took up the sword to mend the fallen fortunes of his noble house.

The opening chapter of the story relates the terrible effects of the 'Black Death' upon England in the fourteenth century. The family of Loring had suffered as had the rest of England, and when at last the land shook itself free there were left only Dame Ermyntrude Loring and her grandson, Sir Nigel, a youth of twenty-two. The great possessions that should have been his, however, had dwindled down to a few ragged acres and the Tilford Manorhouse, through the grasping depredations of the Cistercian Monks of Waverley Abbey. During a visit of King Edward to that neighborhood Nigel wins praise by his prowess in arms, and is accepted as a squire of John Chandos in the projected defence of Calais. Before leaving to join Chandos, who has gone on before to Winchelsea, he bids farewell to the Knight of Duplin and his daughter Mary to whom Nigel is betrothed. He vows to do three deeds in her honor by St. Catherine's aid before he returns to England. Shortly after joining Chandos at Winchelsea, they hear that a French spy, the Red Ferret, has stolen important papers. Nigel is successful in regaining these, and taking the man prisoner in single combat. After the defence of Calais the Red Ferret is released on condition that he returns to the Lady Mary with the message that Nigel has been once successful. The English forces, including Sir John Chandos, return to England to intercept the advance of the Spanish fleet, but Nigel is despatched among the three hundred men under command of Sir Robert Knolles to the war in Brittany. On the way they fall in with the English and Spanish fleets in action, and are able to assist in the English victory. On landing they pass through Brittany and some thirty of the archers are captured by an evil knight known as the Butcher of La Broniere. Through Nigel's strategy they are released and a messenger is sent to Lady Mary with a message that St. Catherine has a second time befriended him. The force arriving at their destination, Ploermel, learn that a truce has been made. A joust, however, on a private quarrel, is arranged between them and the forces of Beaumanoir, a neighboring castle, in which the English and their allies are worsted.

XXV.

HOW THE KING OF FRANCE HELD COUNSEL AT MAUPERTINS.

The morning of Sunday, the nineteenth of September, in the year of our Lord 1356, was cold and fine. A haze which rose from the marshy valley of Muisson covered both camps and set the starving Englishmen shivering, but it cleared slowly away as the sun rose. In the red silken pavilion of the French King—the same which had been viewed by Nigel and Chandos the evening before—a solemn mass was held by the Bishop of Chalons, who prayed for those who were about to die, with little thought in his mind that his own last hour was so near at hand. Then, when communion had been taken by the King and his four young sons and the altar was cleared away, and a great red-covered table placed lengthwise down the tent, round which John might assemble his council and determine how best he should proceed. With the silken roof, rich tapestries of Arras round the walls and Eastern rugs beneath the feet, his place could furnish no fairer chamber.

King John, who sat upon the canopied dais at the upper end, was now in the sixth year of his reign and the thirty-sixth of his life. He was a short burly man, ruddy-faced and deep-chested, with dark kindly eyes and a most noble bearing. It did not need the blue cloak sewed with silver lilies to mark him as the King. Though his reign had been short, his fame was already widespread over all Europe as a kindly gentleman and a fearless soldier—a fit leader for a chivalrous nation. His elder son, the Duke of Normandy, still hardly more than a boy, stood beside him, his hand upon the King's shoulder, and John half turned from time to time to fondle him. On the right, at the same high dais, was the King's younger brother, the Duke of Orleans, a pale heavy-featured man, with a languid manner and intolerant eyes. On the left was the Duke of Bourbon, sad-faced and absorbed, with that gentle melancholy in his eyes and bearing which comes often with the premonition of death. All these were in their armor, save only for their helmets, which lay upon the board before them.

Below, grouped around the long red table, was an assembly of the most famous warriors in Europe. At the end nearest the King was the veteran soldier the Duke of Athens, son of a banished father, and now High Constable of France. On one side of him sat the red-faced and choleric Lord Clermont, with the same blue Virgin in golden rays upon his surcoat which had caused his quarrel with Chandos the night before. On the other was a noble-featured grizzly-haired soldier, Arnold d'Andreghen, who shared with Clermont the honor of being Marshal of France. Next to them sat Lord James of Bourbon, a brave warrior who was afterwards slain by the White Company at Brignais, and beside him a little group of German noblemen, including the Earl of Salzburg and the Earl of Nassau, who had ridden over the frontier with their formidable mercenaries at the bidding of the French King. The ridged armor and the hanging nasals of their bassinets were enough in themselves to tell every soldier that they were from beyond the Rhine. At the other side of the table were a line of proud and warlike Lords, Fiennes, Chatillon, Nesle, de Landas, de Beaujeu, with a fierce knight errant de Chargny, he who had planned the surprise of Calais, and Eustace de Ribeaumont, who had upon the same occasion won the prize of valor from the hands of Edward of England. Such were the chiefs to whom the King now turned for assistance and advice.

'You may have already heard, my friends,' said he, 'that the Prince of Wales has made no answer to the proposal which we sent by the Lord Cardinal of Perigord. Certes this is as it should be, and though I have obeyed the [illegible] of Holy Church I had no fears that so excellent a Prince as Edward of England would refuse to meet us in battle. I am now of opinion that we should fall upon them at once, lest perchance the Cardinal's cross should again come betwixt our swords and our enemies.'

A buzz of joyful assent arose from the meeting and even from the attendant men-at-arms who guarded the door. When it had died away, the Duke of Orleans rose in his place beside the King.

'Sire,' said he, 'you speak as we would have you do, and I for one am of opinion that the Cardinal of Perigord has been an ill friend of France, for why should we bargain for a part when we have but to hold out our hand in order to grasp the whole? What need is there for words? Let us spring to horse forthwith and ride over this handful of marauders who have dared to lay waste your fair dominions. If one of them go hence save as our prisoners we are the more to blame.'

'By Saint Denis, brother!' said the King, smiling, 'if words could slay you would have had them all upon their backs ere ever we left Chartres. You are new to war, but when you have had experience of a stricken field or two you would know that things must be done with forethought and in order or they may go awry. In our father's time we sprang to horse and spurred upon these English at Crécy and elsewhere, as you advise, but we had little profit from it, and now we are grown wiser. How say you, Sieur de Ribeaumont? You have coasted their lines and observed their countenance. Would you ride down upon them, as my brother has advised, or how would you order the matter?'

De Ribeaumont, a tall, dark-eyed, handsome man, paused ere he answered. 'Sire,' he said at last, 'I have indeed ridden along their front and down their flanks, in company with Lord Landas and Lord de Beaujeu, who are here at your council to witness to what I say. Indeed, sire, it is in my mind that though the English are few in number yet they are in such a position among these hedges and vines that you would be well advised if you were to leave them alone, for they have no food and must retreat, so that you will be able to follow them and to fight them to better advantage.'

A murmur of disapproval rose from the company, and the Lord Clermont, Marshal of the army, sprang to his feet, his face red with anger.

'Eustace, Eustace,' said he, 'I bear in mind the days when you were of great heart and high enterprise, but since King Edward gave you yonder chaplet of pearls you have ever been backward against the English!'

'My Lord Clermont,' said de Ribeaumont, sternly, 'it is not for me to brawl at the King's council and in the face of the enemy, but we will go further into this matter at some other time. Meanwhile, the King has asked me for my advice and I have given it as best I might.'

'It had been better for your honor, Sir Eustace, had you held your peace,' said the Duke of Orleans. 'Shall we let them slip from our fingers when we have them here and are fourfold their number? I know not where we should dwell afterwards, for I am very sure that we should be ashamed to ride back to Paris, or to look our ladies in the eyes again.'

'Indeed, Eustace, you have done well to say what is in your mind,' said the King; 'but I have already said that we shall join battle this morning, so that there is no room here for further talk. But I would fain have heard from you how it would be wisest and best that we attack them?'

'I will advise you, sire, to the best of my power. Upon their right is a river with marshes around it, and upon their left a great wood, so that we can advance only upon the centre. Along their front is a thick hedge, and behind it I saw the green jerkins of their archers, as thick as the sedges by the river. It is broken by one road where only four horsemen could ride abreast, which leads through the position. It is clear, then, that if we are to drive them back we must cross the great hedge, and I am very sure that the horses will not face it with such a storm of arrows beating from behind it. Therefore, it is my counsel that we fight upon foot, as the English did at Crecy, for indeed we may find that our horses will be more hindrance than help to us this day.'

'The same thought was in my mind, sire,' said Arnold d'Andreghen, the veteran Marshal. 'At Crecy the bravest had to turn their backs, for what can a man do with a horse which is mad with pain and fear? If we advance upon foot we are our own masters, and if we stop the shame is ours.'

'The counsel is good,' said the Duke of Athens, turning his shrewd wizened face to the King; 'but one thing only I would add to it. The strength of these people lies in their archers, and if we could throw them into disorder, were it only for a short time, we would win the hedge; else they will shoot so strongly that we must lose many men before we reach it, for indeed we have learned that no armor will keep out their shafts when they are close.'

'Your words, fair sir, are both good and wise,' said the King, 'but I pray you to tell us how you would throw these archers into disorder?'

'I would choose three hundred horsemen, sire, the best and most forward in the army. With these I would ride up the narrow road, and so turn to right and left, falling upon the archers behind the hedge. It may be that the three hundred would suffer sorely, but what are they among so great a host, if a road may be cleared for their companions?'

'I would say a word to that, sire,' cried the German Count of Nassau, 'I have come here with my comrades to venture our persons in your quarrel; but we claim the right to fight in our own fashion, and we would count it dishonor to dismount from our steeds out of fear of the arrows of the English. Therefore, with your permission, we will ride to the front, as the Duke of Athens has advised, and so clear a path for the rest of you.'

'This may not be!' cried the Lord Clermont angrily. 'It would be strange indeed if Frenchmen could not be found to clear a path for the army of the King of France. One would think to hear you talk, my Lord Count, that your hardihood was greater than our own, but by our Lady of Rocamadour you will learn before nightfall that it is not so. It is for me, who am a Marshal of France, to lead these three hundred, since it is an honorable venture.'

'And I claim the same right for the same reason,' said Arnold of Andreghen.

The German Count struck the table with his mailed fist. 'Do what you like!' said he. 'But this only I can promise you, that neither I nor any of my German riders will descend from our horses so long as they are able to carry us, for in our country it is only people of no consequence who fight upon their feet.'

The Lord Clermont was leaning angrily forward with some hot reply when King John intervened. 'Enough, enough!' he said. 'It is for you to give your opinions, and for me to tell you what you will do. Lord Clermont, and you, Arnold, you will choose three hundred of the bravest cavaliers in the army and you will endeavor to break these archers. As to you and your Germans, my Lord Nassau, you will remain upon horseback, since you desire it, and you will follow the Marshals and support them as best you may. The rest of the army will advance upon foot, in three other divisions as arranged: yours, Charles,' and he patted his son, the Duke of Normandy, affectionately upon the hand; 'yours, Philip,' he glanced at the Duke of Orleans; 'and the main battle which is my own. To you, Geoffrey de Chargny, I intrust the oriflamme this day. But who is this knight and what does he desire?'

A young knight, ruddy-bearded and tall, a red griffin upon his surcoat, had appeared in the opening of the tent. His flushed face and dishevelled dress showed that he had come in haste. 'Sire,' said he, 'I am Robert de Duras, of the household of the Cardinal de Perigord. I have told you yesterday all that I have learned of the English camp. This morning I was again admitted to it, and I have seen their waggons moving to the rear. Sire, they are in flight for Bordeaux.'

'Fore God, I knew it!' cried the Duke of Orleans in a voice of fury. 'Whilst we have been talking they have slipped through our fingers. Did I not warn you?'

'Be silent, Philip!' said the King angrily. 'But you, sir, have you seen this with your own eyes?'

'With my own eyes, sire, and I have ridden straight from their camp.'

King John looked at him with a stern gaze. 'I know not how it accords with your honor to carry such tidings in such a fashion,' said he; 'but we cannot choose but take advantage of it. Fear not, brother Philip, it is in my mind that you will see all that you would wish of the Englishmen before nightfall. Should we fall upon them, whilst they cross the ford it will be to our advantage. Now, fair sirs, I pray you to hasten to your posts and to carry out all that we have agreed. Advance the oriflamme, Geoffrey, and do you marshal the divisions, Arnold. So may God and Saint Denis have us in their holy keeping this day!'

The Prince of Wales stood upon that little knoll where Nigel had halted the day before. Beside him were Chandos, and a tall sunburned warrior of middle age, the Gascon Captal de Buch. The three men were all attentively watching the distant French lines, while behind them a column of waggons wound down to the ford of the Muisson.

Close in the rear four knights in full armor with open visors sat their horses and conversed in undertones with each other. A glance at their shields would have given their names to any soldier, for they were all men of fame who had seen much warfare. At present they were awaiting their orders, for each of them commanded the whole or part of a division of the army. The youth upon the left, dark, slim and earnest, was William Montacute, Earl of Salisbury, only twenty-eight years of age and yet a veteran of Crecy. How high he stood in reputation is shown by the fact that the command of the rear, the post of honor in a retreating army, had been given to him by the Prince. He was talking to a grizzled hash-faced man, somewhat over middle age, with lion features and fierce light-blue eyes which gleamed as they watched the distant enemy. It was the famous Robert de Ufford, Earl of Suffolk, who had fought without a break from Cadsand onward through the whole Continental War. The other tall silent soldier, with the silver star gleaming upon his surcoat, was John de Vere, Earl of Oxford, and he listened to the talk of Thomas Beauchamp, a burly, jovial, ruddy nobleman and a tried soldier, who leaned forward and tapped his mailed hand upon the other's steel-clad thigh. They were old battle-companions, of the same age and in the very prime of life, with equal fame and equal experience of the wars. Such was the group of famous English soldiers who sat their horses behind the Prince and waited for their orders.

'I would that you had laid hands upon him,' said the Prince angrily, continuing his conversation with Chandos, 'and yet, perchance, it was wiser to play this trick and make them think we were retreating.'

'He has certainly carried the tidings,' said Chandos, with a smile. 'No sooner had the waggons started than I saw him gallop down the edge of the wood.'

'It was well thought of, John,' the Prince remarked, 'for it would indeed be great comfort if we could turn their own spy against them. Unless they advance upon us, I know not how we can hold out another day, for there is not a loaf left in the army; and yet if we leave this position where shall we hope to find such another?'

'They will stoop, fair sir, they will stoop to our lure. Even now Robert de Duras will be telling them that the waggons are on the move, and they will hasten to overtake us lest we pass the ford. But who is this, who rides so fast? Here perchance may be tidings.'

A horseman had spurred up to the knoll. He sprang from the saddle, and sank on one knee before the Prince.

'How now, my Lord Audley,' said Edward. 'What would you have?'

'Sir,' said the knight, still kneeling with bowed head before his leader, 'I have a boon to ask of you.'

'Nay, James, rise! Let me hear what I can do.'

The famous knight errant, pattern of chivalry for all time, rose and turned his swarthy face and dark earnest eyes upon his master. 'Sir,' said he, 'I have ever served most loyally my lord your father and yourself, and shall continue so to do as long as I have life. Dear sir, I must now acquaint you that formerly I made a vow if ever I should be in any battle under your command that I would be foremost or die in the attempt. I beg therefore that you will graciously permit me to honorably quit my place among the others, that I may post myself in such wise as to accomplish my vow.'

The Prince smiled, for it was very sure that vow or no vow, permission or no permission, Lord James Audley would still be in the van. 'Go, James,' said he, shaking his hand, 'and God grant that this day you may shine in valor above all knights. But hark, John, what is that?'

Chandos cast up his fierce nose like the eagle which smells slaughter afar. 'Surely, sir, all is forming even as we had planned it.'

From far away there came a thunderous shout. Then another and yet another.

'See, they are moving!' cried the Captal de Buch.

All morning they had watched the gleam of the armed squadrons who were drawn up in front of the French camp. Now whilst a great blare of trumpets was borne to their ears, the distant masses flickered and twinkled in the sunlight.

'Yes, yes, they are moving!' cried the Prince.

'They are moving! They are moving!' Down the line the murmur ran. And then with a sudden impulse the archers at the hedge sprang to their feet and the knights behind them waved their weapons in the air, while one tremendous shout of warlike joy carried their defiance to the approaching enemy. Then there fell such a silence that the pawing of the horses or the jingle of their harness struck loud upon the ear, until amid the hush there rose a low deep roar like the sound of the tide upon the beach, ever growing and deepening as the host of France drew near.

CHAPTER XXVI.

HOW NIGEL FOUND HIS THIRD DEED.

Four archers lay behind a clump of bushes ten yards in front of the thick hedge which shielded their companions. Amid the long line of bowmen those behind them were their own company, and in the main the same who were with Knolles in Brittany. The four in front were their leaders: old Wat of Carlisle, Ned Widdington, the red-headed Dalesman, the bald bowyer Bartholomew, and Samkin Aylward, newly rejoined after a week's absence. All four were munching bread and apples, for Aylward had brought in a full haversack and divided them freely amongst his starving comrades. The old Borderer and the Yorkshireman were gaunt and hollow-eyed with privation, while the bowyer's round face had fallen in so that the skin hung in loose pouches under his eyes and beneath his jaws.

Behind them lines of haggard, wolfish men glared through the underwood, silent and watchful save that they burst into a fierce yelp of welcome when Chandos and Nigel galloped up, sprang from their horses and took their station beneath them. All along the green fringe of bowmen might be seen the steel-clad figures of knights and squires who had pushed their way into the front line to share the fortune of the archers.

'I call to mind that I once shot six ends with a Kentish woldsman at Ashford—' began the Bowyer.

'Nay, nay, we have heard that story!' said old Wat impatiently. 'Shut thy clap, Bartholomew, for it is no time for redeless gossip! Walk down the line, I pray you, and see if there be no frayed string, nor broken nock nor loosened whipping to be mended.'

The stout bowyer passed down the fringe of bowmen, amidst a running fire of rough wit. Here and there a bow was thrust out at him through the hedge for his professional advice.

'Wax your heads!' he kept crying. 'Pass down the wax-pot and wax your heads. A waxed arrow will pass where a dry will be held. Tom Beverley, you jack-fool! where is your bracerguard? Your string will flay your arm ere you reach your up-shot this day. And you, Watkin, draw not to your mouth, as is your wont, but to your shoulder. You are so used to the wine-pot that the string must needs follow it. Nay, stand loose, and give space for your drawing arms, for they will be upon us anon.'

He ran back and joined his comrades in the front, who had now risen to their feet. Behind them a half-mile of archers stood behind the hedge, each with his great war-bow strung, half a dozen shafts loose behind him, and eighteen more in the quiver slung across his front. With arrow on string, their feet firm-planted, their fierce eager faces peering through the branches, they awaited the coming storm.

The broad flood of steel, after oozing slowly forward, had stopped about a mile from the English front. The greater part of the army had then descended from their horses, while a crowd of varlets and hostlers led them to the rear. The French formed themselves now into three great divisions, which shimmered in the sun like silvery pools, reed-capped with many a thousand of banners and pennons. A space of several hundred yards divided each. At the same time two bodies of horsemen formed themselves in front. The first consisted of three hundred men in one thick column, the second of a thousand, riding in a more extended line.

The Prince had ridden up to the line of archers. He was in dark armor, his visor open, and his handsome aquiline face all glowing with spirit and martial fire. The bowmen yelled at him, and he waved his hands to them as a huntsman cheers his hounds.

'Well, John, what think you now?' he asked. 'What would my noble father not give to be by your side this day? Have you seen that they have left their horses?'

'Yes, my fair lord, they have learned their lesson,' said Chandos. 'Because we have had good fortune upon our feet at Crécy and elsewhere they think that they have found the trick of it. But it is in my mind that it is very different to stand when you are assailed, as we have done, and to assail others when you must drag your harness for a mile and come weary to the fray.'

'You speak wisely, John. But these horsemen who form in front and ride slowly toward us, what make you of them?'

'Doubtless they hope to cut the strings of our bowmen and so clear a way for the others. But they are indeed, a chosen band, for mark you, fair sir, are not those the colors of Clermont upon the left, and of d'Andreghen upon the right, so that both marshals ride with the vanguard?'

'By God's soul, John!' cried the Prince, 'it is very sure that you can see more with one eye than any man in this army with two. But it is even as you say. And this larger band behind?'

'They should be Germans, fair sir, by the fashion of their harness.'

(To be Continued.)

LOUISIANA'S FROG INDUSTRY.

(Kansas City 'Journal.')

The revenue from the frog industry in Louisiana is something over $100,000 per annum. The frogs are shipped alive in barrels, packed in moss. Over one million barrels of this living freight are shipped yearly—some going west as far as California. Of course, they are no ordinary frogs, but are carefully raised and fattened, being fed on bread, meal and cracklings.

Nurses' and Mothers' Treasure

—safest regulator for baby. Prevents colic and vomiting—gives healthful rest—cures diarrhoea without the harmful effects of medicines containing opium or other injurious drugs. 42

Cures Diarrhoea 25c.—at drug-stores. National Drug & Chemical Co., Limited, Montreal.

SICK HEADACHE

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

Positively cured by these Little Pills.

They also relieve Distress from Dyspepsia, Indigestion and Too Hearty Eating. A perfect remedy for Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Coated Tongue, Pain in the Side, TORPID LIVER. They regulate the Bowels. Purely Vegetable.

SMALL PILL. SMALL DOSE. SMALL PRICE.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS. Genuine Must Bear Fac-Simile Signature Brentwood

REFUSE SUBSTITUTES.

Every Woman

is interested and should know about the wonderful Marvel Whirling Spray Douche

Ask your druggist for it. If he cannot supply the MARVEL, accept no other, but send stamp for illustrated book—sealed. It gives full particulars and directions invaluable to ladies. WINDSOR SUPPLY CO., Windsor, Ont. General Agents for Canada.

MOSQUITOES! MOSQUITOES! BLACK FLIES! BLACK FLIES!

ASH'S FOREST FRIEND

Is the most effective remedy for those insect pests. Price, 25c and 50c.

HARTE'S BLOOD PURIFIER

Better than any Sarsaparilla for regulating the system. Price, 50c.

J. A. HARTE, Druggist

150 Notre Dame St. West.

Telephone Main 1190.
Country orders promptly filled.

Home Department.

Wanderlied.

('Scribner's Magazine.')

Oh, when shall I come home again—
My darling, tell me true?
To wander east, to wander west's a dreary thing to do!
See summer burn the changing leaves
Beneath the homeland sky,
White winter fold the familiar eaves—
Oh, when shall I?

The rose shall tinge the coverts,
And the field bird leave her nest,
And the autumn gather golden grain against her glowing breast;
The Word shall find the snow-banned,
And the wanderer back shall fly,
And aliens seek their native land—
Oh, when shall I?

The axes strike the yielding pine,
The beams swing up of yew;
To build a house for love and rest's a happy thing to do!
A feathered pair have swung their nest,
All secret, safe and high,
And every one finds home and rest—
Oh, when shall I?

The Rebellion of Molly.

(By Eleanor H. Porter, in the 'Congregationalist and Christian World.')

(Concluded.)

'I don't mean anything, dear. I fancy I am a little crazy. Perhaps the wedding has upset me. Never mind, I'll feel better to-morrow;' and she began a very animated account of the wedding, which effectually prevented any further questions from Jennie; but she left a puzzled sister behind her when she started for home ten minutes later.

Molly did not sleep much that night. To be sure, she prepared herself for bed, blew out her light, and composed herself to rest; but all through the long hours spent by the most of the world in slumber, she was staring into the dark, thinking; and she was thinking of that something—that delightful something—with a recklessness born of desperation.

Yes, there were drawbacks—clothes, for instance. Molly had never known what a really new dress was. Being both younger and smaller than her sisters, it had followed as a natural consequence that she should fall heir to all their half-worn dresses. That Mabel was tall and Molly short—that Nell was dark and Molly fair—that Jennie was all angles and Molly all curves—mattered not. A costume that made its original wearer a thing of beauty proved anything but a joy forever to poor Molly, whose style and complexion might be far different. Yes, clothes were a drawback.

Then there was money. Molly heaved a sigh of relief over money. Her expenses all these years had been light, and her little inheritance from her mother had grown. Just how much it had grown she was thankful her relatives did not know. Then it suddenly occurred to her that money could remedy clothes; and it was with a sigh of relief that she finally turned over and slept just as the dawn was breaking.

It must have been a week later that Mabel received a letter which left that placidly self-satisfied woman quite helpless with surprise and consternation. It was from Molly.

'Dear Sister Mabel: Thank you for your kind invitation, but I could not possibly think of accepting your generous offer as I have made other plans for the winter. I am going to close the house for the present and go to Boston. I have long wanted to make this change, and I expect to enjoy it very much. I hope the children are well. Give my love to them, and to Charlie, and accept a share for yourself. Your loving sister,

'MOLLY.'

Molly going to Boston. Mabel would as soon have expected Nellie's pet kitten to assert sudden authority as that Molly should venture to disregard the advice of her family. Mabel sat down at once and wrote to Tom—perhaps a man could do something! But Tom was already rendered equally helpless by a duplicate of Molly's disquieting letter. Nor were the twins found to be less incapacitated. In fact, the entire family were thrown into helpless confusion by the unaccountable rebellion of one quiet little woman; and in after years they always referred to it as 'Molly's Declaration of Independence.'

The crisp October days found Molly Adams cozily settled in a tiny room up two flights in a quiet house on a side street. New, well-fitting and suitable dresses made quite a different creature of Molly, and she grew younger and fairer every day. Unconsciously she adopted many of the little fads and fancies she saw about her and fast became attached to her surroundings.

Her days were one long delight. Picture galleries, libraries, museums and historical rooms offered untold bliss to the amusement-hungry woman; and she developed a wonderful faculty for ferreting out all the free concerts and lectures.

Soon after Christmas Molly had a letter from Jennie. Her sisters had all written stiff little notes at regular intervals, but somehow this was different. At the bottom of the sheet she found these words:

You don't know how I miss your dear visits and your cheery ways. The children cried for you every time they saw your picture, so I have had to put it out of sight. Someway everything has gone wrong since I do not have you to run to with all my perplexities. But I do not mind if you are enjoying yourself—and of course you are.

Molly did not read this letter twice, but hid it quickly in its envelope and went at once for a long walk. That night she enthusiastically applauded every number on the concert programme; but she cried herself to sleep afterwards and woke in the morning with red eyes and a bad headache.

It was during the holiday excursion to the city that Molly's next-door neighbor called.

'Have you seen my sister Jennie lately?' Molly asked abruptly, after the preliminary greetings.

'Yes; an' she looks poorly, too. She ain't long for this world, Molly.'

'O! Jennie isn't sick,' interposed Molly, quickly. 'You know she always was frail looking.

Mrs. Jones sniffed her contempt.

'Umph! she says it's only 'cause she is worried over Dell since she had that setback.'

'"Setback!"' repeated Molly, mystified.

'Yes; didn't you know? Well, mebbe they didn't mean you should. Mabel drove over from Rexonsville last week, an' she told me they wan't goin' to tell you if anythin' ailed any of 'em this winter. She said they were ashamed now, you'd done so much for 'em'; after which discomforting sentiments Mrs. Jones suddenly developed a conscience-stricken ignorance of the whole matter, much to Molly's distress.

Molly stayed at home that night. Music had lost its harmony, and pictures their color for her. It was nearly nine o'clock when a dazzling smile drove the wistfulness from her eyes; in a moment she was on her feet wheeling her trunk into the middle of the floor.

The next afternoon a joyous little figure rushed through Jennie's kitchen door.

'Why, Molly!'

'Yes, I've come home—I'm tired of playing!' and she kissed the baby rapturously.

Home Thoughts.

THE JOY OF HOME-COMING.

Every home-coming should be a joy. Whether it be the coming home at night after the day's work, or the return of a traveller from a holiday, whether the home-comer be child or parent, the words 'home again' should be full of inspiration and gladness. When a member of the family has been absent on a visit in which there has been much variety and large provision for entertainment there is often a little flatness and loss of savor on settling down into the home routine. This may be prevented if those at home will make a little preparation against dulness, and show their satisfaction in having the loved one back, by putting the house into gala trim and giving the first meal the air of a feast. In theory we exalt duty above pleasure, while in practice most of us prefer to have our daily duties alternate with pleasant intervals of diversion. No exception should be taken to this, for there is manifest truth in the homely distich, 'All work and no play makes Jack a dull boy. All play and no work makes Jack a mere toy.'

Those who attain the highest development of character always find pleasure in every duty, however stern its aspect. This is scarcely to be expected of the young, and it is their right and privilege to have a margin left in their days and weeks for simple enjoyment.

Fathers and mothers who are careful to make each home-coming of the children a festival will not regret their pains in the end. Children often need a reminder that parents have had their share of bearing burdens, that young shoulders should lift them, and that young people should aid in giving rest and refreshment to those who are older.—'Christian Herald.'

HEART COMMUNION.

The joy that comes from a true communion of heart with another is perhaps one of the purest and greatest in the world, but its function is not exhausted by merely giving pleasure. Though we may not be conscious of it there is a deeper purpose in it, an education in the highest arts of living. We may be enticed by the pleasure it affords, but its greatest good is got by the way. Even intellectually it means the opening of a door into the mystery of life. Only love understands after all. It gives insight. We cannot truly know anything without sympathy, without getting out of self and entering into theirs. A man cannot be a true naturalist, and observe the ways of birds and insects accurately, unless he can watch long and lovingly. We can never know children unless we love them. Many of the chambers of the house of life are forever locked to us, until loves gives us the key.—Hugh Black.

THE AGREEABLE RELATION-IN-LAW.

My admiration goes out voluntarily to the man or woman who lives on a basis of sound friendship with those relatives who have been acquired by marriage. It is not always the easiest matter in the world, though one of the primest importance, to command the good will and the hearty liking of your wife's people or your husband's family, but when you can and do command it, you prove thereby the possession of some very good qualities of heart, and some very good methods of manner, and you also show that you know more than a little concerning the arts that make for popularity.

You prove this most potently when you have married into a family between which and yourself no life-long associations exist, or between which and yourself no prompt affinity is excited. Many a young woman especially finds herself in just this awkward position. She weds a charming man, whose nearest relatives are unsympathetic, almost unfriendly, and quite unlike her husband. Then the opportunity is brought conspicuously forward when she can and she should show the quality of her breeding, and demonstrate just how much she knows of that most precious and delightful and irresistible science, the making one's self agreeable in the face of genuine difficulties.

If the situation is such a one as I have outlined above—and with lamentable frequency I find that it does prevail—the wife in the case, with her own self-esteem and her marital happiness to maintain, can wield one, and only one, set of weapons in order to win her way. She must take care to be tactful, not retaliatory, and she must pursue the never-failing profitable policy of the sweetest politeness.

'They don't like me, and I shall not put myself out to make them change their opinion,' I heard one bride angrily declare on her return from her first visit to her husband's family, which visit, I judged from her statement, had hardly been a success.

She came over and sat down beside me, and it was not long before I heard all about it. It was a very familiar story, but she looked greatly discomfited, and not a little puzzled too, when I smiled over its conclusion.

'But don't you think they were perfectly horrid?' she asked, aggrievedly.

'Well, they were not very kind or pleasant, surely,' I admitted. 'But,' I went on, 'I think you bungled your side of the contest, too. You made ever so many blunders that hurt their feelings quite as sorely as their behaviour hurt yours, and then as you are gay and young, and in society, and popular, you ought to have used more tact; you should have been more patient and a great deal more polite and adaptable than you were. You are apparently not aware that it is more blessed to be agreeable in the face of a little rudeness than to be revengeful.'

I saw the sly retort that was on the tip of her tongue, and I forestalled her by saying, 'I know, my dear, whereof I speak, because I have had experience.'—Adelaide Gordon.—Selected.

With the Children.

'ENTER IN.'

I saw the stars of the morning wait
On their lofty towers to watch the land;
As a little child stole up to the gate,
And knocked with a tiny, trembling hand.

'I am only a little child, dear Lord!
And my feet are stained already with sin;
But they said, you had sent the children word,
To come to the gate and enter in.'

The man at the gate looked up and smiled,
A heavenly smile and fair to see;
And he opened, and bent to the pleading child,
'I am willing with all my heart,' said he.
—'Waif.'

ON THE MOUNTAIN TOP.

Over the mountains and through the streams rode the itinerant preacher, and behind him, on the horse, rode his little boy. On a long climb the father dismounted and on the steep quarter-mile before the top the boy, too, trudged beside his father and the horse. On the top of the hill they paused for rest before re-mounting for the long ridge ride.

The view from the top was inspiring. Behind lay the foot-hills that receded into the blue-grass region, and ahead rose range after range of the Cumberland hills,—the Log Mountains, the Pine Mountains, the Blue Ridge,—and beyond Kentucky the hills of Tennessee, too far to be discerned through the haze, but surely there, beyond the last dim and crooked line that lifted itself, half-hill, half-cloud, against the autumn sky.

The lad found a chestnut-tree, and was busy at its root. But the father looked this way and that way, with ever-increasing elevation of spirit; and when the lad returned from his search for nuts, the father was on his knees and praying aloud.

No one heard that prayer save God and the boy, and the boy did not tell of it until years afterward, and then could recall no word. But the spirit of the prayer became to him a life inspiration.

First of all, it was a prayer of rejoicing in the glory which God had displayed on earth—a glory filling the world with changing beauty, with the progress of the seasons; and even now, with the coming of winter, painting the forest with the splendor of God's love of beautiful things.

And then it was a prayer for the homes in sight from the mountain-top—for those lying in plain view in the valleys near at hand, and those more distant, discerned by the little clearings or the ascending smoke of their hearth-stones.

He prayed for the men and women in those homes, burdened with cares, and earning a scanty living from their hillside farms; for the boys and girls, many of them growing up without education; for the future of that hidden but hopeful region into which he had come that he might give his life in service for these people.

The father lived till his head was white, then died, honored and beloved, having wrought mightily for the people of the Southern highlands.

The son made his way into the world, and won success as an inventor, but year by year he goes back again into the hills, where his father wrought, to stand beside his father's grave, and to perform an annual gift of love for the people of that region through an institution which is answering the father's prayer.

If ever in the passing years the problems have brought to him discouragements, or the world's temptations of wealth and power have inclined him to forget, the vision of that mountain top has returned to him, and he has seen again, and for the thousandth time, the kneeling figure of his father, and has heard again his prayer for all the homes in sight, and the boys and girls within them; and his heart has found a new baptism for service in the spirit of his father's prayer.—'Youth's Companion.'

A PLEA FOR OATMEAL.

Dr. Chalmers Watson, the author of numerous studies of dietetic problems, writes in 'The Hospital: : 'Nowadays, what is termed in Scotland "use and wont" is apt to be looked upon as an insufficient defence even for a well established and generally recognized food habit. Justification must be provided by the chemical and physiological laboratory. Upon evidence so obtained Dr. Watson founds a suggestion that a large measure of the food value of oatmeal is due to its capacity to stimulate the activity of the thyroid gland. After feeding a number of young rats for four to eight weeks on a diet of uncooked oatmeal and water, an autopsy revealed in each instance considerable enlargement of the thyroid, together with evidences of increased glandular activity. The observation was made all the more striking by the absence of any such changes in a control series of rats who had been fed on a bread-and-milk diet. The suggestion now is that it is by stimulation of the thyroid that porridge produces the excellent results which it can claim as a food for children. Turning to the practical side Dr. Watson makes one or two detailed proposals for the use of oatmeal. He approves of its use at breakfast in the form of porridge and milk, and advises that the meal shall be completed by a glass of milk and some bread and butter, and shall not include bacon or any other form of meat. If meat is introduced it tends to induce a distaste for the less appetizing porridge, which sooner or later, therefore, is neglected. Rats, equally with children, it seems, display this same dietetic perversity; they will not eat oatmeal or bread when meat is available. As porridge does not encourage the use of the muscles of mastication, children should also receive a supply of crusted bread, rusks, etc., and these should be taken "dry" and not washed down with fluid. Lastly, it is necessary to recognize that some adults—can not digest oatmeal. Food value and digestibility are not one and the same thing, and the public ignorance of this fact is responsible for many misconceptions.'

Health Hints.

SELFISH CARELESSNESS.

The recklessness of young people in the matter of health—distressing as it is to those who love them—is less inexcusable than the imprudence of those at the other end of life. To be sure, it is sometimes a pathetic clinging to youth that makes the grandmother shiver in summer clothing prematurely put on, the grandfather venture out on ice that tries the footing of his sturdy son. But, whatever the motive, the act is inconsiderate and selfish, and its consequences often fall heavily on others beside the transgressor. Every observer can cite, within his own little circle, exasperating instances of illness or accident directly traceable to carelessness against which the sufferer had been cautioned with all the energy that filial respect allowed. To defer easily to the advice of others in such matters, and not to add to their burdens by risking mischance which they must help remedy, is a lesson that youth is always slow to learn, but mature years should bring a sweeter reasonableness. Said a charming woman, long in delicate health, to one who commented on the grace with which she yielded to the solicitude of her family as to details of diet and exercise, 'My dear, it is the very least I can do for them, to spare them anxiety.'—'Congregationalist and Christian World.'

For severe headache and neuralgia, the application of a cloth wrung out in hot water is good,, but one wet in very cold water will prove still more immediate in its good effects. The chill deadens the nerves and the pain is soothed. For insomnia, a towel, folded in four, wrung out in very cold water, ice, if possible, and applied to the spine, will usually put the wakeful one to sleep. If one towel does not effect the desired result try a second, and even a third one, at fifteen minute intervals, placing a heavy bath towel between the bed and the wet application. The spine is closely united with the brain, and the soothing effect is said to travel from nerve to nerve.—New York 'Post.'

Travellers will find a small package of borax useful on their journeys. On trains, as often in hotels, the water supplied for washing is hard and drying to the skin, and a teaspoonful of borax added to a basinful of water will make a wonderful difference.

For the Housekeeper.

A MODEL KITCHEN.

One of the fine points is what we call the double-faced cupboard. Instead of a little slide, where a few dishes at a time may be put through, there are full sized doors on the kitchen as well as the dining-room side. The china can all be put away without going into the dining-room, or, in fact, taking more than six steps from the shelf where they are placed after drying. We used to go through a passageway and into the dining-room to place all of the china. The distance from the shelf where they were washed, and the little slide into the cupboard to the door of the cupboard leading from the dining-room was twenty-eight feet, and, as not more than one-quarter of the dishes could be put through at one time, there was four times 28 feet to be gone over three times every day for this purpose alone—three hundred and thirty-six feet of travel daily, where now I scarcely move from my tracks. The shelves are twenty-four inches wide, eight feet long, and the cupboard is full length from door to ceiling, with all the doors in two sections. My arrangements for sink and dish washing shelves are as nearly perfect as I could make them. The sink is porcelain lined, and sealed in with cement and plaster of Paris, like a marble basin, so that there is no leakage or dirt whatever. The shelf leading to it is twenty-four inches wide, and eight feet long, with a rim in a half circle put on with waterproof paint. The boards in the shelf are all water-proofed, so there is no danger of their becoming soaked and soggy. This gives ample space for clearing up dishes, and also for draining. My dish-pan stands so that all of the drip of the dishes runs to the sink, and, consequently the place where the dried dishes stand is never wet, nor do I have to stop and wipe up the water lest they become wet underneath. They literally move on from right to left, and are always out of the way. All of the plumbing is open, and I have what I never saw used until I ordered it—an independent pipe from the sink, with a shut-off just before it enters the main waste pipe of the house. When this is closed I fill the sink with potash water, and leave it and the pipe full for several hours, then open it and turn on the hot water. This gives a grand clearing out, and there is no danger of obstructed pipes and plumber's bills. My range is large, but has a contractable fire-pot and every improvement. My old dining-room extension table, with one leaf in, and a good oilcloth cover, occupies one side of the room, and an enclosed closet holds all of the kitchen utensils and conveniences. Really, all I lack is electricity and its fabulous advantages, and that will probably come in due time.—New York 'Ledger.'

HOW TO WASH GLASS.

There is nothing that adds so much to the appearance of the table as shining glass, and nothing that makes a room so attractive as polished windows, and they may be kept in this condition no matter what the financial circumstances of the family may be. An easy way to wash windows is to add a tablespoonful of ammonia to half a gallon of water and wash the glass and the wood work. Wash with a white cloth, wipe with one free from lint and polish with tissue paper. To wash windows in freezing weather, pour some kerosene on a damp cloth, rub them and polish with a soft, dry cloth. Surround yourself with dainty, neat implements for washing glassware. Plenty of towels are a necessity, and if possible, have some glass linen towels without lint, and also something in the nature of ammonia to soften the water if it be hard. Always use perfectly clean water for milk dishes, and dissolve a little soda in it, and rinse in hot water. The other glassware should be washed in hot suds made by stirring enough pearline in the water to make a good lather.

Wash quickly, rinse in hot water, then wipe with one towel and polish with another. Thorough rinsing gets rid of the suds, and leaves them hot for wiping. Articles of glassware, such as vinegar cruets and the like, often become coated on the inside with a brown sediment. In such cases egg shells will prove very useful. Break up fine and put in the bottle with plenty of hot suds, and after a vigorous shaking and thorough rinsing, you will find the bottle charmingly clean. If cut glass, real or imitated, is placed in boxwood sawdust after it is rinsed, the original clearness and sparkle will be maintained. The sawdust absorbs the moisture in the cuttings, and is easily wiped off with a dry cloth, but a stiff brush should be kept for washing the fancy portions of glassware that is in daily use, as the dust that accumulates in the crevices cannot be reached with a mop or a cloth.—'Presbyterian Banner.'

Advertisements.

BABY'S DANGER.

More little lives are lost during the hot weather months than at any other time of the year. In the summer months little ones are the victims of diarrhoea, cholera infantum, dysentery and stomach troubles. These come suddenly and without warning, and when a medicine is not at hand to give promptly the short delay may mean death. During the hot weather months Baby's Own Tablets should be kept in every home where there is a young child. An occasional use of the Tablets will prevent stomach and bowel troubles. Or if the troubles come unawares a prompt use of this medicine will bring the child through safely. Mrs. J. Renard, New Glasgow, Que., says: 'I cannot speak too highly of Baby's Own Tablets. One of my children had a severe attack of diarrhoea which the Tablets promptly cured.' Sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, Brockville, Ont.

Household Hints.

One of the greatest conveniences in the modern kitchen is the number of shelves made like the leaves of an old-fashioned table, which hang flat against the wall when not in use, but are held up by a swinging bracket covered with white oilcloth tacked on by brass-headed tacks. They are invaluable when extra cooking and serving has to be done.

Fine table linens should be frequently changed in order that hard rubbing may not be necessary in laundering them, as the cleaning process is severer than actual wear.

Do you clean the receiver and the mouthpiece of the telephone every week? It really is quite as important as stirring up the dust under the tables, especially if several persons use the 'phone daily.

A piece of charcoal thrown into the pot which onions, cabbage, etc., are boiled, will absorb the unpleasant odor.

A handful of salt, thrown into the tepid water with which straw matting is wiped up, will make it look extra fresh and clean.

A teaspoonful of turpentine put into the boiler with white clothes will aid the whitening.

Fish may be scaled much easier by first dipping them into boiling water for a minute.

A teaspoonful of sugar added to pancake batter will make the cakes a golden-brown.

An indispensable tool for the handy woman is the nutter, costing twenty-five cents and ranking next to the hammer. Secure those having a wire cutting arrangement in the side, so there will be no temptation to use scissors for that work.

Selected Receips.

Stuffed Peaches.—Select medium-sized, not too ripe peaches of free-stone variety. Wash and with a soft cloth rub off the fuzz. Cut them in halves, lengthwise, and cover with salt and water. Let stand over night. In the morning fill the centres with grated horseradish mixed with celery seed and small piece of minced ginger root. Tie each piece with a string or keep the two halves together with little wooden toothpicks. Pack in jars and cover with good cider vinegar heated to scalding point with brown sugar and whole spice to suit your taste. Seal up in glass jars and do not open until you have your first roast turkey.

Green Tomato Relish—Take half a bushel green tomatoes, six large white onions. Slice these rather thin and place in alternate layers in a porcelain-lined kettle with an ounce each of whole allspice, cloves and white mustard seed, one pound of sugar and three tablespoonfuls of ginger sprinkled between each layer. Add enough vinegar to cover the tomatoes and place over the fire, where they will scald, but not boil for an hour. Turn them over carefully now and then, so they will cook evenly, but keep the slices of tomato whole. Seal up in glass jars.

A WOMAN'S SYMPATHY.

Are you discouraged? Are your doctor's bills a heavy financial load? Is your pain a heavy physical burden? I know what these mean to delicate women—I have been discouraged, too; but learned how to cure myself. I want to relieve your burdens. Why not end the pain and stop the doctor's bill? I can do this for you, and will, if you will assist me.

All you need to do is to write for a free box of the remedy, which has been placed in my hands to be given away. Perhaps this one box will cure you. It has done so for others. If so, I shall be happy, and you will be cured for 2c (the cost of a postage stamp). Your letters held confidentially. Write to-day for my free treatment. MRS. F. A. CURRAH, Windsor, Ont.

If you want your boys and girls to grow up broad-minded, patriotic men and women, help them now in anything that works to that end. Read our flag advertisement, and flag item, elsewhere in this issue, and let the young people know you are interested.

CHINA'S SUMMER RESORT

KULING, OR COOLING, IN THE MOUNTAIN VALLEY 4,000 FEET ABOVE THE SEA.

(New York 'Tribune.')

To find summer resorts in China is like finding fans in Iceland. How dumbfounded a newcomer to the Celestial Empire would be if while travelling in the interior, passing miserable mud huts and squalid cities with thousands of inhabitants, where filth and disease abound, he should suddenly come upon a white-housed, flower-bedecked and green-carpeted modern village, where no straw or mud shanty could be seen, where no grimy smokestack from its loftiness vomited soot-begrimed smoke and dirt on everything below, where there were no screaming whistles nor buzzing factories nor railways and street-cars nor rushing automobiles to disturb the peacefulness; but where only splashing brooks, children's laughter, church bells, the rustling of cooling breezes through the leaves and the mellow notes of the piano broke the stillness. No spot could be imagined nearer to nature's heart, and such a spot exists in reality and is rapidly becoming known all over the world as by far the most important summer resort in the interior of China. It is Kuling, situated in one of the most picturesque mountain valleys in the empire, some two hundred and fifty miles from the sea, and fifteen miles south of the city of Kiukiang, on the Yangtse, and at an elevation of four thousand feet above the sea.

The mountains, as one approaches, do not present a view that by its impressive mightiness silences one, but the cliffs, seemingly so mutely content for others to tower above them, and the higher ones so modestly accepting the situation, emphasize that most beautiful of lessons, contentment with our lot.

The climate of the valley is temperate, rarely falling below 50 degrees in winter, while careful observation has shown that the mean maximum and minimum for July is seldom more than 77 and 66 degrees, respectively, and for August 76 and 65. In summer, in contrast to most of the rest of China, the air is wonderfully fresh, invigorating and life-giving. The sun's rays, when inclined to be uncomfortable, which is seldom, are tempered by the surrounding mountain summits and by the clouds which, like mighty snow-winged birds, hover over them. To enjoy this coolness, which every foreigner needs in a Chinese summer, hundreds go there from Shanghai, Hongkong, Hankow, Nanking, Canton and from all interior China. The failing health of those who would have been compelled to return to their homes has been restored and scores of lives have been preserved by its cooling restorative breezes.

'It seems miraculous that so many modern, clean, stone dwellings could nestle themselves in such a homelike atmosphere up and down this beautiful valley so far in the interior of China within the short space of ten years, but it was no further back than 1896 that a few straggling bungalows first made their appearance in Kuling. How the property was purchased is a most interesting history, and is told at length by Edward S. Little, in his little pamphlet, 'The Story of Kuling.' It was he who, in an attempt to escape the malignant intensity of China's summers, first found this spot which nature had prepared, as she has in all other cases, as an antidote for her own poisons. Mr. Little says at that time the mountain was a wild waste given over to tigers, wild pigs and a few stray charcoal burners. One solitary temple, Hwang-Lung, broke the solitude, or rather emphasized it. Four hundred temples destroyed by the Tai-ping rebels were scattered in every direction.

Great difficulty was experienced in getting the Chinese officials to stamp the deeds, although times were propitious, because of the Chinese-Japanese War, which was then being waged, and was the occasion of strict instructions from Pekin to all local officials that every deference be shown to foreigners. Even after the deeds were stamped and the locality turned over to the foreign buyers there still remained the almost insurmountable barrier of native prejudice to be overcome, and this manifested itself most strongly when the building of the steep, winding road up and in and around the mountains began. Different clans of mountaineers claimed the right to this as indisputably theirs, and not only fought among themselves when work was attempted by any of the others, but threatened any foreigner who should oversee the work, and captured and imprisoned natives who were sent to inspect the route. When, after vexatious worryings, the road was sufficiently finished to permit the passing of chairs, an exciting episode happened. Mr. Little, in company with his wife and children, three women friends and a Mr. Milward, started in chairs on the first trip up the new road to Kuling. Of this trip, or, rather, attempted one he says:

'We went out and stayed the night at the community bungalow situated at the foothills. We began the ascent the next morning. No chairs had ever gone over the road, and there was a great deal of fuss and disputings before even a start could be made. At length we got off, and had just begun to ascend when Mr. Milward's man came running to meet us, telling us that there was a riot at the top and that the bungalow had been burned and all our property destroyed, and that the rioters, who were armed with rude country weapons, were looking for the foreigners to kill them. Our chairman refused to move, and of course the trip had to be abandoned. We returned to the community bungalow, the chairman refusing, however, to carry us. We told them we were going back to Klukiang. When this was determined upon we tried to get coolies to carry our chairs, but they said that the whole country was aroused, and that barricades were being built across the roads to prevent our going down, and that any men assisting us would have their ankles cut. We were in a dilemma and in a position of considerable danger. The case was made still more perplexing by the presence of the women and children and a gantlet of nine miles of hostile country to travel. I wrote a letter to the English consul at Kiugiang and called a man who said he would carry it to him. In half an hour the man returned, saying that the people were up in arms and would not allow him to pass. He returned me the letter, saying he would not carry it for any sum of money. There was nothing then to do but to try to push through before things got worse. Men were bribed by heavy payments to carry the chairs, and after most annoying and vexing delays we started. After us followed a band of wood cutters and mountaineers who had assembled, bent on mischief. As we set out they followed us, yelling at the tops of their voices and calling upon all the people to come together and kill us. This kept up to the first village, at Miao-chu-pu. We felt some effort must be made here to stop this crowd or we should never be able to pass the plains in safety. Mr. Milward therefore seized one of the ringleaders, while I tackled another. I drew a loaded revolver which I had with me and shouted that I would shoot the next man that tried to mob us. This gave us peace, and the rest of the journey was passed without further adventure. Right glad were we to be again safely within our own compounds. These occurrences were reported to the consul, as well as lists of the property destroyed at Kuling, and claims for indemnity lodged. Telegrams were at once sent off to Pekin to the British minister, Sir Nicholas O'Coner. We afterward learned that the gentry had hired ruffians from the Sha-Ho neighborhood to destroy our property and murder us, but though we again and again pressed the demand we were unable to get them punished.'

In regard to finding a name for Kuling, Mr Little, writing in 1899, said: 'The name of the highest peak opposite the entrance, or gap, is Klu-niu-lin, or Bull Peak. The valley along which the bungalows are built is called the Changchung, or the Long Valley. I did not like any of these names, so I gave the estate a new name, calling it Kuling, and making it the Chinese form of the English word cooling, so that its name might describe its desined use. The place was hoped to be one for the cooling off of overheated foreigners. It was a name, too, that Chinese who knew nothing of English could readily pronounce, and it offered no stumbling block to those foreigners who understood nothing of Chinese.'

In the summer season the valley is alive with foreigners of many nationalities, Americans, English, French, Germans, Russians, Swedes, Norwegians and Japanese. The many colored flags of all these float peacefully from different homes and present a scene rarely, if ever, seen in China. Tennis courts are scattered throughout the valley; swimming pools abound, with handsome bathhouses; grounds ready to be made into splendid golf links are near at hand, and many places interesting for their beauty, peculiarity, picturesqueness and history in the vicinity. Among these latter are the Dragon Pool, so named because of its shape; the Incense Mills, where the bark of a certain tree is ground for incense, which is exported all over the empire; Nan Kang Pass, broad, beautiful stretches of the historic Poyang Lake; the waterfall which in three leaps makes a sheer descent of one thousand feet, the Yellow Dragon Temple, the Chang Yun Temple, the big cedar trees from twenty-five to thirty feet in circumference, the Temple in the Clouds, the Lion Precipice and the White Deer Grotto.

Kuling began essentially as a missionary resort, but it is yearly becoming more fashionable. Prices for commodities are slowly increasing, and residences which a few years ago were thought to be the best are rapidly being improved upon. It is with some regret that the missionaries see this, but as it cannot be prevented they wisely make the most of it, and who can say that in the end it is not for the best? The valley is a place for recreation, for relaxation, for companionship, for exchange of views, for liberality of thought, for head, heart, and lung expansion, and it would be a great misfortune indeed should any disagreeable feeling enter when all who are so far from home should be so much the nearer together.

ADDRESSED TO ALL BORROWERS OF BOOKS.

Down in Dixie lives a charming man, a bachelor of leisure and refined tastes, who loves his books as he should love his wife and children, who are not.

Being a man of generous instincts and kind heart, as well as a person who loves to share the good things of earth with others, and thereby enjoy them a second time, he lends his books to all the friends who possess literary tastes. But this generous spirit has often been repaid by that base ingratitude, which springs from a lack of personal responsibility. His friends read his books, enjoy them and forget to return them. We all know these people.

Perhaps we belong in that class!

Before we declare positively that we do not it would be well to go over our book shelves and see if any books are slipped in by chance bearing other names than ours on the fly leaf.

My bachelor friend, after years of annoyance, loss and sorrow, printed a slip, which he glued in all his books. Here it is:

'It cost the owner of this book much inconvenience and some hundreds of volumes to learn that persons of most excellent reputations in other affairs of life too frequently fail in the prompt return of borrowed books.

'This deplorable freak of human nature in holding on to borrowed books is a blaster of confidence, a despoiler of sweet tempers, a promoter of profanity, a builder of selfishness, a destroyer of a proper regard for the rights of others, a producer of grey hairs, a maker of bald heads and a general wrecker of human happiness. (By the way, do you know of any borrowed books which ought to be returned to their owner? How is it with yourself?)

'It has so hardened the hearts of many that they refuse to lend books, and while such a course may be the correct, cold business way, it cannot be highly recommended as a promoter of desirable wisdom or a builder of close friendships.

'The owner of this volume will be glad to continue to lend his friends books, save such copies as none would think of either borrowing or lending, but he asks in every case that the following conditions be observed:

'First. No book is to be lent for more than one week.

'Second. The borrower promises and agrees, upon honor, to pay into the treasury of some regularly organized public charity of his own selection five cents per day for each and every book kept out for more than seven days.

'Third. It is to be further more expressly understood and agreed, at the time of borrowing any book, that under no circumstances whatever will the borrower ask to be relieved from the above conditions.

'N. B.—None are expected to enter into the spirit of the foregoing except those who have had trouble of their own concerning books they have loaned.'

So excellent seems the idea of this carefully worded preface to books intended to lend friends that it seems worthy of giving to the public. Perhaps its mere publication may set readers to thinking of their own sins of omission and commission.

Perhaps a half-dozen borrowed books may find their way back to their proper homes and purchasers.

I know of some books I would like to see back in nearby shelves.—Philadelphia 'Evening Bulletin.'

CURIOUS FOREIGN OATHS.

When a Chinaman swears to tell the truth he kneels down and a china saucer is given to him. The following oath is then administered: 'You shall tell the truth. The saucer is cracked, and if you do not tell the truth your soul will be cracked like the saucer,' when he breaks the saucer. Other symbolic variations of the Chinese oath are the extinguishing of a candle or cutting off a cock's head, the light of the candle representing the witness's soul and the fate of the cock symbolizing the fate of a perjurer.

In certain parts of India tigers' and lizards' skins take the place of the Bible of Christian countries and the penalty for breaking the oath is that in one case the witness will become the prey of a tiger and in the other that his body will be covered with scales like a lizard.

In Norwegian courts of law the prelude to the oath proper is a long homily on the sanctity of the oath and the terrible consequences of not keeping it. When the witness is duly crushed by the sense of his fearful responsibility the oath is administered while he holds aloft his thumb and fore and middle fingers as an emblem of the Trinity.

In an Italian court the witness, with his right hand resting on an open Bible declares, 'I will swear to tell the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth.' The Mohammedan takes the oath with his forehead reverently resting on the open Koran. He takes his Bible in his hand, and, stooping low, as if in the presence of a higher power, slowly bows his head until it touches the book which to him is inspired. — Baltimore 'Sun.'

THE VANCOUVER RIOT.

Every true Canadian citizen regrets the demonstration against the Orientals in Vancouver last week. We speak of the incident as the action of hoodlums. They were not all hoodlums. We can hardly think that Vancouver could furnish an army of some seven thousand of that class. There were some in the mob who, if they were outside the mob, would never dream of taking part in such a riot. The ringleaders, however, are the men who form the dangerous element. They are the men who have no use for the King of Britain nor for the empire's institutions. They are those who, under the guise of philanthropy, make secret war upon society; the bigoted, murderous anarchist.

British Columbia is in the clutches of the worst type of socialism. True labor unionists are not anarchical socialists. These anarchists of British Columbia are mostly bred from a class of people who, let loose from the discontented parts of Europe, have learned the riot trade in the western wilds of the United States, and have eventually found themselves under the grand protection of British law and liberty in British Columbia. The liberty afforded to them they deny to others. Under the plea of love for the human race, they are ready to massacre in cold blood all those who see with a different eye from themselves.

When English-speaking people first started to set foot upon the lands of the Japanese, Chinese, Hindoo, etc., they very frequently met with cold-blooded, heathenish opposition. We look upon the treatment they received as being due to the ignorance of uncivilized lands. Now, when the peoples of the Oriental countries come over to Canada, they meet with the same abuse and assault which we so bitterly condemned in them decades ago. It is small wonder that the Christian religion makes slow progress in heathen Asia. Our missionaries go among them with tales of love and kindness to receive them into the fellowship of Christian civilization, and when these poor creatures come over among us they do not find even the hospitality of their own idol-worshipping homes.

The Vancouver rioters have brought shame to Britain in the eyes of all humanity, and it will not be an easy matter to wipe out the disgrace upon our free, democratic institutions. The anarchical socialist of British Columbia requires to understand that he does not run this country, and the sooner he receives a severe reprimand the better it will be for ourselves, our children and our children's children.

The socialistic element is retarding progress in British Columbia. There is not enough of white labor available to develop the province, and they refuse to countenance Oriental labor. In adjusting affairs in the coast province, our government will first have to take in hand some of the white people there, and not the Jap or Chinaman.—Winnipeg 'Commercial.'

An untimely frost was experienced in Scotland during the first two nights in September. Ten degrees was registered in the Moffat district. Snow fell in the Highlands. One effect of such weather was damage to fruit. Growers in Clydesdale will suffer serious financial loss.

The 'Witness' Pattern Service.

FALL AND WINTER FASHIONS.

Those who purchased our catalogue of spring and summer patterns, will know that it was a very handy addition to the home work-room. We can now supply a very attractive catalogue of the latest styles for fall and winter, 1907-8, Same price as before, only ten cents, and well worth more than that small sum.

Over three hundred charming designs are given for ladies' and children's garments, besides illustrated supplement on Home Dressmaking, Fancy Work, House hold and Beauty Hints, and the latest Embroidery Designs.

To obtain this catalogue fill in coupon given at foot of this department, send it to us with ten cents in stamps, and the catalogue will be sent by mail to your address. Allow one week margin beyond time necessary for return of mail, as orders are handled in rotation.

OVER-BLOUSE IN ONE PIECE.

No. 5882.

A pretty example of the over-blouse is shown in this model, made with front, back and sleeve in one piece, the only seam being in the sleeve under the arm. The present development was in pale blue Louisine silk, the edge bordered with narrow lace insertion. Any of the materials that drape nicely are appropriate, such as cashmere, voile, broadcloth, pongee and taffeta. The wide sleeves are in kimono style and fall gracefully over the under-sleeve of net or other lingerie material. For 36-inch bust measure, 1 1-4 yard of 27-inch material will be required. Sizes for 32, 34, 36, 38, 40, and 42 inches bust measure.

NO. 5885—A LADY'S OVER-BLOUSE.

The development of this over-blouse is in light tan louisine silk, trimmed with velvet ribbon and buttons in a darker shade. Wide revers are attached to the deep pleats that extend over the shoulders, and are an attractive feature of the model. The blouse is to be slipped on over the head. All the season's soft, supple fabrics are adapted for reproduction, such as cashmere, voile, broadcloth, silk and Panama. For 36-inch bust measure two yards of 27-inch material will be required. Sizes for 32, 34, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure.

Any of the materials from which aprons are made can be used, such as percale, gingham and linen. For 36 inches bust measure 5 7-8 yards of 36-inch material will be required. Sizes for 32, 34, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure.

NO. 5883—EMPIRE NEGLIGEE.

The attractive dressing sacque here pictured is in a development of soft white dotted challis. Bands of the material hold the fullness in place under the arms in Empire effect, but the use of the bands is a matter of taste. Wide plaits extend over the shoulders, giving extra fullness over the bust, while the back is semi-fitted, the plaits being stitched to the waist line. Satisfactory developments may be had in cashmere, challis, albatross, pongee, French flannel, dimity, lawn and the figured crepes. For 36 inches bust measure 3 1-4 yards, of 36-inch material will be required. Sizes for 32, 34, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure.

GIRLS' BRETELLE DRESS.—NO. 5860.

The bretelles that form the trimming on the waist of this little dress are a very smart feature. If desired they may be made of the same material as the skirt and attached to it, so as to be worn with different guimpes. The blouse waist is mounted on a body lining, and is gathered to a yoke, which may be of all-over embroidery. The sleeves may be in elbow length or extend to the wrist, finished by close-fitting cuffs. The model could be attractively developed in any of the stylish plaids as well as challis, cashmere, or gingham. For a girl of eight years 3 3-8 yards of 36-inch material will be required. Sizes for 4, 6, 8, 10, and 12 years.

NO. 5866—SERVICEABLE WORK APRON.

Every woman, whether she is her own housekeeper or not, finds the need of a large serviceable apron that covers the entire dress. The one here pictured will prove a most satisfactory addition to the wardrobe, and will suit the artist or home gardener to perfection. It is quite simple to make and easily slipped on and off. The sleeves of the daintiest gown may be safely tucked out of harm's way, under the wide, full sleeves of the apron.

WEEKLY WITNESS AND CANADIAN HOMESTEAD' PATTERN COUPON.

Please send the pattern shown in accompanying cut as per directions given below.

No.....

Size.....

Name.....

Address (in full).....

.....

.....

.....

N.B.—Be sure to cut out the illustration and send with the coupon, carefully filled out. The pattern will reach you about a week or ten days from date of order. Price 10 cents, in postal note, or stamps. For additional patterns, coupons may be readily made after the above model on separate slips of paper.

In ordering patterns from the catalogue please give the page as well as the number of the pattern.

Address, Pattern Department, 'Weekly Witness and Canadian Homestead,' 'Witness' Block, Montreal.

FALL and WINTER FASHIONS

Catalogue Coupon.

Pattern Dept., 'Weekly Witness and Canadian Homestead.'

'Witness' office, Montreal.

Enclosed please find ten cents for which kindly send to my address your Fall and Winter Pattern Catalogue for 1907-8, with illustrated supplement as advertised above.

Name.. .. ..

P. O... .. ..

Date.. .. .. Prov... .. ..

TO UNITED STATES SUBSCRIBERS.

Subscribers in the United States who have not yet remitted for the extra postage required on their copy of the 'Witness' since May 8, are asked to give the matter their attention. Even receiving the additional postage we stand to lose heavily by the new regulation. We have placed the amount at one cent a week from May 8 to the expiry of current subscription. On all renewals and new subscriptions to the United States, subscribers to the 'Weekly Witness' must add fifty cents a year for postage.

JOHN DOUGALL & SON,
Publishers.

AGENTS WANTED

in every district, and particularly

IN YOUR DISTRICT,

to increase the circulation of the 'Witness.'

Salary and Commission

allowed to suitable persons.

Splendid Premiums to Help

the Agent gains an introduction to new homes where the 'Witness' is not known.

Drop us a postcard at once, addressed to

THE PROMOTION MANAGER,
The Montreal 'Witness,'
Montreal.

LONDON LETTER

(Special Correspondence of the 'Witness.')

London, Sept. 13.

For some weeks the citizens of Manchester have been debating the propriety of electing a brewer to the office of Lord Mayor. The 'Manchester Guardian' has all this time printed many letters daily—letters both for and against the proposal. It is acknowledged on all sides that the personal character of the gentleman in question is quite satisfactory. For many years he has taken his share in the government of the city as a member of the City Council, and by this means has worked his way to the position of chief magistrate, which should be his by the ordinary rule of succession. But the temperance party as a whole, and a large section of the religious people of the city, object to a brewer, as such, holding the position. They point out that he is directly interested in the establishment of public houses, and as head of a firm of brewers, has not failed to push for licenses in districts where temperance and other reformers would like to lessen the number or prevent the increase of licensed houses. They hold, in short, that one directly interested in the trade which flourishes on the degradation and crime inseparble from drink, is unfit to represent his city or to be the chief officer in its government, and as such preside at the meetings of religious and philanthropic societies which are endeavoring to morally and physically raise the masses. The dilemma is an awkward one, for it seems prima facie unjust to suffer a man to work as a city councillor and alderman and refuse him the further dignity when it falls to his turn. The City Council, who alone choose the Lord Mayor, when they last week met for that purpose, decisively agreed to invite Mr. Holt, the brewer in question, to take the office. The votes were something like 80 for and 17 against, the proposal, and the minority was largely composed of Labor members. So far from this decisive vote staying the controversy, it seems to have increased the agitation. Letters still appear daily, and it is now announced that every member of the City Council who voted for Mr. Holt will be opposed when he seeks re-election to the council next November, no matter what his politics be. Women are taking up the matter, and will, it is expected, organize an earnest effort to induce the electors to reject all candidates who will not oppose Mr. Holt's election.

By the death of the Bishop of Chichester, Dr. Wilberforce, a younger son of the well-known Bishop Wilberforce, the Episcopal bench has lost one of its less conspicuous, but most hard-working members. He rarely came to London; he was a great parish priest, and his whole career was pastoral. One who knew him writes to the paper: 'His episcopate does not impress people. They lose sight of the great qualities needed to plod on. He was very strong, very young, of his age, and was just as hard at work at 60 as at 20. He never let any one do things for him, and had no suffragan bishop, nor private secretary, nor chaplain.' He was a strong, definite figure in the church, with little interest in ritualism. Two important incidents of his life were his visit to Canada in 1884, and his recent mission to South Africa, after the war. There he worked like the youngest, and it is said he overstrained himself, for on his return to England he was never again in robust health. The Bishop had his full share of the humor of the Wilberforce family from the days of the great emancipator. It is said that two or three years ago an agitated churchman wrote round to all the bishops stating that 'his family doctor had told him that none of the bishops believed in the Christian revelation.' He begged each bishop in turn to send him an answer which he might publish. Divers weighty replies were sent to him. The Bishop of Chichester wrote: 'Dear Sir, I should recommend you to change your family doctor as soon as possible.'

DOMINION PARLIAMENT.

Will Probably be Called for Thursday, November 21.

Ottawa, Sept. 18.—The Dominion Parliament will probably be called for Thursday, Nov. 21. This will allow of a sitting of between three and four weeks for the disposal of preliminary business before the members separate for their Christmas vacation, resuming again shortly after New Year. Instructions have been given to hurry the printing of the government reports so as to permit of their presentation as early in the session as possible.

TO RENOVATE THE 'BAVARIAN.

Quebec, Sept. 17.—The work of preparing the wrecked SS. 'Bavarian' to take her to Halifax or New York is progressing steadily. The interested parties expect to get her away by Nov. 1 next. She has been moved some distance in shore.

MALE TEACHERS SCARCE.

Toronto, Sept. 17.—There is a dearth of male teachers in training at the Provincial Normal School, which opened another term this morning. At Toronto, there are 180 female and five male teachers; at London, 152 females and 13 males; and Ottawa, 115 females and 7 males.

AUTO ACCIDENT NEAR QUEBEC.

Quebec, Sept. 19.—An automobile accident occurred to-day on l'Ange Gardien road, by which three persons were seriously injured. It appears that the auto, in charge of a chauffeur, had been to the falls with a party of Americans, consisting of two ladies and a gentleman, and was returning to the city, when on reaching l'Ange Gardien at the part where there is a grade, the vehicle became unmanageable and rushed down the hill, dashing into a fence. The chauffeur was seriously injured, being badly cut and bruised, while the ladies suffered to some extent.

PRESBYTERIAN MISSIONS.

Toronto, Ont., Sept. 19.—For foreign missionary purposes of the Presbyterian Church, the Foreign Mission Committee, at a meeting held to-day, decided that an increase of about twenty-five percent over the estimates for 1907 will be necessary for 1908. The increased opportunities in the foreign fields, such as India, China and Japan are given as the reason for the larger expenditure. This year, $128,000 was the appropriation, and for the coming year, it will no doubt amount to at least $160,000.

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.

FISK — At 53 Prince Arthur street, Montreal, on Sept. 17, 1907, the wife of Dr. Walter M. Fisk, of a son.

HILL.—At 60 McTavish street, Montreal, on Sept. 17, 1907, a daughter to Principal and Mrs. E. M. Hill.

JOHNSTON — On Sept. 7, 1907, a daughter to Mr. and Mrs. J. Walter Johnston, 124a Colonial avenue, Montreal.

MEARNS.—On September 21, 1907, a son to Mr. and Mrs. C. M. Mearns, 39 Hutchison street.

MORROW.—At 'Elm Villa,' Grenville, Que., on Sept. 16, 1907, a daughter to Mr. and Mrs. S. Wm. Morrow.

THOMSON — At 55 Hallowell street, on Sept. 13, 1907, a daughter to Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Thomson.

MARRIED.

ADAMS — FRASER — At Inverness, Que., on Sept. 9, 1907, by the Rev. D. Mick, James A. Adams, of Quebec, to Beatrice Winona Fraser, daughter of the late Alexander Fraser, of Quebec.

BATTEN—M'CUTCHEON. — On Sept. 13, 1907, at Elian Vannin, West Missouri, Ont., Maud M. C., daughter of the late William McCutcheon, to John W. Batten, of Detroit.

BISHOP—HAY — On Sept. 18, 1907, at the home of the bride's parents, by the Rev. D. Findlay, B.A., Sydney H. Bishop, Bell's Corners, Ont., to Jennie Hay, youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Hugh Hay, of Greenbank, Ont.

BOLTON—TRUESDELL—At 'Maple Lawn,' Kingston, Ont., on Sept. 18, 1907, by the Rev. J. D. Boyd, Dr. Elmer Bolton, of Manitock, to Miss Effie Mae, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. D. W. Truesdell.

BOOTH—GIBSON—On Sept. 18, 1907, at the Presbyterian Church, Petrolea, Ontario, by the Rev. Geo. W. Arnold, Jessie Louise Gibson, youngest daughter of the late W. K. Gibson, to Mr. Charles Jackson Booth, son of Mr. J. R. Booth, Ottawa.

BRADLEY—TROUSE.—On Sept. 18, 1907, by the Rev. Robert Eadie, at the manse, Hintonburg, Margaret Trouse, eldest daughter of Thomas Trouse, to Isaac Bradley, jr., eldest son of Isaac Bradley, both of Wakefield, Que.

BROWN—SINCLAIR.—At the Presbyterian Church, Coldwater, Ont., on Sept. 12, 1907, by the Rev. A. J. Fowlie, Thomas W. Brown, druggist, Victoria Harbor, Ont., to Ethel Victoria, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Dougal C. Sinclair, Coldwater.

CAVERS—MOE.—At 'Fieldhouse,' Ormstown, the residence of the bride's parents, on Sept. 18, 1907, by the Rev. D. W. Morison, D.D., James Peter Cavers, Ormstown, to Janet Muir, third daughter of Mr. Charles F. Moe.

COLERICK—NELLES.—On Sept. 19, 1907, at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. R. C. Macpherson, Paris, Ont., by the Rev. R. G. Macbeth, Florence A., youngest daughter of the late Dr. John A. Nelles, to James Colerick, both of London, Ont.

COLE—SURGEON.—On Sept. 18, 1907, at the residence of the bride's parents, 77 Favard street, by the Rev. A. W. Main, Francis H. Cole to Margaret Lavina, youngest daughter of Robert Surgeon.

IF NOT ALREADY TAKING THEM.

Just try 'World Wide' and the 'Northern Messenger'

To the End of the Year at Cut Rates.

'WORLD WIDE'

Canada's Leading Eclectic. A weekly reprint of all the best things in the world's greatest journals and reviews, reflecting the current thought of both hemispheres. Internationally fair at all times. Good selections from the best cartoons of the week. The busy man's paper. Nothing like it anywhere at the price.

Regular price per annum, postpaid the world over $1.50

Special rate to the end of 1907, only 20c

'NORTHERN MESSENGER'

A favorite for over forty years. Illustrated Sunday reading every week for the home and Sunday-school. Twelve to sixteen pages. Evangelical, non-sectarian. Interesting from first to last. Caters to all ages. For size and quality combined UNEQUALLED FOR THE MONEY.

Regular price per annum 40c
(where extra postage is not needed.)

Special rate to the end of 1907, only 8c

Subscribe in the name of your little boy or girl. Special large print section for little folks.

N.B.—These special rates are for bona fide new subscriptions only, and are not available except for Canada (outside Montreal and suburbs), the British Isles and such other countries as do not require extra postage. For list of these see page 8.

COVEY—ROCHFORT.—On Sept. 4, 1907, at St. Margaret's, Westminster, London, Eng., by the Rev. Canon H. Hensley Henson, Canon of Westminster, Arthur Covey, of the Political Department of the Northern Nigeria Protectorate and of 4, Whitehall Court, London, third son of Charles E. Covey, of Alresford, Hants, to Cecilia Elizabeth Rochfort, of Rosefield, Sevenoaks, and of Fernie, British Columbia, only daughter of Captain Cowper Rochfort, late of the 81st and 39th Regiments.

CROZIER—FULFORD.—At St. Augustine's Church, Toronto, Sept. 18, 1907, by the Rev. F. G. Plummer, assisted by the Rev. H. McCausland, Gwenllian Storrie, daughter of Mrs. Henry Fulford, to L. Gordon, son of J. A. G. Crozier.

DAVIS—BECK. — At St. George's Church, Montreal, on Sept. 22, 1907, by the Rev. J. Paterson Smyth, rector, Ida Mary Beck, daughter of the late Mr. Thomas Beck, of Derby, England, to the Rev. Frederick Davis, of Alexander, Manitoba.

EMERSON — MOWBRAY — On Sept. 11, 1907, at Westminster Presbyterian Church, Minneapolis, Minn., by the Rev. Dr. Bushnell, Miss Mabel Clarke Mowbray, eldest daughter of Mrs. Ralph Mowbray, Whitby, Canada, to the Rev. Luke Allan Emerson, of Cando, North Dakota.

FERGUSON — GILLESPIE — On Sept. 18., 1907, by the Rev. W. T. Herridge, D.D., at the residence of the bride's father, 164 Sussex street, Ottawa, James E. Ferguson, youngest son of the late John Ferguson, Esq., to Mildred A., only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Geo. A. S. Gillespie.

GAYLE—LAWSON.—On Sept. 18, 1907, at St. Paul's Church, Toronto, by the Rev. Canon Cody, Jessie Kerr, fourth daughter of William Lawson, Esq., Toronto, to Edwin Franklin Gayle, City Attorney, Lake Charles, Louisiana, U.S.A.

GOYLE—LAWSON.—On Sept. 18, 1907, at St. Paul's Church, Bloor street east, Toronto, by the Rev. Canon Cody, Jessie Kerr, fourth daughter of William Lawson, Esq., Toronto, to Edwin Franklin Goyle, City Attorney, Lake Charles, Louisiana, U.S.A.

HENDERSON—LAWTON. — At Sherbrooke Street Methodist Church, on Sept. 18, 1907, by the Rev. T. A. Halpenny, B.A., Albert Henderson to Elizabeth, eldest daughter of George Lawton, Esq.

HENRY — FITZGERALD — On Sept. 4, 1907, at the residence of the bride's brother, Mr. E. Fitzgerald, Carnarvon st., New Westminster, B.C., by the Rev. J. S. Henderson, Orion B. Henry, of Drayton, Ont., to Winnie J. Fitzgerald, fourth daughter of the late John Fitzgerald, of Toronto.

HOLMES — McGARY — On Wednesday, Sept. 11, 1907, by the Rev. R. Drinnan, at the residence of the bride's father, Ralph J. Holmes, of Parry Harbor, to Jennie, eldest daughter of Mr. John McGary, of Township of Humphrey.

HUBER — VARNEY — At Portland, Me., on Aug. 26, 1907, by the Rev. Edwin Horey, Hermann G. Huber, of Karlsruhe, Germany, to Clementine, daughter of Oliver F. Varney.

IMRIE—HAMNER.—On Sept. 18, 1907, at the residence of the bride's parents, 240 Palmerston ave., Toronto, by the Rev. J. A. Turnbull, Lizzie A., daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. Hamner, to John M. Imrie, eldest son of the late John Imrie.

LEMMON—HAZLETT—In Kingston, Ont., on Sept. 18, 1907, at the residence of the bride's father, Royal Military College, Martha Violet, third daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Hazlett, to Allan Lemmon, son of John Lemmon, Earl street.

MACKERRAS—CRAIG—At the residence of the bride's parents, on Sept. 18, 1907, by the Rev. R. J. Craig, M.A., uncle of the bride, assisted by the Very Rev. Dr. Daniel Gordon, Principal of Queen's University, Jessie Cybella, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. G. Craig, Kingston, Ont., to Dr. Robert Hamilton MacKerras, of Sierra Madre, California.

MACVICAR—BUTLER — At St. George's Church, on Sept. 17, 1907, by the Rev. Dr. Symonds, Donald Norman MacVicar, son of the late Principal MacVicar, to Marie Louise (Daisy), eldest daughter of Lieut.-Colonel T. Page Butler, K.C.

MATHEWS—GILHAM—At Richmond, Que., on Sept. 18, 1907, by the Rev. L. M. England, Leonard B. Mathews, of Danville, to Miss S. Jennie Gilham, of Montreal.

McCAIG — TAIT. — At the residence of the bride's father, on Sept. 11, 1907, by the Rev. G. Whillans, Donald McCaig to Jessie, daughter of Charles Tait, both of N. Georgetown, Que.

McCLELLAND—WALLACE.— At Montreal, on Sept. 19, 1907, by the Rev. G. F. Kinnear, B.A., Eva May Wallace, of Kingsbury, Que., to Samuel McClelland, of Montreal.

McMONAN — DIXON — On Sept. 16, at the residence of the bride's father, 724 Cadieux street, T. S. McMonan, barrister, of Regina, to Jean D. Dixon, youngest daughter of Mr. Joseph Dixon.

McPHERSON — JACKSON — At Norval, on Tuesday, Sept. 10, 1907, by the Rev. W. D. Turner, B.A., John N. McPherson, second son of the late Alexander McPherson, to Miriam, youngest daughter of the late Wm. Jackson, of Norval.

McWATERS—DOBBS—At 241 Queen street, Kingston, Ont., on Sept. 18, 1907, by the Rev. W. S. MacTavish, B.D., Ph.D., Thomas Alexander McWaters, to Catharine Sands Dobbs, both of the township of Storrington, Ont.

MITCHELL—HOLGATE.—On Sept. 12, 1907, at the Church of the Holy Trinity, Winnipeg, by the Rev. R. C. Johnston, Heasell Dill Holgate, second daughter of Mr. and Mrs. F. H. Holgate, of Niagara Falls South, Ontario, to Percival Howard Mitchell, of Winnipeg, second son of the Rev. Geo. Mitchell, of Toronto.

MONTAGUE — FLETCHER — On Sept. 16, 1907, in the Macnab Street Presbyterian Church, Hamilton, Ont., by the father of the bride, assisted by the Rev. Colin Fletcher, M.A., her uncle, Rev. Dr. Lyle and the Rev. H. B. Kitchen, M.A., Percival John Montague, barrister, elder son of the Hon. Dr. Montague, to Annie Isabel, only daughter of the Rev. Dr. Fletcher.

MORELL—NEWMAN—On Sept. 16, 1907, at the residence of the bride's parents, 46 Berthelet street, Montreal, by the Rev. J. W. Woodside, St. Gabriel Presbyterian Church, Martha J. Newman, only daughter of Mrs. J. W. Dugdale, to John C. Morell, both of this city.

PALMER—IRWIN.—On Sept. 18, 1907, at Grace Church, Ottawa, assisted by the Rev. J. F. Gorman, Captain A. Z. Palmer, R.C.A., only son of Mr. A. Z. Palmer, of Ottawa, to Isabel Gladys Hamilton, only daughter of Lieut.-Col. Dola Cherois Irwin, C.M.G., res. R.C.A., Ottawa.

RANKIN—LOUX.—On Sept. 18, 1907, at St. Mary's Church, Russell, Ont., by the Rev. T. L. Aborn, Mr. John Ireland Rankin to Miss Naomi Winifred Loux, daughter of the late Mr. Frank Loux, of Russell.

RAYSIDE—MacLENNAN.—At the home of the bride's father, on Sept. 18, 1907, by the Rev. J. D. Mackenzie, of Knox Ch., Lancaster, assisted by the Rev. J. U. Tanner, B.A., David J. Rayside, district manager for the Bell Telephone Co., and youngest son of the late James Rayside, M.P.P., to Catherine Mary (Minnie), daughter of Lt.-Col. D. B. MacLennan, 2nd concession Charlottenburg Tp., Co. Glengarry.

ROSS—RENNIE.—At the home of the bride's parents, in the Township of Godmanchester, County of Huntingdon, and Province of Quebec, on Sept. 17, 1907, by the Rev. Ephraim W. Florence, minister of St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church, Huntingdon, Que., Mr. James Walker Ross, merchant, of Powerscourt, Que., to Miss Janet Elizabeth Rennie, daughter of Mr. Alexander Rennie.

SMITH—FREEMAN.—At Maplehurst, Burlington, Ont., on Sept. 17, 1907, by the Rev. C. L. McIrvine, Olive Grace Freeman, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. E. B. Freeman, to E. Barrie Smith, of Hartford, Conn., U.S.A.

STEELE—FALLOON.—At the manse, Lachute, Que., on Sept. 18, 1907, by the Rev. Thos. A. Mitchell, Charles R. Steele and Mary E. Falloon, both of Grenville, Que.

SUITOR—GILMAN.—At the Congregational Church, Waterville, Que., on Wednesday, Sept. 17, 1907, by the Rev. Galen H. Crain, Dr. Henry Albert Suitor, of West Burke, Vermont, to Sadie Louise Gilman, daughter of the late James C. Gilman, of Richmond, Que.

TROWBRIDGE — BOYD — At the Presbyterian Church, Stittsville, on Sept. 4, 1907, by the Rev. D. Findlay, B.A., John H. Trowbridge, of Ottawa, to Ida Teresa Boyd, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James Boyd, of 'Maple Plain,' Huntly.

WATSON — YOUNG. — At 'Algonquin Lodge,' Bradford, Ont., on Sept. 14, 1907, Laura Winnifred Young, was married to Dr. Herbert E. Watson, by her father, the Rev. Egerton R. Young, assisted by the Rev. E. Ryerson Young and the Rev. J. A. Long, Ph.D.

WATSON — MILLER — On Sept. 17, 1907, at St. Basil's Church, Toronto, by the Rev. M. V. Kelly, C.S.B., Marguerite Marie, daughter of Mr. Daniel Miller, to John Bertram Watson, manager of the United Empire Bank of Canada, North Toronto, and son of Mr. H. M. Watson, of Hamilton.

WEBSTER — COOK — At the residence of Mr. W. T. Giles, 64 Crescent road, Rosedale, Ont., on Sept. 17, 1907, by the Rev. W. H. Withrow, D.D., John Taylor Webster, of Cleveland, to Estelle A. Cook, B.A., of Truro, N.S.

WILLARD — JEWETT — On Sept. 10, 1907, at the residence of the bride's parents, Florenceville, Carleton County, N.B., by the Rev. Thos. Pierce, John Hilton Willard, of Toronto, to Jennie Edna, second daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Jewett.

DIED.

BARTON.—In this city, on Sept. 22, 1907, Thomas Barton, aged 80 years, late of Dow's Brewery.
Ontario and County Fermanagh (Ireland) papers please copy.

BLYTH.—At 59 Victoria street, Ottawa, on Sept. 19, 1907, Robert Blyth, in his 69th year.

BRERETON — On Sept. 17, 1907, at the residence of his father, Dr. W. J. Brereton, Schomberg, Ont., Cloudsley Herbert Brereton, M.D., in his 34th year, formerly of Chesley.

CARROLL—Major James C. Carroll, M.D., on Monday, Sept. 16, 1907, at his home, Clifton street, N.W., Washington, D.C.
Vancouver papers please copy.

CATTANACH — At 18 Royal Crescent, Edinburgh, Scotland (the house of his sister), on Aug. 28, 1907, suddenly, John Cattanach, youngest son of the late Jas. Cattanach, Laggan Farm, Laggan.

CRUICKSHANK.—At 35 Dalmeny street, Edinburgh, Scotland, on Sept. 9, 1907, John Cruickshank, aged 78. At rest.

SEPTEMBER SUBSCRIBERS

Should not forget to take advantage of the following clubbing offer:

'Witness and Homestead,' one year $1.00
'Canadian Pictorial' 1.00
$2.00

Both for only **$1.35.**

Our other clubs are as follows :—

	per annum. Regular rate	
Weekly Witness and World Wide'	$2.50	for only $2.00.
Weekly Witness and 'Northern Messenger'	$1.40	for only $1.20.
Weekly Witness, 'World Wide and 'Messenger'	$2.90	for only $2.50

N.B.—'THE CANADIAN PICTORIAL' may be added to any of the above clubs for an additional FIFTY CENTS. Postal regulation governing single subscriptions apply also to above clubs. See page 8.

R & O NAV. CO. Special Low Rates West

Through the beautiful THOUSAND ISLANDS and BAY OF QUINTE by daylight.

Montreal-Toronto-Hamilton Line steamers sail on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, at 5 p.m. Every convenience for passengers. Fares :—

To Toronto, $8.00, return $14.00
To Hamilton, $8.50, return $16.00

Meals and berth included. Correspondingly low rates to intermediate ports

Ticket Office, 128 ST. JAMES STREET, (Opposite Post Office)

J. F. DOLAN, City Passenger Agent.

Reford Agencies.

SAILINGS FROM MONTREAL.

DONALDSON LINE.
Montreal-Glasgow Weekly Service

SS. ATHENIA (cold storage) .. .. Sept. 26
SS. MARINA (cold storage) .. .. Oct. 3
SS. CASSANDRA (cold storage) .. Oct. 10
SS. LAKONIA (cold storage) .. ....Oct. 17

Passenger rates—One-class Cabin, $40 to $60; steerage, $26.50 to $30.00.

THOMSON LINE.
Montreal-London Weekly Service

SS. HURONA (cold storage and cool air) .. ..Sept. 28
SS. IONA (cold storage and cool air) .. .. Oct. 5
SS. KILDONA cold storage and cool air) .. ..Oct. 12

LEITH SERVICE.

SS. FREMONA .. .. Oct. 13

SS. ESCALONA .. ..Oct. 31

ABERDEEN SERVICE.

Telephones—Office, Main 5650 and 5651. Donaldson Wharf, Main 5658. Thomson Wharf Main 5656.

THE ROBERT REFORD CO, Limited.
TORONTO, QUEBEC, ST. JOHN, N.B.

CORNFORD — On Sept. 13, 1907, at the home of her son-in-law, W. H. Keene, Onalaska, Wis., Mrs. Margaret Cornford, widow of the late Thomas Cornford.

CROSS.—On Sept. 10, 1907, at his late residence, Cassburn, James Cross, aged 76.

DAVIDSON.—Suddenly, on Thursday, Sept. 19, Charles B. Davidson (of the Canadian Express Co.), aged 45.

DAY.—In this city, on Sept. 20, 1907, at 144 Congregation street, Rose O'Gara, widow of the late John Day.

EDGAR.—In Kingston, Ont., on Sept. 18, 1907, David Edgar, in his seventy-eighth year.

GARLICK.—On Sept. 23, 1907, Jessie Louisa Johnston, dearly beloved wife of H. T. Garlick, jr., and only daughter of Mr. Wm. Johnston, aged 28 years and 6 months.

GRIFFIN — On Sept. 17, 1907, at 813 Lagauchetiere street, Phyllis, dearly beloved daughter of Michael Griffin, aged 21.

HALL — At Quebec, on Sept. 15, 1907, William Compton Hall, aged 66 years, ex-superintendent Canadian Pacific Railway.

HALL.—Suddenly, on Sept. 15, 1907, at her residence, 7th line Trafalgar, county Halton, Ont., Alfretta May, beloved wife of R. E. Hall, aged 43 years.

KENDLE — At Cataraqui, Ont., on Sept. 16, 1907, William Kendle, aged 88 years.

KING — At 17 Melbourne avenue, Westmount, on Sept. 17, 1907, Lilian Leslie, youngest and dearly loved daughter of R. N. King, aged 19 years, 11 months.

LOWE.—In Valleyfield, Que., on Sept. 19, 1907, Jean Beattie, beloved wife of William Lowe.

McKEOWN.—At Jeffrey Hale Hospital, Quebec, on Sept. 19, 1907, Joseph McKeown, only son of the late James McKeown, aged 30 years.

PATTESON.—On Sept. 20, 1907, at 114 Dowling avenue, Toronto, Thomas Charles Patteson, in his 71st year.

RAMSAY. — Malcolm Ramsay, formerly of Prince Edward Island, died Sept. 16, 1907, at the residence of his son-in-law, Henry R. Hill, 619 W. 61 Street, Chicago, Illinois, aged 83 years, 5 months and 12 days.
P. E. Island papers please copy.

SINGER — In Boston, of diphtheria, on Aug. 22, 1907, Addie Maud Evans, only beloved daughter of Mrs. David McRae, aged 14 years and 3 months.

THOMPSON.—On Sept. 21, 1907, Agnes Marlowe, aged 87 years, widow of the late George Thompson, of Quebec.

TORRANCE.—At Quebec, on Sept. 17, 1907, Mary E. Torrance, daughter of the late John Torrance, Esq., of Montreal, aged 76 years.

VANHORNE — At Dufferin, Ont., on Sept. 15, 1907, Hannah M. Vanhorne, beloved wife of George Vanhorne, aged 45 years.

VAUX.—At 221 Atwater avenue, on Sept. 19, 1907, Mary Ellen Slaughter, beloved wife of Wm. Vaux, aged 64 years.

WALTERS—On Sept. 16, 1907, at St. Luke's Hospital, Ottawa, Constance, beloved daughter of Mr. and Mrs. H. McD. Walters, in the 22nd year of her age.

WRIGHT.—At the Protestant Hospital, Ottawa, on Sept. 16, 1907, Viletta E. English, wife of the Rev. M. L. Wright, of Yarm, Que.

LEADING SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES.

MISS GRAHAM'S Business College

109 METCALFE STREET,
(A few doors above St. Catherine.)

SUBJECTS—
Shorthand, Typewriting, Bookkeeping, Penmanship, Arithmetic and English.

OPEN ALL YEAR.

Pupils may enter at any time.
Positions guaranteed to our graduates

Graduates of BELLEVILLE Business College

are among the most successful business men and women in the world, to whom failure is unknown. 'The benefit received at your College proved a very material help to me when I started out to make my way in the world.' Extract from a letter just received from a graduate whose salary is $5,000 a year. For free Catalogue, address

BELLEVILLE BUSINESS COLLEGE,
Belleville, Ont. Limited.

TELEGRAPHY.

We are in urgent need of a number of young men to qualify for the railway telegraph service in order to partially fill the great number of applications we are receiving for telegraph operators from railway officials. Competent telegraphers receive from $50 to $175 per month. Let us qualify you for one of these positions. We can do it in a short time, and at little cost to you.

Write for our illustrated telegraph book, 4. We mail it free.

DOMINION SCHOOL OF TELEGRAPHY AND RAILROADING,
Toronto, Ont.

TELEGRAPH OPERATORS

are wanted badly by our Canadian Railway Companies. With 4,000 miles of new road building the demand will still be keener. Why not get ready? The work is clean and nice and salary very good. We prepare you quickly and at little cost. Write us for free particulars. Central Telegraph School, Gerrard East, Toronto. W. H. Shaw, President.

HOME WORK.—WE WANT RELIABL families to operate our high-speed Automatic Knitting Machines at home; whole or spare time knitting for the trade; good wages. For all particulars address THE CANADIAN WHOLESALE DISTRIBUTING CO., Orillia, Ont.

SALESMEN TO INTRODUCE the fa Herbert Raspberry; liberal commis whole or part time; complete line er nursery stock. THE THOS BOWMAN & SON CO., Ltd., Ridge Ont.

IN MEMORIAM.

SMITH — In loving memory of Charlie Melvin Smith, youngest and dearly beloved son of Mrs. Smith, who passed away in this city on Sept. 21, 1905. 'Gone, but not forgotten.'

THE 'WEEKLY WITNESS' is printed and published at the 'Witness' Building, at the corner of Craig and St. Peter sts., in the city of Montreal, by John Redpath Dougall and Frederick Ewing Dougall, both of Montreal.

All business communications should be addressed 'John Dougall & Son,' and letters to the Editor should be addressed 'Editor of the 'Witness.''